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Russians Capture Velikie Luki, 90 Miles From Border of Latvia; Take Elista in Drive for Rostov

Entire Garrison at Base 90 Miles From Latvia Killed.

ONE OF BEST IN ENEMY LINE

Elista Taken in South and Several Dozen Towns In Middle Don Fall.

JAN 2 1943

By Henry C. Cassidy

MOSCOW, Saturday, Jan. 2—(AP)—Velikie Luki, strongly held city on the central front only 90 miles from the Latvian border, and Elista, capital of the desolate Kalmyck republic below Stalingrad have been captured by the Russians in smashing new victories in the northwest and south of Russia, a special Soviet communique said early today.

The entire German garrison at Velikie Luki, 260 miles northwest of Moscow, was wiped out "in view of the fact that the enemy refused to lay down their arms," the Russians said.

One of Strongest In Hitler Line

It was one of the strongest Hitlerian positions in the broad central front, forming with Rzhev and Vyazma a great triangle of defense. The Russians long have been west of Rzhev and at the approximate center of the triangle at Bely, at a point only 60 miles north of Smolensk in the Napoleanic corridor of retreat.

The regular midnight Soviet communique, repeating the announcement of the recapture of Velikie Luki and Elista, declared as well that the Soviet offensives in the middle Don and southwest of Stalingrad were rolling on and that scores of towns and villages had been recaptured—"several dozen" in the latter area alone.

Elista is 170 miles south of Stalingrad, but the Russians were well beyond it on the banks of the frozen Lake Manych, only 90 miles short of the major Caucasian rail center at Salsk. The main Russian weight appeared directed at Salsk, whence a railway leads 100 miles to Rostov to the northwest.

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Rostov is threatened by other Russian forces sweeping south from the middle Don below surrounded Millerovo. This force is less than 100 miles from the city at the mouth of the Don—the gateway to the Caucasus.

The special communique also announced the capture of the district centers of Tarmokhin, southwest of Stalingrad, and Chikola, in the north Canucasus.

The town and railway station of Velikie Luki both were captured "as the result of a decisive assault," the communique said.

Veliki Luki is on the railway leading from Riga, Latvia, through Novosokolniki to Rzhev and Moscow and is one of the main German supply routes from the Reich through Riga. It also is on a branch line leading northwest from Polotsk in White Russia to a juncture with the Moscow-Leningrad line above Kalinin.

Furthest Advance Yet

The capture of Velikie Luki placed the Russians at a point further west than they have ever reached before and the Red Army was declared in a good position to drive west along the railway toward Riga.

Novosokolniki is only 20 miles west of Velikie Luki and is at a junction of another railway leading from Leningrad to Vitebsk which is a major supply artery for the German armies on the central front and their forces besieging Leningrad. The loss of Novosokolniki would endanger the whole German defense system on the central front pivoting on Smolensk.

(The Germans claimed the capture of several places on the central front in in the Don bend, and said Russian attacks in the Caucasus, at Stalingrad and in the Lake Ilmen region were repelled.)

The Russian drive in the Kalmyck steppes increased the danger to all the German forces buried deep in the Caucasus before the oil fields of Grozny in the Mozdok and Nalchik areas.

The advance past Priyutnoe sent the Red Army forces pushing south and southwest of the great graveyard of Stalingrad 40 miles south-

(Continued on Page Three)

west of the Kalmyck Republic capital of Elista, which either had fallen or been bypassed.

Reaching For Salsk

By reaching Salsk, the Russians would sever a vital communication link to the sorely beset Germans southeast of Nalchik in the Central Caucasus. Moreover, they would be astride a railway leading about 100 miles northwest through Bataisk to Rostov, already threatened by Russians driving down the Moscow-Rostov railway to a point less than 100 miles from the great city on the Sea of Azov.

The brilliant six weeks campaign which saved Stalingrad with the killing or capture of 312,650 Axis troops left the remnants of 22 half-starved enemy divisions fenced in a steel ring of bayonets and guns in a narrowing corridor between the Volga and Don. The surrounding Russian mass was 37 miles wide at its narrowest point.

Russian Press Jubilant

The jubilant Russian press featured the victory pronouncement with solid spreads on their front pages and proclaimed Gen. Gregory Zhukov as the supreme hero.

It was Zhukov who saved Moscow last winter, and now the Russian people were surprised to hear that he had succeeded Marshal Zemeon Timoshenko as commander in the critical southwest region. Zhukov was last heard from last summer when he commanded a central front offensive in the Rzhev sector and was appointed vice commissar of defense, second only to Stalin as military leader. The whereabouts of Timoshenko were not disclosed, but he was believed to have another important command.

(The Germans said Russian attacks were repelled in the Terek-Caucasus region, at Stalingrad, in the great Don bend and south of Lake Ilmen. The Germans claimed the capture of several places on the central front and the destruction of 743 Soviet tanks in the last ten days of December.)

Several dozen more blockhouses were cleared inside northern Stalingrad and northwest of the Volga city. The Russian noon communique said the Red army improved its positions and took prisoners. Several villages were declared captured southwest of the city as "our troops continued their pursuit of the enemy."

Hedgehog Positions By-Passed

At one point a strong German hedgehog position was by-passed and then attacked from the rear, with 400 Germans killed and others captured. German counter-attacks were reported on the middle Don but there too the Russians made local advances, capturing 450.

In the Velikie Luki sector on the central front 260 miles northwest of Moscow, the Russians declared they captured "a whole series of fortified strongpoints."

(The Germans said yesterday that Velikie Luki was surrounded and the Russians were attacking from all sides.) Enemy counter-attacks were reported repelled west of Rzhev.

Enemy slain overnight in all these operations totaled about 2,000, by Russian figures.

The main Russian thrust currently is aimed at clearing the Caucasus.

Low lying Lake Manych, whose western tip is at the approaches of Salsk, presented a favorable avenue of attack for Soviet task forces, now that the lake is frozen solid and blanketed with snow. Besides the railway to Rostov, Salsk is on the North Caucasus line leading from Stalingrad.

Twenty miles south of Priyutnoe is Divnoe, terminal of a branch railway to the Rostov-Baku trunk.

German Flanks Pressed

Further north along the Don, the German flanks were pressed by two Russian salients southwest of Stalingrad through Kotelnikovski, and west of Stalingrad to isolated Millerovo.

The army newspaper Red Star said that in the final stage of the Stalingrad offensive southwest of the city, the Russians defeated German forces commanded by Gen. Fritz Von Mannstein, the conqueror of Sevastopol.

Von Mannstein's three tank, three infantry and two cavalry divisions of about 125,000 men advanced from 25 to 35 miles during the German counteroffensive between Dec. 12-24 in which they sought to relieve the forces encircled between the Don and Volga.

The Russian counteratiack starting Christmas eve threw the Germans back from the Aksai River and recovered in three days all the territory taken by the Germans in 12.

More Critical For Foe

The position of the Germans before Stalingrad was said to be growing ever more critical as the Nazis were tormented by blizzards, bitter winds and gripping cold on the battle scarred Steppes.

They still clung to two small footholds on the west bank of the Volga, 12 miles apart in north and south Stalingrad. From the western outskirts of the city, they were confined in a 20-mile-wide salient extending a little more than 30 miles to the west.

Trapped Germans were reported to have dug themselves in deeply in basements, sewers and water conduits in parts of Stalingrad, while the Russians often controlled the surface above them. Dispatches said Germans often were killed when they came up for food or water.

Red Star said the Germans were receiving rations of only 20 to 30 cartridges a day and had been ordered to shoot only when attacked. Their food ration was said to consist of 100 grams of bread and a portion of horse meat daily. The Germans were described as wild men in appearance—unshaven, dirty and living like moles.

The Russians were reported walking upright within 40 yards of some German trenches where the slightest movement during the siege would have brought a storm of fire. Horse-drawn sleighs brought supplies across the Volga ice to Stalingrad in broad daylight. The Volga froze solid on Dec. 12, the day the middle Don drive began.

German Toll in Russian Push Is Put at 312,650

By HENRY C. CASSIDY,

Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Jan. 1.—Leaving the Kalmyck capital of Elista far in its rear, the Red Army has driven to the shores of the great lake east of Salsk in an offensive aimed directly at the Caucasus after trapping 22 divisions at Stalingrad and killing or capturing 312,650 of the enemy, the Russians reported today.

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The rush to the shores of the great lake, now frozen and covered with snow, carried the Russian troops to a point about 40 miles southwest of Elista in the biggest single day's jump of the offensive below Stalingrad.

The Russian winter campaigns thus had put the Germans forces in the Caucasus in an increasingly dangerous position after building a wall 37 miles thick at its narrowest point around the 22 German divisions trapped at Stalingrad.

The advance point reached yesterday, a Soviet communique disclosed, was Priyutnoe, about 40 miles south of Remontnoe, which was taken the previous day.

Garrison Virtually Encircled.

The German garrison at Elista was virtually encircled, with the Russians having passed by both on the south and the north.

The lake spreads northwest to the approaches of Salsk, only about 90 miles away, and its frozen surface, it was believed, would facilitate the Russians advance at this season.

Salsk is a key point of the railway system south of the Don. It is on the Stalingrad-Tikhoretsk railway and a junction point for a connecting line to Rostov. Consequently it was of importance in maintaining the connection between the Germans in the Caucasus and in the Ukraine.

Twenty miles south of Priyutnoe is Divnoe, the starting point of another railway linked with the Rostov-Baku trunk line. An advance along that line would threaten isolation of the German forces buried deep in the Mozdok and Nalchik sectors of the Caucasus.

Another dangerous bend had been created for the Germans farther north along the Don, where their flanks were menaced by two Red Army salients southwest of Stalingrad through Kotelnikovski and west of Stalingrad to the Millerovo area.

The Germans still held the latter town, but the railroad leading southwest to Voroshilovgrad had been cut.

The two Russian arms thus threatened a second vast encirclement of German forces in the Don bulge.

JAN 2

The present front line, as traced on maps published by morning newspapers along with a New Year special communique, was as follows:

Starting on the Don at Novaya Kalitva, 25 miles southeast of Rossosh below Voronezh, it ran southwest through Markovka, then south of Voloshino, 20 miles southwest of Millerovo.

The line made a sharp bend northeast around Millerovo and back to the southwest to Verkhne Tarasovka, 15 miles south of Millerovo.

A series of curves then led southeast to Tatsinskaya, on the Stalingrad-Likhaya railway, east to Gherishkovski, then south across the Don to the Stalingrad-Tikhoretsk railroad just east of Dubovskoye, then southeast toward the salient past Elista.

The special New Year communique said 1,589 towns had been captured in the powerful triple offensive on both sides of Stalingrad, in the middle Don and southwest of Stalingrad which began November 19. Advances up to 125 miles had been chalked up, it said.

The special bulletin disclosed that the Red Army drives northwest and southwest of Stalingrad, through the middle Don area, and far south of Stalingrad were three closely-knit phases of one major strategic operation, carefully drawn up by the Red Army command to save Stalingrad.

"The aim was skillfully accomplished," the communique declared.

It revealed that the Soviet drives

(See RUSSIA, Page A-3.)

went into high gear December 12 and imputed bad planning to the German high command.

"In the course of September, 1942, the German Fascist troops were halted by the Red Army before Stalingrad," the special victory recapitulation recounted.

"The war's trend disclosed that the German strategic plans to capture Stalingrad and to cut off the central European part of the Soviets from the Volga and the Urals was hurriedly formed without taking into account their actual resources and the Soviet reserves.

"In complete contrast was the Soviet's strategic plan for surrounding and defeating the German troops at Stalingrad, drawn up by the supreme command of the Red Army. This plan was carried out in November and December, 1942."

Twenty-seven Russian commanders were cited specifically in the communique for their leadership among infantry, tank and plane forces, under the general leadership of Gen. Gregory K. Zhukov. Commanders principally singled out were Col. Gen. N. F. Vatutin, Lt. Gen. Constantin Rokossovsky, Lt. Gen. F. I. Golikov, Col. Gen. Yeremenko, Col. Gen. Vissilevsky and Col. Gen. Voronov.

Claim Nazi Entrapment.

For the first time Soviet authorities claimed officially that the 22 German divisions before Stalingrad —some of the Nazi troops still hold dugouts in the factory area of the Volga River port—were tightly encircled.

And for the first time Col. Gen. Yeremenko was named as the defense comander of the city which went under siege 131 days ago today.

(Gen. Yeremenko was not listed in available American directories and his name has not figured in Soviet strategy reports before.)

The regular communique of the Soviet command, issued early today following the special announcement, said the drives continued yesterday on all fronts. It reported the capture of Oblivskaya, a city on the Chir River in the Lower Don, 90 miles west of Stalingrad and 100 miles southeast of Millerovo. A train load of airplanes was reported taken at Oblivskaya.

The capture of the district centers of Nizhne Chirskaya, about 65 miles southeast of Stalingrad on the west bank of the Don near its junction with the Chir River, and of Pritnaya also was announced.

(Priyutnoe—a variable spelling —is shown on available maps 40 miles slightly southwest of Elista and 40 miles south of Remontnoe to which the Russians had driven Tuesday. The extent of the advance indicates the speed with which the Red Army was moved into the Kalmyck Steppe. The town is only about 10 miles from the waters of the Manych River.)

Offensive Continues.

The third communique of New Year Day, the Soviet Information Bureau's midday bulletin, said the Russian offensive continued to roll in last night's fighting, with the capture of several more populated places southwest of Stalingrad and three more towns in the middle Don.

German counterattacks remained bitter, the bulletin said, but futile.

It described the success of a Russian tank outfit southwest of Stalingrad in destroying 300 Germans along with their equipment.

"In another sector," it reported, "Germans who had fortified themselves in their positions attempted to halt the advance of a Soviet unit. Our troops by-passed the enemy and then attacked him from the rear. In fierce engagements 400 enemy officers and men were killed and war material and prisoners were captured."

The advance, which swept three more towns into the Russian fold in the Middle Don, also netted 450 prisoners and equipment, the communique said.

Marked for Annihilation.

In the Velikie Luki area, the Russians said encircled Axis garrisons were marked for annihilation. In the region west of Rzhev, Red Army units were dislodging Germans from strongpoints, the Soviet report said.

(The Germans have admitted that Velikie Luki is surrounded by the Russians.)

The special war summary disclosed in detail the plans to save Stalingrad, which is named for Premier Joseph Stalin and which survived bitter pounding blows after Stalin himself addressed a plea to the Russian people to hold the city.

The communique listed the capture of 213 populated places in advances of 43 to 93 miles in the first operation. Here 95,000 enemy troops were reported killed, 72,400 captured, 134 planes captured and 286 destroyed, 1,792 tanks captured and 548 destroyed, 7,306 trucks captured and 3,190 destroyed, and 2,232 guns captured and 934 destroyed.

In the second—the middle Don—operation, a total of 1,246 towns and village was captured, the Russians said, in advances ranging from 93 to 125 miles. The Axis dead were listed at 59,000 and captured at 60,050. The Russians counted as captured and destroyed 485 planes, 340 tanks, 8,414 trucks and 2,197 guns.

62-to-93-Mile Advances.

In the third operation south of Stalingrad, advances of from 62 to 93 miles swept in to 130 towns, killed 21,000 Germans, and captured 5,200, the communique said. It listed as captured and destroyed 346 planes, 561 tanks, 549 guns and 1,274 trucks.

The communique was specific in listing by division numbers the 36 German and Rumanian divisions reported routed, including six tank divisions, and the seven others which it said suffered heavy losses.

(A recording of the broadcast communique in London contained the phrase "The German army in Stalingrad is liquidated completely," but fuller versions of the text, available later, did not bear this out.)

In the recapitulation of materiel, ordnance and war goods taken or destroyed during the advances, the special war bulletin noted 137,850 rifles, more than 5,000,000 shells, more than 50 million rounds of ammunition, 2,120 railway trucks, 46 locomotives, 15,783 horses and 2,221 motorcycles.

CONVOYS TO RUSSIA RUN ON TIMETABLE, SAYS ROYAL NAVY

German Ships Unable to Halt Delivery of Supplies to Soviets.

JAN 2 1943

LONDON, Jan. 1—Convoys to Russia are running on "regular timetable" despite all German efforts and Nazi capital ships have been contained harmlessly during the year, the Royal navy review for 1942 said today.

The bitterest convoy fighting occurred on the north Russia and Malta runs, but the navy proudly declared:

"In effect, we have said: 'We are going to run this convoy through and be damned to you.'"

U. S. Writes Review

In a complementary review, United States naval headquarters in London declared that the U. S. Navy "has come back fighting" since Pearl Harbor.

"Today, the United States holds Guadalcanal," the review noted.

A U. S. spokesman said that this, with American-Australian gains in New Guinea, would open the way for progressive assaults to win back Japanese conquests and be climaxed by the final assault on Japan itself.

The Royal navy's review was in matter-of-fact language. It was a report filled with confidence and with stories of intense air and surface fights and dogged persistence on the seven seas by the Allied navies.

Allied Subs Busy

Allied submarines during the year "have sunk or probably sunk 106 supply ships, 15 warships and damaged 39 supply ships and nine warships," the British said. "Of these 35 have been sunk or probably sunk and 20 have been damaged in the Mediterranean during the last three months."

The Royal navy noted that German capital ships, particularly the 35,000-ton battleship Tirpitz, which has remained in Norwegian waters since January, and the battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, which escaped from Brest to the Baltic sea, have been "contained with superior forces."

"They were prevented from disputing our control in the home waters, on the Russian convoy route and in the Atlantic," the review declared.

Russian Claims Are 'Fanciful,' Says Berlin

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (AP)(AP)—The German radio had little to say tonight to the special Russian communique issued early today in Moscow in which the Russians announced 22 German divisions had been encircled in the Stalingrad area and that 312,650 Germans and Axis-allied soldiers had been killed or captured in the three great drives on the Stalingrad approaches.

The German Transocean News Agency had this to say in the first and thus far the only Nazi comment on the Russian report:

"The Soviet Union and her Anglo-American Allies on New Year's Day flooded the world with boastful reports summing up successes allegedly scored by Sovviet armies in the past year.

"These fanciful summaries were registered with composure here, since it can hardly be denied that the actual results of the fighting on the Eastern front last year were as follows: The German and allied troops occupied another 380,000 square kilometers (225,000 square miles), gaining possession of the most important agricultural and industrial regions of the Soviet Union."

Soviet Casualties High, Nazis Report

JAN 2 1943

Berlin

New York, Jan. 1—The Berlin radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press here today, quoted a German high command announcement that the Russians had "again sustained heavy casualties in continuing their fruitless attacks" at Stalingrad, in the Don bend and in the Terek area of the Caucasus.

German counter-attacks in the central sector were said to have expelled the Russians from several positions and to have destroyed thirteen enemy tanks. In all, the Soviets were declared to have lost thirty-three tanks in the day's fighting, and to have lost a total of 742 tanks between December 21 and December 31.

The comunique revealed that the Russians had renewed their attacks south of Lake Ilmen on the northwest front, using "numerous" tanks, but said the thrusts were frustrated and eight tanks destroyed.

British, Nazi Warships Continue Battle in Northern Waters

German Cruiser Damaged, Destroyer Possibly Sunk, Admiralty Says in London

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—A sharp battle between units of the British and German fleets apparently still was being fought somewhere in northern waters today, but news of the engagement was limited to a terse Admiralty communique last night which reported a Nazi cruiser damaged and a destroyer possibly sunk.

British morning newspapers, however, speculated on the possibility that the powerful German battleship Tirpitz, the 10,000-ton cruiser Prinz Eugen and other vessels of the German Navy might have been intercepted in an attempt to sneak out into the Atlantic.

The Daily Mirror suggested that the Prinz Eugen might conceivably be the cruiser the Admiralty reported had been hit and had withdrawn from the action, which the communique said was continuing.

The Tirpitz last was reported to have left her hiding place along the coast of Norway last August when the Russians said one of their submarines had torpedoed and damaged her in an attempted raid on Allied supply lanes.

Besides the Tirpitz and the Prinz Eugen, the Germans are believed to have concentrated in Norwegian waters the 10,000-ton cruiser Admiral Hipper, the pocket battleships Admiral Scheer and the Luetzow, 20 destroyers and a flotilla of submarines.

The 26,000-ton battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau are believed still in the Baltic, where they spent some time undergoing repairs suffered in their dash through the British Channel last February.

ADMIRALTY SILENT ON NAVAL BATTLE

JAN 2 1943

London Press Speculates Tirpitz, Prinz Eugen May Have Been in Action.

LONDON, Jan. 1—(AP) Speculation that the big battleship Tirpitz may have led a strong German naval force in an attempt to break out into the north Atlantic remained unanswered tonight as the Admiralty kept silence on the outcome of a sea fight between British and German fleet forces.

The Daily Mirror suggested that the 10,000-ton Prinz Eugen might have been the cruiser which the Admiralty said was damaged and withdrew from the action in northern waters yesterday. A German destroyer was reported possibly sunk.

There was no announcement of what other ships were involved, but the Admiralty said last night that the fight was continuing.

It was the Prinz Eugen which accompanied the powerful Nazi battleship Bismarck on the raid into the Atlantic in May, 1941, when the Bismarck, sister ship of the Tirpitz, was bombed, shelled, torpedoed and sunk. The Prinz Eugen got away.

Besides the Tirpitz and Prinz Eugen, the Germans are believed to have in Norwegian waters the pocket battleships Admiral Scheer and Luetzow, the 10,000-ton cruiser Admiral Hipper, 20 destroyers and many submarines.

The Tripitz last was reported to have ventured out from the Norwegian fjords last August for a raid on the Allied convoy route to Murmansk. The Russians said one of their submarines torpedoed her and sent her back to port to repair her damage.

British Subs Destroy Two Big Supply Ships In Mediterranean

Enemy Destroyer Also Believed Sunk in Action Off Tunisia

JAN 2 1943

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Allied submarines and planes scored new successes in the Tunisian battle of supply as patrols on both sides tested the battle lines, possibly as a preliminary to the decisive test of strength.

Two more Axis supply ships and perhaps a destroyer have been sunk by British submarines off the Gulf of Tunis and off Bizerte, the Admiralty announced.

From Cairo British headquarters announced two new aerial assaults on the east coast port of Sfax, where docks, railway sidings, a power station, warehouses and other buildings were hit Wednesday night and Thursday.

A fourth ship, Cairo said, was hit by an aerial torpedo in a foray off Sicily and was set on fire.

In another attack on Axis supply arrangements, raiders from the Middle East command also visited Candia Airdrome in Crete and set

30 hrs, the communique said.

There was no new report from the British 8th Army, however, as it continued its pressure on Marshal Erwin Rommel west of Wadi Bei El Chebir, 180 miles east of Tripoli.

An Allied headquarters communique last night said the Germans, in what apparently was an exploratory operation toward the south end of the Allied line in Northern Tunisia had made a stab in the Bou Arada area, 15 miles west of Pone-du-Fahs, and shelled the station there.

Previously, French forces had been reported exerting pressure south of Pont-du-Fahs, but there was no reliable indication whether the Germans had penetrated into Allied lines in this operation.

Bou Arada is about 15 miles south of Medjez-el-Bab.

On the other hand, French troops captured a position northwest of Heidous, which is a few miles north of Medjez-el-Bab.

The Italians claimed to have captured prisoners and material in patrol actions in both Tunisia and Libya and asserted that a motorized formation was dispersed in the Fezzan area of Southern Libya, where fighting French have been pushing northward.

The Italian communique said there was "lively exploratory" action in this zone about 550 miles south of Tripoli.

In an aerial attack on an Allied convoy off Bone, it added, two merchant ships were hit.

nounced here, while thirty-three Fortresses and Liberators and Boston light bombers were reported lost.

American fighter pilots made approximately 1,350 patrols over Europe and conducted nearly 900 offensive operations, a recapitulation showed. Nine pilots are missing from those missions.

RAF Blasts Western Reich And Rail Targets in France

JAN 2 1943

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The RAF started off the New Year by bombing targets in Western Germany during the night, the Air Ministry announced today.

Railway targets in Northern France also were attacked and mines were laid in enemy waters, a communique said. Loss of two bombers in the night operations was acknowledged.

The specific targets which were attacked in Germany and the size of the raiding force were not immediately disclosed.

Britain, meanwhile, spent a raid-free night, no enemy planes being reported over the country up to 7 a.m. today.

The British aerial operations last night followed up attacks by RAF bombers and fighters yesterday on railroad yards and assembly shops in Occupied France and Belgium.

Six locomotives were reported damaged and bomb bursts were seen in the target areas in these assaults. No planes were lost, the Air Ministry said, though two fighters were reported missing following a sweep over the Pas de Calais area. Two enemy planes also were listed as destroyed over the continent.

British Destroyer Is Reported Lost

LONDON, Jan. 1—(AP)—The Admiralty announced tonight the loss of the Hunt class Destroyer Blean. No details were given.

The authoritative shipping guide, Jane's fighting ships, lists the Blean in a special late addenda, indicating that she was one of the newer vessels of the Royal Navy.

Yankees Bag 200 Nazis

London, Jan. 1 (AP)—United States heavy bombers destroyed more than 200 German fighters in twenty-six raids over Nazi-occupied France during 1942, the Eighth United States Army Air Force announced here, while thirty-three Fortresses and Liberators and Boston light bombers were reported lost.

American fighter pilots made approximately 1,350 patrols over Europe and conducted nearly 900 offensive operations, a recapitulation showed. Nine pilots are missing from those missions.

King's Message To Roosevelt

JAN 2 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 1 — King George VI has sent New Year's messages to President Roosevelt and to Michael Kalinin, president of the Soviet Union.

His message to the President was addressed also "to the gallant forces under your command and to all the American people" and hailed recent Allied victories as forerunners of heavy blows.

To Kalinin he voiced his praise of the "indomitable tenacity of the armies of our Soviet Allies."

Hails U. S. Achievements

The message to President Roosevelt said:

"At the opening of a new year so full of promise for the United Nations I send my warmest wishes to you, Mr. President, personally, to the gallant forces under your command and to all the American people.

"I and my peoples are deeply appreciative of all that the United States have achieved in the common cause under your inspiring leadership. We feel confident that recent victories of the United Nations are but the forerunners of the heavy blows which in the coming year they will together strike at the enemies of civilization."

His Message To Russia

The similarly optimistic message to President Kalinin added:

"I welcome also this opportunity of voicing the admiration felt by the British peoples for the indomitable tenacity of the armies of our Soviet allies, a tenacity which has enabled them, after long and grievous sacrifices, to launch their counter offensives with such brilliant success."

and Sir Charles McMoran Wilson.

Sir Miles is the present British Ambassador to Egypt and high commissioner for the Sudan; Sir Charles, the president of the Royal College of Physicians, has been on guard over Winston Churchill's health.

Among nine made Knights Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George was Godfrey D. H. Haggard, the British consul-general in New York.

Ladies Win Honors

Among the ladies honored was Lillian Braithwaite, created a Dame of the British Empire for her services to the stage. Lady Mountbatten, wife of the present Commando leader, was given the CBE—Commander of the British Empire.

Among those made Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George were William Boyd, deputy representative of the War Transport Ministry in the United States; Thomas H. Brand, chief executive on the British side of the combined production resources board in Washington, and John A. Stirling, representative of the Board of Trade in Washington.

Gort, Wavell Made Field Marshals By King

JAN 2 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 1—Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger J. B. Keyes, the first leader of Britain's Commandos and one of the Government's severest naval critics, was made a baron by the King in a long and democratic honors lists published today.

General Lord Gort, who was at the head of British troops in Flanders and now commands at Malta, and General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, the British commanding general for India and Burma, were promoted to field marshal.

Other Barons Listed

Those made barons, aside from Sir Roger—whose son, Lieut. Col. Geoffrey Keyes, was killed in November, 1941, while trying to shoot his way into German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's headquarters in Libya—were Sir Miles W. Lampson

Pilot Wounded, Crew Brings Fortress Home

Co-pilot Also Hurt, One Motor Knocked Out.

LONDON, Jan. 1—(AP)—The crew of a United States Army flying fortress whose pilot was seriously wounded by a German shell exploding in the cockpit during Wednesday's raid on the German submarine base at Lorient told today how they managed to bring the big plane home only a little out of formation. En route they downed three Nazi fighters and probably got a fourth.

The fortress was wheeling away after bombing the U-boat pens at Lorient, on the French Atlantic coast, when a 20-millimeter shell from an attacking Focke-Wulf-190 knocked out the pilot, blew the top out of the cockpit, knocking out the oxygen apparatus and admitting a freezing hurricane into the plane at the dangerously rarified 21,000-foot level.

The top turret gunner, Technical Sergeant Clarence V. King, Island Falls, Maine, climbed down, carried the pilot aft, where Captain Alexander Bright of Boston, Mass., an intelligence observer, gave first aid.

King then climbed back into the cockpit and helped the co-pilot, who was carrying on despite a badly lacerated arm. One of the motors had been knocked out by the hit and another was missing badly. As German fighters continued the attack the navigator, Lieut. Byron M. Bennett, San Francisco, Calif., former student in the Harvard School of Business, and the radioman, Technical Sergeant David B. Hatch of Brockton, Mass., continued with their duties.

Bright, who went along on this, the fortress' eighth raid as a spare gunner, got in five bursts with the bombardier's gun. Another shell exploded in the rear of the plane, injuring the tail turret gunner but he kept firing and nailed one of the Focke-Wulfs.

The ball turret gunner brought down a Messerschmitt-109, another crewman got another Focke-Wulf, and the left waist gunner scored another probable on a Focke-Wulf—making the big bomber's score, despite the crew's injuries, three enemy planes downed and one probable.

German Transport Sunk

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 1—(AP)—The Moscow radio announced today that a Soviet submarine had sunk an 8,000-ton German transport bound for a Norwegian fjord.

Blitzed Coventry Restocks Library

COVENTRY, England (AP)—This city whose library lost 150,000 books in air raids, is engaged in a book recovery and salvage campaign, to re-stock damaged library facilities, provide books for the forces, and the sending of useless volumes for re-pulping.

Woman Survives 5,000 Air Raids

LONDON.—(AP)—One of the most bombed women of the war has just arrived in England from Malta. She is Lady Bernard, wife of the late Col. Sir Edgar Bernard who has lived in Malta for 13 years. She has been on duty in more than 5,000 raids. Since the beginning of the war Lady Bernard has been commandant of the alien women's internment camp at Malta and will return there after a rest in England.

Eire Fights Black Market

DUBLIN. (AP)—The government is cracking down on the black market. The supplies minister has been armed with powers enabling him to place an embargo on trade and to confiscate goods believed destined for sale at over-the-market prices. Enforcement officers have the right to search and where goods are found which are likely to be used in black market operations the minister has power to issue a standstill order which prohibits their removal.

ITALIAN LINERS HOME

LA LINEA, Spain, Jan. 1.—(AP) The Italian liners Vulcania and Saturnia entered Gibraltar bay from the Atlantic today under safe conduct passes with Italian wounded and non-combatants from Indian ocean points and departed later for Italy.

HITLER'S MESSAGE TO NAZIS AVOIDS HINT OF REVERSES

Fuehrer Repeats Theme Germany Will Not Collapse or Capitulate.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1—(AP) Adolf Hitler in his fourth wartime New Year's message to the German people today repeated his theme that Germany would not collapse nor capitulate, and that in the end she would prove victorious.

In a special proclamation broadcast by the Berlin radio, Hitler again discussed some of his favorite hates, international Jewry, President Roosevelt, and the national oppressors of peace-loving Germany.

Skips Axis Reverses

He had nothing to say about the Russian campaign, nor Rommel's flight in Libya, nor the Allied offensive in North Africa.

Instead, he praised the virtues of the German people, and reviewed wars of the past which, he said, were of little consequence either to the victor or vanquished compared to what Germany's position would be if it lost this war.

Last night in an order of the day to German troops he said: "If God Almighty has given us strength to overcome the winter of 1941-42, then we shall overcome this winter." Today he said: "Only if we exert all of our strength can we beg our Lord to afford us His aid, as He has done hitherto."

He repeated, too, his assertions that the war was forced on Germany.

"We had harmed neither Britain nor France nor the United States," he said. "We had made no demands which might have caused enemies to declare war on us."

When war became inevitable, he said, it was waged "with all the fanaticism of which National Socialists are capable."

Recalls First War Aftermath

He termed Germany "unsuitable" for experiment with various plans that have been outlined by the Allied nations. In this vein he recalled the aftermath of World war 1, termed Woodrow Wilson a hypocrite and said that Germany was immune against "repetition of any such attempts."

"Our enemies in the coming year," he promised, "will have to realize what Germany and Europe are capable of achieving in the last analysis.

"This winter may be hard, but it cannot possibly be harder than last winter. x x x One power will be the first to collapse in this struggle. This power will not be Germany. This time the German people will remain victorious on the battlefield. Then, at last, we shall have that long peace which we need for the great reconstruction of our national community. This will be the only right way in which to thank our dead heroes."

Hitler Defends Reich's Aims

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 1—Strictly on the defensive, and devoid of new victories over which to boast, Adolf Hitler reverted to a favorite theme today in his New Year message to the German people, by blaming the Allies and "the Jews" for starting the war and promising there never would be a repetition of 1918.

In a special proclamation broadcast by the Berlin radio, Hitler pictured Germany as a peace-loving nation, and himself as the leader who sought only to save his countrymen from their enemies and insure their future welfare.

German Courage Praised

The proclamation was bare of reference to developments on the Russian front, where the German armies are reeling under th blow of a six-week-old Soviet offensive, and likewise ignored the Axis rout in Libya and the Allied landings in North Africa.

It abounded, however, with praise for the German people in enduring the hardships of war, and praised the courage of the German troops, who, Hitler, declared, would overcome all obstacles to achieve the final victory.

"Germany will never be conquered and never will capitulate," the Führer asserted. "Our strength, the courage of our troops and the faith of the German people, as well as the achievement of our brave allies in Europe and Asia, give us the right to believe in victory."

Foresees Long Peace

Hitler coupled this statement with a warning that the winter would be a hard one, but tempered this by declaring "that it cannot possibly be harder than the last."

"Then," he said, "the hour will come when we shall concentrate all our strength in order to serve the cause of freedom and thus the future and life of our people. Then, at last, we shall have that long peace which we need for the great construction of our community. This is the only right way in which to think of our dead heroes."

Propaganda Minister Goebbels also broadcast a New Year's Eve

[Continued On Page 3, Column 7]

message to the German nation, in which he described 1942 as "a blessed year for us—one of the most dangerous but also one of the greatest and one of the most decisive years in the history of our people."

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"A survey of territories conquered during the past year," Goebbels declared, "shows that the German war potential has been augmented. Once this augmentation has been fully exploited it will give the war a decisive turn.

"The duration of the war," he added enigmatically, "depends on the problematic expanse of the conflict."

Goering's Order Of The Day

Reichsmarshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering also issued an order of the day to the air force expressing confidence in victory.

"We do not know what the future is holding in store for us. But we know one thing for certain: In the end the strength of the sword of Germany and her allies will master any fate and open a more beautiful world to our peoples," Goering said.

List British Destroyer Sunk

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), Jan. 1 (AP).—A British destroyer of the 1,690-ton Jervis class was sunk last night in the Mediterranean by a German submarine, the high command reported today. Struck by two torpedoes, the British warship was said to have gone down northeast of the Island of Cyprus.

The high command reported also that German aircraft destroyed six Allied planes on the airfield at Bone, in Algeria, as well as damaging other planes and two merchant ships. Direct hits were scored on Allied railway facilities and transport columns in North Africa, the communique said.

Nazi High Command Claims 19 Sinkings by U-Boats

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Jan. 1.—The German high command said yesterday that U-boats had sunk four ships, totaling 21,000 tons, from "scattered remnants of a convoy smashed off the Azores" and that other submarines had sunk 15 ships, totaling 79,000 tons, in the North and South Atlantic.

(These enemy claims were not confirmed from any other source. The reputed attacks in the Azores area apparently referred to another unconfirmed Nazi claim yesterday that U-boats had sunk 15 ships, totaling 85,000 tons, as well as a destroyer and corvette in a convoy bound south from Britain.)

The Berlin radio reported that a German surface raider, identified only as an auxiliary cruiser, had sunk 187,000 tons of shipping "overseas" during 1942.

Nazis Claim 1,283 Ships Sunk In '42

Berlin.

New York, Jan. 1—The Associated Press listening post recorded today a Berlin broadcast reporting that German naval forces have sunk 1,283 Anglo-American merchant ships totaling 7,955,000 tons in 1942. Submarines accounted for 1,208 of the vessels, the high command said.

There was no confirmation of these figures from Allied sources.

THREE AXIS SHIPS SUNK OFF TUNISIA BY PLANES, SUBS

Cargo Vessels Supplying

Retreating Rommel Will o' the Wisp

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DON WHITEHEAD

Bir El Zirdan, Tripolitania, Dec. 28 (Delayed) (AP).—Chasing Marshal Rommel toward Tripoli has become a will o' the wisp hunt across the western desert with the Germans refusing battle at obvious strong points.

It is a puzzling game with the British Eighth Army approaching natural strongpoints expecting a fight only to find the enemy vanished or else a weak rear guard.

Despite Rommel's failure so far to take full advantage of positions, the desert terrain has checked the speed of the British drive.

There is no positive indication that Rommel is digging in anywhere between here and Tripoli or that he is massing forces to make a real bid to turn back the British. The most obvious places for a stand between Sirte and Tripoli were Wadi Bei el Chebir and Wadi Zemzem, both south of Misurata.

The British expected Rommel to put up a fight at Wadi Bei el Chebir, some 25 miles west of Sirte and 180 miles short of Tripoli. The enemy was there yesterday but there was no sign of him today.

I rode with an advance armored column across the wild country south of the coastal road. Wadi Bei el Chebir was like a great valley carved in the desert by some long forgotten stream. At the point we crossed it was more than two miles wide. Machine guns on the escarpment could have caused a great deal of damage but Rommel had left no guns to cover this expanse.

Somewhere a short distance ahead of us tonight is the enemy.

His next strong point is Wadi Zemzem, but no one yet knows whether he intends to fight.

The Allied command had no ground action to report. The Fighting French declared, however, that advanced troops of the French forces driving up into southern Libya across the Fezzan desert region had put an Axis motorized column to flight.

Of Field Marshal Rommel's fleeing Libyan army there was again no informative word during the day, nor did Cairo's communique indicate his present whereabouts except that he was somewhere "west of Wadi Bei el Chebir," which itself is about 180 miles short of Tripoli.

It was added that air operations were on a reduced scale in the Libyan theater.

The German and Italian communiques both were restrained in tone as to the Tunisian fighting.

The Italian high command claimed "succesful patrol attacks by Axis troops which took prisoners and material"; the Germans reported "shock troop activity by both sides in Tunisia and Libya."

Germans in Africa Destroyed by Allies.

DESTROYER ALSO HIT

U. S., British Bombers Raid Harbors, Attack Base on Crete.

LONDON, Jan. 1—(AP) Allied and Axis ground forces marshaling their strength for the developing battle of Tunisia continued their cautious probing tactics today while in the slow campaign of attrition in the Mediterranean three more enemy cargo ships and perhaps a destroyer were declared sunk.

A British communique from Cairo headquarters announced that naval torpedo planes had hit an enemy merchant ship off Sicily, setting her afire, and the British Admiralty disclosed that British submarines off the Gulf of Tunis and off Bizerte had sunk two more Axis cargo vessels, both big ones. An enemy destroyer off Bizerte was torpedoed and not seen again.

Candia Airport Raided

In the widespread Allied air action against the enemy—a running offensive spread over the Mediterranean and from the Tunisian fighting theater back eastward to the Libyan frontier regions—one of the strongest attacks was on the big German-held air base at Candia, on the Greek island of Crete. The base was heavily hit and left alight with 20 fires.

A communique from Allied headquarters in North Africa announced new Allied raids on the Axis-held Tunisian ports of Sfax, Sousse and Gabes and on Axis positions in central and southwestern Tunisia. Five Allied planes were lost, but the destruction of two additional enemy planes on Dec. 30 also was disclosed.

French Troops Advance

(Delayed)—Germany is using one of the oldest tricks of war—leaflet raids—in unsuccessful attempts to persuade French soldiers to abandon the Allied banner.

As French troops assumed a heavier burden of fighting the Axis in the southern sector, Germans showered the French line with leaflets asking whether the French soldier preferred death with the Americans or life and a home with the Germans.

One side of the leaflet showed a French corpse being devoured by buzzards and jackals and the other illustrated a French soldier and a woman embracing.

Refers To Assassination

Another leaflet referred to the assassination of Admiral Jean Darlan, who swung the French soldiers to the Allied side. It said, "This is the gratitude of England for servants."

Leaflets carried the seal of the Nazi commander in Tunisia and promised immediate reparation to French soldiers who presented them in surrender to German forces.

Tunisian French, who witnessed the looting of food and agricultural products in the country before the Allies arrived, got a laugh from the leaflet suggestion to bring mess tins and spoons.

Nazis Drop Leaflets On French In Tunisia

By WILLIAM B. KING

[Associated Press Correspondent]

On the Tunisian Front, Dec. 28

Fires blazed among buildings on both sides of the Sousse harbor after the second attack.

Merchant Vessels Hit

Two medium-sized merchant vessels in the harbor of Sfax received direct hits when Flying Fortresses raided that key point again yesterday, it was announced. The fortress crews also reported hits on the docks and other harbor installations. They were escorted by P-40 fighters.

Meanwhile B-26 Martin bombers, accompanied by P-40's, scored hits on the airdrome and nearby troop barracks at Gabes, causing several fires. One of the bombers was lost.

Another B-26 bomber group raided shipping between Tunis and Bizerte with results unreported. All the formation returned.

The long-range, twin-motored Lightning fighters shot up and destroyed a number of Axis cars and

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trucks near the Tunisian-Libyan frontier (which Marshal Rommel must cross if he is to aid Gen Walther Nehring in the defense of Tunisia.)

Hurricane bombers of the R. A. F. joined in the attack. With a Spitfire escort they struck at an Axis repair depot southeast of Pont-du-Fahs and then destroyed two trucks on their way home.

R. A. F. fighters also engaged German fighters and bombers over the forward battle areas of Tunisia, but the headquarters spokesman said the combats were "inconclusive because of cloud conditions." One R. A. F. plane was reported missing. Destruction of an additional Messerschmitt 109 by R. A. F. fighters Dec. 30 also was announced.

The only ground activity yesterday, a spokesman said, was an artillery exchange in the northern sector.

U. S. Planes End Year With Widespread Raids

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 1—(AP)—United States bombing and fighting planes ended the old year with concerted attacks upon Axis communications and supply facilities from the northern tip of Tunisia to Tripolitania, Allied authorities announced today.

Four American and one R. A. F. craft were reported lost.

Light Douglas A-20 bombers paced the aerial onslaught with two raids on the port of Sousse, where heavy anti-aircraft fire knocked down three of the explosive carriers but failed to prevent widespread destruction.

P-38 fighters escorted the first raiders; P-40's the second.

The first group concentrated about the Sousse railway yards and a spokesman said much smoke arose from the yards, the neighboring dock area to the north and storage sheds to the east.

The Allied headquarters announced that enemy planes attacked Casablanca early yesterday morning but that material damage was "negligible" and there were few casualties, "largely civilians."

GIRAUD RELEASES POLITICAL GROUP

Prisoners Get Amnesty as General Becomes Chief in Africa.

ALGIERS, Jan. 1—(AP) Gen. Henri Honore Giraud, French high commissioner, has ordered the liberation on the new year of a "certain number of persons detained because of certain political tendencies," it was announced officially tonight.

(The announcement indicated that the persons liberated had been held on political grounds. It made no reference to the 12 persons arrested earlier this week on orders of General Giraud in connection with an alleged plot to assassinate himself and Robert Murphy, President Roosevelt's personal representative).

The text of a communique issued by the French high commissariat follows:

"General Giraud has decided in the interest of unity that a certain number of persons detained because of certain political tendencies will be liberated on the occasion of the new year and coincident with his taking command as high commissioner of France resident in French Africa. These liberations have been pronounced with complete impartiality and without regard to the ideology of their interests but inspired solely by their war records and proofs of patriotism they have shown under various circumstances."

EISENHOWER HONORS GENERALS IN AFRICA

Fredendall and Ryder Decorated for Distinguished Service

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Dec. 31 (Delayed) (AP)—Two United States major generals, Lloyd R. Fredendall and Charles W. Ryder, today received the Distinguished Service Medal for "exceptionally meritorious service" in the North African war.

Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied Commander, awarded the medals. It also was understood that a similar medal went to Major Gen. George S. Patton, commander of the American forces that landed in West Africa.

The Fredendall and Ryder citations said:

"General Fredendall, commander of a center task force, demonstrated the highest qualities of leadership. The capture of the Oran area was vigorously opposed and it was due largely to General Fredendall's brilliant leadership and resolute force that the opposition was overcome so quickly and the surrender of the opposing forces secured.

"General Ryder was responsible for the planning and execution of the attack of the eastern task force. He demonstrated the highest qualities of leadership in training his troops and in conducting the assault. By his vigorous advance and tactful handling of negotiations with the local authorities he minimized the resistance and contributed to early capitulation of the area of Algiers."

Rome Claims Prisoners

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New York, Jan. 1—The Associated Press listening post recorded a Rome broadcast which said the Italian High Command declared today that Axis patrols had seized prisoners and materiel during raids in Libya and in Tunisia. No details were announced.

Two medium-sized merchantmen were reported damaged, probably fatally, in an attack by German planes upon Allied convoy off Bone, Algeria. Italian submarines were credited with sinking one ship in the Atlantic and damaging two others.

Fezzan Area Active

Following is the text of the Italian communique:

"In the Sirte region and in Tunisia there were successful patrol attacks by Axis troops which took prisoners and material.

"Enemy motor transport formations were dispersed in the Libyan desert by our garrison at Fezzan. In the Fezzan area there was lively explorative activity.

"In the course of an attack by German planes against an airfield in Algeria several enemy planes were destroyed on the ground. In the same attack more planes were scoring successful hits on two merchantmen of medium tonnage whose loss can be considered as certain.

"In the Atlantic one of our submarines commanded by Captain Mazza sank on November 29 the ship Argos of 5,500 tons. Another Italian submarine commanded by Captain Di Costato scored direct hits December 21 on the ships Queen City and Bon Aurora, totaling 9,925 tons."

(Of the three ships reported sunk or damaged by the Italians, only the Queen City, a British freighter of 4,814 tons, is listed in Lloyd's register. The only Argos listed is an Estonian freighter of 1,857 tons.)

...ged. Over Tunisia two Boston planes were shot down by German fighters.

Italians Claim Ships

"An enemy convoy was attacked by German planes off Bone harbor,

ROOSEVELT TELEGRAPHS U. S. PLEDGE TO GIRAUD

LONDON, Jan. 1.—(AP) Reuters reported tonight that the Morocco radio had broadcast the text of a telegram which it said President Roosevelt sent to Gen. Henri Giraud, French commissioner for North Africa:

"The government of the United States is happy to learn that you will fight the present war against the Axis in collaboration with the United Nations.

"You have taken on a great responsibility and you may be assured that my government will give you every possible assistance.

"We shall receive a common reward when France is restored to her true position among the nations of the world."

Status of Consulate At Dakar Raised

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP)—The state department announced today that "in view of the recently increased importance of French West Africa in the war effort," the status of the American consulate at Dakar had been raised to that of a consulate general. Maynard B. Barnes is consul general.

N. Africa Gets U. S. Food

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 1—The War Department said today that large quantities of American consumer goods have arrived in North Africa, where, Assistant OWI Director Milton Eisenhower has reported, there is a grave food and clothing situation among the population.

These supplies, the department said, have relieved the urgent need for food, clothes, fuel and medical supplies. It reported also that progress was being made in restoring normal economic life. Fuel has been supplied for fishing boats and for farm tractors. Consumer goods are rationed under French supervision.

The North African subject came up also at President Roosevelt's press conference today. He told questioners that, while he had no actual figures, most of the political prisoners in North Africa had been released since the American-British occupation.

ENEMY DEFENSES SPLIT NEAR BUNA

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MacArthur's Troops Drive to Coast—Jap Ships Damaged at Rabaul.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Saturday, Jan. 2—(AP) The Allied air force in the southwest Pacific started the New Year right with daring raids off New Britain, damaging a Jap submarine and three vessels while ground troops, fighting savagely, again split the Japanese defenses along the Buna beach area in New Guinea.

Rabaul, which has been the object of a number of successful raids recently, again was hit at dawn New Year's day. Three waves of B-17s (Flying Fortresses) and B-24s roared over, dropping thousand pounders from low level.

Large Ship Hit

One large vessel, estimated at 10,000 tons, was hit in the center of the harbor. Ships of 8,000 and 6,000 tons were hit further out. All three burst into flames and were burning fiercely as the raiders left.

Ninety miles south of Rabaul at Widebay, an Allied heavy bomber strafed a Jap submarine, inflicting damage.

B-17s also raided Gasmata airdrome early New Year's day, plastering the area with 1,000-pound bombs. One Zero fighter on the ground was destroyed.

Japs Lose Two Planes

The Japs also lost two out of five fighters which attempted to intercept the Rabaul raiders. All Allied planes returned.

An Allied medium unit also bombed Buin in the Solomons. On their part, the Japs sent a formation of medium bombers over Merauke in Dutch New Guinea. The enemy has been devoting considerable bombing attention to this village on the south coast.

At Buna, ground troops supported by tanks and artillery drove through the Japs near the mouth of Giropa creek to reach the coast, splitting the enemy lines anew. This was part of a systematic job of splitting the Japs, then mopping them up.

Artillery fire reduced at least six Jap bunkers. Jap troops were machinegunned while running from them.

Heavy fighting continues on the Allied left but on the right all the job that remains is to dispose of small enemy pockets in the airstrip dispersal area and at other scattered points.

9 Planes Shot Down In U. S. Raid on Jap New Guinea Base

1,286 Destroyed Since Start of War, Allied Headquarters Reports

By the Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Jan. 1.—American P-38s led an assault yesterday on Lae, Northeast New Guinea Japanese base, and shot down nine enemy fighters and damaged two others, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters declared today in a communique supplemented by an Air Force announcement reporting that 1,286 Japanese planes have been destroyed in the Southwest Pacific since the war began.

The smashing blow delivered at Lae was part of wide-ranging Allied air activity which saw four Japanese airdromes bombed and strafed and at least 23 Japanese planes destroyed or damaged.

It was the second big victory for the P-38's. Last Monday's communique told of the first appearance of the fleet Lockheed Lightning fighters on the Buna front and the resulting destruction of 14 Japanese planes.

Engaged 11 Zeros.

Today's headquarters said the attack on Lae was a co-ordinated assault by fighters, attack planes and medium bombers.

"The attack was initiated by 11 of our P-38's which engaged 12 enemy Zeros guarding the airfield," it said. "The P-38's swept the air, shooting down nine of the enemy and damaging two, while sustaining only two damaged planes which reached their base."

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"The attack elements then strafed the field, destroying four bombers and one Zero on the ground. Our medium bombers then finished by bombing enemy ground installations with heavy damage.

"In an earlier sortie, our reconnaissance planes surprised and destroyed six enemy planes caught on the ground with no air support."

In other air action, a heavy bomber fired a twin-engined Jap plane on the airdrome strip at Gasmata, and planes bombed the airdrome at Wewak, New Guinea, and swept over the Northern Solomons in a night raid to hit the airdrome at Buka on Bougainville Island.

An enemy schooner was reported strafed and damaged by an Allied medium unit in Jacquinot Bay, New Britain, and the area about Madang, New Guinea, also was bombed.

Enemy bombers raided Merauke, in Dutch New Guinea, headquarters said.

Mopping Up Activity.

The land fighting in the Buna area consisted mainly of mopping up along the corridors driven through the Japanese defense zone to the sea, but there was heavy fighting again on the Sanananda track, north of Buna, the communique said.

The air force report for the year of war said that at least 723 Japanese planes of the 1,286 total were definitely destroyed, 250 others were probably destroyed, and 313 were damaged—all in straight aerial combat.

Those destroyed on the ground were not included in the tally unless photographs proved their destruction.

Allied losses, the announcement said, were comparatively small for the period.

Allied Forces Prepare For Final Buna Drive

By William F. Boni

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Jan. 1. (AP)—With their air squadrons virtually shooting the enemy from the skies in a series of savage sweeps, Allied forces here moved confidently ahead at the New Year with their preparations for eliminating the last of the Japanese troops from the Buna area.

Next on the schedule facing the American and Australian ground fighters was to wipe out the enemy holdings at Giropa Point and at the Buna government station, which would leave the Sanananda sector the last Japanese stronghold in this area.

The lockheed Lightnings saw the old year out in glorious style yesterday.

Eleven of these twin-bodied P-38s of the Southwest Pacific Air Force tangled with a dozen Japanese Zeros over the enemy's home ground at Lae and brought down nine of them for certain, as well as another probable victim and two damaged.

For the second time in four days the squadron commanded by sandy-haired Major George Prentice of San Antonio, Texas, scored a decisive victory over the enemy air force.

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Last Sunday 12 of the two-engined American fighters shot down 13 Zeros and two dive-bombers out of 27 Zeros and 15 dive-bombers that tried to attack Allied dispositions in the Buna salient.

But today's was a different type of assignment. This time the Lightnings provided protection for a group of light and medium American bombers attacking the Lae airdrome.

The bombers made a successful run, blasting a Japanese bomber on the runway, destroying a Zero as it attempted to take off, and getting four other enemy planes in dispersal bays.

Then the bombers cleared out—and that was the signal the P-38s had been waiting for. From their post at about 12,000 feet they had spotted a dozen Zeros at 5,000.

The commander of the leading flight, Captain Thomas J. Lynch of Catasqua, Pa., dived and on his first pass got a Zero. Then the other two flights joined in.

Lynch bagged another Jap before the 20-minute scramble ended, running his personal score to four Zeros in two fights and raising himself to the status of an ace, since he shot down two last May when flying a P-39 Airacobra.

Allies Line Up Forces To Clear Buna Pockets

By William F. Boni

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[Associated Press Correspondent]

Somewhere In New Guinea, Jan. 1—Allied forces facing the Japs in the Buna area spent the last day of 1942 chiefly preparing to eliminate enemy holdings at Giropa Point and eastward, also the Buna Government Station.

This would leave the Sanananda sector as the last Jap strongpoint in this area.

In the air, American P-38s provided the highlight, with a smashing victory over a group of Zeros—proof that the "bugs" which once hampered the performance of these heavily armed speedsters have been effectively overcome.

Young American pilots, after the second major combat and the second major triumph of these fighters, said they had the advantage over the Zeros in everything except the qualities the Zero gained through light construction which was achieved at the sacrifice of armament, armor and hence pilot safety.

(A communique from General MacArthur's headquarters said eleven American P-38s led an assault yesterday on Lae, northeastern New Guinea Jap base, shot down nine out of twelve Zeros guarding the airfield and damaged two others, while sustaining only two damaged planes, both of which returned safely to their base.)

damaged.

These planes all were destroyed or damaged in straight aerial combat and do not include those destroyed on the ground, except in such cases as have been definitely confirmed by photographs. Machines lost through normally flying hazards also were not included.

Allied Losses Not So Big

The airforce announcement said that Allied losses over the same period were comparatively small.

Most of the enemy planes were shot down in the New Guinea zone.

The air force headquarters said United States Flying Fortresses, though bombers, had especially shown their superiority over Japanese fighter planes.

Fortress gunners in the last six months have shot down, in air combat, sixty Zero fighters, probably destroyed sixty-seven others and damaged sixty more.

Daily tallies of Jap planes destroyed reached as high as twenty-one in air combat and twenty, confirmed by photographs, in ground strafing.

Lightnings Hold Record

Kittyhawks shot down eleven Jap planes in a single battle over Darwin. Beaufighters destroyed or damaged eighteen in a surprise raid on Koepang.

Lightnings hold the record in fighter combat. Twelve in their first battle recently shot down thirteen Zeros and two divebombers. New Year's Eve eleven of them shot down nine Zeros and damaged two, letting only one of the enemy formation escape.

The air force release praised the work of Australian and American bombing and strafing crews. It added that the Allies claimed only losses confirmed beyond reasonable doubt and observed that the actual Jap toll probably was much greater.

723 Regarded Total Loss, 250 Probables

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[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in Australia, Jan. 1—Allied air force headquarters said today a total of 1,286 Japanese airplanes have been destroyed or damaged in the southwest Pacific since the beginning of the war.

Of this total, at least 723 planes definitely were destroyed. Two hundred fifty others were listed as probably destroyed, and 313 as

JAPANESE CENTER WEST OF SALWEEN DESTROYED IN RAID

Tons of Bombs Flatten Buildings, Explode Gasoline and Ammunition.

By J. REILLY O'SULLIVAN

WITH THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN CHINA, Dec. 30—(Delayed)—(AP) The Japanese troop and supply center of Mengmao, 30 miles west of the Salween river in western Yunnan province, was virtually blasted off the map today as U. S. bombers and fighters continued their sweeps of the Burma-Yunnan border area.

Mengmao, a valley town near Tengyueh, was hit in two raids which followed two other terrific attacks Sunday.

Buildings Flattened

Tons of bombs flattened buildings and set off shattering explosions in gasoline and ammunition dumps.

"When we came over the second time the town was ablaze," said Capt. Alan Forsyth of Houston, Minn., leader of the second bomber flight. "Three big fires were burning fiercely."

A fighter escort led by Lieut. Clinton Vincent of Natchez, Miss., went down after the bombers and strafed wreckage in which Japanese soldiers were scrambling.

Lieuts. Teddy Shapou of New Bern, N. C., and Charles Crysler of New York were among those who swooped over baracks and enemy personnel with chattering machine-guns.

"There was very little left of Mengmao," said Lieut. Col. Herbert Morgan of Freedom, Pa.

Fighters Roar Over Lashio

Another fighter sweep over much-bombed Lashio, terminal of the Burma railroad, encountered six enemy planes and Lieut. William Di Stefano of Syracuse, N. Y. downed one of them.

"My bullets tore off part of the Zero's wing," he said.

Lieut. Mortimer Marks of Bayonne, N. J., made a head-on attack on two Zeros and saw his tracers going into the tail of one.

Capt. Grant Mahoney of Vallejo, Calif., also gave chase to three Zeros.

"But they wouldn't come in and it ended by the Zeros diving away from us," he said.

In another fighting sweep yesterday near Lashio, Lieut. Arthur Crulkshank of Ruston, La., attacked three Zeros and shot one down in flames.

"The others got on my tail and I had to leave," he said.

Burma Border Base Ruined

[By the Associated Press]

With the United States Army Air Force in China, Dec. 30 (Delayed)—A Japanese troop and supply concentration at Mengma, in the upper Salween Valley, was given a punishing blow today as American Army bombers and fighters continued their sweeps over the Burma-southwest China border area.

Returning airmen said the Japanese base was virtually blasted off the map by the bombers led by Lieut. Col. Herbert Morgan, of Freedom, Pa. Two Japanese Zero fighters were shot down and another damaged. Today's attack followed two raids on the same area last Sunday.

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RAF Bombs Akyab, Shwebo

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, Jan. 1—RAF Blenheim bombers attacked the Japanese-occupied port of Akyab on the west coast of Burma yesterday in a follow-up to daylight assaults on coastal shipping and a raid on the airdrome at Shwebo, seventy miles west of Mandalay, a British communique reported today.

Bomb hits were reported on the dock area at Akyab and on airfield runways at Shwebo. The sweeps were carried out without the loss of a single aircraft, the bulletin said.

The communique also disclosed that British land forces had clashed again with Japanese patrols east and west of the Mayu river near Rathedaung, some twenty-five miles northwest of Akyab.

Chinese Gift To Chennault

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Jan. 1—The All-China Troop Comforting Association presented Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault with a New Year gift of 50,000 Chinese dollars ($2,500) today and a note expressing "our admiration and love."

"Every Chinese admires and loves you from the bottom of the heart and is looking forward to the time when you and your fighters will strike more disastrous blows at the common enemy," the association told the commander of the United States air task force in China.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek awarded monetary gifts to all China's "honor" officers and men—the wounded, sick and disabled. Officers received 100 Chinese dollars and the men 50.

Japs Repulsed In Kwantung

JAN 2 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Jan. 1—Japanese troops landed on the Kwangtung coast opposite Formosa on Christmas Day and drove inland, but the Chinese high command said today that the thrust had been repulsed and Chinese forces were "mopping up" the last of the enemy.

A communique said the landing was made under cover of a naval barrage northeast of Swatow, more than 200 miles up the coast from Hongkong, after "numerous warships" appeared offshore.

The Japanese thrust inland toward Takang and fighting continued until last Tuesday, when the Japanese were forced to retreat, the communique said.

Standley Stops Off in Cairo

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 1 (AP)—Admiral William Harrison Standley, United States Ambassador to Russia, stopped off here yesterday on his trip back to Moscow and inspected a United States Army depot. Admiral Standley went to Washington in October to report to President Roosevelt on the Soviet's war prospects.

INDIAN PAPERS CALLED TO CENSORSHIP STRIKE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 1—(AP) Indian newspapers have been called to go on a one-day strike Jan. 6 in protest against censorship incidents growing from disturbances in August relative to Mohandas K. Gandhi's non-cooperation campaign for independence. The president of the All-India Newspaper Editor's conference issued the strike summons today.

Incidents in question revolve around the activity of authorities in quelling an outbreak of violence in the central provinces. Nationalist observers said there were charges of 'serious misbehavior by troops."

Jap Zeros Get 3 Yanks Raiding Kiska Bay

JAN 2 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 1—The navy reported today that four Japanese Zero float planes had shot down two American Lightning fighters and a bomber while losing only one of their own number in a battle over Kiska, in the Aleutian Islands.

Communique No. 235 said:

"North Pacific:

"1. On December 30, at 9.30 P. M., a force of Mitchell medium bombers (North American B-25) escorted by Lightning fighters (Lockheed P-38), was intercepted by four Japanese Zero float planes while proceeding to attack two enemy cargo ships (or transports) in Kiska harbor. Two Lightnings and one Zero were shot down during the fight. The Mitchells attacked the enemy ships with uncertain results. One of our bombers was shot down.

Two Jap Ships Bombed

"2. On December 31, at 1.47 A. M., United States medium bombers again attacked the enemy ships in Kiska harbor. Three hits were observed on one of the ships and two hits on the other. No United States planes were lost.

"South Pacific: (All dates are east longitude)

"3. On December 31:

"(a.) At 4.30 P. M. task force of Marauder medium bombers (Martin B-26), escorted by Lightning (Lockheed P-38) and Airacobra (Bell P-39) fighters, bombed the airfield at Munda on New Georgia Island. Results were not reported.

"(b.) United States troops on Guadalcanal Island killed twenty Japanese in routine patrol activity."

Presence A Surprise

The reported presence of Japanese fighter planes at Kiska came as something of a surprise to naval men here since it had been many weeks since the Japanese had offered any aerial resistance over that base.

The best they had been able to do since last fall was oppose repeated American air attacks on their shipping and shore installations with anti-aircraft fire which, at times, was weak.

The sudden appearance of four Zero float planes apparently indicated not only a determination on the enemy's part to hold on to the island as long as possible but also an ability to get in sufficient supplies of aviation gasoline and other necessities for the operation of at least a few planes.

3 U.S. Planes Downed By Japs Over Kiska

Enemy Force on Island in Aleutians Appears Reinforced—Air Action Is Surprise —One Enemy Zero Bagged.

JAN 2 1943

By John M. Hightower

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1—(AP)—The Japanese apparently have strengthened their hold on Kiska in the Aleutians and, in an air battle which may have been fought by the eerie glow of the northern lights, have destroyed two swift and powerful American P-38 Lightning fighter planes and a medium bomber, the Navy diclosed today.

One Jap Zero Downed

The P-38's were downed by comparatively clumsy float-type Zero fighters, and the bomber was destroyed either by the fighters or anti-aircraft fire. One Zero was lost in the engagement.

The Navy communique thus revealed that the Japanese have succeeded in delivering at least small aerial reinforcements to an island where their hold had been believed to be growing steadily less secure.

The communique said the encounter—the first in many weeks at Kiska in which our forces have suffered more damage than they inflicted—began about 9:30 p. m., Wednesday, when a force of North American B-25, twin-engined medium bombers with a Lightning escort attacked enemy shipping in Kiska harbor with "uncertain results."

The Zeros intercepted and, possibly taking advantage of cloud cover to gain full surprise, they succeeded in shooting down the two P-38s.

This was the first time since last Fall that the Japs had offered any kind of fighter plane resistance at Kiska, but American attacks on the island during the last Fall and Winter have been sporadic because of the bad weather common to the North Pacific in these seasons.

Hits on Jap Ships

A few hours after their first attack on the enemy ships had concluded with uncertain results, the medium bombers returned to Kiska at 1:47 a. m., Thursday, and scored two hits on one Jap cargo ship and three on another. All U. S. planes returned from that action.

In the south Pacific meanwhile, the enemy air field at Munda on New Georgia Island in the central Solomons was heavily attacked late Thursday afternoon (Guadalcanal time) by Martin B-26 medium bombers, and by both Lightning and Airacobra fighters. "Results were not reported," the communique said.

Land action on Guadalcanal island, where American patrols are rapidly hacking away at the enemy's hungry and ill-equipped troops, resulted in the killing Thursday of 20 Japanese under circumstances which were not reported.

No Opposition at Munda

Possibly significant in the official statement of the raid on Munda was the absence of any mention of enemy fighter plane resistance. The Japanese lost heavily in their first attempts to protect the field and in the past few days their planes have been conspicuously lacking in the air over Munda.

This may be due not only to their severe losses, however, but also to their need for concentrating aerial strength on the New Guinea are a even at the expense of other sections. Allied headquarters in Australia announced today that nine Jap fighters were shot down and two others damaged out of a flight of 12 engaged yesterday by 11 P-38s leading an attack on the air base at Lae.

This was the second time that the P-38s have distinguished themselves over New Guinea. In a battle last Monday they bagged 15 Japanese fighter planes. The air section of Allied headquarters also reported that in the southwest Pacific theater of the war to date the Japanese had lost 723 planes, probably lost 250 and had 313 damaged in combat or blasted on the ground.

Thus Japan's combat plane losses over the whole south Pacific area stand at approximately 1,400 craft, since they have lost 667 planes in the Solomons campaign, according to tabulations of Navy communiques made here.

U. S. Flyers Rain 76,000 Pounds Of Bombs on Japs on Wake Island;

By OLEN W. CLEMENTS

Correspondent Representing All Press Associations on This Special Assignment.

ABOARD A BOMBER OVER WAKE ISLAND, Dec. 24 (Delayed).—Huge American bombers plunged from the high heavens today on unsuspecting Wake Island and plastered the Japs with 76,000 pounds of bombs in the biggest mass raid of the Pacific war.

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Possibly more than half the Jap defenders were killed. There were no American casualties.

Intense fires were started both on Wake Island and adjoining Peale Island. The Japs were caught in bed one minute after midnight. Their anti-aircraft fire, which didn't start until long after the first bombs exploded, was wild and the frightened Japs could be seen in the brilliant moonlight running madly for their dugouts.

In a split second the bombs crashed all over both islands. Fires crackled everywhere.

(A Tokio communique was quoted by the Berlin radio Christmas Day as saying that United States Flying Fortresses which struck "from the region of Midway" the night of December 23 had caused "four small fires," killed one Japanese and wounded four on Wake Island. It declared four of the raiders were shot down and six were damaged.)

Long Line of Planes.

Precisely at midnight the flight leader, Col. William A. Matheny of Carrington, N. Dak., flipped on his radio and called to the long line of planes behind him:

"This is it, boys. I'm going to get those yellow ——."

The nose of his plane slanted down. The engines roared. There beyond the nose of his bomber lay Wake Island, where for 16 days during December, 1941, United States Marines made one of the most gallant stands in history.

Faster and faster the bomber plunged in, its nose pointed at a long row of buildings on Peacock Point. The island was blacked out. Co-Pilot Lt. E. H. Carey of Gridley, Calif., "was pouring coal to four engines" and droning out the increasing speed and the decreasing altitude to Col. Matheny.

Down and down the plane sped, its occupants watching on all sides for signs of anti-aircraft fire. None came.

Brilliant Red Flashes.

Col. Matheny pulled her nose up. Suddenly brilliant red flashes were seen below. Then more and more. The bomber was streaking through the air at terrific speed.

"When are you going to turn loose those incendiaries?" Col. Matheny asked the bombardier, Lt. D. D. Manchester of Spokane, Wash.

"Gone, sir," the lieutenant replied. And at that moment a huge flash was seen.

Planes on each wing let theirs go at the same time. When the colonel turned his ship, every one of the buildings in that long row were afire. No Japanese was seen to run from them.

Still there was no anti-aircraft fire.

Dozens more bombers began to hit all sections of both islands.

Finally after what seemed an eternity, a few Japs managed to reach two ack-ack guns and let go wildly. Shells burst fully 6,000 feet above and two miles away from the nearest American plane. Then machine guns unlimbered and tracers began to hunt the planes above.

Two searchlights popped on below. Their beams caught the leading plane, but almost instantly they went out.

Tracers Fell Short.

Tailgunner Sergt. W. C. Will of Lehighton, Pa., who was instructed to shoot out any light that caught the plane in its beam, didn't even fire a shot at them. Nor did he return the fire of machine guns. Instead he just sat and watched the tracers fall far short of their target.

More searchlight beams began to sweep the sky. Gunners in other bombers let go at them and started putting them out.

One Jap plane started rolling down the airfield, which bordered the flaming aircraft. As the enemy plane gained speed, Lt. Lou Camperini of Torrance, Calif., famed University of Southern California miler, tried to hit it with a hundred pound bomb. It fell just behind the Zero and the fighter got into the air.

That was the only Jap plane seen to take the air, but bomber crews saw three others flying around. One bomber and a Jap plane exchanged shots at a distance, but the Japs didn't want to mix it at all and that was the nearest to an air fight in the raid.

One squadron leader, Maj. Glen R. Birchard of Bay City, Mich., dropped bombs near oil tanks, starting huge fires. Peering out the window, he saw Japs running for cover in their underwear. No fight was left in them.

Large Fires Observed.

A quick look at Wake and Peale Islands showed that by this time fires were burning between Peacock Point and the east-west runway in the vicinity of the underground hangar; large fires were observed in the area of the bachelor officers' quarters on the heel of the point, in the building area southeast of the bridge between Peale and Wake, in a large building in that area which had received a direct hit.

Oil tanks were afire in the middle of Peale Island. More tanks were flaring near the south channel entrance to the harbor and columns of black smoke were rising from Kuku Point.

Their bombs gone, the bombers started for their "Shangri-La" base. Forty miles from Wake, the Zero that had got off the ground timidly fired a burst at one bomber, which promptly replied. Apparently neither was hit.

Fires Visible 75 Miles.

Fires on Wake Island were visible for 75 miles.

As they faded in the distance the top turret gunner, Sergt. E. J. Bislew of Racine, Wis., climbed down to the flight deck.

"Hell," he said, "what am I going to tell my 6-year-old son that I did on this raid? I just sat up there like a dummy and didn't fire a shot. I wish I could have gotten a shot at a Zero."

The bombers flew in absolute radio silence on their trip to Wake Island, guided only by the moon and stars. On the return trip they hit an intense weather front and visibility was reduced to a few feet.

This was the first combat action for all but two of the pilots, but despite the rain and fog every plane found its base and landed safely.

Brig. Gen. Howard K. Ramey of Mississippi, the bomber commander, stood anxiously waiting on the rain-swept airbase. He rushed up to congratulate Col. Matheny and each man in the squadron.

Two Holes in Wing Flaps.

The general ordered each plane examined immediately and an official report delivered to him later read:

"Two bullet holes in the wing flaps of one plane. No wounded or dead."

The tired crew members whooped and hollered and went to bed.

When they were awakened Gen. Ramey read them a congratulatory message from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Lt. Gen. Delos Emmons and Maj. Gen. Willis H. Hale. It said, in effect:

"Congratulations on a job well done."

The raiding bombers had executed the longest flight and biggest raid of its type of the war. The record was the more amazing because all the planes returned safely and not one of the raiders was injured or killed.

(This was the raid, third on Wake, which Admiral Chester W. Nimitz characterized as the largest mass Army heavy bomber action of the Pacific war.)

The colonel flips on his radio.

"This is it, boys: I'm going in and get those yellow ——."

He noses the plane over and down we come hell bent for leather. The wind shrieks outside the cabin. A piece of tape on the outside flaps and flaps and flaps.

Plane Speeds Downward

Down, down, down! Our eyes are glued on the hallowed isle where American Marines made history December a year ago in their historic 16-day stand.

In wonder when the Japs are going to open up with ack-ack. I hope they don't stop the lead plane.

Down, down, down! Still no ack-ack. I hope they cut loose—anything to break the suspense.

The island is getting bigger with each tick of the clock.

I hope there aren't any American prisoners below. This plane and dozens behind it are going to rain death on that island.

Still no ack-ack! It's 40 seconds past midnight. The island is dead to the world. It may never wake up. What's the matter with them!

Just beyond the Colonel's head the altimeter and speed indicator are really hopping. She's burning air now. There's a funny feeling in my stomach. It's 45 seconds past midnight now. We are still hurtling downward.

The Colonel shoves the wheel further forward, kicks the rudder, and

Writer Rides Bomber During Raid on Wake

Olen W. Clements Tells of Thrilling Experience as Plane Speeds Downward to Drop Destruction on Enemy.

JAN 2 1943

By Olen W. Clements

(Correspondent representing all press associations on this special assignment, Clements rode in the lead plane).

ABOARD A BOMBER OVER WAKE ISLAND, Dec. 24—(Delayed)—(AP)—In a few seconds, we are going to drop 76 thousand-pound bombs on Wake.

Island Grows Larger

Standing behind Col. William A. Matheny of Carrington, N. D., and co-pilot Lieut. E. H. Carey of Gridley, Calif., I watch that tiny island grow larger and larger over the nose of the bomber.

the bomber sways crazily. Maybe we've been hit! No, that's a new kind of dive the Army has perfected.

Lacks Parachute

It's 50 seconds past midnight now.

There still is no anti-aircraft fire, nor signs of life, on Wake. Where's a parachute! I forgot to put it on. I clutch feebly at a Mae West life jacket. I can't swim a lick. It's too late to get a 'chute now. I hope we don't get hit.

Glad no guns are spouting upward now. The target looms bigger. It is a long barracks.

It's one minute after midnight Christmas Eve day. What a surprise package the Japs are going to get pretty soon now.

On and on we plunge. The speed is terrific, the wind mad. I'm thinking about friends and relatives and wishing I was a little boy. Then I wouldn't be here. Why did I ever get into this weird business. Wish I was a grocery clerk back in Texas, San Francisco, New York, Atlanta—anywhere but here.

Maybe we'll make it. Suddenly the Colonel levels her off.

Wham! Wham! Bombs go off below. The bomber shoots out over the water. My knees almost collapse. It's over, and we are still alive. Every bomb hit the target fair and square.

The colonel sees this, too, and hollers: "hot dog!"

I'm elated. Start to pound colonel on back. Suddenly remember his rank and the fact I just met him a few hours ago.

Now for home. The boys behind are certainly filling the atmosphere with steel. The fires are getting bigger and more numerous. The Japs must be having a hell of a time. Up comes some wild ack-ack. It missed us by miles. Bum shooting. Finally the fires fade in the distance.

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Jap Belittles Claims

(Tokyo claimed "four small fires" were started and that one Japanese was killed. Four raiders also were claimed to be shot down. Admiral Nimitz said fires were reported visible for 75 miles and that all planes returned safely).

Nobody says much except the top turret gunner, Sergeant E. J. Bislew of Racine, Wis. He's miffed. Didn't get a shot at a Zero and won't have anything to tell his six-year-old son after the war.

Someone reaches for a cigaret, then suddenly realizes can't smoke because engineer is transferring extra gasoline and there's too much danger of explosion.

Munch a good roast beef sandwich instead. Drink pineapple juice, too. Everybody has a go at the food. Stand around awhile and watch the moon and stars and beautiful clouds below.

Yawn, getting sleepy. Stretch out on floor of the flight deck and pound ear.

Good sleep. Awaken to find I'm the only wounded man in the whole raid. Got my ear tangled up with a metal piece of the deck floor. Tiny cut in front of the right ear lobe.

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Nearing Home Base

Getting close to base now. Boggiest place ever seen. Can't see 10 feet. Hitting that base is going to be some job, the hardest of the night. Boy, hope Capt. P. Kreig of Oak Harbor, Wash., the navigator, does his stuff. These planes float all of 20 second on the water. Where's that exit just in case!

It's time we were letting down. It's past time! Still no place to land. Where's those lights! Can't see any.

The colonel turns on the landing lights and vainly tries to see the water below. It's impossible. Getting lower and lower. Still can't find the horizon.

Nervous as hell. Sweating, too. Air is full of bombers. None of these kids even knew how to fly a year ago. Suppose we collide in this fog!

Down, down, down! Still no place to land. Finally, at 200 feet, we see water. The colonel holds her there and the bomber hurtles on in the fog.

Oh, where is that base!

Suddenly there's light ahead. It gets bigger and bigger. There's that base. Oh boy! Safe!

American Bombers Blast Wake Island

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Planes Meet Weak Opposition, Return Undamaged to U. S. Base.

HICKMAN FIELD, Honolulu, Jan. 1.—(AP) Admiral Chester W. Nimitz declared today the Japanese could conclude that the U. S. air raid on Wake Island on Christmas Eve, when more than 75,000 pounds of bombs were dropped, was only a sample of things to come.

Select target areas were blasted by low-sweeping bombers in that raid, and fires were started which were visible for 75 miles over the sea. Not a plane was damaged in the raid, which took place a year and two days after a large Jap force overpowered a small American garrison on the island. Japs raised a futile anti-aircraft fire, and two planes rose to meet the Americans, but fled when fired upon, the Navy said.

Army Planes in Raid

Of the Dec. 24 raid on Wake, which caused devastating damage, Admiral Nimitz said "I am glad to have this opportunity of starting the new year by making recognition of the splendidly executed mission of our Army air forces.

"Without warning the morning before Christmas the Japanese on Wake island were suddenly presented with 75,000 pounds of aerial bombs, most of which struck and damaged military targets. All our planes attacked from low altitudes and returned to base on schedule, with neither planes nor personnel harmed by enemy artillery which was finally awakened by the visitors.

"To me, this operation epitomizes the complete unity with which all fighting forces in the Pacific — the Army, Navy, Marine corps and Coast Guards — are coordinating their strength and skill against the enemy.

"This raid and others like it will not eject the enemy from Wake. Such raids will, however, serve notices on the enemy as well as give assurance to our countrymen, that we have men with spirit and resolution and skill to handle the tools that are going to drive the Jap back to his own islands.

"To those of us in the theater of operations there have been vexatious delays in getting ready. Building of bases and transport of troops and material are but a few of the tasks that had to be done before we could undertake such an operation as this raid on Wake."

Raid Only a Sample

"Let the enemy take such consolation as he may from the thought that this raid was only a sample of things to come," the admiral declared.

"For the preparation and planning of this operation, Brigadier General Howard Ramey deserves great credit. (General Ramey, of Waynesboro, Miss., is head of the mid-Pacific bomber command). For its efficient execution we thank Colonel Matheny and his flight group. (Col. William A. Matheny of Spokane, Wash, led the Wake Island raid). It is heartening to know that thousands of other young airmen of the armed services are eager and ready to carry out similar missions.

"The courage, determination and airmanship of Colonel Matheny and his officers and men indicate the response we can expect from the personnel of all services in maintaining a common front against the enemy in the Pacific

"Made of exactly the same stuff are two destroyer skippers and two submarine commanders who receive awards this morning.

"One, Commander Orville Gregor took his destroyer, Aaron Ward, under the very guns of an enemy battleship to deliver a torpedo attack in the third battle of Savo Island. His ship was hit by a salvo of 14-inch shells and was raked by cruiser fire, but she lives to continue the fight.

"All of you know the story of the seaplane tender McFarland. The determination and resourceful tenacity of her captain, Lieut. Commander John Alderman, is an inspiration to the rest of us

"It is the American way of life that produces such men as these. It is their individual enterprise and initiative and common courage that are our principal weapons for victory. We are thankful for the valorous devotion of our brothers-in-arms who have stopped the enemy during the precarious months of the past year.

"The new year begins heartening assurance. We are getting trained personnel and shipment for our tremendous task.

"We have the unity and the will to destroy the enemy."

Weathermen Fulfill Important Duties in Solomon Islands

Group Includes J. E. Finn, First-Class Aerographer, From Washington

(The following article was written by Technical Sergt. James W. Hurlbut of Arlington County, Va., a Marine Corps combat correspondent in the Solomons.)

GUADALCANAL, Nov. 3 (Delayed).—Early this morning a mysterious light bobbed and swayed high over Henderson Field. As puzzled marines watched, rumors began to materialize. Some guessed that it was "Louie the Louse," marine name for any lone Jap pilot venturing into our area at night. But there was no sound of a plane motor and no exhaust flame.

Others thought that it might be a parachute flare, shot from enemy lines. But it moved in circles. As it moved sedately across the sky, the more imaginative saw in it some new enemy weapon. And then it disappeared in the darkness. Nothing further occurred that morning to clarify the mystery.

Solved by Weatherman.

Then, suddenly, it was solved. A Navy weatherman sitting down to lunch turned to his neighbors and brightly inquired:

"Did you fellows see the light on the ceiling balloon I sent up last night?"

So all the excitement turned out to be nothing more than additional proof that the Navy and marine weathermen, known technically as "aerographers," spend 24 hours a day on the job of charting weather conditions for the benefit of the flyers and artillerymen here.

"We supply weather information and flight forecasts, including velocity and direction of the upper air currents, for navigational purposes and for ballistic data for artillery batteries," explained Technical Sergt. Gordon Boyd of Auburn, Calif., one of the several marine and Navy aerographers stationed here.

"One of our jobs is making a pilot balloon ascension daily come hell or high water, to ascertain wind velocity or determine ceiling. That's what everybody saw last night.

Information for Fleet.

"We also transmit weather information to fleet and shore stations throughout the South Pacific. We keep complete meteorological records for research purposes.

"We have practically the same equipment as a weather bureau back home. The field equipment, however, is designed to fit each unit's needs."

Sergt. Boyd's description of an aerographer's duties may seem routine to the casual reader. And it might be commonplace elsewhere, but not on Guadalcanal.

Not when you realize that they continue working in spite of bombings and shellings. Not when you consider that Japanese snipers take perverse delight in shooting down the pilot balloons. Not when you learn that the aerographers have been bombed out of two offices in the last three months, without casualties, fortunately.

Plays Vital Role.

And especially not when it's understood that the success or failure of every fighting plane that takes the air, every bomber that goes out on a mission, every burst of anti-aircraft fire, and every round of land artillery depends, in a measure, on the accuracy of the work of the service meteorologists.

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In addition to Sergt. Boyd, weathermen here include Master Technical Sergt. Thomas G. Murphy, Los Angeles; Staff Sergt. Max Nebergall, Des Moines; Aerographer Third Class David Horowitz, U. S. N., Elmyra, N. Y.; Aero Third Class Donald L. Keebler, U. S. N., Albany, Oreg.; Aero First Class Joseph E. Finn, U. S. N., Washington; Aero Third Class Marion Shirley, U. S. N., Oklahoma City; Staff Sergt. Ferdinand J. Ross, New York City, and Staff Sergt. George M. Abbott, Cambridge, N. Y.

Sergts. Boyd, Murphy and Nebergall, first Marine Corps aerographers on Guadalcanal, were recently promoted to their respective ranks in recognition of their outstanding work during the first three months of our occupation here.

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Installations Ripped Apart In Low-Level Attack

By Walter B. Clausen JAN 2 1943
[Associated Press Correspondent]

Pearl Harbor T. H. Jan. 1—The third pulverizing American raid on Wake Island, executed a few minutes after midnight December 23-24, was the largest mass army heavy bomber raid in the Pacific war, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander of the Pacific fleet, disclosed today.

Nearly 76,000 pounds of bombs were dropped, not in an ordinary high level attack, but at a low level, by huge four-engine army bombers which ripped apart the installations of the Japanese-held island. All bombers returned safely to their bases, and there were no casualties.

The number of aircraft involved in the raid was not disclosed, but it can be said there were more than in the army's previous heavy bomber Wake Island raid last June 27.

Navy Attacked By Day

The first American raid on Wake was a navy carrier-plane attack last February 24 when two Japanese patrol boats were sunk, three large seaplanes demolished, and major shore installations were destroyed. That naval air raid was a daylight attack while the two army raids were night attacks.

Wake Island was captured by the Japanese December 23, 1941, after a sixteen-day siege during which less than 400 heroic marines held out against a force more than ten times their number. The marines sank seven Jap warships and shot down many planes before they were overpowered.

Since that time, no effort has been made by American forces to recapture Wake Island, but the successive raids have been carried out to destroy its usefulness to Japan as an advance base.

All Planes Return Undamaged

Here is the text of the announcement by Admiral Nimitz:

"Just after midnight December 23-24, East Longitude Time, a force of United States Army aircraft conducted a bombing attack on enemy installations on Wake Island.

"All of our participating aircraft returned undamaged to their bases. There were no injuries to our personnel. The enemy was apparently completely surprised by the attack, in which more than 75,000 pounds of bombs were dropped from low altitudes on designated target areas.

"Ineffectual anti-aircraft fire was observed after the first bombs had been dropped on Wake and Peale islands. Two enemy aircraft approached two of our planes but retired when fired upon with no damage sustained by our planes.

"The crews of our planes report that fires started by the attack were visible from a distance of seventy-five miles."

THEIR BOMBS GONE, THE BOMBERS STARTED FOR THEIR "SHANGRI-LA" BASE. FORTY MILES FROM WAKE, THAT ZERO THAT HAD GOT OFF THE GROUND TIMIDLY FIRED A BURST AT ONE BOMBER WHICH PROMPTLY REPLIED. APPARENTLY NEITHER WAS HIT. JAN 2 1943

FIRES ON WAKE ISLAND WERE VISIBLE FOR 75 MILES.

AS THEY FADED IN THE DISTANCE, THE TOP TURRET GUNNER, SERGEANT E.J.BISLEW, OF RACINE, WIS., CLIMBED DOWN TO THE FLIGHT DECK.

"HELL," HE SAID, "WHAT AM I GOING TO TELL MY SIX-YEAR-OLD SON

Add Pearl Harbor. Jan. 1.

ONE SQUADRON LEADER, MAJOR GLEN R.BIRCHARD OF BAY CITY, MICH., DROPPED BOMBS NEAR OIL TANKS, STARTING HUGE FIRES. PEERING OUT THE WINDOW, HE SAW JAPS RUNNING FOR COVER IN THEIR UNDERWEAR. NO FIGHT WAS LEFT IN THEM. JAN 2 1943

A QUICK LOOK AT WAKE AND PEALE ISLANDS SHOWED THAT BY THIS TIME FIRES WERE BURNING BETWEEN PEACOCK POINT AND THE EAST-WEST RUNWAY IN THE VICINITY OF THE UNDERGROUND HANGAR; LARGE FIRES WERE OBSERVED IN THE AREA OF THE BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS ON THE HEEL OF THE POINT; IN THE BUILDING AREA SOUTHEAST OF THE BRIDGE BETWEEN PEALE AND WAKE; IN A LARGE BUILDING IN THAT AREA WHICH HAD RECEIVED A DIRECT HIT.

OIL TANKS WERE AFIRE IN THE MIDDLE OF PEALE ISLAND. MORE TANKS WERE FLAMING NEAR THE SOUTH CHANNEL ENTRANCE TO THE HARBOR AND COLUMNS OF BLACK SMOKE WERE RISING FROM KUKU POINT.

THAT I DID ON THIS RAID? I JUST SAT UP THERE LIKE A DUMMY AND DIDN'T FIRE A SHOT. I WISH I COULD HAVE GOTTEN A SHOT AT A ZERO."

THE BOMBERS FLEW IN ABSOLUTE RADIO SILENCE ON THEIR TRIP TO WAKE ISLANDGN GUIDED ONLY BY THE MOON AND STARS. ON THE RETURN TRIP THEY HIT AN INTENSE WEATHER FRONT AND VISIBILITY WAS REDUCED TO A FEW FEET.

THIS WAS THE FIRST COMBAT ACTION FOR ALL BUT TWO OF THE PILOTS BUT DESPITE THE RAIN AND FOG EVERY PLANE FOUND ITS BASE AND LANDED SAFELY.

BRIG. GEN. HOWARD K.RAMEY, OF MISSISSIPPI, THE BOMBER COMMANDER, STOOD ANXIOUSLY WAITING ON THE RAINSWEPT AIRBASE. HE RUSHED UP TO CONGRATULATE COLONEL MATHENY AND EACH MAN IN SQUADRON.

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THE GENERAL ORDERED EACH PLANE EXAMINED IMMEDIATELY AND AN OFFICIAL REPORT DELIVERED TO HIM LATER READ:

"TWO BULLET HOLES IN THE WING FLAPS OF ONE PLANE. NO WOUNDED OR DEAD."

THE TIRED CREW MEMBERS WHOOPED AND HOLLERED AND WENT TO BED.

WHEN THEY WERE AWAKENED GENERAL RAMEY READ THEM A CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE FROM ADMIRAL CHESTER W. NIMITZ, LIEUT. GEN. DELOS EMMONS, AND MAJOR GEN. WILLIS H.HALE: IT SAID IN EFFECT:

"CONGRATULATIONS ON A JOB WELL DONE."

THE RAIDING BOMBERS HAD EXECUTED THE LONGEST FLIGHT AND BIGGEST RAID OF ITS TYPE OF THE WAR. THE RECORD WAS THE MORE AMAZING BECAUSE ALL THE PLANES RETURNED SAFELY AND NOT ONE OF THE RAIDERS WAS INJURED OR KILLED.

ROOSEVELT CALLS FOR WORLD UNITY AFTER WAR IS WON

President Suggests International Cooperation to Prevent Warfare.

PLANNING NEEDED NOW

JAN 2 1943

United Nations Must Continue Alliance, Chief Executive Indicates.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1. — (AP) President Roosevelt called with all emphasis today for post-war international cooperation aimed at making another war impossible and at spreading the blessings of peace to all mankind.

The United Nations must remain united, he said in a New Year's day statement, easily his strongest utterance to date on post-war plans. The "unity achieved on the battle line" must be prevented and applied to the problems of the years to come.

Need for Planning Now

"In this as in no previous war," he said, "men are conscious of the supreme necessity of planning what is to come after—and of carrying forward into peace the common effort which will have brought them victory in the war. They have come to see that the maintenance and safeguarding of peace is the most vital single necessity in the lives of each of us."

By plain implication, Mr. Roosevelt's statement pledged — so far as he was able to give such a pledge —the United States to full participation in the projected international effort. It was obviously destined to have a profound effect upon post-war planning both here and in other capitols.

Mr. Roosevelt offered no suggestions as to the form that that post-war international organization should take. The details were unimportant, he said, and the main thing was the objective. Some thought that his ideas on methods might be presented in his annual address to Congress, next Thursday.

May Endorse Wallace Proposal

It was thought possible that he would follow up then with perhaps a partial endorsement of the "world council" proposal recently set forth by Vice President Wallace. Under the Wallace plan the "council" would have responsibility for general world-wide conditions, with regional matters to be adjusted by the nations of the regions affected.

One thing seemed certain: That ration insistence upon course of ration insitence upon the course of action suggested today would draw into the open the opposition of those who opposed his foreign collaboration policies before Pearl Harbor. They have been quietly preparing to meet this rising issue.

Mr. Roosevelt's statement was made in observance of the first anniversary of the signing, on Jan. 1 and Jan. 2, 1942, of the declaration of the United Nations, a document to which 29 countries have now adhered and in which they endorsed the principles of the Atlantic Charter, pledged themselves to fight the war through to the end with all their resources and promised to make no separate peace.

After speaking of the "grim" outlook a year ago, and of today's improved prospects—"The United Nations are passing from the defensive to the offensive"—and calling for united action, the President set forth what he considered "our task on this New Year's day." It was, he said, three-fold:

Victory Is First Aim

"First, to press on with the massed forces of free humanity until the present bandit assault upon civilization is completely crushed;

"Second, so to organize relations among nations that forces of barbarism can never again break loose;

"Third, to cooperate to the end that mankind may enjoy in peace and in freedom the unprecedented blessings which divine providence through the progress of civilization has put within our reach."

The President read his prepared statement to newspapermen at a press conference. They were so impressed with its importance that they asked for amplification, and the President discussed the situation informally.

In these remarks he heavily stressed a thought brought out by Mr. Wallace in presenting his world council idea. This was that first of all there must be peace, and enforceable peace. Otherwise there could be no enjoyment of the "blessings x x x of civilization" which he mentioned in his prepared statement.

At the insistence of the newsmen, Mr. Roosevelt authorized direct quotation of his informal remarks.

Many Objectives

"Of course," he said, "As I think has been intimated before, there are a great many objectives when peace comes, so that we won't go back to the old menace of the pre-war period—a great many things the United Nations ought to do and I think will certain ly do for.

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"However, there is one thing which at the present time stands out as the most important war objective, and that is to maintain peace, so that all of us, in going through this war, including the men on the fighting fronts and on the seas, will not have to go through a world cataclysm again—that they will have some reasonable assurance that their children won't have to go through it again.

"Almost all the other things we hope to get out of the war are more or less dependent upon the maintenance of peace—all kinds of planning for the future, economic and social, and so forth and so on. It isn't much use if there is going to be another world war in ten years, or 15 years, or 20 years. All the planning for the future is dependent, obviously, on peace."

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Hsiung To Visit War Plants Before Leaving

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 1—President Roosevelt told reporters today that Gen. Hsiung Shih-fei, head of the Chinese military mission in this country, was going back to China to report to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek but would make a tour of United States war plants before doing so.

The President added that the Chinese general would require about a month and a half for the plant tour and that he would come back to Washington and see the President again before leaving for Chungking.

Chinese authorities here discussing Hsiung's return to China have said there is dissatisfaction at Chungking over the amount of Allied aid which has reached China.

Philip Murray Receives Canadian College Award

Honored as 'Outstanding Lay Exponent of Christian Ideals'

WINDSOR, Ont., Jan. 1 (AP).—Philip Murray, international president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, was chosen today as the 1943 recipient of the Christian Culture Award presented annually by Assumption College to an "outstanding lay exponent of Christian ideals."

An announcement of Mr. Murray's selection praised the labor leader for his "statesmanlike qualities," plus a "rare degree of the virtues of prudence, justice, temperance and fortitude." He will receive the award in a formal ceremony on Jan. 24.

Last year's winner was Jacques Maritain, French philosopher. The 1941 award went to Mme. Sigrid Undset, Norwegian novelist.

HAMILTON, Canada, Jan. 1 (AP)—Fire early today swept through the service canteen in the Lennox Building, causing damage estimated at more than $100,000.

New Emergency Ration For Shipwrecked Seamen

JAN 2 1943

Canadian Kit, Overnight-Bag Size, Holds 16 Days' Food

OTTAWA, Jan. 1 (AP).—Canadian naval headquarters announced today that a new emergency ration kit has been devised which will give a better chance of survival to shipwrecked sailors huddled on life rafts.

Each kit, no bigger than a woman's overnight bag, will hold eight sixteen-ounce tins of water, eight tins of high caloric food and eight packets of sealed milk tablets. Four of the kits will be fastened to each ten-man raft, the announcement said.

The food tin is little bigger than a sardine can and holds twelve chocolate tablets, plus two bars of chocolate. These, with concentrated biscuits, are supposed to last one man two days.

The whole kit is covered by salt water-resisting paint. The tins will not rust or break at fifteen degrees below zero, and the chocolate will not melt below 212 degrees, it was said.

"Eat slowly" is the only direction on the packages. This is suggested because of the high caloric content of the food.

American and British naval authorities may also adopt the kit, which was designed after weeks of research under the direction of Surgeon Lieutenant Commander Charles Best, of Toronto, co-discoverer of insulin, the announcement said.

U. S. Moves To Deprive German Of Citizenship

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 31 (AP)—Capt. William Drechsel, identified by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a close friend of the late Kaiser Wilhelm II and former operating manager for the merged Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Steamship Lines, was named a defendant today in denaturalization proceedings filed in United States District Court by United States District Attorney Charles E. Phillips.

E. E. Conroy, New Jersey FBI chief, said Drechsel, 63, a resident of West Englewood, at one time had financial interest in the Oceanic Service, Inc., one of the concerns which contracted to supply guards for the S. S. Normandie when it was being converted for the United States Navy. The Normandie burned at its New York pier.

Conroy stated Drechsel admitted he was at one time a member of the Nazi party and owed allegiance to Adolf Hitler.

Ten U. S. Reporters Killed 33 Hurt in Covering War

JAN 2 1943

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—A recapitulation of the casualty list of American war correspondents at the end of 1942 showed 10 killed, two missing and 23 wounded or injured in line of duty since the outbreak of war in September, 1939, Editor and Publisher said today.

Twenty-three correspondents still are in Axis custody out of 65 captured in front-line action or interned in enemy or captured territory, the compilation showed.

Pre-Pearl Harbor casualties included two United States correspondents killed and seven wounded or injured. Since the attack on Pearl Harbor, eight more have died in the performance of their newspaper duty.

Between Pearl Harbor and the third anniversary of the outbreak of war last September, when the first compilation was made, 10 correspondents were wounded and injured. In the four months since September this total was more than doubled, 16 names having been added to the list. Since the march into Poland the total is 33.

LONDON, JAN. 1---(AP)---THE TASK OF THE UNITED NATIONS WILL NOT BE DONE WHEN THE WAR ENDS, SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, MINISTER OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION, WARNED TODAY AT AN ALLIED NATIONS' NEW YEAR PAGEANT IN ALBERT HALL.

IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO KEEP THE MACHINERY OF THE ALLIANCE WORKING TO INSURE THE WINNING OF THE PEACE, SAID THE FORMER MEMBER OF THE BRITISH WAR CABINET.

"WE MUST REALIZE THAT THIS WAR IS BEING WAGED BY THE COMMON PEOPLE AND MUST BE FOLLOWED BY A PEACE FOR THE COMMON PEOPLE," HE SAID.

CRIPPS DEVOTED THE FOREPART OF HIS SPEECH TO A REVIEW OF THE PAST YEAR OF WAR, WHICH HE SAID WAS "A PLEASURE AND A RELIEF."

HE WARNED THAT "THE STRUGGLE MAY YET BE LONG AND BITTER AND THERE MAY YET BE TIMES OF DEFEAT AND STRUGGLE," BUT ADDED "OUR ENEMIES KNOW AS WE KNOW THAT THEIR DOOM IS SEALED."

LONDON, JAN.1--(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL COMPLETED HIS SHAKEUP OF GOVERNMENT POSTS TODAY WITH NEW OFFICES FOR TWO PEERS.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE WAS MADE PARLIAMENTARY UNDERSECRETARY FOR COLONIES, WHICH POST HAROLD MACMILLAN, WHO IS MARRIED TO DEVONSHIRE'S SISTER, LEFT ON WEDNESDAY TO BECOME MINISTER RESIDENT IN NORTH AFRICA.

THE EARL OF MUNSTER WAS MOVED INTO THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S PLACE AS PARLIAMENTARY UNDERSECRETARY FOR INDIA AND BURMA.

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DEVONSHIRE, ONE OF BRITAIN'S RICHEST LANDLORDS, OWNS CHATSWORTH, ONE OF THE LARGEST ENGLISH COUNTRY HOUSES. IN PRE-WAR DAYS HIS SERVANTS HAD THE TASK OF LIGHTING 111 COAL FIRES EACH MORNING.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 2----(AP)-----A SPOKESMAN FOR THE FIGHTING FRENCH ASSERTED TODAY THAT HOLDOVERS FROM THE VICHY REGIME IN NORTH AFRICA MUST BE 'ELIMINATED' BEFORE UNIFICATION OF FRENCH FORCES CAN TAKE PLACE.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR SUCH UNIFICATION ARE UNDER WAY, THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

'I AM OPTIMISTIC', HE DECLARED, 'BUT DON'T EXPECT ANY EASY OR RAPID SOLUTION. WHILE GENERAL GIRAUD IS ALL RIGHT, THE PRINCIPAL OBSTACLE IS THEMEN UNDERNEATH HIM WHO ARE HOLDOVERS FROM THE VICHY REGIME. THEY MUST BE ELIMINATED.'

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT GENERAL DE GAULLE HAD TAKEN THE INITIATIVE IN NEGOTIATIONS 'TRYING TO GET TOGETHER' THE FRENCH FACTIONS.

HE ASSERTED THAT THE 'STATE OF AFFAIRS' RATHER THAN THE PERSONALITIES INVOLVED MUST BE CHANGED TO BRING ABOUT THE RETURN OF THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE. AS AN EXAMPLE, HE SAID, WHEN THE FIGHTING FRENCH TOOK OVER REUNION ISLAND ALL LAWS PASSED SINCE 1940 WERE NULLIFIED.

'A NUMBER WHO HAVE DONE WELL UNDER VICHY STILL HAVE KEY JOBS IN NORTH AFRICA,' THE SPOKESMAN SAID. NATURALLY, HE ASSERTED, THAT WOULD BE AN OBSTACLE IN THE WAY OF UNITY.

GENERAL GIRAUD KNOWS THE NAMES OF THESE MEN, THE SPOKESMAN CONTINUED, AS "THEY ARE QUITE OBVIOUS." THE MEN WHO MUST BE ELIMINATED ARE PARTICULARLY THOSE THOSE PREACHED COLLABORATION AND PERSECUTED THEIR FELLOW FRENCHMEN, HE ASSERTED.

A RETURN TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLICAN REGIME IN FRANCE MUST BE THE BASIS FOR THE UNITED FIGHT, THE SPOKESMAN CONCLUDED.

LONDON, JAN. L----(AP)-----AN IMMINENT TEST OF STRENGTH BETWEEN THE ALLIED AND AXIS GROUND FORCES IN TUNISIA WAS FORECAST BY BRITISH OBSERVERS TODAY ON THE BASIS OF REPORTS OF UNRELENTING AIR ACTIVITY OVER THE BATTLE AREA, OFTEN THE PRELUDE TO A LARGE SCALE OFFENSIVE.

ADVICES FROM THE FRONT LAST NIGHT TOLD OF HEAVY ALLIED AERIAL ASSAULTS ON THE AXIS SUPPLY PORTS OF SFAX AND GABES AND OF A THRUST BY P-38 FIGHTERS INTO TRIPOLITANIA, WHERE THE COASTAL ROAD LINKING GEN. WALTHER NEHRING'S TUNISIAN FORCES WITH FIELD MARSHAL ROMMEL'S RETREATING AFRICA CORPS WAS VIOLENTLY STRAFED.

THE RAIDS CLIMAXED A WEEK OF UNREMITTING AIR ATTACKS ON AXIS BASES AND SUPPLY LINES AND INTERMITTENT ENEMY ASSAULTS ON ALLIED REAR POSITIONS.

WHETHER THE ALLIES WERE PREPARING FOR AN ATTEMPT TO SMASH THE AXIS DEFENSE LINES BEFORE TUNIS AND BIZERTE OR WHETHER THEY WERE TRYING TO BREAK UO ENEMY PREPARATIONS FOR AN ATTACK IN FORCE WAS A MATTER OF CONJECTURE.

THE LATTER POSSIBILITY WAS GIVEN SOMEWEIGHT BY FRENCH REPORTS DURING THE PAST FEW DAYS INDICATING THAT THE GERMANS WERE BRINGING UP HEAVY REINFORCEMENTS --INCLUDING TANKS -- ON T THE SOUTHERN FLANK OF THE FRONT NEAR PONT DU FAHS, 30 MILES SOUTHWEST OF TUNIS.

BRITISH OBSERVERS, WHO KNOW GENERAL REHRING AS A HARD-HITTING LEADER WITH A PENCHANT FOR THE ATTACK, REGARDED IT AS HIGHLY POSSIBLE THAT THE GERMAN COMMANDER MIGHT BE PREPARING A POWERFUL ATTEMPT TO TURN THE ALLIED FLANK AND REMOVE THE THREAT TO HIS LAND COMMUNICATIONS WITH ROMMEL.

NEWS OF THE GROUND ACTION, IN THIS SECTOR, HOWEVER, WAS LIMITED TO AL ALLIED COMMUNIQUE FROM NORTH AFRICAN HEADQUARTERS YESTERDAY WHICH SAID THAT ALLIED PATROLS HAD BEEN IN CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY IN THE VICINITY OF DE BOU ARADA, 15 MILES WEST OF PONT DU FAHS, AND THAT AXIS ARTILLERY HAD SHELLED THE ROAD NORTHEAST OF THAT POINT.

THE COMMUNIQUE ALSO REPORTED THAT FRENCH TROOPS, WITH BRITISH SUPPORT, HAD CAPTURED AN UNSPECIFIED POSITION ON THE CENTRAL FRONT NORTHWEST OF HEIDOUS. HEIDOUS IS A FEW MILES NORTH OF MENJEZ EL BAB, WHICH IS 35 MILES SOUTHWEST OF TUNIS.

NEW YORK, JAN. 1-(AP)-THE MOROCCO RADIO SAID ODAY THE AXIS AIR ATTACK ON CASABLANCA WEDNESDAY NIGHT CAUSED ABOUT 40 CASUALTIES, MOSTLY AMONG MOROCCAN NATIVES, AND DESTROYED OR DAMAGED SEVERAL MOSLEM HOUSES.

"AIR RAID PRECAUTION DEFENSES WENT INTO ACTION IMMEDIATELY, DISPLAYING THE GREATEST CALM AND PRAISEWORTHY DEVOTION," SAID THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION. MONEY AND OTHER HELP WERE REPORTED DISTRIBUTED IN THE STRICKEN AREAS BY THE RESIDENT GENERAL.

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THAT LONG-RANGE GERMAN BOMBERS HAD ATTACKED THE ALLIED ATLANTIC PORT.

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LONDON, JAN. 1----(AP)-----The VICHY RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT PIERRE LAVAL, ACCOMPANIED BY SEVERAL AIDES, HAD ARRIVED IN VICHY LAST NIGHT AFTER A VISIT TO PARIS.

LONDON, JAN. L----(AP)----A SPECIAL SQUAD OF BOBBIES HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO GUARD UNITED STATES SOLDIERS IN LONDON FROM BEING "CLIPPED" BY CABBIES.

IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY THAT THE LONDON POLICE WERE STATIONED AT THE ENTRANCE TO HOTELS AND CLUBS FOR THAT PURPOSE AFTER A MAGISTRATE REMARKED THAT THERE HAD BEEN A HIGH NUMBER OF CASES OF OVERCHARGING BY TAXICAB

DRIVERS WHO TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THE AMERICANS' UNFAMILIARITY WITH LOCAL GEOGRAPHY AND ENGLISH COINAGE.

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LONDON----ADD-----OBSERVERS SUGGESTED THE GERMANS MIGHT HAVE GAMBLED ON THE POSSIBILITY THAT A LARGE PROPORTION OF BRITAIN'S NAVAL STRENGTH NOW IS CONCENTRATED ALONG NORTH AFRICA SUPPLY ROUTES AND THAT THE TIRPITZ COULD SAFELY VENTURE FORTH.

THE ALMOST PERPETUAL DARKNESS OF THE LONG ARCTIC NIGHT ALSO IS IN FAVOR OF SUCH A MOVE, FOR IT HAS REDUCED ALLIED AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE AND MADE IT DIFFICULT TO DETECT ENEMY NAVAL OPERATIONS.

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BERLIN, (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS)----JAN. 1---(AP)----A GERMAN TRANSOCEAN DISPATCH FROM VICHY REPORTED TONIGHT THAT MARSHAL PETAIN RECEIVED NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS FROM MEMBERS OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS TODAY AT THE HOTEL DU PARC IN VICHY AND THANKED EACH DIPLOMAT PERSONALLY FOR HIS GOOD WISHES.

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NEW YORK, JAN. 1----(HITLER)----A PARTIAL TEXT OF HITLER'S PROCLAMATION:

'FIRSTLY, WE HAD HARMED NEITHER BRITAIN NOR FRANCE NOR THE UNITED STATES. WE HAD MADE NO DEMANDS WHICH MIGHT HAVE CAUSED ENEMIES TO DECLARE WAR ON US.

'IN FACT, EVEN EVERY PEACE SUGGESTION DURING THE WAR WAS CURTLY TROD DOWN BY THE INTERNATIONAL CLIQUE OF WAR CRIMINALS AND INTERPRETED AS A SIGN OF GERMANY'S WEAKNESS.

'SECONDLY, AFTER EVENTS HAD PROVED WAR WAS INEVITABLE, WE RESOLVED TO WAGE WAR WITH ALL THE FANATICISM OF WHICH NATIONAL SOCIALISTS ARE CAPABLE. WE ARE MOST PARTICULARLY DETERMINED TO CARRY ON WITH THE WAR UNTIL A FINAL DECISION, SO THAT WE OURSELVES AND OUR DESCENDANTS WILL IN THE FUTURE BE SPARED SUCH A CATASTROPHE.

(HITLER THEN DEALT WITH VARIOUS MATTERS THAT HAVE BEEN OUTLINED BY THE ALLIED NATIONS FOR THE SUBJUGATION OF GERMANY AFTER THE WAR.)

'GERMANY IS AN UNSUITABLE OBJECT FOR SUCH EXPERIMENTS.

GERMANY WILL NEVER BE CONQUERED AND NEVER WILL CAPITULATE. ON THE CONTRARY, GERMANY IS DETERMINED AND IMBUED WITH THE SPIRIT OF THE GREATEST TIMES OF GERMAN HISTORY TO FIGHT UNTIL FULL VICTORY IS WON.

"OUR STRENGTH, THE COURAGE OF OUR TROOPS AND THE FAITH OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE AS WELL AS THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF OUR BRAVE ALLIES IN EUROPE AND ASIA GIVE US THE RIGHT TO BELIEVE IN OUR VICTORY.

"OUR ENEMIES IN THE COMING YEAR WILL HAVE TO REALIZE WHAT GERMANY AND EUROPE ARE CAPABLE OF ACHIEVING IN THE LAST ANALYSIS.

"THIS WINTER MAY BE HARD, BUT IT CANNOT POSSIBLY BE HARDER THAN LAST WINTER. THEN THE HOUR WILL COME WHEN WE SHALL CONCENTRATE ALL OUR STRENGTH IN ORDER TO SERVE THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM AND THE FUTURE LIFE OF OUR PEOPLE.

"AND THEN ONE POWER WILL BE THE FIRST TO COLLAPSE IN THIS STRUGGLE. THIS POWER WILL NOT BE GERMANY. THIS TIME THE GERMAN PEOPLE WILL REMAIN VICTORIOUS ON THE BATTLEFIELD. THEN, AT LAST, WE SHALL HAVE THAT LONG PEACE WHICH WE NEED FOR THE GREAT CONSTRUCTION OF OUR PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY.

THIS WILL BE THE ONLY RIGHT WAY IN WHICH TO THANK OUR DEAD HEROES."

CAIRO, JAN. 1---(AP)-----ALLIED AIRPLANES CARRIED OUT A HEAVY ATTACK YESTERDAY ON THE TUNISIAN PORT OF SFAX YESTERDAY, FOLLOWING UP AN ASSAULT ON THE SAME TARGET THE PREVIOUS NIGHT, A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

HITS WERE SCORED ON DOCKS, RAILWAY SIDINGS, A POWER STATION, WAREHOUSES AND OTHER BUILDINGS IN THE TWO RAIDS, THE BULLETIN SAID.

ALLIED PLANES ALSO WERE REPORTED TO HAVE MADE A HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL ATTACK ON THE AXIS AIRDROME AT CANDIA, CRETE, ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT, SETTING AT LEAST 20 FIRES. THE SAME NIGHT, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, AN AXIS SUPPLY SHIP WAS ATTACKED AND SET AFIRE OFF SICILY BY TORPEDO PLANES.

OF OPERATIONS ON THE LIBYAN FRONT THE COMMUNIQUE HAD ONLY THIS TO SAY:

"YESTERDAY THERE WAS NOTHING TO REPORT FROM OUR TROOPS WEST OF WADI BEI EL CHEBIR."

NEW DELHI, Jan. 1----(AP)----The RAF AERIAL ATTACKS ON ENEMY SHIPPING, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, WERE CONCENTRATED IN THE VICINITY OF TAUKOP, WHICH IS ABOUT 130 MILES SOUTH OF AKYAB.

HELSINKI, JAN. 1---(AP)---PREMIER JUKHA RANGELL ASSERTED IN A NEW YEAR'S BROADCAST TODAY THAT FINLAND IS DEFENSIVELY STRONGER NOW THAN EVER BEFORE.

FINLAND'S WORST THREAT ISN'T ITS WAR ENEMY, RANGELL SAID, BUT A SHORTAGE OF WOOD. DANGER OF INFLATION HAS BEEN SAFELY PASSED, HE DECLARED, AND THE MILITARY SITUATION "NEVER FOR A MOMENT HAS BEEN THREATENING."

RANGELL ASSERTED THAT FINLAND'S DEFENSE LINES REMAIN UNTOUCHED AND THE ARMY INTACT. SINCE THE OFFENSIVE PHASE OF THE WAR HAS ENDED THE FINNS HAVE PROGRESSIVELY REINFORCED THEIR DEFENSES, HE SAID, BUT ADDED THAT ONLY AFTER THE SHORTAGE OF RAW MATERIALS FOR THE WOOD INDUSTRIES HAS BEEN OVERCOME COULD THE FINNS FACE THE FUTURE CONFIDENTLY.

MOSCOW, JAN. 1---(AP)-----PRESIDENT MIKHAIL KALININ OF THE SOVIET UNION SAID IN A NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE TODAY THAT TERRIFIC LOSSES SUFFERED BY THE GERMAN ARMIES IN RUSSIA HAD EXHAUSTED THEIR OFFENSIVE POWER.

"TODAY THE WAR SITUATION IS MORE FAVORABLE FOR US THAN IT WAS AT THE CORRESPONDING DATE LAST YEAR, THOUGH AT THAT TIME, TOO, OUR ARMY WAS DEALING HEAVY BLOWS TO THE ENEMY," HE SAID. THIS YEAR THE GERMANS LAUNCHEDAN OFFENSIVE, NOT ALONG THE WHOLE FRONT, BUT ONLY IN THE SOUTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN DIRECTIONS AND STILL THE GERMAN COMMAND FAILED TO ATTAIN ITS PURPOSE.

"IN THE COURSE OF HOSTILITIES THE GERMAN ARMY SUSTAINED LOSSES WHICH EXHAUSTED ITS OFFENSIVE POWER."

MOSCOW, JAN. 1-----(AP)------THE OPENING OF A NEW FOUR-MILE EXTENSION OF THEMOSCOW SUBWAY WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY. THE EXCAVATION WAS COMPLETED DESPITE HEAVY WARTIME DEMANDS ON MANPOWER AND MACHINERY.

MOSCOW, Jan. 1----ADD------"SOVIET TROOPS OPERATING NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST OF STALINGRAD WERE GIVEN THE TASK OF ROUTING THE GERMAN TROOPS AT THE STALINGRAD APPROACHES BY A FLANKING MOVEMENT TO SURROUND THE MAIN BODY SITUATED BEFORE THE CITY," THE COMMUNIQUE DETAILED.

"SOVIET TROOPS WAGING OFFENSIVE ENGAGEMENTS IN THE MIDDLE DON WERE GIVEN THE TASK TO BREAK THROUGH THE ENEMY DEFENSE X X X AND TO COME OUT INTO THE REAR OF THE GERMAN FASCIST ARMY OPERATING IN THE GREATER BEND OF THE DON SO AS TO PREVENT THE ENEMY TROOPS SURROUNDED BEFORE STALINGRAD FROM GETTING AWAY AND FROM RECEIVING HELP FROM THE OUTSIDE. X X X

"THE GERMAN COMMAND, HAVING BROUGHT ITS TROOPS TO AN IMPASSE BEFORE STALINGRAD AND FACED THEM WITH CATASTROPHE, LAUNCHED DESPER* ATE ATTEMPTS TO LIBERATE ITS TROOPS, SURROUNDED BEFORE STALINGRAD BY THE RED ARMY. X X X RUSSIAN TROOPS OPERATING SOUTH OF STALINGRAD WERE CONFRONTED WITH THE TASK OF ROUTING A NEW SHOCK GROUPING OF ENEMY TROOPS, THROWING THE GERMANS BACK TO THE SOUTH AND DEPRIVING THEM OF THEIR LAST CHANCE TO CLEAR THE WAY FOR THEIR DIVISIONS SURROUNDED BEFORE STALINGRAD."

THE ENCIRCLEMENT OF THE STALINGRAD BESIEGERS NOW HAS A PARALLEL IN THE THREATENED FLANKING OF THE GERMAN ARMIES IN THE CAUCASUS, WHILE THE SUCCESS OF ARMIES STRIKING FOR ROSTOV, ON THE SEA OF AZOV AT THE MOUTH OF THE DON, WOULD ACCOMPLISH THE VAST PROJECT OF SLICING AWAY THE ENTIRE GERMAN ARMY WEST OF THAT LINE FROM ITS SOURCES OF SUPPLIES IN THE WESTERN UKRAINE AND IN POLAND.

AS WITH STALINGRAD, PREMIER STALIN HAS UTTERED A SPECIAL PLEA FOR THE RECLAMATION OF THE UKRAINE AND SOME OF THE MIDDLE DON ARMY ALREADY HAS STRUCK WEST OF THE MOSCOW-ROSTOV RAILWAY INTO THE UKRAINE.

MEANTIME, THE RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY TASS REPORTED THAT RUSSIAN ARMAMENT PRODUCTION WAS SEVERAL TIMES LARGER IN 1942 THAN IN THE PRECEDING YEAR, DESPITE THE GERMAN OCCUPATION DURING THE SUMMER OF LARGE INDUSTRIAL CENTERS AND FUEL-PRODUCING REGIONS. ANTI-TANK WEAPONS WERE PRODUCED TENFOLD AND HEAVY ARTILLERY AND PLANE PRODUCTION INCREASED ON A SIMILAR SCALE, TASS SAID.

(EDITOR'S NOTE----FOR 10 YEARS GEORGE TUCKER COVERED THE DOINGS OF BROADWAY BUT LAST FALL HE GAVE UP HIS COLUMN, "MAN ABOUT MANHATTAN", AND WENT TO THE WAR. HERE IS HIS ACCOUNT OF THE STRANGEST NEW YEAR'S EVE HE EVER SPENT. TUCKER, 39 YEARS OLD, WAS BORN IN BEAUMONT, TEXAS, AND FORMERLY WORKED ON THE COLUMBUS, OHIO, DISPATCH.)

-DASH-

BY GEORGE TUCKER

WITH ADVANCE RAF FIGHTERS IN TRIPOLITANIA, JAN. 1---(AP)----AS AN OLD BROADWAY OBSERVER WITH TEN YEARS OF EXPERIENCE REPORTING YEAR-END CELEBRATIONS, I'D LIKE TO SAY THAT NEW YEAR'S EVE IN NEW YORK WAS NEVER LIKE THIS.

A YEAR AGO LAST NIGHT I SAT IN A FAMOUS NEW YORK NIGHT CLUB AND INHALED CONFETTI WHILE THE CLARINETS AND SAXES AND REEDS AND BRASSES WAILED "AULD LANG SYNE". THERE WAS A BIG RED CARNATION IN MY LAPEL, AND I DINED ON PHEASANT OFF A GOLD PLATE.

THE TABLE COVER WASTHE FINEST OF IMPORTED LINEN, AND AS MIDNIGHT STRUCK, THE SPOTLIGHTS THREW CASCADES OF RAINBOW HUES OVER THE FLUSHED AND EXCITED FACES OF WOMEN IN LOVELY EVENING GOWNS AND THEIR COMPANIONS IN BROADCLOTH.

LAST NIGHT I SAW IN A TENT IN THE LIBYAN DESERT INHALING SAND AND PLAYING POKER BY THE LIGHT OF A SMOKY KEROSENE LAMP. MY PLAYMATES WERE A SCOTCH OFFICER AND TWO NEWSPAPERMEN.

THERE WAS NO FINE IMPORTED LINEN CLOTH AVAILABLE, SO WE USED A CAPTURED NAZI BATTLEFLAG, WITH ITS BIG BLACK SWASTIKA ON A WHITE OVAL AGAINST A RED FIELD. IN PLACE OF PHEASANT OFF GOLD PLATE, WE ARE BULLY BEEF OFF ALUMINUM MESSKITS. AND SINCE WHITE TIE AND FORMAL DRESS ARE A BIT OUT OF PLACE IN THE DESERT, WE WERE DECKED OUT IN KHAKI TIES WITH BATTLE DRESS.

OFF TO THE RIGHT OF OUR TENT A FEW HUNDRED YARDS, THE BLUE MEDITERRANEAN MURMURED A SOFT MIDNIGHT LULLABY, WHILE TEN MILLION BIG WHITE-HOT STARS CAME DOWN LOW TO KIBITZ OUR GAME.

A YEAR AGO I MOVED IN A WORLD OF PURRING CROONERS AND DRUMMERS WHO BEAT SYNCOPATED RATTA-TAT-TATS ON DRUMS, BUT THE ONLY PURRING LAST NIGHT WAS THE MOTORS OF OUR NIGHT FIGHTERS, AND THE ONLY RATTA-TAT-TATS THEIR MACHINEGUNS.

A YEAR AGO I REMEMBER MINGLING WITH SWARMS OF PEOPLE ON BROADWAY. YESTERDAY I FLEW A THOUSAND MILES ACROSS THE LIBYAN DESERT AND DESERT AND SAW THE BLACKENED RUINS OF HUNDREDS OF TANKS, PLANES, TRUCKS AND OTHER VEHICLES. THE WHOLE DESERT IS STREWN WITH THE BAGGAGE OF WAR.

I COUNTED MORE THAN A HUNDRED GERMAN PLANES, MANY OF THEM STUKAS, BUT THEY NEVER WILL DIVEBOMB ALLIED TROOPS AGAIN. THEIR NOSES ARE BURIED IN SAND, AND THEIR TAILS, WITH THEIR EVIL BLACK CROSSES, POINT DEJECTEDLY AT THE FLEECY CLOUDS OVERHEAD.

ONCE WE LANDED TO SPEAK WITH AN RAF OBSERVER, AND I WALKED OFF A FEW YARDS TO THE RUINS OF TWO STUKAS AND A NAZI TRANSPORT SHIP. ALL OVER THE GROUND WERE FRAGMENTS OF MACHINEGUN BELTS BLACKENED BY FIRE, WITH THE BULLETS STILL IN THEM.

CLOSE AT HAND WERE THE GRAVES OF THREE GERMANS WHOSE NEW YEAR NEVER CAME. THEY WERE MARKED BY RUDE CROSSES, AND ON EACH CROSS THERE WAS A GERMAN HELMET.

BACK IN NEW YORK A YEAR AGO I SAW HERDS OF EXCITED

MERRYMAKERS PICKING THEIR WAY THROUGH TIMES SQUARE TRAFFIC. YESTERDAY I SAW HERDS OF CAMELS DRIFTING OVER ABANDONED BATTLEFIELDS STILL LETHAL WITH HIDDEN MINEFIELDS.

THERE ARE NO COLORED SPOTLIGHTS HERE, BUT THE RAINBOW HUES ARE JUST AS APPARENT IN THE DESERT, WHICH CHANGES FROM YELLOW AND WHITE TO CREAM AND GOLD WITH THE PROGRESS OF THE SUN.

BUT THERE WAS PLENTY OF NEW YEAR'S SPIRIT IN THIS OUTFIT TODAY AS THE BOYS TOOK OUT AFTER JERRY. NEXT NEW YEAR, THEY SAY, THEY WILL BE CELEBRATING AT HOME.

--RB--857PEN

BY WILLIAM McGAFFIN

NEW DELHI, Dec. 31---(DELAYED)----Brig. Gen. Clayton L. BISSELL TOLD WAR CORRESPONDENTS IN A NEW YEAR EVE CONFERENCE TODAY THAT THE GROUND WORK WAS WELL LAID BY THE AMERICAN FIGHTING MACHINE CREATED IN THIS DISTRICT IN 1942 AND "WE ARE PREPARED TO MOVE FORWARD IN THE NEW YEAR."

GENERAL BISSELL, WHO HEADS THE U.S. AIR FORCES IN INDIA, BURMA AND CHINA, SAID COOPERATION AMONG THE INDIANS AND CHINESE AND MILITARY UNITS HAD BEEN "ALL THAT WE COULD WISH."

"MUTUAL RESPECT, CONFIDENCE AND ADMIRATION ARE GROWING DAILY ON THE PART OF ALL CONCERNED," HE SAID.

"THE 10TH AIR FORCE LOOKS FORWARD TO THE NEW YEAR WITH ANTICIPATION OF GREATER SUCCESSES AND WITH BEING ABLE TO CONTRIBUTE AN EVER INCREASING PART IN THE FINAL VICTORY."

JAPANESE HAVE BEEN ATTACKED IN THE PAST FEW WEEKS "WHEREVER WE COULD FIND THEM," HE SAID, ADDING "WE HAVE RATHER THOROUGHLY COVERED MOST OF BURMA."

ON THE RAID THE NIGHT OF DEC. 26 ON BANGKOK, THAILAND'S CAPITAL, THE GENERAL SAID IT WAS BELIEVED THE 1,600-MILE ROUND TRIP "INVOLVED A GREATER DISTANCE THAN

ANY FLOWN IN ANY THEATER OF THIS WAR" PREVIOUSLY.

GENERAL BISSELL, HOWEVER, EMPHASIZED THAT HE HAD NO DESIRE TO DETRACT IN ANY MEASURE FROM THE SPLENDID LONG-RANGE FLIGHTS IN OTHER THEATERS. HE SAID THE DISTANCE FROM ENGLAND TO NORTHERN ITALY WAS NOT SO GREAT, "BUT IT IS OVER A MUCH GREATER STRETCH OF HOSTILE TERRITORY."

AMERICAN AIR FORCE PLANES MADE 25 RAIDS FROM INDIAN BASES DURING DECEMBER WHILE THE RAF AVERAGED ONE ATTACK EVERY 24 HOURS IN THE HEAVIEST AIR OFFENSIVE YET LAUNCHED AGAINST THE JAPANESE FROM THIS REGION, AUTHORITIES SAID.

A PRESS NOTE REPORTED THAT THE AMERICANS CONCENTRATED ON ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS, DOCKS, SHIPPING AND INDUSTRIAL TARGETS WHILE THE BRITISH STRUCK AT JAPANESE-OCCUPIED AIRDROMES IN BURMA.

THE AMERICANS, IN ADDITION, HEAVILY BOMBED A NAVAL YARD AND ARSENAL IN JAPANESE SERVICE IN THE ATTACK UPON BANGKOK.

THE RAF PAID PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE LARGE FORWARD AIR BASE AT MAGWE, BURMA, AND SUPPORT OF THE BRITISH LAND INVASION ABOVE AKYAB.

IN THE MONTH'S OFFENSIVE THE BRITISH LOST EIGHT PLANES. THEY DESTROYED AT LEAST TWO JAPANESE PLANES AND DAMAGED MANY OTHERS. ON THE DEFENSIVE SIDE, THE BRITISH LOST SIX PLANES DURING JAPANESE ATTACKS ON INDIAN OBJECTIVES DURING THE MONTH, BUT DESTROYED 13 AND DAMAGED MANY OTHERS. ALL OF THE BRITISH PILOTS WERE REPORTED SAFE. #

Add-Churchill-Jan 1.

A COMMUNIQUE SAID THE LANDING WAS MADE UNDER COVER OF A NAVAL BARRAGE NORTHEAST OF SWATOW, MORE THAN 200 MILES UP THE COAST FROM HONG KONG, AFTER "NUMEROUS WARSHIPS" APPEARED OFFSHORE.

THE JAPANESE THRUST INLAND TOWARD TAKANG AND FIGHTING CONTINUED UNTIL LAST TUESDAY, WHEN THE JAPANESE WERE FORCED TO RETREAT, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

BY GLENN BABB

THE JAPANESE ALSO CELEBRATE NEW YEAR, THE ONE ANNUAL FESTIVAL THEY SHARE WITH THEIR ENEMIES. THEY MAKE EVEN MORE OF IT THAN WE DO, CONSIDER IT THE BIRTHDAY OF THE WHOLE NATION, A SOBER OCCASION FOR REDEDICATION AND FOR THOUGHTFUL APPRAISAL OF THE OLD AND NEW

YEARS. WE CAN BE SURE THAT ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PACIFIC WAR FRONT THE OUTLOOK FOR 1943 IS BEING JUST AS SERIOUSLY WEIGHED AS ON OUR SIDE.

IF THE JAPANESE HAD NOT DECIDED A FEW YEARS AGO TO TURN THEIR BACKS ON CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION THEY PROBABLY WOULD BE CALLING THIS 1943 JUST AS WE DO. THE GENERATION BEFORE 1931--WHEN THE INVASION OF MANCHURIA ENDED AN ERA--WAS GLAD TO ADOPT MANY OF OUR WAYS INCLUDING THAT OF COUNTING THE YEARS FROM THE BIRTH OF CHRIST. BUT THAT WAS PUT ASIDE WITH OTHER FEATURES OF OCCIDENTAL CIVILIZATION WHEN THE MILITARY CLIQUE DETERMINED TO RECALL THE NATION TO WORSHIP OF ITS ANCIENT, SAVAGE GODS.

JAN 2 1943

TO THE JAPANESE THIS IS EITHER THE YEAR 2603, THE 18TH YEAR OF SHOWA OR THE YEAR OF THE GOAT.

THEY COUNT TIME FROM THE MYTHICAL FOUNDATION OF THEIR EMPIRE, SUPPOSEDLY IN 660 B.C., BY JIMMU TENNO, GREAT-GREAT-GRANDSON OF THE SUN GODDESS, WHICH EXPLAINS THE 2603. SHOWA IS THE TERM FOR EMPEROR HIROHITO'S REIGN. IT MEANS "PEACE MADE MANIFEST." JAPANESE MILITARISTS SPEAK OF THEIR SEIZURE OF POWER WITHIN JAPAN AS THE SHOWA RESTORATION; THEIR RECENT AND CURRENT ACTIVITIES ABROAD THEY INSIST COME UNDER THE HEADING OF MAKING PEACE MANIFEST TO THE WORLD.

THE POPULAR CUSTOM OF GIVING YEARS THE NAMES OF THE TWELVE ANIMALS OF THE JAPANESE ZODIAC EXPLAINS THE YEAR OF THE GOAT. TO RECALL A LITTLE RECENT HISTORY, 1941 WAS THE YEAR OF THE SNAKE. REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR? NINETEEN FORTY-TWO WAS THE YEAR OF THE HORSE, SYMBOL OF SWIFTNESS, STRENGTH, VICTORY. THE JAPANESE, REMEMBERING MUCH THAT HAPPENED IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1942 AND CONVENIENTLY FORGETTING OR IGNORING THINGS THAT OCCURRED IN THE LATTER HALF, FIND THE HORSE SYMBOL APPROPRIATE. CONCERNING THE YEAR OF THE GOAT WE CAN WRITE OUR OWN TICKET.

JAN 2 1943

A18

HOW, THEN, DOES THIS 18TH YEAR OF SHOWA LOOK TO OUR ORIENTAL ENEMY? BRIGHT ENOUGH, TO LET HIM TELL IT. HIS REAL THOUGHTS PROBABLY ARE HIDDEN BEHIND THAT BROWN MASK OF A FACE AND BEHIND THE WALL OF SECRECY HE HAS THROWN AROUND HIS WIDESPREAD DOMINIONS. BUT HIS RADIO AT LEAST REVEALS WHAT HIS LEADERS ARE TELLING HIM ABOUT THE NEW YEAR OR WHAT HE WANTS US TO BELIEVE HE IS THINKING.

HERE IS PREMIER GENERAL TOJO, IN HIS NEW YEAR MESSAGE TO THE NATION:

JAN 2 1943

"IN THE LAST YEAR THE FIGHTING SERVICES OF JAPAN HAVE ACHIEVED BRILLIANT WAR RESULTS UNPARALLELED IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD. X X JAPAN HAS SUCCEEDED IN SWEEPING THE BRITISH, AMERICAN AND DUTCH FORCES FROM GREATER EAST ASIA. X X X JAPAN HAS STABILIZED ITS POSITION FOR COMPLETE VICTORY, HAS SOLIDIFIED ITS FOUNDATIONS FOR ACHIEVING THE GREATEST IDEAL IN THE NATION'S HISTORY, NAMELY CO-PROSPERITY FOR ALL THE NATIONS CONCERNED."

THE JAPAN TIMES AND ADVERTISER, THE FOREIGN OFFICE NEWSPAPER:

"IN THE 2600 YEARS OF THE HISTORY OF THIS NATION THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A YEAR TO MATCH IN SIGNIFICANCE THAT WHICH HAS CLOSED. X X X ALL THE THOUSANDS OF PAST YEARS OF HER HISTORY HAVE BEEN IN A SENSE BUT PREPARATION FOR THE GREAT TASK UPON WHICH JAPAN HAS BEEN

ENGAGED THIS PAST YEAR."

THIS PRESENTS A MAGNIFICENT PICTURE, BUT ONE THAT LOOKS BACKWARD RATHER THAN FORWARD. THERE IS REALIZATION THAT FOR JAPAN THERE CAN NEVER BE ANOTHER YEAR LIKE THE ONE JUST GONE. AND THE PICTURE IS MADE UP OF HALF TRUTHS. HOWEVER, THERE IS ENOUGH TRUTH IN IT TO BOLSTER JAPANESE SPIRITS AND MORE THAN ENOUGH TO TOUGHEN THE RESOLUTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. PREMIER TOJO'S MESSAGE AT THE BIRTH OF SHOWA 19---IF HE STILL IS PREMIER---SHOULD BE OF AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT TENOR. JAPAN IS SWAPPING THE HORSE FOR THE GOAT. #

BUENOS AIRES, JAN 1-(AP)-A VIGOROUS ARGENTINE RETORT TO AN OFFICIAL BRITISH STATEMENT CRITICIZING ARGENTINE FOREIGN POLICY LED POLITICAL OBSERVERS TO BELIEVE TODAY THERE IS SMALL CHANCE OF THIS COUNTRY'S SEVERING RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS POWERS--AT LEAST FOR THE PRESENT.

JAN 2 1943

THE ARGENTINE REPLY WAS CONTAINED IN A 200-WORD COMMUNIQUE ISSUED LAST NIGHT BY FOREIGN MINISTER ENRIQUE RUIZ GUINAZU IN WHICH HE EXPRESSED "ASTONISHMENT" AT THE BRITISH STATEMENT AND DECLARED IT HAD BEEN COUCHED "IN TERMS WHICH ARE NOT IN KEEPING WITH THE FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES."

THE STATEMENT TO WHICH HE REFERRED, ISSUED YESTERDAY BY THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE, HAD DEPLORED THE FACT THAT ARGENTINA HAS CONTINUED TO MAINTAIN RELATIONS WITH "THE ENEMIES OF HUMANITY."

IN ISSUING THE STATEMENT THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE DECLARED IT WISHED TO CORRECT REPORTS WHICH IT ATTRIBUTED TO BUENOS AIRES NEWSPAPERS AND AN ARGENTINE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION CREATING THE ERRONEOUS IMPRESSION THAT ENGLAND WAS SUPPORTING ARGENTINA'S NEUTRALITY POLICY.

IN HIS REPLY RUIZ GUINAZU DECLARED THE BRITISH STATEMENT HAD BEEN BASED "ON A SERIOUS ERROR BY THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE IN ATTRIBUTING TO AN ARGENTINE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION WHAT THAT PUBLICATION NEVER SUGGESTED OR INTENDED TO SUGGEST."

JAN 2 - 1c

"AT THE SAME TIME," THE FOREIGN MINISTER ADDED, "THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT IS ASTONISHED THAT THE ENGLISH FOREIGN OFFICE PRONOUNCES ITSELF REGARDING THE ARGENTINE POLITICAL ATTITUDE IN TERMS WHICH ARE NOT IN KEEPING WITH FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES."

THE COMMUNIQUE ALSO CALLED ATTENTION TO THE ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES STATE DEPARTMENT IN ENDORSING THE BRITISH STATEMENT BY REMINDING AMERICAN OFFICIALS THAT, IN KEEPING WITH THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE RIO DE JANEIRO CONFERENCE, ARGENTINA CONSIDERS SHE CAN ONLY BREAK RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS POWERS WHEN IT IS CONVENIENT TO HER OWN INTERESTS.

"IN THE CASE OF THE UNITED STATES," RUIZ GUINAZU SAID, "THIS GOVERNMENT IS SURPRISED THAT THE STATEMENT BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT PASSES JUDGMENT ONE YEAR AFTER THE RIO DE JANEIRO CONFERENCE WHEN IT WAS UNANIMOUSLY AGREED TO RECOMMEND A RUPTURE OF RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS COUNTRIES "WITHIN THE POSITION AND CIRCUMSTANCES EACH COUNTRY HAS IN THE CONFLICT."

JAN 2 1943

30.24 — 25

WASHINGTON, JAN. 1-(AP)-COMMANDER CHARLES W. WILKINS, A HERO OF THE UNITED STATES SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN AGAINST JAPANESE SHIPPING AND NAVAL OPERATIONS IN THE PACIFIC, RECEIVED FROM SECRETARY OF THE NAVY KNOX TODAY A GOLD STAR IN RECOGNITION OF HIS ACHIEVEMENT IN SINKING 14,500 TONS OF ENEMY CRAFT DURING A CRUISE OF MORE THAN SIX WEEKS LAST SUMMER.

WILKINS, OF THOROFARE, N.J., PREVIOUSLY HAD RECEIVED A NAVY CROSS FROM ADMIRAL CHESTER W. NIMITZ, PACIFIC FLEET CHIEF, FOR SUBMARINE OPERATIONS IN THE PACIFIC LAST WINTER. TODAY'S DECORATION WAS GIVEN IN LIEU OF A SECOND NAVY CROSS.

ON THE WINTER CRUISE, THE 40-YEAR-OLD WILKINS AND HIS CREW WERE CREDITED WITH SINKING 12,000 TONS OF ENEMY MERCHANT SHIPPING. THAT PLUS THE TONNAGE REPORTED TODAY GAVE HIM A TOTAL OF AT LEAST 26,500 TONS OF JAPANESE SHIPS DESTROYED.

THE CITATION READ TO WILKINS BY KNOX SAID: JAN 2 1943

"FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM AND DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AS COMMANDING OFFICER OF A SUBMARINE IN AGGRESSIVE ACTION AGAINST ENEMY JAPANESE SURFACE UNITS, DURING THE PERIOD FROM JULY 8, 1942, TO AUGUST 26, 1942. WHILE ENGAGED IN HAZARDOUS SUBMARINE PATROL, COMMANDER WILKINS, AVAILING HIMSELF OF EVERY ATTACK OPPORTUNITY, PRESSED HOME ALL CONTACTS AND SUCCEEDED IN SINKING A TOTAL OF 14,500 TONS OF ENEMY SHIPPING. HIS EXPERT SEAMANSHIP AND HIS GALLANT AND COURAGEOUS DEVOTION TO DUTY WERE IN KEEPING WITH THE HIGHEST TRADITIONS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL SERVICE."

Russians Sweep On Unchecked 60 Miles From Latvian Frontier; Allies Cut Off Japanese at Buna

REDS CAPTURE RAIL CENTER ON SAL RIVER

Drive Beyond Kotelnikovski To Remontnaya, 117 Miles From Stalingrad

Caucusus Forces Regain Elkhotovo, Taking Large Amount Of Booty

JAN 3 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sunday, Jan. 3—The Red army driving down the North Caucasian railway beyond Kotelnikovski captured Remontnaya, 117 miles southwest of Stalingrad, yesterday, the Russians announced early today in a communique broadcast by the Moscow radio.

Elkhotovo, thirty miles southeast of Nalchik, in the mid-Caucasus, also was retaken by the Russians, along with large amounts of booty, the communique said.

At Crossing Of Sal River

Remontnaya is twenty-seven miles beyond Kotelnikovski at a point where the railroad crosses the Sal river.

German tanks, artillery, food stores, cattle and other supplies were taken at Ramontnaya, and the Russians now are almost midway between Stalingrad and Tikhoretsk, the junction where the North-South railway meets the North Caucasian line.

Russian troops also are operating midway between Stalingrad and the Nalchik sector in an effort to clean out the enemy from the area of Elista, a provincial capital in the Kalmyck area.

Reviews Elista Battle

In the recent capture of Elista, the communique heard here by Soviet monitors said, Soviet troops routed the Sixtieth German Motorized Regiment, a sapper battalion, a battalion of the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Motorized Regiment and other units.

"Pursuing the retreating enemy," the communique said, "our detachments annilhilated 800 officers and men, took 200 prisoners, and captured six guns, many machine guns, trucks and other trophies."

More than 1,100 Germans were reported to have fallen on the battlefields of Russia yesterday in operations ranging from Velikie Luki northwest of Moscow, to the mid-Caucasus.

JAN 3 1943

Push West Of Velikie Luki

After capturing Velikie Luki the Russians said their troops pushed on west of that key town to destroy five tanks and kill 160 Germans in another engagement.

[The Berlin radio repeated again tonight that the Nazis still hold Velikie Luki. "The city still is firmly in German hands," the broadcast said, adding that the area had "become a mass grave of Soviet infantrymen."]

In the operations at the other end of the Soviet front, the middle

, the Russians said their ook Elkhotovo after a street n which 400 Germans were n.

25 Miles From Gateway

This fighting is going on in the northern foothills of the Caucasus mountains, and Elkhotovo is about twenty-five miles northwest of Ordzhonikidze, the gateway to the Georgian military highway that cuts through the mountains.

Of the middle Don offensive, the communique said:

"In the area of the middle Don our troops continued their offensive. Our "X" units, advancing, cut a road that connects two big populated places. More than 300 enemy officers and men were killed.

"On a neighboring sector an enemy counter-attack was repelled. Sixteen German tanks were disabled and burned out."

Velikie Luki Fall Imperils Main Nazi Defenses

JAN 3 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Jan. 2—The red flag of the Soviets flew over the ancient Russian town of Velikie Luki today to signal a major Russian victory on the central front.

Recapture of the Nazi strong point was officially announced after a bitter siege in which hedgehog fortifications were slowly and painstakingly reduced. Thereby the main German line of defenses in the central area and, perhaps, the invaders' entire eastern front from the Baltic Sea to the Caucasus, were placed in danger.

Nazi Peril Growing

As the Russians, with seemingly inexhaustible offensive power, pushed through Velikie Luki they formed a salient threatening German positions to the northeast about Leningrad and southeast about Smolensk, the latter a major rear base for German operations on the whole front.

The Germans showed no signs of taking any decisive counter-action toward averting further catastrophies in the central area.

Nazi Garrison "Wiped Out"

Velikie Luki fell yesterday, after a fight to the death in which Red army artillery and infantry encircled and crushed all resistance.

"The German garrison in the town, which refused to lay down its arms, was wiped out," the regular early communique of the Russian command said.

(The Germans insisted today that Velikie Luki still was being stubbornly held yesterday.)

Battlefront dispatches said that the town had been elaborately fortified and surrounded by thousands of mines, tank traps and pill boxes and that even a special system of hooks had been hidden under the snow to tip the legs of attacking troops.

Great Break-Through

Preceding their final assault, the Russians captured a ring of hills overlooking the city. Working from there they finally forged through the tremendous fortifications in the first great break-through on the central front since the Soviet started their winter offensive in that area.

Possession of Velikie Luki gives the Russians a vitally important point from which to conduct their operations, for it stands at a junction point of the Moscow-Riga and Leningrad-Vitebsk railroads. There also is a vast airport on its outskirts.

Elista Reported Destroyed.

Elista, capital of the wind-swept desert-like Kalmyck steppe region, was gathered in by Russian columns which had speared swiftly south from the Stalingrad-Kotelnikovski battle line. Little towns in their path tumbled into their hands as they sped southward to provide a new threat behind the German forces busied with the frontal assault of the Russian offensive in the Caucasus.

(Elista has been evacuated by German troops after complete destruction of the place, authoritative German quarters announced in Berlin today.)

In that offensive the capture of Chikola, a district center southeast of Nalchik, and of the towns of Kaznedo and Saldun, also was announced in the communique. The Russian Caucasus army has thrown units across the Terek River in a flanking attack to insure further the safety of the Grozny oil fields.

War Materials Seized.

The ponderous but closely-meshed Russian campaign moved ahead on other fronts, the third war bulletin of the day said. The Soviet midday communique reported that large quantities of war materials were seized in the capture of Velikie Luki.

Enemy counterattacks were beaten off in sectors of the central front, the latest communique said, especially in the arear west of Rzhev, where it reported that "large enemy formations supported by tanks several times attempted to attack our positions."

Southwest and south of Stalingrad a number of villages were reported taken, but they were not identified. In their retreat the Germans were abandoning large quantities of arms, raw materials and supplies, the Soviet authorities said.

The capture of another town in the Middle Don area also was claimed.

Violent Engagement.

Northwest of Stalingrad, the midday bulletin announced, Red Army units clashed in a violent engagement which carried them into dozens of the enemy's trenches and dugouts, while in Stalingrad itself Red Army shock troops kept up their plodding task of pushing the Germans out of the ruins of the city's buildings.

Advices from the front yesterday pictured the Germans, part of the force of 22 Axis divisions reported pinned before the city, as suffering from the lack of water, food and ammunition, and living in underground dugouts "like moles."

(First reports of the Russian New Year communique late Thursday, detailing the successes of the vast Soviet Stalingrad-saving campaign, said the "German Army in Stalingrad is liquidated completely." This was based on a recording made in London of a broadcast of the special communique. Inspection of the text which became available later revealed that the phrase was not in the official communique and the error was traced to faulty reception and translation in London.)

Important Rail Sector.

The reported capture of Velikie Luki laid open the heart of a large transportation system over which the Germans have moved reinforcements.

The town is 260 miles northwest of Moscow and only 90 miles from the Latvian border. Westward a rail line stretches to Novosokolniki, 20 miles away, and to Riga, Baltic Sea port and capital of Latvia. To the eastward is Rzhev, 140 miles on the rail line.

A north-south railway runs through Velikie Luki from Polotsk in White Russia to a union with the Moscow-Leningrad line above Kalinin.

Through Novosokolniki, another railway runs between Leningrad and Vitebsk, a major supply route for the Germans.

Rzhev also is surrounded by Russian troops, one column of which has pushed to Bely, 75 miles southwest of Rzhev and 98 miles southeast of Velikie Luki. Another column is fighting along the Rzhev-Vyazma railway. Vyazma is 75 miles south of Rzhev.

Nazis Deny Velikie Luki Loss

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), Jan. 2 (AP).—The German high command declared at noon today that Velikie Luki still was holding out, as of yesterday, despite fierce Soviet attacks.

Authoritative sources admitted the fall of Elista, on the Kalmuck steppes, but said the city had been destroyed by Axis forces which evacuated the place.

The high command report on Velikie Luki said that the defense of the city was "successfully continued also Friday." (It did not tell of the progress of the battle Saturday.)

Strong infantry and tank formations of the Red Army tried to break through German lines in the eastern Caucasus, but were repelled with a loss of twenty-nine tanks, a communique said. Russian attacks in the Don area were reported shattered, with thirty-nine tanks knocked out and a tank brigade mauled.

JAN 3 1943

In the Rzhev area, 130 miles northwest of Moscow, the Russians have lost 8,500 prisoners and 1,900 tanks since they launched their counter-offensive Nov. 25, the communique said.

The Russians lost twelve tanks in fighting in the Lake Ilmen area, the war bulletin added.

Velikie Luki Battle Described

MOSCOW, Jan. 2 (AP).—A correspondent for "Pravda," the Communist party newspaper, describing the Russian capture of Velikie Luki, said today that the city fell after one of the most sanguinary battles of the war.

It was the second time the Russians had recaptured Velikie Luki. During the first summer of war the Germans entered the town and held it for several days, but were driven out by infantry from the Urals which overpowered superior numbers of Germans. It was retaken by the Germans and held for more than a year. In ancient times Velikie Luki was a Muscovite fortress in the path of invasion.

"The besieged German garrison had been ordered by General Scherer to hold to the last," the dispatch said. "Every soldier was promised an Iron Cross for successful defense. For surrender, shooting and reprisal upon their families were threatened."

City Was Stormed at Dawn

The Russians encircled the city with a strong ring on Christmas Day. The German defenses consisted of powerful field fortifications, abundantly supplied with cannon, machine guns, mortars and plentiful ammunition dumps.

"These, however, could not withstand the onslaught of Soviet troops," "Pravda" said. "The storming of the town began at dawn after intense artillery and mortar preparation. When the artillery shifted its fire to the depth of German defenses Soviet infantry rushed forward under its cover. Artillery accompanying the infantry destroyed blockhouses with point-blank fire. The Germans resisted furiously.

"Sanguine engagements were fought for every trench and every blockhouse."

The fighting was particularly intense near the suburbs, where the Nazis had planted thousands of mines, built tank traps and placed concrete shields before blockhouses. Tank hooks were concealed in the snow.

At a difficult moment in the battle Red Army tanks arrived to assist the infantry, and the mopping-up ensued, house by house.

"Fierce engagements were fought near every big building on every street corner," "Pravda" said. "The whole town was enveloped in dense smoke and shells, and mines exploded through the length and breadth of the streets. In areas of the most acute struggle sappers raised a smoke screen to cover the advance of Russian troops.

"The population, including women and even children, climbed out of basements at the risk of their lives to indicate to Red artillerymen firepoints and secret approaches to German blindages (armored trenches).

"The fighting continued unabated after nightfall. Platoons of automatic rifiemen infiltrated the German rear, and the Germans retreated in panic at the sound of shots and grenade explosions."

By night a red glow hung over the town, illuminating the near-by hills. When dawn broke the Red banner flew triumphantly over Velikie Luki.

Rommel Forced

Further Back Toward Tripoli

JAN 3 1943

Passes Up Stand in Libya; Decisive Fight Impends in Tunisia

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The British were over another hurdle today in pursuit of the Axis across Libya as Marshal Erwin Rommel, still preferring to run rather than fight, pulled his retreating army farther west of Wadi Bei el Chebir.

The headquarters communique in Cairo said 8th Army vanguards had driven Axis motorized units back after a clash west of the Wadi, a series of gulches in a row about 195 miles east of Tripoli.

It was one of the last places in the Libyan wilderness where Marshal Rommel might have risked a stand by the remnants of his retreating army. Dispatches from the desert said the British had expected him to do so.

Marshal Rommel's decision may have been impelled by recent activity of Allied bombers and fighters over the Tripolitania and Western Libya coast areas, harrying his exposed forces and depriving them of time and security to dig in.

May Stand in Tripoli.

Although it has been surmised that he may be racing westward, prepared to abandon all Libya, in order to join forces with the Axis army in Tunisia for the final showdown in North Africa, it still was possible that Marshal Rommel intends to make Tripoli itself a fortress from which to try to stall the advance.

The Morocco radio today broadcast a Cairo report that the Germans recently had reveived reinforcements to bolster resistence in the Tripoli area.

Don Whitehead, Associated Press correspondent on the Libyan front, yesterday described Wadi Bei el Chebir as a great valley where Axis machine guns might have caused heavy damage. Such sandy barriers, he said, make tough going for tanks—much more so for supply vehicles—yet the British rolled through, pennants flying, without a shot being fired at them.

A Fighting French force under Brig. Gen. Jacques Leclerc was reported still advancing slowly northward from Southern Libya, possibly aiming at Mareth where the British.

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Axis Supply Lines Struck.

Aerial attacks against supply lines and bases still provided the main action in Tunisia, where both sides were massing ground forces, for the impending decisive struggle. The Italian communique, however, reported local thrusts in which, it said, Axis forces reached "positions of particular importance."

The German radio said six grounded aircraft, including four long-range bombers, were destroyed by machine-gun fire from bombers and fighters that swooped on a British airfield near Bone, Allied supply port in Algeria.

German planes also heavily damaged a merchantman of about 8,000 tons and another fully-laden, of 4,000 tons in the Mediterranean north of Bone, the Germans said.

Advance units of Leclerc's army broke up an enemy motorized column, inflicting some losses and capturing equipment, in its progress northward across the Fezzan or desert region, Gen. Charles de Gaulle's headquarters reported.

Bombers Attack Italians.

Fighting French bombers attacked Italian outposts at Murzuch, 470 miles south of Tripoli, and machine gunned enemy ground troops, the communique added.

French headquarters in North Africa reported in a communique broadcast by the Algiers radio today that French troops repulsed an Axis attack in the region east of Pichon, 27 miles west of Kairouan in Tunisia and inflicted losses on the enemy. On the rest of the front, it was added, patrol activity was on a reduced scale.

United States bomber and fighter planes roaring out in the closing hours of the old year smashed at the Axis Tunisian strongholds of Sousse, Sfax and Gabes, with four American and one British plane lost in widespread air operations.

Three American bombers fell to anti-aircraft fire in two raids on railway yards and dock areas at Sousse. Flying Fortresses scored direct hits on two medium sized merchant ships at Sfax and blasted harbor installations.

Fourth Big Plane Lost.

A fourth American bomber was lost in a raid by Martin B-26s on troop barracks and the airdrome at Gabes.

Twin-engined Lightning fighters destroyed Axis cars and trucks near

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the Tunisian-Libyan frontier, and RAF bombers hit at an enemy repair depot south of Pont-du-Fahs, in Tunisia.

The British, meanwhile, had reported that naval torpedo planes fired an enemy merchant ship off Sicily and that submarines off Tunis and Bizerte had sunk two other Axis cargo vessels, while an enemy destroyer was torpedoed and probably sunk off Bizerte.

The Axis retaliated with an aerial attack on Casablanca. An Allied communique said there were "few casualties, largely civilians," and negligible damage from the Thursday raid.

ALLIES FIRE TUNIS DOCKS, RAIL YARDS

6 Raiding Planes Downed, Axis Lose 4 Craft In Thrust At Bone

JAN 3 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 2—Allied bombers left fires burning in Axis-held docks and railroad yards at Tunis yesterday in the continuing aerial struggle over Tunisia, but the attack cost the Allies six planes.

Four Axis planes were destroyed and others damaged in an enemy thrust at Bone, an Allied communique said.

Attacked By Spitfires

The RAF reported a small force of Junkers 87's with escorting Messerschmitt 109's dive-bombed the harbor and were attacked by Spitfires yesterday morning.

A considerably larger force of Junkers 87's, flying in waves and escorted by Focke-Wulf 190's, was intercepted by Spitfires two hours later at 12.20 P. M., before they reached Bone. The rear formation of dive-bombers hastily turned tail upon seeing the RAF fighters battling the advanced sections.

Two Focke-Wulfs and one Junkers were destroyed and others damaged in these two encounters.

Focke-Wulf Shot Down

The third battle came at 3.25 P. M., when a large force of Focke-Wulfs and Messerschmitts were intercepted en route to Bone. One Focke-Wulf was shot down and others were damaged.

The night bombing of Axis and troop concentrations in Tunisia was suspended because of bad weather.

The New Year brought almost a complete cessation of ground activity in the Tunisian battle area. There was nothing to indicate an early resumption of large-scale fighting.

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3 Or 4 Weeks More Rain

North African residents explained that the winter rainy season is likely to continue with probably only brief intervals of clear weather for the next three or four weeks, although sometimes frequent downpours continued toward the end of February.

A French communique broadcast by the Morocco radio and heard by Reuters announced French troops had seized an important point in the regions northwest of Kairouan, which is sixty-three miles south of Medjez-El-Bab, a vital point in the Allied-Axis fighting.

The French also were said to have shot down a German plane by anti-aircraft fire.

Damage Is Revealed

A Cairo dispatch said aerial reconnaissance had disclosed considerable damage in the enemy-held ports of Sfax and Sousse, in eastern Tunisia, and that the enemy appeared to be making little effort to repair it.

The railway roundhouse at Sfax and other buildings were said to have been gutted, and a large factory north of the harbor and warehouses on the northern quay were heavily damaged.

The railway line to Sousse was said to have been slashed in eleven places, with freight cars blown up on the sidings.

Eighth Army Rolls West

In Libya the British Eighth Army rolled on westward toward Tripoli after Marshal Rommel's troops abandoned the Wadi Bei el Chebir area.

The British had expected the Axis to put up a fight in this zone about 195 miles east of Tripoli because the terrain favored it.

[A BBC report from the Libyan desert heard by CBS said there were signs that the Axis troops were fortifying the Wadi Zem-Zem, about forty miles west of Wadi Bei el Chebir.

[Gun pits and strong points were being blasted out of this big boulder-strewn valley which runs forty miles inland from the desert coastal road at a point about 100 miles south of Misurata, the BBC broadcast said.]

The Berlin radio claimed that six Allied aircraft, including four long-range bombers, were destroyed on the ground in an Axis attack on a British airfield near Bone.

Claim Hits On Ship

German planes also were said to have inflicted heavy damage on two Allied merchant ships off Bone.

The Axis broadcasts quoted military commentators as predicting that the main battle for the strategic French protectorate of Tunisia was about to begin. This prediction apparently was based on the increasingly heavy Allied aerial blows at Axis communications.

Some of Britain's most famous regiments were reported operating with the Allied troops in Tunisia. They include the Coldstream Guards, the Grenadier Guards, the Northamptonshire Regiment, the East Surrey, the Hampshire and the Lancashire Fusiliers.

Attack Predicted.

Britain's Eighth Army in Libya "obviously intends to make a fairly large attack on the positions of Marshal Rommel's German-Italian tank army in the next few days," the Berlin radio said tonight.

This Axis prediction came after Cairo dispatches said the Germans had abandoned without a fight the Wadi Bei El Chebir about 195 miles east of Tripoli. The next good site where the terrain is suitable for defensive purposes is the Wadi Zem-Zem, about 40 miles west of Bei El Chebir. (A BBC report heard by CBS said the Germans were digging in at that point).

The Berlin radio gave no details as to the disposition of either the British or Axis armies, and has been very reticent about the entire Libyan theater since Marshal Rommel began his long retreat out of Egypt.

In Tunisia Allied planes set fires in the locks and railroad yards at Tunis, an Allied communique said. Six Allied bombers were missing.

U. S. LIGHTNINGS BEAT FOE'S BEST

JAN 3 1943

Fighter Planes In Africa Bag Forty Germans, Including

Crack Focke-Wulfs

[By the Associated Press]

An Advanced American Fighter Base Somewhere in North Africa, Jan. 1 (Delayed)—Flying from a mountainside and living on a diet of canned hash, young American pilots fresh from colleges, factories and country towns have proven what a great fighter plane the P-38 (Lockheed Lightning) is by shooting down forty German planes with it for a loss of only nine.

The pilots, who less than six weeks ago were upset by the allegation on both sides of the Atlantic that American fighter planes were inferior to the models of other nations, declared the P-38 was master of the *Luftwaffe's* highly rated Focke-Wulf 190's and Messerschmitt 109-G's.

Field On Mountainside

This field is so situated on the side of a mountain that the constant rains of recent days have drained off and left the area clear. The flat plateaus are soggy with rain at this time of year.

The first six P-38's started operations here without ground crews, and even without tents for the flyers to live in.

Originally designed only as an interceptor type to protect cities from bombing raids, the P-38 has proven itself capable of every rough job assigned it.

Besides as a fighter, it is used in strafing ground troops and positions. Two squadrons here shot up twenty locomotives behind the German lines and ripped several motor convoys to pieces.

Also Long-Range Escort

The P-38 has also been used in long-range escort for bombers and in the last two weeks, while escorting Boston A-20 Douglas light bombers, has not yet let a German plane through the fighter screen to reach the bombers.

"This record has been established against the best the Germans have to offer," said Major Stephen Avery, 48-year-old veteran of the last war, who comes from Hollywood and is the intelligence officer of this outfit.

"Our planes are faster than anything the Germans have and can outmaneuver them too, if necessary," Avery said as he told how one captured German pilot of a 109-G, pursued seventy miles by a P-38, expressed amazement at the tenacity of the American fighters.

Benefit Of Long Range

Avery asserted that the long range of the P-38's enables them to keep up the fight deep into enemy territory instead of confining themselves to the brief dogfights which have been characteristic of the European theater.

Pilots at this field, who fly every day and stay on the alert against German raiders on their day of rest, labeled as "tommyrot" the opinion of many "experts" that the P-38 was a "hot" ship, unmaneuverable, and its twin engines too much for one pilot to handle.

"Our ships were built for high-altitude work, but we have been fighting anywhere from the ground up to high altitudes and our craft have been good at any level," said Lieut. Virgil Lusk, Santa Rosa, N. M., who has an ace's rating for destruction of five Italian Savoia Marchettis.

"The new German 109-G's," he said, "are extremely fast and maneuverable, while the Focke-Wulf 190 is great for high-altitude fighting, but our group has been shooting down both types."

U. S. Bomber Squadron Loses One Plane in 41 Tunis Raids

By WES GALLAGHER,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

AN ADVANCED AMERICAN BOMBER BASE IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 2.—Men of the American light bomber squadron, living in tin huts and pup tents on a field attacked almost daily by the Luftwaffe, have hung up the remarkable record of carrying out 41 raids on the Germans in Tunisia with the loss of just one plane—and the crew of that one is safe.

Led by Maj. Charles C. Kegelman of El Reno, Okla., who struck the first American air blow against the Nazis in a raid over Holland on July 4, the small group of light bombers put their wheels down on the African plain surrounded by mountains.

The field was empty—no runways, no gasoline, no bombs, no ground crews, no hangars.

"All we had was our toothbrushes," Maj. Kegelman said.

Mechanics Follow Planes.

Today tents dot the plain and mechanics and ground crews swarm over speedy American bombers.

The day after the original landing a few trucks loaded with bombs and gasoline arrived, and the bombers took off on their first mission. Forty-one raids, Maj. Kegelman says, make this "the most experienced light bomber squadron in the American Air Force."

The strength of their blows can be seen from the fact that the Germans send over planes every day to blast the nest. The answer of the grinning ground crews was to build an air-raid shelter over a convenient bomb crater.

There is no recreation and no place to go and nothing to do but fly and eat. Rations come out of cans and there is no surprise element. Always it's hash.

"Our record of not losing planes can be attributed to the wonderful support given by American P-38s and to our speed and the experience that the boys are getting all of a sudden," said the major, who looks more mature than he did six months ago. Lt. Randal Dorion of Long Beach, Calif., his navigator and bombardier, nodded agreement.

In Need of Rest.

Maj. Kegelman has three of the four members who made the original flight with him over Holland. The fourth, Sergt. Golay, is back in the United States studying for a commission.

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"The boys used to complain the weather never was good enough for flying, but now they are wishing for some bad days and a little rest," Maj. Kegelman said.

Although the weather is clear enough for flying, it is miserable most of the time, as the field on the plateau is swept by rain and snow squalls. It is almost always bitterly cold at this time of the year, with the flyers going to bed at 7 o'clock in order to keep warm.

Giraud Fails To Answer Unity Appeal

Fighting French Are Puzzled by Silence on Proposal for Merging Forces in War

Harbors Damaged At Tunis, Bizerte

Berlin Predicts Large-Scale Action as British Eighth Army Moves Toward Tripoli

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BY ASSOCIATED PRESS

London, Jan. 2.—General Charles de Gaulle, fighting French leader, today disclosed that he had suggested to General Henri Giraud, high commissioner in French Africa, on Christmas Day that they meet "immediately" to unify the French war effort and by implications made it clear he was disappointed that this invitation had not been answered more than a week later.

Fighting French spokesmen declined to amplify the general's statement in which he made public the invitation to General Giraud, holding that it was plain enough.

Baffled By Silence

However, informed observers said it seemed certain that the DeGaullists were baffled by the Giraud silence, particularly in view of the latter's repeated assertions of his desire for unity.

There have been reports that De Gaulle would go to Africa soon to see Giraud before the Fighting French leader crosses the Atlantic to confer with President Roosevelt but there still was nothing said here of a reply from Giraud.

It was not disclosed how De Gaulle's suggestion was dispatched, but it is believed to have been relayed through American military authorities. If this was the case it may have been cleared through Washington and not received by Giraud for a day or two.

Says Confusion Increasing.

De Gaulle suggested the meeting in an effort to fuse all anti-Axis Frenchmen under a temporary government founded on the laws of the Third Republic that Vichy killed.

General De Gaulle said "Internal confusion is steadily increasing in

French North and West Africa," a situation which he said "is and will be embarrassing for the operation of the Allied armies."

Another result of this confusion is "that France at this decisive moment is deprived of that powerful trump card which would be represented by union for the pursuit of the war by her vast empire in liaison with the movement of resistance in France itself.

"The remedy for this situation," the statement continued, "is the establishment in French North and West Africa, as in all other French territories overseas, of a temporary and enlarged central power founded on national union, inspired by the spirit of war and of liberation, with laws which are the laws of the republic, to last until such time as the nation has made known her will."

De Gaulle cited the precedent of the military provisional government that took power after the fall of the empire in 1870, and concluded:

"On December 25, 1942, in full agreement with the national committee and the council for defense of the empire, I suggested to General Giraud that we should meet immediately on French soil in order to study the means of attaining this object.

"I believe, in fact, that the situation in France and the general situation of the war admit of no delay."

The complete text of General De Gaulle's statement follows:

"Internal confusion is steadily increasing in French North and West Africa. The reason for this confusion is that French authority has no basic point following the collapse of Vichy, since the great force of national fervor, coherence and experience which constitutes Fighting France and which has already returned to war and has returned to the republic a large part of the empire is not officially represented in these French territories.

"The results of this confusion are, firstly, a situation which is and will be embarrassing for the operation of the Allied armies.

"Secondly is the fact that France at this decisive moment is deprived of that powerful trump card which would be represented by union for the pursuit of the war by her vast empire in liaison with the moyement of resistance in France itself.

"Finally—and perhaps most important of all—is the amazement of the French people, staggered in their misery by the strange fate of that part of the empire most recently liberated.

"The remedy for this situation is the establishment in French North and West Africa, as in all other French territories overseas, of a temporary and enlarged central power founded on national union, inspired by the spirit of war and of liberation, with laws which are the laws of the republic, to last until such time as the nation has made known her will.

"Such is the tradition of French democracy.

"It was thus that in 1870, after the fall of the empire, men of national defense provisionally took power in the name of the republic in order to direct the war effort of the nation.

"On Dec. 25, 1942, in full agreement with the National Committee and the Council for Defense of the Empire, I suggested to General Giraud that we should meet immediately on French soil in order to study the means of attaining this object.

"I believe, in fact, that the situation in France and the general situation of the war admit of no delay."

Giraud Declared Ready To Reach Agreement

Algiers, Jan. 2 (AP)—Gen. Henri Giraud's French African regime wants "to come to an agreement with all Frenchmen who are fighting against Germany," a spokesman said today when asked about the prospects of an understanding with Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Fighting French.

A French African Government spokesman told a press conference of American and British correspondents that it was the policy of the Giraud Government to broaden the basis of its representation of various French elements as soon as possible.

He gave an assurance that pro-Allied political prisoners arrested before the Allied landings all will be released as soon as an investigation of their cases is made.

The spokesman disclosed that the prisoners freed in a New Year's order by General Giraud were all arrested prior to November 8, the date of the Allied invasion, and thus failed to include those seized because of what Giraud said was a plot to assassinate himself and Robert Murphy, the personal envoy of President Roosevelt.

Giraud Amnesty Held Move To Merge Many Elements

ALGIERS, Jan. 2 (AP).—Gen. Henri Giraud's New Year's Day release of an unspecified number of political prisoners was generally construed today as the forerunner of an effort to unify the many diverse political elements of France behind the Allied war effort.

Although official quarters were silent, reliable sources reported steps already were under way to make the French government in North Africa representative of all the elements backing the Allied cause, possibly by bringing into Gen. Giraud's council well-known French leaders of many political and ideological hues.

They said Gen. Giraud had paved the way for unification by freeing the prisoners on grounds of their proved patriotism to France under various circumstances, regardless of their individual political beliefs. Gen. Giraud is trusted by most sectors of French political opinion because they believe he told the simple truth when he declared he was a soldier, not a politician, and had but one aim—the defeat of the Axis.

A. E. F. Feted in Fijis

Residents Provide Happy Holidays, And Even Weather is Cooler

SUVA, Fiji Islands, Jan. 2 (AP).—American fighters in the Fijis passed a tolerably comfortable Christmas and New Year's, because the weather was cooler than usual. And residents of the islands did everything to make them happy. Residents of the islands extended the hospitality of their homes to American soldiers and sailors, and there were parties for them at clubs.

The Governor gave a party at Government House for wounded service men and their nurses. The highlight was a welcoming ceremony by the natives, an appreciation, they said, of the presence of the sailors and soldiers.

American Raid On Tunis Fires Axis Rail Yards

Harbor Also Is Hammered at Cost of One Bomber; R. A. F. Fells Four Nazis

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 2 (AP). — Heavy and medium American bombers battered railroad yards in the harbor area in Tunis in a New Year's attack yesterday, while the Royal Air Force turned back two out of three waves of German dive-bombers and fighters sent to raid Bone, Algeria. The R. A. F. destroyed four Nazi aircraft.

Martin B-26 bombers with an escort of P-40s scored hits on rail yards in Tunis, starting several fires. OneB-26 was lost because of anti-aircraft fire, but the P-40s turned back Messerschmitt 109 fighters attempting to intercept the bombers. One Nazi plane was damaged.

Fortress bombers attacked Tunis Harbor "successfully," a headquarters spokesman said, but details were lacking.

The R. A. F. reported a small force of Junkers 88s with escorting Messerschmitt [illegible] dive-bombed Bone Harbor ar[illegible]re attacked by Spitfires yester[illegible]morning.

U. S. PLANES BLAST FOE IN MID-BURMA

Bombers Fly 300 Miles From China To Strike At Japs Around Shwebo

By J. REILLY O'SULLIVAN

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With the American Air Forces in China, Jan. 1 (Delayed)—The Japanese air base at Shwebo, almost in the center of Burma, was given a New Year's Day blasting today by American bombers which flew nearly 300 miles from China into enemy territory over towering mountains and dense jungle.

[The raid was a quick follow-up to an attack from the other direction by American planes which flew in from India Wednesday to strike this Jap base.]

Heavy bombs tore up the main runway of the airfield and blasted dispersal areas on either side.

Meet No Opposition

The American flyers met no opposition. Ever the anti-aircraft guns were silent as the American bombers, escorted by fighters, wheeled out of the sun for the long run over the airfield.

In the navigator's compartment of the "Texas Tornado," one of the leading flight bombers, piloted by First Lieutenant Lucien Youngblood, of Waco, Texas, I saw a huge black explosion mushroom up at the start of the runway and striking out down most of its length.

It will take much labor before the Japs use that runway again.

Commander's Farewell

Lieut. Col. William Baseye, of Independence, Mo., led the bombers in a farewell to his brilliant record as a squadron leader in China. Baseye is being transferred to a staff post in India.

He described our mission as "successful, but uneventful."

The fighter escort was led by Lieut. Col. Bruye Hollaway, of Knoxville, Tenn.

This trip "on the road to Mandalay"—Baseye remarked, "you could almost spit on Mandalay"—was not wholly uneventful for me, however.

Right Engine Quits

Coming home, the right engine of the Texas Tornado quit cold, while I and the members of the crew "seated it out" as they put it.

In the crew were Lieuts. James Routt, Nicholsville, Ky., and Charles Bethea, McColl, S. C., and Sergts. Maurice Paynter, Kingston, W. Va.; Norman Parker, Greenville, Ala., and James Ayers, Blountstown, Fla.

Youngblood pulled us across two mountain ridges on one engine. Then, after we had fallen far behind our formation, completed motor adjustments. The right propeller began whirling again, and the engine picked up beautifully.

We reached for cigarettes, and caught up with the other planes near our home base.

MILITARY RITES FOR FLIERS

Americans and Chinese Honor Two Shot Down by Japanese

A UNITED STATES ARMY AIR BASE, in China, Dec. 31 (Delayed) (AP)—First Lieutenant Robert Mooney, Kansas City, Mo., a fighter pilot, and First Lieutenant Rowland Hill of Margaretville, N. Y., a bomber naviagtor, killed in combat with the Japanese, were buried with military honors today at an American air base cemetery. Both were sons of newspaper men.

Their bodies were laid to rest in brick and concrete vaults as their comrades flew overhead in a last salute, and Chinese buglers blew taps.

Lieutenant Mooney lost his life shooting down two Japanese planes, and he was largely responsible for breaking up a formation of enemy bombers and preventing them from reaching an American-Chinese airdrome in Western Yunnan Province. He had three confirmed air victories to his credit.

Lieutenant Hill, one of the youngest bomber crew members, was fatally wounded by terrific anti-aircraft fire on a low-level attack that blasted an enemy troop and supply concentration at Mengmao in Western Yunnan.

U. S., British Airmen Hammer Japanese Targets in Burma

Shipping Also Blasted Off Arakan Coast; Railways Pounded

By the Associated Press.

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 2.—RAF Blenheim bombers swept over Kalemyo, in the Myittha Valley of Burma, yesterday afternoon and set it afire with bombs that hit in the center of the target area, a British communique said today.

Patrol bombers also hit shipping on the Arakan Coast and fighter planes strafed river boats, the British said. One plane was reported lost in the sorties.

At the same time it was disclosed that fighter planes of the United States 10th Air Force loaded up with small bombs two days ago and set out on forays that dealt sharp blows to Japanese rail communications in North Burma.

An American Air Force communique revealed that the bomb-laden fighter planes did their work in the area below Myitkina, less than 50 miles from the China border.

Nine cars of a southward moving train were bombed at Hopin and among them two fuel cars were badly damaged and the locomotives destroyed, the announcement said. Eleven miles south, at Mohnyin, a train and six cars were strafed and the locomotives destroyed.

At Mawlu, 20 miles south of Mohnyin, water tanks were reported shot up and 20 miles farther south, at Naba, direct hits were reported on rolling stock and installations. About 50 freight cars were strafed at Pinbaw.

The official statement also said that medium bombers of the 10th Air Force attacked the Japanese air base at Shwebo last Wednesday, hitting hangars and installations and starting a large oil fire.

Chinese Take Two Towns

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Jan. 2 — Chinese dispatches from the front today reported that Chinese troops had recaptured Tsienshin and Taihu, in southwestern Anhwei province, and that the Japanese were retreating southward in the direction of Susung, twenty-two miles below Taihu, on the Yangtze.

General Hsiung Will Return

Chungking, Jan. 2 (AP)—A spokesman for the National Military Council said tonight that Lieut. Gen. Hsiung Shih-fei, head of a Chinese Military Mission in Washington which has been called home, would return to the United States after making a report to the Chinese Government.

Fighter Planes Bomb Japanese

Bombay, India, Jan. 2 (AP)—Hits at both ends of an important raidroad bridge at Vyitnge, south of Mandalay in Japanese-held Burma, were scored by United States medium bombers yesterday, an American communique announced today. It said all the planes returned undamaged.

19 AMERICANS DECORATED

Major and Captain Among Those Cited for Heroism in Morocco

CASABLANCA, French Morocco, Nov. 30 (Delayed) (AP)—Captain Lyman K. Peterson of Kaysville, Utah, who for forty-eight hours directed the fire of his men on enemy tanks, infantry and machine guns and virtually destroyed an infantry attack party during

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the American landings in Morocco, has received the Silver Star from Major Gen. Jonathan W. Anderson.

The same decoration went to Major Edward C. Robertson of Philomath, Ore., who [illegible] the open fire to rally his field artillery battalion.

Another Silver Star award went to Private Milton L. Gerobetz, 260 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

Sixteen Purple Heart recipients included Second Lieutenant Basil Antonelli, Landisville, N. J., and Private Joseph Borek, 298 Oliver Street, Newark.

British Raid Four Days Behind Rommel's Lines

Armored Cars Destroy 200 Enemy Vehicles

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP).—In a spectacular raid behind the Axis rear guard, two squadrons of the British 8th Army's Royal Dragoon armored cars destroyed 200 enemy vehicles and captured more than thirty guns and many prisoners, the British announced tonight.

During four days behind the enemy's lines, a military informant said, the squadron's losses were only three men killed and twelve wounded and seven armored cars and three trucks smashed.

He said the raid began Nov. 2, when the front line still was at Alamein, Egypt, and the leader of one of the squadrons added that the raiders stayed fifteen miles inside German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's lines until the day the 8th Army broke through and caught up.

AUSTRALIA PRESSES FOR INCREASED AID

Curtin Asking Allies to Send More Land, Naval and Sea Power, Aide Asserts

INDUSTRY FACING CHANGES

Several Hundred Leaders of 37,000 Who Idled New Year's Day to Be Prosecuted

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 2 (AP)—Prime Minister John Curtin is making representations "to the proper quarters" to try to get the Allies to increase their anti-Japanese forces in the Pacific, J. J. Dedman, Minister of War Organization and Industrial Research, said today.

Two days ago Mr. Curtin warned that Japan was consolidating her gains and said "the policy of dealing with Hitler and the European phase of the war first is being overdone." He asked that the United States send more land, naval, and air power to the Pacific theatre.

Mr. Dedman expressed the belief that if the Australians would make a maximum contribution to the war against Japan there would be more chance of obtaining greater aid from sources outside Australia. Toward this end he predicted that the Cabinet would "take measures transcending in scope and severity any that have been taken hitherto," steps that would include a thorough reorganization of industry and commerce.

[The British radio, recorded yesterday by the Columbia broadcasting system, said Mr. Dedman "announced today that Australia would have to make drastic changes in her industrial and commercial system if the requirements of manpower were to be met." The broadcast then said: "These measures, Mr. Dedman said, would have to be carried through with a ruthlessness and speed which might arouse considerable opposition. They included the rationalization of the manufacturing industry and the reconstruction of the distribution side."]

The government plans to try to enact legislation soon enabling Australia's military to serve outside the country.

Curtin Demands Allied Drive on Jap-Held Areas

Appeal for Greater Strength Is Made by Australian Leader

By the Associated Press.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 2.—Prime Minister John Curtin is making representations "to the proper quarters" to strengthen Allied Pacific forces and drive the Japanese out of conquered areas, J. J. Dedman, Minister of War Organization and Industrial Research, said today.

Mr. Curtin had warned only two days ago that Japan is consolidating her gains, and said the policy of dealing with Hitler and the European phase of the war first was being overdone.

Maximum Contribution

Mr. Dedman asserted that Australia herself must make the maximum contribution to obtain the assistance she wants and said the cabinet would "take measures transcending in scope and severity any that have been taken hitherto."

These would include thorough reorganization of industry and commerce, he added.

Mr. Curtin declared in his Thursday statement that the "United Nations in the Pacific area are being denied resources for their total war effort which is invaluable to them, and resources are being reserved by Japan for building up her capacity not only to wage war, but to resist an offensive."

Consolidating Gains.

He said there was "no doubt that Japan is consolidating the gains she has made. Delaying an offensive against her makes it certain that the offensive when undertaken will experience greater resistance."

He asserted that the United States should send more land, naval and air power to the Pacific area.

He said these were the "views which the Australian government has repeatedly put to leaders of the United Nations."

Australians Take Giropa Point, Americans Circle Last Defense Position

7 More Ships Sunk By U.S. Submarines

Bombers Blast Japanese on Guadalcanal, Pound Kiska and Munda Again

By The Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Jan. 3 (Sunday).—The Allies' New Guinea ground forces broke the back of long, tough Japanese resistance on the right of the line at Buna yesterday after a general assault smashed organized defenses in two of the three sectors into which the enemy had been split by wee[k] driven last week, a communi[que] announced today.

Supported by tanks and artillery, Australians drove [to] the right to overwhelm t[he] strong point around Giro[pa] while American infa[ntry] widened a wedge betw[een] point and the Buna gov[ernment] station. To the left of the [govern]ment station, the American[s] consolidated their hold on a beachhead gained earlier, thus leaving a few hundred square yards around the government station as the only enemy-held sector in the Buna area.

Enemy Quits Giropa Point

Evidence that the Japanese have abandoned defense of the bitterly contested sector around Giropa Point was provided yesterday afternoon when Japanese, wearing lifebelts and clinging to logs, were seen swimming from the point toward the government station. They were fired on by advanced Allied infantrymen. Douglas attack planes also swept low over the water, machine-gunning the swimming Japanese.

[Other blows against the Japanese were reported by the Navy Department on Saturday, when two communiques listed seven enemy ships sunk and a destroyer damaged by American submarines in Far Eastern waters and told of a new American heavy bomber attack on enemy positions at Kiska Island, in the Aleutians.]

Shatter Enemy's Resistance

The success of the wedge-driving assaults yesterday enabled the Allies to close in on the only remaining pocket of resistance at the Buna government station from the south and east.

Of the Buna area, where Allied tanks, artillery and planes have helped Australians and Americans cut up the jungle-intrenched Japanese into ever diminishing pockets of resistance, the communique gave this report: "On the right our troops in a general assault have broken the back of enemy resistance and are destroying his shattered forces."

While the ground troops moved in for the kill, Allied airmen pounded the airdrome at Lae, above Buna to the northwest, in a series of strong attacks. B-26 medium bombers led the assault, dropping 1,000-pounders on the runways, dispersal bays and hangars. With American P-38 Lockheed Lightnings and Australian Beaufighters supplying a covering air screen, Douglas A-20's followed in a low-level sweep over the enemy's field. When the attack was over, fires were burning all around the airdrome.

Giving details of Friday's air raid on Rabaul, New Britain, a spokesman said Flying Fortresses dropped 500-pounders and clusters of fragmentation and incendiary bombs on Lakunai Airdrome, starting fires which were believed to have destroyed a number of planes caught on the ground.

Allies Again Pierce Jap Forces in Buna Area of New Guinea

Bombs Damage Destroyer, Fire 3 Big Ships in Attack on Rabaul

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Jan. 2.—Allied ground forces in New Guinea have driven another wedge in the Japanese positions in the Buna area, and the Air Forces have carried out new punishing raids on Japanese bases in New Britain, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters reported today.

A Japanese submarine was struck and damaged by an Allied heavy bomber that attacked at Widebay, in New Britain, and three large enemy vessels were left enveloped in flames after a dawn bombing force struck the harbor at Rabaul on New Year Day, a communique said.

The bombers dropped 1,000-pounders on the shipping and shot down two of the enemy fighter planes that rose to meet them.

The air force also laid 1,000-pound bombs on the airdrome at Gasmata, in Southern New Britain, and bombed the air field at Buin, on the southern tip of Bougainville Island, in the Solomons.

The Japs replied with another bombing of Merauke, on the Dutch New Guinea south coast.

The new split in the Japanese beachhead forces was on the right flank near Buna. Tanks and artillery pounded a path for the ground forces which hewed their way to the coast.

"Fighting is savage and desperate and is continuing," the headquarters report said.

Dispatches from the front said the Allied objective now was to eliminate the enemy holdings at Giropa Point and eastward, and at the Buna government station, leaving the Sanananda sector as the last Japanese strong point to be mopped up.

GERMANS SINK OWN SHIP ON BLOCKADE RUN

Scuttle 10,000-Ton Craft Overtaken By British. Crew Captured

Admiralty Silent On Naz Claims Of Success In Convoy Battle

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 2—A 10,000-ton German blockade runner was scuttled by her crew when she was overhauled in the Atlantic by British naval patrols and her personnel was taken prisoner, the Admiralty announced today.

The sea lords kept silent, however, on unsupported German claims of success in a running clash in far northern waters.

The Germans declared they torpedoed four steamers, damaged several cruisers and destroyers and sank a destroyer on the Russian convoy route north of Norway. Berlin admitted the loss of a destroyer.

Action In Foul Weather

The Germans said the action took place Thursday in foul weather which made observation difficult. They did not say whether the convoy was bound to or from the ice-free Arctic port of Murmansk.

On Thursday the Admiralty announced that a German cruiser had been damaged heavily and forced to withdraw and that a Nazi destroyer was left sinking in a continuous battle.

No subsequent report has been made here, probably because of radio silence in the convoy. The Admiralty announced earlier this week that convoys to north Russia were proceeding on a "time table."

Name Of Ship Not Given

Nor were further details given about the blockade runner. Even its name was kept secret.

The Germans announced, over a year late, also that their auxiliary cruiser Atlantis had been sunk by the British cruiser Devonshire. The Admiralty told of this December 1, 1941, and placed the victory in the South Atlantic. The Devonshire was undamaged after exploding the Atlantis' magazine.

Berlin's account said the Arctic convoy battle was fought near Bear Island, about midway between Spitsbergen and the tip of northern Norway, and that the engagement with escorting British cruisers and destroyers lasted several hours.

Admit Destroyer Lost

"One enemy destroyer damaged in the engagement was sunk by a German destroyer," the German high command said.

"One German submarine torpedoed four steamers in the convoy but could no longer observe sinkings owing to the situation of the battle. One of our destroyers did not return from the engagement."

The Berlin radio, as recorded by The Associated Press, said the Atlantis was sunk off Ascension, a British island in mid-South Atlantic, just below the bulges of Brazil and Africa. She had been stalking a three-funnel steamer when the Devonshire appeared over the horizon.

"There was no escape because our engines were no match against the great speed of the man-of-war," said a report from Dr. Hans Reinhardt, war correspondent said to have been aboard the Atlantis. For some time the antagonists exchanged messages as the British cruiser sought to establish the raider's identity, sending catapult planes overhead.

The report said the Devonshire lay about twelve miles from the Atlantis, beyond range of the German guns, and started pounding the Nazi ship with salvos. The German ship tried in vain to escape by throwing up an artificial fog. The fog temporarily interfered with British marksmanship, but a salvo soon hit the Atlantis, setting her afire near the bow.

"Everything was done to blow up the ship, but at last the men with their captain jumped overboard and started swimming toward their lifeboats," the report said. "Another salvo from the Devonshire shattered the upper structure and fragments flew over the heads of the men in the water. Soon the Devonshire found her range again and the swimming Germans could see their ship sinking. When the Atlantis's magazine blew up, the men gave a final cheer."

After two hours, the last German had reached a lifeboat and they subsequently were reported found by German and Italian submarines, which took them on board.

The Berlin radio said the Atlantis was sunk off Ascension a British island in mid-south Atlantic, just below the bulges of Brazil and Africa. She had been stalking a three-funnels steamer when the Devonshire appeared over the horizon.

The report said the Devonshire lay about 12 miles from the Atlantis beyond range of the German guns and started pounding the Nazi ship with salvoes. The German ship tried vainly to escape by throwing up an artificial fog. The fog temporarily interfered with British marksmanship but a salvo soon hit the Atlantis, setting her afire near the bow.

Allied Destroyer Sunk, Cruisers Hit in Sea Battle, Nazis Say

JAN 3 1943

Four Merchantmen Declared Damaged; Loss of One Destroyer Admitted

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Jan. 2.—German warships and U-boats, combining in an attack on and beneath the Arctic Ocean, damaged several Allied cruisers, sank a destroyer and torpedoed four merchantmen in a naval battle, a Nazi communique reported today.

The only ship listed as sunk was the destroyer, and the communique said the Germans also lost a destroyer in the action which, it said, developed from the pursuit of a convoy.

The communique said the action occurred December 31 near Bear Island which lies about midway between Pitzbergen and the northern tip of Norway.

The German communique coincided in time and approximate location with the British Admiralty announcement Thursday that British warships had contacted German naval units in northern waters early that morning and that the action was continuing.

There was no confirmation of the German claims, however, which bore at least surface evidence of covering a Nazi naval failure. It was noteworthy that the German statement claimed destruction of none of the cargo ships of the convoy—presumably bound to or from Russia—and only claimed torpedo hits on four.

The British announced last night the loss of a destroyer, the war-built H. M. S. Blean, but told neither the time nor circumstances of her sinking.

The Admiralty said a German cruiser was damaged and forced to withdraw and another destroyer was last seen in a sinking condition.

The British have issued no subsequent report on the battle.

De Gaullists Demand Ousting by Giraud of

Vichy 'Holdovers'

London Agitation Seen Posing New Obstacle To Speedy French Union

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A demand from the Fighting French of Gen. De Gaulle for elimination of the "holdovers from the Vichy regime" in North Africa has posed a new obstacle to speedy union of all anti-Axis Frenchmen into a single, cohesive force seeking the liberation of France.

A spokesman for the Fighting French said today that negotiations for unification are under way, and "I am optimistic, but don't expect an easy or rapid solution."

"While Gen. Giraud (Gen. Henri Giraud, French high commissioner in North Africa in succession to the assassinated Armiral Jean Darlan) is all right, the principle obstacle is the men underneath him who are holdovers from the Vichy regime. They must be eliminated."

Called Collaborationists.

"A number who have done well under Vichy" still hold key jobs in North Africa, this spokesman said. Although he did not name them, he said they are the ones who preached collaboration and persecuted fellow Frenchmen.

A return to the constitution of the republican regime in France must be the basis for the united fight and Gen. De Gaulle has taken the initiative in trying to get the various factions together, he continued. The "state of affairs" rather than personalities involved must be changed to bring about the return of the republic of France, the spokesman asserted.

Meanwhile, Gen. Giraud ordered the New Year Day liberation of "a certain number of persons detained because of certain political tendencies." The liberations were "without regard to the ideology of their interests, but inspired solely by their war records and proofs of patriotism they have shown under various circumstances."

The announcement made no reference to the 12 persons arrested earlier this week in connection with an alleged plot to assassinate Gen. Giraud and Robert Murphy, President Roosevelt's personal representative to North Africa.

RAF KEPT EDGE OVER FOE IN '42

JAN 3 1943

Bagged 738 Nazi Planes Against Loss Of 593 On European Front

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Sunday*, Jan. 3—Royal Air Force fighters and anti-aircraft fire destroyed 738 enemy planes over the British Isles and the Continent during 1942, it was announced today.

The Air Ministry's news service said that as in the preceding two years the fighter command had maintained the balance of losses in its favor, although most of its actions were over enemy-held territory. It lost 593 planes, but the pilots of forty-nine of the machines were saved and many others bailed out and are believed to be prisoners.

German Losses Listed

German losses, equivalent to sixty-two squadrons, included 443 planes shot down on the enemy's side of the Channel, the report said. Over England, 118 enemy planes were shot down during daylight hours and 177 during night raids.

The latest figures brought to 10,573 the number of enemy aircraft Britain has destroyed in Europe and the Middle East since the war started.

Scores for the Far Eastern operations and by American forces were not included in the report.

Enemy Casualties Drop

Discussing operations in Europe, the Air Ministry said the enemy's air casualties were slightly less in 1942 than in 1941 despite the increased weight of the Allied offensive, because "the Germans showed a marked reluctance to engage our formations unless holding tactical or numerical superiority" and because many of the raids lately had concentrated on ground targets.

"The *Luftwaffe's* shyness of battle . . ." the report said, "helped our daylight bombers to penetrate deeper into enemy territory in 1942 than ever before. Flying Fortresses and other heavily armored bombers frequently operated beyond the range of our fighters."

Fighter command pilots flew on 40,000 sorties in providing protection for convoys, the report said, adding "the effectiveness of this cover was proved by the fact that a big increase in the number of enemy attempts to raid coastwise shipping in the early part of the year showed no corresponding increase in shipping losses."

Claims Of Nazi Successes At Sea Hit

JAN 3 1943

(By the Associated Press)

London, Jan. 2 — The German high command reported today the first venture in which it had risked any of its strong northern naval squadron to prey on the convoy route to Russia since last August and, at best, it boasted only a minor success.

Only one Allied vessel, a destroyer, was listed as sunk, and the communique acknowledged that the Germans, who can ill afford to trade ship for ship, also had lost a destroyer.

It reported gunfire hits also on several Allied cruisers, destroyers and merchantmen and torpedo hits on four other cargo ships, but conceded that none of these fighting ships or merchantmen was seen to sink.

Encounter Near Norway

The communique said the encounter occurred December 31 near Bear Island, which lies about 300 miles north of the northernmost tip of Norway, roughly midway to Spitzbergen. Allied convoys on the supply route to northern Russia ply within closest range of German sea and air interceptors in those waters.

The British Admiralty previously had reported an engagement with German surface vessels on the same day and in approximately the same area, but the Nazi communique gave the first information that a convoy was involved.

The Admiralty said then that a German cruiser had been hit and forced out of the action, and that an enemy destroyer was left in sinking condition. There has been no further British word and official sources made no comment on the new Nazi claims. Another communique is expected, however, when the Allied ships are safely back in port.

Nazis Admit Loss

The German radio told today also of the sinking of another Nazi surface raider, the auxiliary cruiser Atlantis, by the British cruiser Devonshire.

The Atlantis, presumably a converted merchantman, was not further identified and no details were given of the sinking. This may be only belated confirmation, however, of a British Admiralty communique of December 1, 1941, announcing that the Devonshire had sunk an armed German merchant raider in the South Atlantic the previous November 22, but had picked up no survivors because a U-boat was near by.

Planes Return To Britain

Folkestone, Jan. 2 (AP)—Hidden in the clouds, aircraft were heard roaring back to their British bases today from the direction of the Calais area in France, presumably returning from a bombing mission against Axis bases.

Mrs. Churchill Sees Hitler's Fall

London, Jan. 2 (AP)—Mrs. Winston Churchill, speaking on a BBC overseas broadcast service program, said today: "We have good reason to hope, and indeed expect, that the victories in Russia, Africa and in the Pacific are the beginning of a gathering avalanche that in the fullness of time will overwhelm Hitler and all his fanatic works."

She described 1942 as an eventful year in which retreats and defeats were followed by triumphant successes.

Her address was a rebroadcast of a New Year's Eve appeal for her aid to Russian fund, subscriptions to which totalled $10,000,000. Nearly 3,000 tons of supplies have been sent to Russia, including drugs, X-ray units, surgical instruments, blankets and clothing.

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More Commando Training Needed, Allied Chiefs Say

London, Jan. 2 (AP)—Further development of facilities to train Commandos and United State Rangers for amphibious warfare "important in 1942, will be even more so in 1943," the combined operations command said today.

The command's training centers whipped into shape thousands of United Nations fighting men who participated in the landings in North Africa.

Heavy Damage Seen At Tunis And Bizerte

London, Jan. 2 (AP)—British correspondents reported from North Africa today that Tunis and Bizerte harbors have been so damaged by constant Allied aerial attacks that the Axis is forced to divert ships on the Sicily-Tunisian ferry service to the ports of Sousse, Sfax and Gabes.

These ports now are in the main targets of the Allies' three-way bombing forays — from North Africa, the Middle East and Malta, the dispatches said.

A Reuters correspondent in the Middle East reported reconnaissance photographs show Sfax harbor badly damaged, with many installations put out of action, and that "there is an appearance of desolation there."

Czechs Say Nazis Executed 1,940 Citizens In 1942

London, Jan. 2 (AP)—Using the Germans' own announcements as a basis for its figures, the Czech Government in exile reported today that a total of 1,940 Czech citi-

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zens, including 137 women, had been executed during the last year.

The number, it was explained, did not include those killed in the villages of Lidice and Lezaky, which were razed by the Germans, nor the many Jews slain outright or who died of wounds received in anti-Jewish drives.

A total of 72,000 Jews have been deported from Czecho-Slovakia, the report said.

Exiled Yugoslav Cabinet Rearranged In London

London, Jan. 2 (AP)—The Yugoslav Government-in-exile announced tonight a new Cabinet in which the number of ministers was reduced and Premier Slobodan Jovanovich assumed the duties of Momtchilo Nincic, who resigned as Foreign Minister.

The Yugoslav guerrilla leader, Gen. Draja Mihailovic, was retained as Minister of the Army, Navy and Air Force with Jovanovich acting as the general's representative in London while he carries on warfare against the Germans and Italians in Yugoslavia.

Former Aide to Benes Reported Shot by Nazis

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Members of the provisional Czechoslovakia Government here said today they had learned in advices from Zurich, Switzerland, that Jiri Sedmik, 49, for many years secretary to President Eduard Benes, had been executed with six others at Prague for fostering an anti-German organization.

Shell Exploded in Plane

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP). — Lieutenant Walter Holmes jr., of Denton, Tex., one of the few flyers who ever saw a 20-millimeter cannon shell explode in his cabin and come back to tell about it, will receive the Distinguished Flying Cross, United States Army headquarters announced tonight. Holmes was piloting a four-engined Liberator B-24 over enemy-occupied territory when one of a flock of Nazi Focke-Wulf 190 fighters sent the cannon shell into the cabin.

Report Hits on Allied Ships

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), Jan. 2 (AP).—The high command said today that German bombers had scored hits with heavy-caliber explosives on an Allied cruiser and two freighters in the Algerian harbor of Bone and had caused "great havoc" to port establishments of the Allies' North African base.

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Fighter planes protecting the bombing mission were declared to have shot down seven Allied planes over Tunisia without loss to themselves, while anti-aircraft fire was credited with destroying another enemy craft.

In Libya, the report said, German fighter planes made a surprise low-altitude attack to destroy numerous British motor transports and shot down three Allied planes.

Brussels Gets New Bans As Attacks on Nazis Rize

Public Places Are Closed to Forestall Further Murders

BERLIN (From German broadcast), Jan. 2 (AP).—Because of "further murders" and attempts on the lives of three German soldiers New Year's night, the German military commander at Brussels, the Belgian capital, has announced that all places of entertainment will be closed until further notice.

Restaurants will have to close at 8:30 each night and a curfew will be in force from 9 p. m. The command said drastic steps were being taken against "persons under suspicion."

The British radio, recorded by the Columbia Broadcasting System in New York, said some of the murder victims were Belgian "Quislings" and members of the Flemish sentry service organized to guard factories working for Germany against sabotage.

The chalking up of the slogan "1918" on walls, reminding the Germans of their military collapse at the end of the first World War, has assumed wide proportions in Belgium, the radio added.

HITLER SHUFFLES REICH DIPLOMATS

Recalls From Tokyo, Madrid And Stockholm Reflect Nazi Displeasure

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 2—Adolf Hitler has replaced and called home his ambassadors to Japan and Spain and his Minister to Sweden in a diplomatic shakeup regarded by informed sources as a reflection of Nazi displeasure over the one-way course of the Axis ally, Japan, and the cool neutrality of Spain and Sweden.

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The Berlin radio announcement of the changes said they were made "within the ambit of a general retirement of German diplomatic representatives," and that Hitler had acted upon the suggestion of Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister.

To Get "New Posts"

Gen. Eugen Ott, Ambassador to Tokyo; Prince Viktor zu Wied, Minister to Stockholm, and Eberhard von Stohrer, Ambassador in Madrid, were recalled and "will be given new posts in the German Foreign Office," the announcement said.

Henrich Georg Stahmer, German Ambassador to Japan's puppet Chinese regime at Nanking, is going to Tokyo; Hans Adolf von Moltke will take the Madrid post, and Dr. Hans Thomsen, former charge d'affaires at Washington, will take over the Nazi Ministry at Stockholm.

Minister Erich Kordt, attached to the German Embassy in Tokyo, will act as charge d'affaires at Nanking until a new ambassador is appointed for that post.

No Clue To Motives

Informed sources said the mixed characters of the newly appointed representatives gave no clue as to Hitler's motives, but it is no secret that many Germans are disappointed about the failure of Japan to hit Russia in Siberia at a time when Germany is taking heavy punishment from the Soviets in the west.

Stahmer is regarded here as the most sinister of the three new envoys. He was a key figure behind the scenes in the negotiation of the German-Italian-Japanece past of alliance. It may be the Germans believe he is better suited to try to strengthen ties with an ally which has shown no disposition to actively aid Germany.

Stahmer has been active throughout the Far East and is widely regarded as director of a Nazi spy network on that side of the world. One unconfirmed report said that General Ott's removal may have been forced because of the arrest of two Japanese workmen on a charge of selling plans of a secret Japanese battleship weapon. This report said the purchasers of the data were Germans.

Field Marshal's Nephew

Von Moltke, a nephew of the famous field marshal, was the chief negotiator of the 1934 Polish-German non-aggression pact which Hitler broke in 1939. He is regarded as an old-school diplomat and not an ardent Nazi.

Spain has been more rigidly neutral in the war ever since the Allies went into North Africa, and General Franco was reported to have told both the Axis and Allied representatives that if Spain were invaded he would join the opposite side.

"Velvet-Glove" Diplomat

Although von Moltke was Ambassador to Poland preceding the invasion, London sources said it was highly unlikely his appointment to Madrid was any indication that Hitler was planning a similar stroke in Spain. These sources believed he was appointed because he is a "velvet-glove" diplomat in a situation where those tactics are needed.

The change of representation in Stockholm comes at a time when German officials have been criticizing neutral Sweden because that country's press often has shown its admiration for the Allies.

Thomsen, a long-time Nazi party man, is regarded here as a clever diplomat who is a close friend of both Hitler and Ribbentrop.

radio announced today, and has called home his ambassadors and ministers to Spain, Japan and Sweden.

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"Within the ambit of a general retirement of German diplomatic representatives, the Führer, acting upon the suggestion made by German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, has recalled Eberhard von Storer, German Ambassador to Madrid; Gen. Eugen Ott, German Ambassador to Tokyo, and Prince Viktor zu Wied, German Minister to Stockholm, as of January 1," the radio announcement said.

New Posts At Home

"They will be given new posts in the German Foreign Office," it added.

The announcement said Hans Adolf von Moltke would take over the Ambassadorship at Madrid.

Heinrich Georg Stahmer, one-time special envoy to Tokyo and now the German Ambassador to Japan's puppet Chinese regime at Nanking, is being sent to Tokyo, it continued, and Dr. Hans Thomsen, former counsellor to the German Embassy at Washington, is to take over the German diplomatic representation at Stockholm.

Kordt At Nanking

Minister Erich Kordt, attached to the German Embassy in Tokyo, will act as charge d'affairs at Nanking until a new ambassador can be appointed.

Stahmer, who is reported to have played a behind-the-scenes role in the negotiation of the German-Italian-Japanese pact of alliance, is being sent to Japan apparently to strengthen the ties between Berlin and Tokyo at a time when those ties apparently are loosening.

Japs Left Berlin

Recent French dispatches from Turkey told of the departure from Berlin of the Japanese liaison commission which had been maintained to dovetail Axis strategy and apparently to act as the Japanese high command's eyes and ears in Germany.

The dispatches said the commission was returning home by way of Russia, and observers suggested that in view of German reverses in Russia and North Africa that the Japanese were less eager to coordinate their strategy with that of the Axis than ever before.

Moltke's record, too, would seem to indicate that he is being sent to Madrid at a time when Hitler is

[Continued On Page 3, Column 1]

anxious either to tighten the slipping bonds with Generalissimo Francisco Franco or of increasing his pressure there.

Negotiated Polish Pact

Moltke was the chief negotiator of the Polish-German non-aggression pact in 1934, a pact which was broken by Hitler in 1939. Moltke stayed on in Warsaw as Ambassador until the outbreak of the war.

General Franco has recently declared his neutrality in the war, even going to the extent, it is reported, of announcing to Allied and Axis representatives that if invaded, Spain will join the opposite side.

Franco replaced his ardently pro-Axis brother-in-law, Ramon Serrano Suner, as Foreign Minister a few months ago, and has also changed his Ambassador in Berlin.

The change of the diplomatic guard in Stockholm follows rumors that Germany was considering changes there with a view, perhaps, to increasing her pressure on Sweden. The Swedish press has been frequently criticized recently by German spokesmen, who have insisted that its reporters and editorial writers were giving too favorable a reception to Allied war reports.

Sweeping Diplomatic Changes Ordered By Hitler

JAN 3 1943

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 2—Adolf Hitler is carrying out sweeping changes in Germany's diplomatic representation abroad, the German

Helsinki, Finland, Jan. 2 (AP)—The newspaper *Helsingin Sanomat*, of the National Progressive party, accused the United States press and radio tonight of misrepresenting what took place when the Japanese here showed members of the Finnish Government their movies of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

The newspaper declared the American press and radio had given the wrong picture of the affair.

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"Allegations that the film inspired any political demonstrations from the guests are altogether untrue," it asserted. "Applause connected with customary politeness cannot be interpreted as a political demonstration any more than thanks extended to the hosts for the invitation."

Fascist Envoy Reported Killed

New York, Jan. 2—The Associated Press today recorded a Berlin broadcast quoting a Transocean News Agency dispatch from Rome reporting that Italian Minister Ambrosetti, Fascist envoy to The Hague, was killed Thursday afternoon in an automobile accident while traveling from The Hague to Rotterdam.

'Wrong Picture,' Says Finnish Press

Admiral Halsey's 1943 Forecast: 'Complete, Absolute' Axis Defeat

Chief Of South Pacific Naval Force Says His Men Will Not Stop Before That Point

JAN 3 1943

By J. NORMAN LODGE

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With the United States Fleet in the South Pacific, Jan. 2—Victory for the United Nations this year is the prediction of Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., commander of the South Pacific force of the Pacific Fleet.

The admiral made this statement in an interview during which I learned that you don't beat about the bush when talking to him. Direct approach brings direct answers.

I wanted him to gaze into the crystal ball to see what the year 1943 would bring forth, so I put the direct question:

Predicts A Complete Job

"Can you give us an idea what the new year holds in store?"

This was his answer:

"Victory for the United Nations. Complete, absolute defeat for the Axis powers. But let's not be stopped this time until we fix things up so they will never be able to rise again."

"This year?"

"Yes."

"Do you include Japan?"

"Yes, sir, and here're a few messages I wish you would send to Japan for me.

"To Hirohito:

"As Emperor and leader of traitorous and brutal Japan during the years of her foul attacks on peaceful peoples, your time is short.

Sees Tojo Reaping Whirlwind

"To Tojo:

"When you unleashed your cowardly attack on December 7 you started something you can't finish. Beneath your thin veneer of civilization lies the dominant instinct to kill. Because of this you have released the greatest instinct to fight in the American people ever in history.

"We have good evidence of your atrocities and know where they were perpetrated. They'll be properly repaid.

"To the American People:

"Under my command the United Nations in the South Pacific have the finest fighting men our country ever produced. They are imbued with a fighter instinct and it is conceded we will not stop until there is a complete victory.

Japs "Hear The Rumbling"

"To the Japanese People:

"That heavy rumbling you hear now will gradually grow into a shock of bursting bombs, the shrieking of shells and the clashing of swords on your own soil. You had better stop now before it is too late."

Capt. Miles Browning, chief of staff, interposed, saying:

"I think the admiral will agree it is safe to say at this instance that we are engaged in a highly hazardous effort to rescue some white women from an island where they are in imminent danger of personal violation and death."

There was no further elucidation or approximate location of the island.

Halsey To Yamamoto

[By the Associated Press]

With the United States Fleet in the South Pacific, Jan. 2—Addressing a "message" to Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, commander in chief of the Japanese navy, in the course of an interview, Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., today said:

"You will be present at the peace if you are still alive. That peace will be in the White House, but the White House will not be as you envisaged."

In a broadcast by Domei December 16, 1941, Admiral Yamamoto was reported to have written to a friend on January 24 of that year:

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"I am looking forward to dictating peace to the United States in the White House at Washington."

Handwriting On The Wall

"What do you think is the significance to Tojo's recent remarks?" I asked Admiral Halsey.

"He sees the handwriting on the wall," he replied, adding:

"It was only a month ago that he annihilated the United States fleet for the fourth time."

"Do you foresee a United Nations offensive in all parts of the world in a short space of time?"

"I definitely hope so," the admiral said as his eyes twinkled. "And I hope Hitler, Mussolini and Hirohito will see the same thing."

Air Power Coordinated

"What is the importance of air power as demonstrated in the Solomons?" a correspondent asked.

"Air power, when properly used in conjunction with necessary ground and sea forces, is a tremendous factor in warfare."

"Do we have enough materiel here to conduct the offensives previously mentioned?"

"No man in military history ever had enough men and materiel, but he has always gone ahead and done it just the same."

"Have we passed from the defensive to the offensive?"

"Definitely. All the Axis is hearing the tolling of the bells. And we are doing the rope pulling." He smiled.

Hunting Action Everywhere

"Do you anticipate further Japnese action against the Solomons?"

"I foresee action wherever we can find one."

"Do you mean that the Japs are harder to find now?"

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"Definitely."

"Do you foresee the bombing of the Japanese mainland?"

"I hope so."

"You have given us messages to the Japanese war lords, the Emperor and the American people. Can you give us a message to the fighting forces as to whether there is a good liberty town in the offing?" I asked as a personal favor for my navy friends.

Admiral Halsey swung around in his swivel chair, pursed his lips, again let a twinkle come into his eyes and with all seriousness replied:

"Liberty for the boys, yes. We will bypass all smaller towns and let them loose in Tokyo. That will be a liberty town they'll really enjoy."

Praises Naval Personnel

And if the dreamy look on his countenance meant what I took it to mean, Halsey will not be loath to take liberty in Tokyo himself.

He was asked his opinion of young recruits and naval reserves in the Pacific.

"There is only one word to describe them," Halsey said quickly. "Superb. The officers and men of the USNR are doing things we didn't dream them capable of and didn't think possible. As for the regulars—God bless them—there is nothing our country can do for them that is too good."

And, as abruptly as the interview began, it stopped. Halsey is like that.

Japs Split At Buna

By William F. Boni

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Somewhere in New Guinea, Jan. 1 (Delayed)—Following a policy of seeking to break enemy holdings in progressively smaller segments, Allied tanks and infantry artillery succeeded today in isolating the Japanese on the Buna front into two sectors as well as a small pocket.

A parachute attack coupled with tanks which began in the morning had reached the beach at East Giropa Point along a 400-yard front by noon. Then, wheeling east by mid-afternoon, the attackers pocketed a force of Japanese in a heavily bunkered area bordering on the north by Seni Mi creek.

In Coconut Grove

The terrain was described as a coconut grove, in which the Japs had cut down many trees and had used them for building connecting pillboxes almost entirely hidden by grass four to five feet tall.

This pocket was under our infantry and tank attack from the west and southwest, and also was under the artillery fire of Australian 25-pounders.

The artillery units had to fire with exceptional accuracy, since the target was small and a slight miscalculation would have endangered our own troops.

Two other Jap concentrations in the area running south from Giropa Point and Buna Government station were being whittled down steadily.

An attack on a Jap submarine, mentioned in the latest communique from General MacArthur, was carried out December 31 by a Liberator plane returning from an attack on Rabaul. The B-24 bomber spotted the sub, dived and strafed it several times.

field, and a mixed force of Fortresses and Liberators which dropped thousand-pound bombs on a shipping concentration in the harbor.

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At Least Three Ships Set Afire

Because of weather conditions the full effect of the attacks is not known, but they are believed to have been highly satisfactory.

At least three ships, totaling 24,000 tons were set afire and others were possibly hit and damaged.

The airdromes were so thoroughly sprayed with fragmentation bombs that only three Jap Zero fighter planes were able to take off in an attempt to intercept the last American formation, which came over Rabaul at daybreak.

Gasmata Airdrome Pounded

The Gasmata airdrome on the south side of New Britain Island was hammered with thousand-pound bombs by American B-24s and B-17s which had failed to unload their bombs at Rabaul.

One Zero fighter was destroyed on the ground at Gasmata and two out of a force of five which attacked a single American Liberator were knocked down.

Definite hits on the shipping were reported by Lieut. John R. Arant, a boyish-looking B-24 pilot from Winnemucca, Nev., and by Lieut. Charles Hesse, Chicagoan who is a newly-arrived B-17 pilot.

Straddles Merchant Ship

Arant said his bombardier laid thousand-pounders right across a large merchant ship. Because of anti-aircraft fire and searchlights the plane was unable to linger to confirm its results, but Arant said that "when that size bomb comes even close it is bound to do considerable damage."

Hesse also did not waste time over the target area because, he said, anti-aricraft tracer shells were coming up "like they were throwing it up out of a fire hose."

Bombs Of All Sizes Hit Airdromes And Shipping

By William F. Boni

JAN 3 1943

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Somewhere in New Guinea, Jan. 1 (Delayed)—Allied heavy bombers, lashing out in heavier force than has been employed in this area in weeks, continued their pounding of Japanese bases in the southwest Pacific this morning by plastering the Rabaul area in northern New Britain with everything from small fragmentation bombs to thousand-pounders.

The target area was divided among four flight formations: A Flying Fortress flight led by Major Ed. Scott, of Hollandale, Miss., which attacked the Lakunai airdrome; a force of Liberator bombers which struck Vunakanau air-

6 Americans Brave Fire At Damaged Buna Bridge

One Volunteer Is Killed on Perilous Repair Mission

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN NEW GUINEA, Dec. 31 (delayed) (AP).—Six American soldiers volunteered for a bridge-repair mission on a shell-pocked spot near the Buna government station. One lost his life under the fire of Japanese machine guns. The survivors failed to fulfill their assignment, but their heroism will be remembered.

They volunteered Dec. 28 after a severe artillery barrage, in pounding the Japanese station area, also knocked out a twenty-foot section of the bridge leading from an American-held island in Entrance Creek to enemy terrain. The bridge had to be repaired if infantrymen were to assault the enemy positions.

Survivors of the bridge-repair squad—Privates E. R. Hangartner, of Osseo, Wis.; Edward G. Squires, of Akron, Ohio; Arthur Melanson, of Lynn, Mass., and Corporals Bert McDonough, of Redding, Mass., and Charles Gray, of Petersham, Mass.—didn't seem to consider the job extraordinary. But their commanding officers had only the highest praise for them. Officers knew the job was dangerous, particularly since speed was essential and because it had to be done in daylight.

30.24 —33

Admiral Halsey Predicts Victory For United Nations In Current Year

'Absolute Defeat' of Axis Seen; Warns Japanese Emperor Time is Short

JAN 3 1943

BY J. NORMAN LODGE.

With the United States Fleet in the South Pacific, Jan. 2.—(AP.)—Victory for the United Nations this year is the prediction of Admiral William Halsey, commander of the South Pacific Force of the Pacific Fleet.

The Admiral made this statement in an interview during which I learned that you don't beat about the bush when talking to him. Direct approach brings answers.

I wanted him to gaze into the crystal ball to see what the year 1943 would bring forth so I put the direct question:

"Can you give us an idea what the new year holds in store?"

This was his answer:

"Victory for the United Nations. Complete, absolute defeat for the Axis powers. But let's not be stopped this time until we fix things up so they will never be able to rise again."

"This year?"

"Yes."

Japan is Included.

"Do you include Japan?"

"Yes, sir, and here's a few messages I wish you would send to Japan for me.

"To Hirohito:

"As Emperor and leader of traitorous and brutal Japan during the years of her foul attacks on peaceful peoples, your time is short.

"To Tojo:

"When you unleashed your cowardly attack on December 7 you started something you can't finish. Beneath your thin veneer of civilization lies the dominant instinct to kill. Because of this you have released the greatest instinct to fight in the American people ever in history.

"We have good evidence of your atrocities and know where they were perpetrated. They'll be properly repaid.

Yamamoto on List.

"To Yamamoto:

"You will be present at the peace if you are still alive. That peace will be in the White House and the White House will not be as you envisaged.

"To the American people:

"Under my command the United Nations in the South Pacific have the finest fighting men our country ever produced. They are imbued with a fighter instinct and it is conceded we will not stop until there is a complete victory.

"To the Japanese people:

"That heavy rumbling you hear now will gradually grow into a shock of bursting bombs, the shrieking of shells and the clashing of swords on your own soil. You had better stop now before it is too late."

Captain Miles Browning, Chief of Staff, interposed, saying:

"I think the admiral will agree it is safe to say at this instance that we are engaged in a highly hazardous effort to rescue some white women from an island where they are in imminent danger of personal violation and death."

Explains Significance.

There was no further elucidation or approxiate location of the island.

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"He sees the handwriting on the wall," he replied, adding:

"It was only a month ago that he annihilated the United States Fleet for the fourth time."

"Do you foresee a United Nations offensive in all parts of the world in a short space of time?"

"I definitely hope so," the Admiral said as his eyes twinkled. "And I hope Hitler, Mussolini and Hirohito will see the same thing."

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Passed to Offensive.

"No man in military history ever had enough men and materiel but he has always gone ahead and done it just the same."

"Have we passed from the defensive to the offensive?"

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"Do you anticipate further Japanese action against the Solomons?"

"I forsee action wherever we can find one."

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"Do you forsee the bombing of the Japanese mainland?"

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Tokyo Seen Objective.:

"Liberty for the boys, yes. We will bypass all smaller towns and let them loose in Tokyo. That will be a liberty town they'll really enjoy."

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Halsey Predicts Victory In 1943

(Continued from Page 1.)

At Wake Island

JAN 3 1943

By Charles McMurtry

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Headquarters, Seventh Airforce, Jan. 2—Lou Zamperini, former national collegiate mile champion, finds it easier to face Japanese anti-aircraft fire on a bombing raid than to compete against Cunningham or Venzke on the cinder track.

Zamperini, 25-year-old former U.S.C. distance star from Torrance, Cal., was a bombardier on the Army Air Force's Wake Island raid December 24. Lou, a second lieutenant in the Army Air Corps, bombed a runway and bunkers on Wake. He was one of those awarded an air medal for their deeds.

Says He Feels Jumpy

"Nobody was scared," said Zamperini after his return. "I think everyone had an excited, jumpy feeling—exactly the same as that one gets before a big race. I've been scared more before a race against Cunningham, Venzke and Fenske than I was that night."

The Wake Island raid was the first combat flight for this group, which was organized a few months ago and is comprised of young men just out of Randolph and Kelly and Midland, Texas, flying schools.

Only One Bomb Miss

"As bombardier," Zamperini continued, "I have all the fun. We had orders to watch everything. We checked everything carefully. There was only one miss by our whole squadron. That was a bomb that fell offshore only twenty feet and it might have done some damage.

"The Japs were asleep for a long while. My plane was one of the last in the formation. We thought we'd get out without having to face gunfire. Then they opened up but none of our planes was hit and we got back all right.

Aimed Bomb At Jap Plane

"Only one Jap plane pursued us. I made certain that he did not land on his return. I saw him taking off and dropped a 500-pound bomb on the runway. My objectives were the bunkers, but I figured it would do more good to place one bomb there. I aimed at the plane, but knew I couldn't hit it since it was taking off. I had a good chance to hit the airfield so he couldn't land again, however. My bomb blasted a hole in the north-south runway.

"I dropped the rest of my bombs on my objective. I saw flashes as the bombs hit, but it was too cloudy to see the direct damage.

On Alert For Pursuit

"Everybody was on the extreme alert against possible pursuit for an hour after the attack. That's what happened to Colin Kelly,. His crew thought the Japs would not pursue and were surprised.

"It's very hard to keep awake on these bombers. The vibration puts you to sleep.

"A raid like that burns up as much energy as a good mile race."

Compliments Pilot

Zamperini had high praise for his pilot, Lieut. R. A. Phillips, 23, of Terre Haute, Ind.

"Phil is so short he has to get cushions to sit on to be able to see where he's going, but he's a damn swell pilot."

"But now I would like to return and bomb Berlin," he said.

"The Japs didn't put up too much of a fight," he continued. "Our first planes might have knocked out their planes with bombs around the airfield.

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"But they did put up some ack-ack. It came up mostly in clusters. I saw lots of tracers. The closest any came to us was just off our wings and tail.

"I was most excited when we were diving and saw the tracers coming up toward us. It's a big thrill to see your bombs hit their target. There was a big grin on my face. I know that. There were some pretty big fires as we approached and when we left.

"The thrill you get is worth the chances you take. That's why I'm in the Air Corps."

Aversion To Marriage

Zamperini is not interested in marriage—for a strange reason.

"I'm afraid to get married for fear I'd have lots of daughters," he said. "Look at Cunningham and Venzke (Glenn Cunningham, of Kansas, and Gene Venzke, of Pennsylvania, milers whom Lou used to race).

"I just got a picture of Venzke and his daughter. Look at all Cunningham's daughters. One daughter is all right but I want sons.

"You ever hear of a miler having a son?"

BRAZIL AIR LINE TO REORGANIZE

Pan American Says Araujo, Now In Prison, Is Leaving Panair Do Brazil

Rihl Announces A Clear-Cut Division Of Operations By Two Companies

[By the Associated Press]

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 2 — Pan American Airways announced reorganization of its Brazilian operations and said Cauby Da Costa Araujo, who is in prison accused of "crime against the national security," was taking leave from the presidency of Panair Do Brasil.

Paulo Sampaio, widely known in Brazilian aviation circles, who returned from the United States in October after a year's study of civil aeronautics, will become managing director and acting president of Panair Do Brasil, said an announcement by George L. Rihl, vice-president of Pan American Airways.

Rihl said Panair Do Brasil, which started operations eleven years ago and which has financed it through loans will increase its capital to 35,000,000 cruzeiros ($1,750,000), of which a third will be offered for sale in the form of securities.

Clear-Cut Division

A clear-cut division will be made between Pan American and Panair Do Brasil, including the setting up of separate offices at Rio de Janeiro, but Panamerican will continue to give the Brazilian company "technical and financial assistance."

Araujo, whose death was demanded this week by the government prosecutor in an espionage trial, retained his post in Panair Do Brasil through many weeks of imprisonment. Rihl said "he requested to be relieved as soon as convenient, at least for the present from active duty."

Morales Confers in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 2 (AP).—The Chilean Minister of the Interior, Raul Morales, arrived here today from Washington and Rio de Janeiro and was met at the airport by Argentine Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu for discussion of Chile's apparently imminent diplomatic break with the Axis.

President Begins New Term

Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Jan. 2 (AP)—President Tiburcio Carias Andino yesterday began another six-year term as president of this Central American republic. He has been President of Honduras since January 1, 1933.

U. S. Envoys Reported Storm In Axis Nations Early In 30s

History Of Decade In Which Germany, Japan And Italy Moved Into War Related In White Book

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 2—The story of a decade in which Japan, Germany and Italy moved toward and into total war was told tonight from the American diplomat's viewpoint in a White Book issued by the State Department.

The report, entitled "Peace and War—United States Foreign Policy 1931-1941," reveals how American diplomats and consular officials, reporting from widely separated posts of observation, were perturbed very early in the decade by evidence of an emotional storm brewing in the minds of the German, the Japanese and the Italian peoples.

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Report From Berlin

In April, 1934, Consul General Messersmith transmitted from Berlin a report on the German situation by Douglas Miller, acting commercial attache. In this report Miller said the Germans were "suffering from a traditional inferiority complex, smarting from their defeat in the war and the indignities of the postwar period, disillusioned in their hopes of a speedy return to prosperity along traditional lines, and inflamed by irresponsible demagogic slogans and flattered by the statement that their German racial inheritance gave them inherent superior rights over other peoples."

The real emotional drive behind the Nazi program, he said, was "not so much love of their own country as dislike of other countries."

"Inferiority Complex" Of Japs

In December of the same year Ambassador Joseph C. Grew drew attention to the "marked inferiority complex" of the Japanese people and a certain "swashbuckling temper" in the country. He reported that things were constantly being said and written in Japan "to the effect that Japan's destiny was to subjugate and rule the world."

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Dislike of other countries now manifest, he declared.

Some nine months later Ambassador Breckinridge Long cabled to the Secretary of State from Rome that Mussolini had the emotional support of the entire Italian population; that the army and navy were "almost fanatic in their idolatry of and devotion to" the Duce, and idolatry and devotion which was "worked up to an emotional pitch unique in modern times."

Remark By Hull Recalled

This was on the eve of Italy's invasion of Ethiopia in defiance of the League of Nations.

Later, just before Hitler flaunted the League by sending his troops into the demilitarized Rhineland, Secretary Hull remarked in a conversation with the British Ambassador in Washington that:

"The most incomprehensible circumstance in the whole modern world is the ability of dictators, overnight almost, to stand 35,000,000 Italians and 65,000,000 Germans on their heads and so dominate their mental processes that they arise the next morning and insist on being sent to the first-line trenches without delay."

U. S. Offer Is Declined

In July, 1937, Japan launched her attempt to conquer all China. Secretary Hull offered informally, through Ambassador Grew in Tokyo, the good offices of the United States toward settlement of the conflict. This offer was ignored.

In October of the same year President Roosevelt delivered his famous "quarantine" address, deploring the spread of the "epidemic of world lawlessness" and suggesting a "quarantine" of aggressors by the peace-loving nations.

The following year brought Germany's annexation of Austria and the crisis of Czechoslovakia, culminating in the peace of Munich after personal appeals by President Roosevelt to the heads of Governments in Czechoslovakia, France, Germany and Great Britain.

In 1938 Nazi persecution of the Jews in Germany flared up anew, and President Roosevelt recalled the American Ambassador as an expression of this country's conday forward, through three subsedemnation. From that day forward, through three subsequent years of crisis and widening European war, the United States was without an ambassador in Berlin.

The false peace after Munich crumbled when Hitler tore up the settlement and took what was left of Czechoslovakia in March, 1939.

Vainly President Roosevelt appealed to Hitler and Mussolini for maintenance of the peace of Europe; in vain, after Berlin and Moscow signed a non-aggression pact and Hitler threatened Poland, did the President appeal to the King of Italy and to Hitler.

The die was cast: Germany invaded Poland; and Britain and France, fulfilling their pledges to that country, declared war on the Third Reich September 1.

Welles Tours Europe

Of the period following the conquest of Poland, little is said except that Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, toured Europe surveying the possibilities of peace.

Then came Hitler's invasion of Denmark and Norway, his drive through the lowlands, Britain's Dunkirk and the fall of France. President Roosevelt made repeated appeals to Mussolini to stay out of the war, Il Duce finally sent word to the President to refrain from "further pressure," after which he declared war on France and Britain, just a week before aged Marshal Petain asked Hitler for an armistice.

It was then, between Mussolini's act and the armistice, that the United States Government "took immediate steps to send the British and French large quantities of aircraft, rifles, field artillery, machine guns and ammunition." The weapons were too late to help France, but they helped to save Britain.

U. S. Advised Early In 1941 Of Jap Plan

Grew Cabled Warning on Impending Pearl Harbor Attack in January of That Year

State Department Issues White Book

Cablegram Admitted One of Cautionary Series Dating From 1932: Tokyo 'Welcomed War'

Washington, Jan. 2.—(AP.)—An American White Book issued by the State Department tonight disclosed that Ambassador Joseph C. Grew cabled from Tokyo on January 27, 1941, that the Japanese had plans for a "surprise mass attack at Pearl Harbor in case of 'trouble' with the United States."

The Grew cablegram was one of a series of warnings dating back to 1932 and growing progressively urgent in the subsequent years until on November 29, 1941, Secretary of State Hull told the British ambassador that the diplomatic part of our relations with Japan was virtually over and that the matter will now go to the officials of the Army and Navy."

Moreover, the White Book reported, Hull said that it would be a "serious mistake for our country and other countries interested in the Pacific situation to make plans of resistance without including the possibility that Japan may move suddenly and with every possible element of surprise and spread out over considerable areas and capture certain positions and posts before the peaceful countries interested in the Pacific would have time to confer and formulate plans."

Fateful Decade.

The references to the Grew cablegram and Hull's conversation were contained in the 144-pages book entitled "Peace And War, United States Foreign Policy 1931-1941." A foreword to the document said:

"The fateful decade, 1931-1941, began and ended with acts of violence by Japan. It was marked by the ruthless development of a determined policy of world domination on the part of Japan, Germany and Italy."

Accordingly, the book devotes much space to the rise of Italian and German aggression and the counter-measures adopted by this country; but Japan dominates the report. Japan's troops move into Manchuria in the opening pages, Japan's torpedo-planes at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, write the crashing climax.

The attack launched by Japan on Manchuria Septemeber 18, 1931, was warning enough for Henry L. Stimson, then Secretary of State and now Secretary of War.

Stimson Proposal.

"In February 1932," says the White Book, Secretary of State Stimson proposed to the British Government that the United States and British governments issue a joint statement invoking the Nine-Powers Treaty and the Kellogg-Briand pact in the Far Eastern controversy, making clear that the two governments considered these treaties as fully binding and declaring that they would not recognize as valid any situation created in violation of these treaties. The British Government did not adopt the Pacific suggestion made by Secretary Stimson."

A few months later Ambassador Grew called Stimson's attention to the growing animosity in Japan toward "foreign nations in general and the United States in particular," and "stated that the Japanese military machine had been 'built for war,' felt prepared for war, and would 'welcome war'; that it had never yet been beaten and possessed unlimited self-confidence."

On December 27, 1934, Grew reported that things were being constantly said and written in Japan to the effect that Japan's destiny was to subjugate and rule the world," and "declared it would be 'criminally shortsighted' to discard from calculations the possibility of eventual war with Japan."

President met Prime Minister Winston Churchill at sea in the historic Atlantic Charter conference it was agreed that the United States should continue conversations with the Japanese. But Japanese-American relations did not improve.

Suggests Meeting.

Nomura suggested they would improve if a meeting could be arranged between President Roosevelt and Premier Prince Konoye, possibly aboard a Japanese warship. Secretary Hull insisted an agreement in principle on at least the major Far Eastern questions should be reached before such a meeting. The Japanese repeated the invitation and finally warned that the Konoye government might fall if the meeting failed to take place; in which case "a less moderate government" might take the helm. Konoye did fall and General Hideki Tojo took over.

Ambassador Grew cabled from Tokyo, warning of the possibility of Japan's acting "with dramatic and dangerous suddenness." On November 7 the situation looked so bad that Secretary Hull advised the Cabinet that the public should be informed in public speeches of the gravity of the crisis the report said.

But soon thereafter there arrived in Washington Japan's flying emissary, Saburo Kurusu, and on November 17 Kurusu and Nomura began their conferences with Hull for negotiation of a Far Eastern settlement.

The same day, November 17, Grew again cabled urging "vigilance against sudden Japanese naval or military attack."

The negotiations pursued their futile course.

Hull Cites Precautions.

On November 27 the President, with Secretary Hull, received Nomura and Kurusu and emphasized that this country could not relax its economic sanctions and resume normal trade with Japan "unless Japan gave some clear manifestation of peaceful intent."

Next day Hull informed the Cabinet that precautions should be taken against surprise moves by Japan.

On December 1 he bluntly told the Japanese emissaries that "Japan might just as well ask us to cease aiding Britain as to cease aiding China." The White Book adds:

"He emphasized that we did not propose to go into partnership with Japan's military leaders; that he had not heard one whisper of peace from them, 'only bluster and blood-curdling threats.'"

President Roosevelt's eleventh-hour appeal to Emperor Hirohito followed and then, on Sunday, December 7, the Japanese "reply", delivered by Nomura and Kurusu one hour after bombs crashed on Pearl Harbor.

Panay Attack.

Three years later the United States Gunboat Panay was bombed by Japanese in Chinese waters, but Japan apologized, and American attention turned back to domestic affairs and the growing threat of a war in Europe. With the actual outbreak of war, and the subsequent catastrophic events of 1940, Europe dominated the foreign scene and the question of aid for Britain dominated affairs at home.

But in September, 1940, the threat of war with Japan again flashed briefly across the horizon, when Tokyo signed the tripartite pact with Rome and Berlin aimed directly at the United States.

The White Book records that three days after the signing of this pact Secretary Hull, in a conversation with the British ambassador, characterized the tripartite pact as "Hitler's effort to divert attention from his failure to invade Great Britain and to preserve his prestige by a sensational announcement of something that already existed."

In the same interview Hull "emphasized to the Ambassador that the special desire of this government was to see Great Britain succeed in the war, and that its acts and utterances with respect to the Pacific area would be more or less affected by the question what course would most effectively and legitimately aid Great Britain in winnig the war."

Grew Again Warns.

Meanwhile, Grew was cabling from Tokyo that German victories, "like strong wine," had intoxicated Japan with dreams of a "golden opportunity."

Then on January 27, 1941, Grew informed the State Department of "reports from many sources, including a Japanese source, that Japanese military forces planned a surprise mass attack at Pearl Harbor in case of 'trouble' with the United States."

Soon thereafter the new Japanese ambassador, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, presented his credentials to President Roosevelt, and efforts were begun to persuade the Japanese that their real opportunity lay in collaborating with Britain and the United States against the German menace. In a conversation with Nomura, Hull said that "unless the civilization of the world was to run the great risk of being destroyed by Hitler, the United efforts of nations like Japan, the United States and Great Britain would be required to shape the course of the world in a different direction."

Russian Invasion.

Germany invaded Russia in June, 1941, and in July the Japanese moved troops into southern Indochina. Although on July 24 President Roosevelt received Nomura and told him the new move by Japan in Indochina created an exceedingly serious problem for the United States. He proposed neutralization of Indochina by international agreement. The White Book continues:

"The President then said that it was believed in the United States that such policies as Japan was pursuing were due to German pressure upon Japan; that the Japanese government did not understand as clearly as we that Hitler was bent upon world domination; that if Germany succeeded in defeating Russia and dominating Europe and Africa, Germany thereafter would turn her attention to the Far East and to the Western Hemisphere; and that it was entirely possible that after some years the navies of Japan and of the United States would be cooperating against Hitler as a common enemy."

When, in the following month, the

Text of Hull's Statement

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—Following is the text of the statement issued today by Secretary Hull:

We are issuing today a publication entitled "Peace and War," prepared in the Department of State. It is an introduction to a collection of documents concerning the foreign relations of the United States during the fateful decade 1931-1941.

This book and the collection of documents which is in the

process of publication present a record of policies and acts by which the United States sought to promote conditions of peace and world order to meet the world-wide danger resulting from Japanese, German and Italian aggression as those dangers arose.

That record shows, I think, that throughout this period our government consistently advocated, practiced and urged upon other countries principles of international conduct on the basis of which the nations of the world could attain security, confidence and progress. Much was accomplished in the face of immense difficulties.

It is for the establishment of those principles that we and our associates are fighting today.

I am convinced that, had those principles been adopted and applied by the nations of the world, all legitimate grievances and controversies between nations could have been satisfactorily adjusted by peaceful processes and without resort to force. We and all mankind would have been spared the horrors of this world-enveloping war thrust upon us by the criminal ambitions of the leaders of Japan, Germany and Italy, who—intent upon conquest—rejected all principles of law, justice, fair dealing and peaceful negotiation and resorted to the sword.

In making this information more fully available to the people of the United States we earnestly hope that a study of it will help our citizens to a clearer understanding of the problems and tasks which have confronted us, of those which confront us now and of those which will confront us in the crucial days ahead.

There will be confident hope for the future provided our people and other peoples hold fast to the eternal principles of law, justice, fair dealing and morality which we have constantly proclaimed and sought to apply and which must underlie any practicable program of peaceful international collaboration for the good of all.

Our people and the peoples of the United Nations will need to have in the future, as they have today, a unity of purpose and a willingness to make appropriate and indispensable contributions toward the achievement of military victory and toward the establishment and maintenance of a peace that will endure.

With unity of purpose and common effort there can be achieved a peace that will open to all mankind greater opportunity than has ever before existed for welfare and progress in every avenue of human endeavor.

U. S. Publishing Record Of 1931-41 Diplomacy

JAN 3 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 2 — Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, appealed tonight to the United Nations to "hold fast to the eternal principles" of international morality.

"There will be confident hope for the future," he asserted in a statement announcing publication of documents covering ten years of American diplomacy prior to Pearl Harbor, "provided our people and other peoples hold fast to the eternal principles of law, justice, fair-dealing, and morality which we have constantly proclaimed and sought to apply."

Introduction To Documents

The Secretary said that a White Book, issued tonight as an introduction to the documents now in process of publication, would help Americans "to a clearer understanding of the problems and tasks which have confronted us, of those which confront us now, and of those which will confront us in the crucial days ahead."

Hull asserted that the ten-year record shows the United States "consistently advocated, practiced and urged upon other countries" principles of international conduct "on the basis of which the nations of the world could attain security, confidence and progress.

"I am convinced that, had those principles been adopted and applied by the nations of the world, all legitimate grievances and controversies between nations could have been satisfactorily adjusted by peaceful processes and without resort to force," he added.

Text Of Hull Statement

JAN 3 1943

The text of his statement follows:

"We are issuing today a publication entitled 'Peace and War,' prepared in the Department of State. It is an introduction to a collection of documents concerning the foreign relations of the United States during the fateful decade 1931-1941.

"This book and the collection of documents which is in the process of publication, present a record of policies and acts by which the United States sought to promote conditions of peace and world order and to meet the world-wide dangers resulting from Japanese, German, and Italian aggression as those dangers arose.

Much Held Accomplished

"That record shows, I think, that throughout this period our Government consistently advocated, practiced, and urged upon other countries principles of international conduct on the basis of which the nations of the world could attain security, confidence, and progress.

"Much was accomplished in the face of immense difficulties. It is for the establishment of those principles that we and our associates are fighting today.

"I am convinced that, had those principles been adopted and applied by the nations of the world, all legitimate grievances and controversies between nations could have been satisfactorily adjusted by peaceful processes and without resort to force.

Blames "Criminal Ambitions"

"We and all mankind would have been spared the horrors of this world-enveloping war thrust upon us by the criminal ambitions of the leaders of Japan, Germany, and Italy, who—intent upon conquest—rejected all principles of law, justice, fair-dealing, and peaceful negotiation and resorted to the sword.

"In making this information more fully available to the people of the United States, we earnestly hope that a study of it will help our citizens to a clearer understanding of the problems and tasks which have confronted us, of those which confront us now, and of those which will confront us in the crucial days ahead.

"Confident Hope" Possible

"There will be confident hope for the future provided our people and other peoples hold fast to the eternal principles of law, justice, fair-dealing, and morality which we have constantly proclaimed and sought to apply and which must underlie any practicable program of peaceful international collaboration for the good of all.

"Our people and the peoples of the United Nations will need to have in the future, as they have today, a unity of purpose and a willingness to make appropriate and indispensable contributions toward the achievement of military victory and toward the establishment and maintenance of a peace that will endure.

"With unity of purpose and common effort, there can be achieved a peace that will open to all mankind greater opportunity than has ever before existed for welfare and progress in every avenue of human endeavor."

British Women Vie With Men In War Plants

Washington, Jan. 2 (AP)—The Office of War Information said today that employment of women in British war production and essential civilian services was growing to the point where women workers would soon equal the number of men.

More than forty per cent. of all British war production workers are women, OWI said. Aircraft plants have particularly large forces of women, with one hundred per cent. of the welding, detail fitting and sub-assembly done by them. In one plant, ninety per cent. of the riveters are women.

Out of approximately 639,000 employes on British railroads, 105,000 are women, the report said.

ARMY REPORTS 407 KILLED IN ACTION

Casualties on Four Fronts Are Announced in First List Issued Since Dec. 7

MANY FROM HERE IN GROUP

Men From All but Six States and One Native of Germany Are Among Those Named

JAN 3 1943

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—The names of 407 United States soldiers killed in action in the Southwest Pacific, South Pacific, African and European war areas and at sea were made public by the War Department today.

It was the first Army casualty list issued since a recent change in policy authorized general publication of the entire list. Previously, newspapers had been restricted to publication of the names of men who enlisted from or had relatives living in their circulation areas or were of national prominence.

The list gave the names of 27 officers and 197 enlisted men killed in action in Africa; 15 officers and 33 men in the European area; 14 officers and 85 enlisted men in the South Pacific; 10 officers and 21 enlisted men in the Southwest Pacific, and 5 enlisted men killed in action at sea.

As of Dec. 7 aggregate Army casualties since the war began were listed as 2,009 killed, 3,332 wounded, 30,119 missing, 112 prisoners of war, and 106 interned in neutral countries.

The latest casualties cannot be simply added to the Dec. 7 figure of total dead, however, due to a time lag between reports of total figures and announcements of the names of the dead, the War Department explained. The names are not made public until the next of kin has been notified.

The list included soldiers from forty-two States, District of Columbia, Germany and Puerto Rico. The native of Germany was Private Gerhard P. Mokros, who died in the Southwest Pacific. Army records listed his nearest relative as his mother, Mrs. Louise Mokros of Vienenburg, Hanover, Germany.

States from which there were no casualties on today's list were Arizona, Montana, Nevada, Rhode Island, Washington and Wyoming.

7 JAP SHIPS SUNK BY U. S. PACIFIC SUBS

Transport, Tanker Among New Victims—Enemy Destroyer Damaged

Allies Jam Nipponese At Buna Into Single Small Pocket

JAN 3 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 2—The navy reported today that American submarines in the Pacific had sunk seven merchant-type Japanese ships and damaged a destroyer in recent operations.

The sinkings were announced in the following communique No. 237:

"Pacific and Far East:

"1. United States submarines have reported the following results of operations against the enemy in the waters of these areas:

"(a) Two large cargo ships sunk.

"(b) One medium sized passenger-cargo ship sunk.

"(c) One medium sized cargo ship sunk.

"(d) One medium sized transport sunk.

"(e) One medium sized tanker sunk.

"(f) One small cargo ship sunk.

"(g) One destroyer damaged.

Not Previously Announced

"These sinkings have not been announced in any previous Navy Department communique."

These successful attacks by American undersea craft on the enemy's supply and transport shipping raised to 112 the total number of Japanese ships of all types announced as sunk by American submarines in the war to date.

Noted Chinese Scholar To Remain for Research

Washington, Jan. 2.—(AP)—Dr. Hu-Shih, former Chinese ambassador to the United States, has accepted appointment as research associate and consultant of the American Council of Learned Societies, it was announced tonight.

The director of the council, Dr. Waldo K. Leland, said Dr. Hu planned to continue his research in the history of Chinese thought, on which he was engaged before his appointment as ambassador. He is expected to remain in the United States for at least another year.

AERIAL BLOWS OVER PACIFIC START YEAR

Navy Flyers' Attacks On Foe Range From Aleutians To Solomons

JAN 3 1943

Ships Bombed In Kiska Harbor; Jap Base Pounded On Guadalcanal

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 2—The army's Aleutian Islands air force, determined to eliminate the newest Japanese menace at Kiska, returned in force to that enemy base on New Year's Day, shot down one of six Zero fighters which attempted to intercept and scored at least a near hit on one small ship in the harbor.

"Clouds prevented complete observation of results," a navy communique said today. "No United States planes were lost."

Heavy Solomons Raids

This action was paralleled by heavy American air raids the first day of 1943 in the Solomons area of the South Pacific, where bombings were concentrated on breaking up Japanese resistance on Gua-

dalcanal Island and preventing use of the Munda air base on New Georgia Island.

On Guadalcanal, Douglas Dauntless dive bombers dropped their explosives in the vicinity of Kokumbono, about seven miles west of Guadalcanal airfield, where Japanese headquarters for the island is believed to be located. The section is heavily overgrown with jungle and no observation could be made of exact results.

Meanwhile the Solomons command threw a formidable force of planes against Japan's Munda base but "results of the raid were not reported," the communique said.

First Use Of Warhawks

The attack was made by Marauder medium bombers escorted by Airacobra, Lightning and Warhawk fighters. The Airacobra and Lightning types previously had been in action in the Solomons but this was the first official mention of the use of the Warhawk in that area.

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"All United States planes returned undamaged," the navy said.

The raid against shipping at Kiska harbor was the third in three days. The first turned out badly when four Japanese Zeros equipped with floats for landing and taking off from Kiska harbor, shot down two Lightning fighters and one medium bomber and lost only one of their own number.

The bombers attacked enemy ships in the harbor at that time with uncertain results but a few hours later, early December 30, they returned and scored three hits on one ship and two on another without losing any planes.

Return To Bomb Ships

It was evident from the fact that the Japanese were able to put four Zeros in the air December 30 and six more on New Year's Day that they had considerably strengthened their Kiska base. For many weeks last fall and early this winter it was without any protection except weak anti-aircraft batteries.

Measures to strengthen the base probably were taken under cover of winter fogs and storms which have greatly hampered American aerial operations.

Mexico Pays $500,000 On American Claims

Washington, Jan. 2 (AP)—Francisco Castillo Najera, Mexican Ambassador, today handed Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, a check for $500,000, representing Mexico's ninth payment on a total of $8,000,000 in claims of Americans for damages suffered from revolutionaries to 1920.

The payment was made under an agreement signed in 1934.

Willkie Calls For Peace-Planning During War

JAN 3 1943

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 2—Wendell L. Willkie today called for the formation of a working common council of the United Nations to plan war and economic strategy now and cooperation after victory.

Addressing an opera Victory rally at this afternoon's performance of the Metropolitan Opera Company, the Republican candidate for President in 1940 asserted that the United Nations must be made "a fact and not a mere euphonious phrase." The program was broadcast over the Blue network.

Must Win Peace Now

"If history has taught us anything," Willkie said, "it was taught us that people obtain in a peace only what they win while they fight.

"What I want to emphasize is that planning will do no good unless we give our plans reality; that we will have no United Nations after the war unless we make the United Nations now a fact and not a mere euphonious phrase."

Council Is Necessary

Willkie declared that today, a year after the signing of the United Nations pact, "we should face the fact that if hopeful billions of human beings are not to be disappointed the United Nations must become a common council, not only for the winning of the war but for the future welfare of mankind."

Willkie asserted that the "dream of Woodrow Wilson" had failed because the Allied nations, while they fought, had not developed a mechanism of working together that would survive after the fighting was over.

Study Economic Cooperation

A United Nations common council, Willkie said, must not be "a council of the few, who direct or merely aid others as they think wise. We must have a council of grand military strategy on which all nations that are bearing the brunt of the fighting are represented. . . . We must have a common council to amalgamate the economic strength of the United Nations toward total war production and to study jointly the possibilities of future economic cooperation.

"And most important of all, as United Nations, we must formulate now the principles which will govern our actions as we move step by step to the freeing of the conquered countries."

Allies Could End All Wars Says Phelps

Should Retain War-Made Friendship When Peace Comes, Yale Professor Believes

JAN 3 1943

BY GEORGE MACKIE.

New Haven, Jan. 2.—(AP.)—If the allied nations remain on as friendly terms with one another through choice as they now are through necessity, the present war will be the world's last large-scale conflict, believes Professor William Lyon Phelps.

And he reminds us he is serious when he says the climate is responsible for "superficial" ill-feeling between Americans and the English.

Unlike a lot of people, Yale's eminent man of letters does not care to talk about the war because "in these times we need to hear more about religion, the theater, sports and such things."

But, naturally, a man who has keenly observed the world scene for three score years and more has many ideas about a war "unlike any other war the world has ever seen." He expounded some of them in an hour-long talk in the book-lined study of his home only a few short blocks from downtown New Haven and the Yale campus where he has been long and affectionately known as "Billy" Phelps.

"It is, of course, my hope that after the war all the nations that are allied now against Hitler, while keeping their absolute integrity as separate nations, will remain as loyal and devoted friends in peace as necessity has forced them to be in war. Because if we win this war and the allies can all remain in harmony, there will be no next war—not on a large scale, anyhow."

He believes that it is necessary for English-speaking Americans to forget the "superficial" difference between them that has been a source of "irritation," that the unity seen in America and England since the war is downright astonishing.

Sunshine vs. Drizzle.

"The British and Americans differ superficially. They differ in temperament, and so the difference has aroused irritation on both sides. Their difference in temperament is largely caused by the climate. We have sunshine and the British have rain.

"This makes all the difference in the world because, even in January, the American gets up in sunshine, eats his breakfast in sunshine, goes out in the sunshine and greets strangers as if they were old friends. The British get up in a drizzle, eat breakfast in a drizzle and go out and greet old friends as if they were strangers.

"In fact, the difference between the British and American temperament can be expressed in one word—the American runs for Congress; the Englishman stands for Parliament. No Englishman ever runs; no American remains stationary.

"Thus, superficially, the American thinks that the British are cold and reserved, and the Englishman thinks the Americans will slap a bishop on the back."

Declaring that three things, "agriculture, the love of the sexes and the theater," always have continued during all wars, Professor Phelps said a lesson from the ancient Greeks proved that "It is very important that during this war we should keep up as far as possible the elements of civilization for which we are really fighting."

"The schools and colleges should continue to give a liberal education in addition to whatever military services they can render. It would be terrible if young men and women should be deprived of a general education. I believe also in maintaining as far as possible all the fine arts.

"School, college, amateur and professional sports should be maintained, and for two reasons—they are good for all participants and, as a relaxation, for older people in every locality. But, like the theater, they are extremely good for soldiers and sailors. There are, of necessity, an immense number of soldiers and sailors already in service in every part of the United States. They all have some spare time. It would be an absolute calamity to deprive them of the privilege of seeing professional baseball and of going to the theater and motion pictures."

No War Like This One.

"It is very interesting to see how much more united our country is in this war than it was in World War One. The same is true of Great Britain and Canada.

"The number of conscientious objectors is surprisingly few because it is clear to everybody that this war is an out and out fight between liberty and slavery.

"It is unlike any other war the world has ever seen. Napoleon conquered nearly all Europe, but every conquered nation went on with its own life and its own customs. In this war, conquest by Hitler means complete slavery."

Then he added:

"And we might consider not only the terrible injury that Hitler has done to other countries—for I think he has done more harm than any other person in the history of the world—but the fatal injury he has done to Germany which used to be the resort of people all over the world who wished to study things as different as music and chemistry. It was the Mecca of graduate students in every country.

"He has succeeded in his own country in turning Athens into Sparta, and Sparta contributed absolutely nothing to the world except physical courage, a quality common to all the races of mankind."

Professor Phelps expressed great admiration for the way President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill are conducting the war, and of the latter he said: "Never have so many British people owed so much to one man."

Asked what he thought lay in store for people of Axis nations if they are defeated, Professor Phelps termed it a "tremendously difficult" question to answer, but predicted that "within what will seem like a surprisingly short time we will be on frendly terms with those people."

U.S. Is Ready If Germans Use New Gas

Chief of Chemical Warfare Doubts, However, Any Radically Different Element Exists

Edgewood Arsenal, Md., Jan. 2.—(AP.)—The American Army, forewarned that Germany may have a new type of gas, is fully prepared, Major General William N. Porter, chief of chemical warfare, said today.

He expressed doubt, however, that any radically new gas would appear although he expected Germany to resort to gas warfare whenever the Nazi high command thought it advantageous.

The principal poison gases still are those used or developed during the last war, said Porter, such as mustard, phosgene, lewisite and chlorpicrin. Despite rumors of new gases developed by our enemies, the principal advances have been in manufacturing processes and methods of use. The protective devices against gas have been improved immeasurably, he added.

American soldiers going into combat now carry not only gas masks but two mustard-proof "Capes," or treated-fabric bags with clear plastic tops with which the soldier covers himself completely at the first sign of a mustard attack, remaining covered while he puts on his mask.

The masks themselves have been greatly improved so that they are lighter in weight and more efficient. Most of the manufacturing is of masks for the usual war gases, but Brigadier General William G. Kabrich, technical director here, noted that the center was careful to prepare for even the most remote possibilities. As an example, he cited carbon monoxide, completely unsuitable for a war gas. Monoxide difficulties appeared in other battle operations, however, and the center was prepared with a special attachment for the usual mask to filter the monoxide.

Allies On Victory Path–Boisson

New York, Jan. 2 (AP)—Governor General Pierre Boisson of French West Africa said today in a New Year's message broadcast over the Dakar radio that the Allied landings in North Africa had put France on the path to victory and that "tomorrow we will be on the firing line with all our forces."

"General Giraud, who has taken charge of our victory, has, just as much as anyone, the ardent desire to see us participate in the struggle," Boisson said in the broadcast, heard by the Federal Communications Commission.

Marines Ride Bucking Seas on 'Cruise' to Tourist Isles

Trip to Bahamas Proves Pleasure and 'Horror,' With Work at End

By SERGT. MAURICE E. MORAN
Marine Corps Combat Correspondent.

GREAT EXUMA, The Bahamas, Nov. 22 (Delayed).—A detachment of marines rode sea-going versions of bucking broncos from a southern seacoast city to join a garrison at this Caribbean base—and ran the gamut in experiences from the sublime to the ridiculous en route.

Most of the detachment were former "underground farmers" from Pennsylvania—coal miners to the uninitiate. Before they reached their destination they had ridden seas rough enough to try old salts. And they had suffered the miseries of sea-sickness like the veriest of landlubbers.

But they also interspersed in their buffetings by the sea visits to surroundings usually reserved for those with fat wallets.

JAN 3 1943

Pleasurable at First.

The first stages of the trip were a rare pleasure—travel in a special Pullman and eating excellent meals aboard train, followed by a few days of sight-seeing, "dating" and just plain idling in one of the most famous peacetime winter resort cities.

Then came the horrors. The marines were put aboard two small, fast United States Navy ships before dawn one morning. As the voyage started a brisk wind was blowing and the sea—even in the protected harbor—was kicking up a fuss.

"All I have to do is to show my face in a harbor and the wind starts howling," growled Chief Quartermaster Ralph G. Criswell of Los Angeles, a member of one of the ships' crews.

Before land was lost to sight, marines—who had been riding topside in high glee at the prospect of heading for their base at last—were stricken with the first qualms of seasickness.

Less than an hour later virtually all of the Leathernecks—with many of the crew members—were huddled in common misery below.

Seas Break Over Ships.

Great seas burst over the bows of the sturdy craft which pitched, bucked, rolled and "sunfished." After some six hours of dizzy bouncing on the heaving seas, the small "fleet" put in at Cat Key to ride out the wind.

Here the marines had their first taste of the trip's sublimity. Cat Key, in peacetime, is a paradise for the very wealthy. On this voyage it became paradise to a gang of young servicemen because it enabled them once more to plant their feet on solid ground.

"Mother earth was only a corny phrase to me," cracked one irrepressible Leatherneck, "but I know what it really means now."

At Cat Key the resident manager, R. J. McDonald, a handsome, thin-faced Scot, provided the marines, Navy officers and ships' crews with all the hospitality the island af-

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forded.

Marine quarters were spacious, comfortable buildings once used to house peacetime employes. A small store provided the nucleus for morning chow and a well-equipped galley held the implements necessary for a warm mess.

Rough seas were encountered as the ships put out again. But the Leathernecks' stomachs were more inured to the "pitch and roll treatment," so the next leg of the trip to Nassau, New Providence, was relatively routine.

Find "Bit of America."

At Nassau, the marines found a "little bit of America" in an American-operated pier and a garrison of the United States Army military police. The Leathernecks were quartered with British and transported by the Americans.

The visit to Nassau—expected to last only overnight—developed into something longer when an inspection of one of the ships disclosed some damage from heavy seas. Consequently, marines had an opportunity to discover what magic made the island such a Mecca to peacetime American tourists.

Some of our boys saw the Duke and Duchess of Windsor at close hand in a movie house one night. Others were fortunate enough to run across two American Roman Catholic priests, Fathers Leonard and Bonaventure. They rounded up some boys and conducted them on a tour of the island. This included a stop at historic Fort Montague, where the then-infant United States Marine Corps set an always-winning tradition in their first invasion of foreign soil during the Revolutionary War.

After the interlude at Nassau, the marines set out on the final lap of the journey, some aboard the ship-shape vessel and others by air.

The groups arrived only a few hours apart at this base. The men were in excellent physical condition. The "honeymoon" was over. They were going to work. But, as one member of the detachment expressed it:

"That's what we came here to do."

TORPEDOED SEAMEN ADRIFT FOR 17 DAYS

Nineteen From British Vessel, Victims of Two Submarine Attacks, Reach Port

JAN 3 1943

SAVED BY MERCHANTMAN

Eleven Days in First Lifeboat, Six in Second as Rescue Ship Is Sunk by Raider

JAN 3 1943

AN EAST COAST PORT, Jan. 2 (AP)—Nineteen crewmen from a British merchant vessel, the survivors of two torpedoings, spent seventeen days in lifeboats in the South Atlantic Ocean far off the coast of South America last month.

They first entered a small boat early in the month when a submarine sent their medium-sized merchantman to the bottom with three torpedoes, two of which hit home.

After eleven days afloat in the tiny craft, they were picked up by another British merchantman—which fell victim to a submarine torpedo attack twenty-four hours later.

This time the original nineteen seamen were in lifeboats six days before they were taken aboard a Swedish vessel and landed at a South American port.

The captain of the first ship was taken prisoner aboard the submarine, and forty-two other members of the crew are missing—although most of them last were seen in lifeboats sailing toward land and may have been rescued already.

The second British ship sank in two minutes after one torpedo struck, and seventeen members of the crew of forty-five are missing and feared lost. The twenty-eight survivors plus the nineteen men from the first ship found room in two lifeboats.

2 British Cargo Ships Sunk

Washington, Jan. 2 (AP)—The Navy announced today that two British merchant vessels were torpedoed and sunk by enemy submarines in the Atlantic off the northern coast of South America last month. Survivors have landed at an east coast United States port.

One of the ships, a medium sized vessel, went down early in December and the second, a small ship, in mid-December.

Canada Sets Hospital Suite Apart for Birth Of Child to Juliana

JAN 3 1943

Ottawa, Jan. 2.—(AP.)—The hospital suite where Princess Juliana awaits the imminent birth of her third child was set apart from Canada by royal decree today and became, in legal effect, a bit of Holland.

The proclamation was published in a special edition of the Canada Gazette under authority of the War Measures Act.

Its purpose as set forth in the preamble is "to provide an extra-territorial character to any place in which the heir presumptive to the throne of the Netherlands may be confined and in which an heir to such throne may be born."

Allied Victory in Two Years Seen by Albert Bushnell Hart

Famous Teacher Warns of German Menace to Indies

JAN 3 1943

(Here are the war predictions and views of Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, 88, internationally known professor of history emeritus at Harvard University, whose forecasts of great events in history have come true with almost uncanny regularity for almost a generation.)

By ALBERT BUSHNEL HART,
Written for the Associated Press.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 2.—It is my belief that the United States and her Allies will be victorious over Germany in two years. Japan will give up soon afterward, because with Germany out of the conflict, Japan wouldn't stick it out. The Nazis of Hitler still are our primary foes.

I say it will take two years to end this terrible war—a war in which we must be prepared to lose at least 1,000,000 men—because it will take that long to solidify the mastery of the seas we must have in order to make possible a large-scale Allied invasion of the Reich.

Our production of ships and planes is approaching the ideal peaks now, but it will take time to etch these gains into the picture of military strategy. It will take time to overcome the delays and bungling at the start. It will take time to overcome the production months that were lost when, before the war, America was torn between the forces who foresaw the danger and those who did not.

Japan Upset Time Table.

In January, 1941, before this country was attacked by Japan, I made the prediction that Great Britain would overcome Germany by 1943 if the United States gave "all out" aid in the form of supplies and materiel to Britain. And I still believe that would have eventuated—if Japan had not upset the time table and forced us to equip armies of our own as well as those of our Allies.

I would like to establish several points for discussion in this article and then I will elaborate on them.

1. Victory over Germany will come in two years, but meanwhile an attempt by Germany to invade this country by way of the West Indies is not out of the question.

2. We must strengthen our Latin American relations so there will be a favorable answer to the question that is all-important: "Will our southern neighbors stick?"

3. Italy is practically out of the war now—was scarcely ever in it wholeheartedly in fact—and we have little to fear from the anti-Allied factions of France.

4. Russia's ability to stick it out against the Germans will be one of the keys to eventual victory, but the United States should annex Canada in the peace settlement lest the Russians, in a post-war expansion of Siberia should have designs on an independent, or British-dominated, Canada.

5. The United States should take the lead in the post-war settlement and prevent any attempts at remaking the map of Europe. We should work toward the gathering of a "Congress of Nations"—not a permanent league—in which even the vanquished would have a right to state his case.

Not a Military Strategist.

In making such statements, it would appear that I'm setting myself up as a sage. Such is not the case. I'm an old man, a teacher in retirement. But I have taught perhaps 10,000 students. I have traveled over much of the world, and I believe I know the men and ways of many nations.

I am not a military strategist, but I am the son of a soldier and I'm the father of two soldier sons. I'm from a fighting family, and I believe in the American stock right down to the hem. Instead of making any claims at clairvoyance, I base my predictions on what will come to pass on my unswerving faith in the grit and perseverance of the American people. And I am encouraged by the fact that nowhere in America is there any strong, organized group that is against the war. Nowhere is there the plea, "Let us try to save ourselves by asking for peace now."

Instead, every man, woman and child burns with the understanding that unless we defeat Hitler and all he stands for we're headed for the slave gang.

To return to the points I outlined.

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It has been surprising to me that Germany has not attempted to seize one of the West Indies islands as a stepping stone toward invasion of the coast of Florida. Even though Hitler is occupied in Russia, and in Africa, we should not dismiss the possibility he might launch another adventure by way of the West Indies Islands where he might establish bases for bombers and troop-transport planes.

Nor should we ever lose sight of the need for impressing upon our neighbors in Central and South America that unless they actively resist Hitler they will become enslaved.

Hitler Is Losing His Grip.

We can count on a constantly lessening strength of Italy as a factor in the war. The Italian people as such never were wholeheartedly in the war. They are not allies of Germany. There is no such a thing as an ally of Germany—only slaves.

The same is true of conquered France.

And we can look to increasing unrest and dissatisfaction with Hitler among the real German people. I know the stock. I lived among them when I was a student in Germany many years ago. They are just like friendly families down in Maine.

Hitler is losing his grip. The surprising thing to me is that some of the German generals haven't got together and assassinated him. One factor may be that Hitler has engendered such deceit and distrust among his people that the generals can't even trust one another.

My predictions about Russia through the years have happily held true. When most of the world was pointing to Russo-German pacts and saying Hitler and Stalin would always share the same bread basket, I held to the belief that Russia always would be a stumbling block to Germany's aims of conquest.

But if Russia is victorious, as I confidently feel she will be, she may want new territory, and no one can foresee how far the Russians would go toward taking possession of Canada if it remained a dominion of war-weary Britain, or even became independent.

That is why I say the United States should seek to annex Canada so as to be in a better position to protect the country beyond its frontier not only from Russia which might have legitimate post-war aims, but even from a reborn and ambitious Germany.

U. S. Must Take Lead.

And on the point of a reborn Germany the United States can help prevent a reborn Germany from becoming a remilitarized Germany if this country takes the lead in shaping the post-war peace.

If we're realistic we must admit that the peace after the first World War failed because Germany was trampled on to the extent that the embers of unrest among the people were easily fanned into flame by Hitler.

Let the United States take the lead in calling a world congress of nations at which all the countries—the victorious and the vanquished—will have their say.

I don't say that Germany and Japan should be patted on the back for starting all this trouble, but I do say that after the military leaders are properly chastised the countries themselves should not be relegated to the slave column.

Territory that is known to be German speaking and German trained should be left to Germany, and territory that Japan had legitimately before she launched on her war adventures should be left to her.

Territorial expansion by any nation—except for protective purposes as I have outlined in the case of Canada—should not be a factor in the post-war peace. The accent should be on restoration of international trade and world-wide development of free, liberal government.

I don't say that monarchies should become a thing of the past, but I do say that the United States, after spending money and lives to lead to victory, should not play a part in putting kings on thrones who would seek to expand their own territories needlessly.

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), JAN. 2—(AP)—THE BERLIN RADIO, QUOTING ADVICES FROM LA LINEA, SPAIN, REPORTED THAT A POWERFUL FORMATION OF BRITISH WARSHIPS HAD LEFT GIBRALTAR TODAY HEADED EASTWARD INTO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

JAN 3 1943

THE BROADCAST SAID THE FORMATION INCLUDED THE AIRCRAFT CARRIERS

FORMIDABLE AND FURIOUS, THE BATTLESHIPS NELSON AND RODNEY, TWO CRUISERS AND EIGHT DESTROYERS.

JAN 3 1943

(THE FORMIDABLE IS A 23,000-TON CRAFT COMMISSIONED IN AUGUST, 1939. THE 22,450-TON FURIOUS, ORIGINALLY DESIGNED AS A CRUISER, WAS COMMISSIONED IN 1916 AND REMODELED IN 1918 AND AGAIN IN 1925. THE NELSON AND RODNEY, BOTH 33,950-TON SHIPS, WERE COMMISSIONED IN

BERLIN (FROM G[illegible] BROADCASTS), JAN.2-(AP)-THE QUESTION OF SHACKLING WAR PRISONERS IS STILL IN THE DIPLOMATIC DISCUSSION STAGE AND "IT SEEMS GERMANY HAS DEMANDED EFFECTIVE GUARANTEES THAT BRITISH ORDERS LIKE THOSE WHICH LED TO THE SHACKLING OF GERMAN WAR PRISONERS ON PREVIOUS OCCASIONS WILL NOT BE REPEATED," THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TONIGHT. IT BROADCAST A GERMAN TRANSOCEAN AGENCY DISPATCH.

(BRITAIN AND CANADA UNSHACKLED GERMAN PRISONERS LAST DEC. 12 AND NOTIFIED GERMANY TO THAT EFFECT THROUGH THE SWISS GOVERNMENT IN THE HOPE THAT BRITISH PRISONERS SHACKLED BY GERMANY WOULD ALSO BE FREED. A FEW DAYS LATER THE GERMANS SENT A NOTE TO BRITAIN VIA THE SWISS, BUT APPARENTLY THE NAZIS HAVE NOT YET UNBOUND THEIR PRISONERS).

LONDON, JAN 2-(AP)-ANETA, NETHERLANDS NEWS AGENCY, SAID TODAY THAT THE DEATH IN A GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMP OF THE REV. ARNOLD VAN LIEROP, EDITOR OF THE CATHOLIC WERELD POST AND FORMER CHAPLAIN IN THE NETHERLANDS ARMED FORCES, NOV. 27, WAS LEARNED TODAY FROM A REPORT IN A NAZI-CONTROLLED DUTCH CATHOLIC PUBLICATION.

LONDON, JAN.2-(AP)-AT LEAST EIGHT PEOPLE WERE KILLED IN A BOMBING RAID TODAY ON A PICTURESQUE SMALL TOWN ON THE SOUTH WEST COAST OF ENGLAND AND FOUR MORE WERE BELIEVED BURIED UNDER THE DEBRIS.

JAN 3 1943

THE AIR AND HOME SECURITIES MINISTRIES COMMUNIQUE ALSO REPORTED "SLIGHT ENEMY ACTIVITY" BOTH OVER THE SOUTH EAST COAST AND LATER ON THE SOUTHWEST COAST AND REPORTED "A SMALL NUMBER OF PEOPLE KILLED."

JAN 3 1943

MANY OLD SHOPS IN THE LITTLE SOUTH WEST COAST TOWN WERE SHATTERED.

LONDON, JAN. 2 (AP)— THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB WHICH USUALLY OPENS ITS MORNING RADIO BROADCAST WITH A FLOOD OF NEWS BEGAN TODAY WITH THIS STATEMENT:

"THERE IS NOTHING TO REPORT. THERE IS NO NEWS AVAILABLE FOR THE TIME BEING."

LONDON, JAN. 2-(AP)— THE GERMAN RADIO TODAY [illegible] THE SINKING OF [illegible] THE NAZI AUXILIARY CRUISER ATLANTIS BY THE BRITISH CRUISER DEVONSHIRE.

JAN 3 1943

THIS PROBABLY WAS THE SAME SINKING ANNOUNCED BY THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY DEC. 1. THE ADMIRALTY SAID THEN THAT THE DEVONSHIRE HAD SUNK AN ARMED GERMAN MERCHANT RAIDER IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC NOV. 22, AND THAT "IT WAS NOT PRACTICABLE TO PICK UP SURVIVORS" BECAUSE A NAZI SUBMARINE WAS NEARBY. It did not identify the ship.

TODAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE GERMANS DID NOT LOCATE THE SINKING, BUT INDICATED IT HAD OCCURED IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC.

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THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED THE DEVONSHIRE SHELLED AND THE GERMAN RAIDER, AND THAT ITS MAGAZINE EXPLODED SHORTLY AFTER THE CREW TOOK TO LIFEBOATS. THE DEVONSHIRE SUFFERED NO CASUALTIES OR DAMAGE.

JAN 3 1943

Add London Rommel raid

THIS WAS THE STORY THE SQUADRON LEADER TOLD:

"WE PASSED THROUGH THE MINEFIELDS SINGLE FILE. N O T A SHOT WAS FIRED AT US. THE ENEMY WAS TOO ASTONISHED TO DO ANYTHING AS WE CAME THROUGH OR ELSE THE ITALIAN SECTION THOUGHT WE WERE GERMANS AND THE GERMAN SECTION THOUGHT WE WERE ITALIANS.

"AS IT GREW LIGHTER THEY STARED AT AND BLESSED US UNBELIEVINGLY. WE PASSED WITHIN TEN YARDS OF THE MUZZLES OF AN ENTIRE BATTERY OF FIELD ARTILLERY.

JAN 3 1943

"WE NOW WERE SOME MILES BEHIND THE ENEMY LINES AND THEIR ASTONISHMENT WAS SO COLOSSAL WE HADN'T ONE SHOT FIRED AT US. IN 15 MINUTES WE DESTROYED 40 LORRIES (TRUCKS) SIMPLY BY PUTTING A BULLET THROUGH THE PETROL (GASOLINE) TANKS AND SETTING A MATCH TO THE LEAK.

"THE GERMANS 'PANICKED' FROM THEIR LORRIES INTO SLIT TRENCHES. WE HAD N O TIME TO TAKE PRISONERS. WE JUST TOOK THEIR WEAPONS AND TOLD THEM TO START WALKING EAST. ONLY THOSE WHO REFUSED WERE SHOT. FEW REFUSED.

JAN 3 1943

"THE ITALIANS WANTED TO COME WITH US, CLINGING TO THE SIDES OF OUR ARMORED CARS AS THEY MIGHT HAVE GONE TO COME AGAIN. WE EXPLAINED THAT WE COULDN'T TAKE THEM ALL AND, SHOOTING OFF THE CREWS, WE PUSHED ON WITH A COLONEL AND TWO MAJORS CLINGING FOR DEAR LIFE AROUND THE MUZZLES OF OUR TWO-POUNDERS.

"THE SMOKE FROM THE LORRIES WE BURNED ATTRACTED THE ATTENTION OF ENEMY TANKS AND AIRCRAFT. WE MANAGED TO DODGE THE TANKS BUT THE AIRCRAFT PESTERED US.

"THEN THE SQUADRONS PARTED, ONE CONTINUING WEST AND THE OTHER SOUTHWEST. WE SAT ASTRIDE THEIR LINES OF SUPPLY HOLDING UP AND DESTROYING LORRIES AS THEY ARRIVED TO SUPPLY THE FRONT LINE TROOPS.

"THIS HIGHWAY ROBBERY CONTINUED FOR ANOTHER THREE DAYS WITHOUT VARIATION EXCEPT THAT INSTEAD OF BURNING THE VEHICLES

AND ATTRACTING THE ATTENTION OF AIRCRAFT BE MERELY REGARDED THEM USELESS."

JAN 3 1943

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7:30 P.M.,
EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, SATURDAY)

ROME (FROM ITALIAN BROADCASTS) Jan. 2 -- (AP) --
THE ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY THAT AXIS FORCES HAD REGAINED IMPORTANT POSITIONS IN TUNISIA IN A LOCAL SURVEY.

GERMAN PLANES, IT SAID, HIT ROAD INSTALLATIONS AND WARSHIPS IN ALGERIAN WATERS.

ALLIED PLANES CARRIED OUT AN ATTACK ON THE BIG AXIS AERIAL BASE AT PALERMO IN SICILY, THE REPORT SAID, KILLING SIX PERSONS AND WOUNDING FOUR. [redacted] ITALIAN BOMBERS PAID ANOTHER VISIT TO MUCH-BOMBED MALTA.

ON THE SIRTE FRONT IN LIBYA AXIS FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS WERE SAID TO HAVE ATTACKED ADVANCED [redacted] BRITISH UNITS.

GERMAN FIGHTERS WERE CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN THREE ENEMY PLANES.

First Night Lead Russian

By Henry C. Cassidy

JAN 3 1943

Moscow, Jan. 2-(AP)-The main German defense line on the entire Russian front from the Baltic Sea to the Caucasus mountains lay [illegible] today in the center with the capture of ancient Velikie Luki and the Red Army ground relentlessly forward in the south around Stalingrad and in the [illegible] Khalyuk Steppes.

JAN 3 1943

(The Germans denied Velikie Luki had fallen but admitted the loss of Kletsk, 170 miles south of Stalingrad, which they said was destroyed. They claimed 8,500 prisoners in the Rzhev area since Nov. 19. Russian attacks were reported repulsed in the eastern Caucasus, the Don area and around Lake Ilmen.)

The noon communique listed Russian successes on all the erupting fronts:

In the Middle Don sector where the Red Army is driving within 100 miles of Rostov, the Russians reported the capture of a populated place and 230 prisoners and the seizure of "favorable lines."

Northwest of Stalingrad "dozens of enemy trenches and dugouts" were overrun. Inside the ruined Volga city, the reduction of 39 blockhouses and dugouts was reported.

JAN 3 1943

To the southwest where the Russians are within 90 miles of the major rail city of Salsk in the Caucasus, the communique said a number of villages fell.

"The retreating Germans are abandoning large quantities of arms, raw material and supplies," the high command added.

Large enemy formations assaulted Russian positions on the Centra front opposite Moscow west of Rzhev without success. Counterattacks al were beaten back in the Velikie Luki area. Large quantities of arms were captured there yesterday when the German garrison was slaughtered when it stubbornly refused to yield.

JAN 3 1943

(The British radio said the Russians were continuing to advance in the Velikie Luki region and that the Germans were trying to break out of encircled Rzhev to the west. The Russians were said to have beaten back all these efforts.)

Velikie Luki is only 90 miles from Latvia and astride the major German railway supply line from Riga. Its capture placed the Russians at their westernmost point and formed a salient threatening enemy positi to the northeast around Leningrad and to the southeast around Smolensk.

JAN 3 1943

At one point, the Russians were within 60 miles of Smolensk, pivot of th main German line before Moscow. Velikie Luki also is on the Vitebsk-Lenin grad railway and has a vast airport.

Despite the series of catastrophic blows, the German army showed no signs of making decisive action to halt the Russian avalanche.

It was the second time the Russians had recaptured Velikie Luki. During the first summer of war, the Germans entered the town and held i for several days but were driven out by infantry from the Urals which overpowered superior numbers of Germans. It was retaken by the Germans and held for more than a year. In ancient times, Velikie Luki was a Muscovite fortress often in the path of invasion.

Moscow, Jan. 2-(AP)-Gen. Gregory K. Zhukov, hero of the battle for Moscow last year, was disclosed yesterday to have been the commanding general in the triumphant Stalingrad offensive.

When he replaced Marshal Semeon Timoshenko, previously reporte

as commander in the south, was not reported. Nor was the present standing of Timoshenko clarified although it is believed that he still occupies an important post somewhere in the vast soviet.

JAN 3 1943

Zhukov as vice commissar of defense is second only to Stalin as a Russian military leader. He was last mentioned in dispatches during the summer when he led an offensive against Rzhev opposite Moscow.

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WITH MAJOR KEGELMAN ARE MAJOR MARTIN P.CRABTREE OF DECATUR, TEX.; CAPTAINS HOWARD G.COOK OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX. WILLIS F. LEWIS OF MONTGOMERY, ALA., ALEX TAINSH OF PROVIDENCE AND CLIFFORD HEE OF ST.ALBANS, N.Y.

THE LIEUTENANTS IN ADDITION TO DORTON ARE ALLAN J. LABOLITTA, (2155 GRAND CONCOURSE) NEW YORK CITY; WILLIAM S. RANDOLPH, MEMPHIS; DUDLEY EATON, TUCSON; DOUGLAS DUNN, ST.PAUL; THOMAS POWELL, SAN DIEGO; JAMES W.STUBBS, LEBAM, WASH.; RALPH S.FUHRMEISTER, SHERIDAN, WYO.; JESS F.BAKER, (1611 VALLEJO ST) SAN FRANCISCO; HAROLD RADESKY, (718 FOURTH ST) DES MOINES; NORMAN SEGAL, (195 BENNET AVE) NEW YORK CITY; CHARLES W.GUSTAFSON, WORCESTER, MASS.; RICHARD H.LUNCH, FORT MEYERS, FLA.; LEO HOWELL, (910 CALIFORNIA AVE) SEATTLE; FRANK DONNELLY, (242 BAYVIEW AVE) JERSEY CITY; GLENN JACKSON, AUSTIN, TEX.; RAYMOND GRIM, OLYMPIA, WASH.; AND OARD GARROATT, ANNA, ILL.

JAN 3 1943

THE SERGEANTS ARE BENNIE B.CUNNINGHAM, NETTLETON, MISS.; JAMES D.HARRIS, PORTSMOUTH, VA.; CHARLES Q.NORTON, NANTUCKETT, MASS.; FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, CASEY, ILL.; CHESTER DAVIS, MILLBRAE, CALIF.; LEE HOLT, ALBANY, GA.; ROBERT RILEY, ELKIN, PA., JECHIEL MOSTOW, (15 BROWNING AVE) BOSTON; EARL GLATZ, (3346 WEST 58TH) CLEVELAND; WALTER STINSON, (3727 MADISON) KANSAS CITY, KAS.; GORDON THROPE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH; JOSEPH ROY, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.; WILLIAM LANG, POST FALLS, IDAHO; PAUL GIDDENS, SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.; DALE LILJEGREN, NORTH PLATTE, NEB.; WILLIS ROSS, MAGNOLIA, MISS.; RICHARD K. MAC CATHERINE, BETHESDA, MD.; WILLIAM YOUNG, SOUTH PITTSBURG, TENN.; EARL COLLINS, FOSS, OKLA.; THOMAS ANDREWS, NEWPORT, R.I.; WILLIAM

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EVANS, HATTIESBURG, MISS.; JOHN SPELLMAN, EVERETT, MASS., HENRY T. WYNNE, COTTAGE GROVE, ORE. ORE.; EDWARD JOHNSON, METHUEN, MASS., JAMES W. YOUMANS, PORT OGDEN, FLA., AND EARL W. THOMPSON, CANAAN, VT., WHO REPLACED GOLAY IN MAJOR KEGELMAN'S CREW.

JAN 3 1943

—RR—1—5 0050—1214AEW—

New Guinea (Boris)

ONE OF THE B-17S UNDER SCOTT'S COMMAND SCORED A BULL'S-EYE WHEN IT PUT A SEARCHLIGHT OUT OF COMMISSION. LIEUT. JIM MURPHY OF ROUNDUP, MONT., SAID THE HIT GAVE AN EFFECT LIKE "DROPPING LIGHT BULBS ON THE PAVEMENT---ONLY BIGGER."

JAN 3 1943

CAPT. JAMES H. YORK, A GRAY-HAIRED, HEAVY-SET MAN FROM MC ALLEN, TEX., WAS LESS FORTUNATE. HE HIT THE THICKEST PART OF THE WEATHER.

"IT WAS JUST LIKE THIS," HE SAID, LOOKING OUT OF THE GRASS-THATCHED OPERATIONS HUT INTO SOLID SHEETS OF RAIN.

North Africa (Add Ballaghers)

BESIDES LUSK, THE PILOTS AT THIS FIELD WHO HAVE ACCOUNTED FOR THE OTHER AXIS PLANE LOSSES INCLUDE LIEUTS. ERVING ETHELL, LAWTON, OKLA., WITH FOUR PLANES DESTROYED, WILLIAM MOORE, OF SACRAMENTO, CAL., WITH TWO PLANES, JAMES F. BUTLER (ADDRESS NOT GIVEN) FOUR, ROBERT N. CARLTON, SAN JOSE, CAL., TWO, AND ROBERT FUBANK, MABANK, TEX., TWO.

OTHERS WITH ONE PLANE TO THEIR CREDIT INCLUDE LIEUTS. CHARLES I. FARNHART, LEBANON, O., REDMOND F. EVANS, HOUSTON, TEX., RUSSEL GUSTKE, PORT HURON, MICH., WILLIAM J. HOELLE, SAN MATEO, CAL.; THOMAS J. MORRIS, LOS ANGELES, WILLIAM WORKING, NASHVILLE, TENN., ROBERT WOODWARD, GREENWICH, N.Y., LEWIS H. GREGORY, QUINCY, FLA., WILLIAM P. SCHETTELKERB,

MISSOULA, MONT., MARK E. SHIPMEN, FRESNO, CAL., JOHN W. SINGLETON, ANDERSON, CAL., WALLACE A. SERENSON LA GRADE ORE., JOHN A. GOEBEL, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., AND CAPTS. WADE C. WALLES, JR., PORT NECHES, TEX., AND RALPH J. WATSON, ECNERBURG, O.

Casablanca (Add)

OTHER SILVER STARS WERE AWARDED TO TO PVT. FIRST CLASS JOSEPH J. MELAGO, 4910 SOUTH LOUVIE, CHICAGO; PVT. ALBIE H. SIMPKINS, ROUTE [illegible], MIDDLETON, N.C., AND PVT. THOMAS L. CONNER, 560 PACIFIC ST., BROOKLYN.

PURPLE HEART AWARDS FOR WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION WERE RECEIVED BY:

SECOND LIEUT. BASIL ANTONELLI, SON OF ANGELO ANTONELLI, BOX 294, LANDISVILLE, MD.

JAN 3 1943

SECOND LIEUT. JOHN A. WOLFORD, SON OF JOHN M. WOLFORD, OF POPLAR BLUFF, MO.

PVT. ROBERT F. REICHMEIN, SON OF C.E. REICHMEIN, ELGIN, ILL.

PVT. ARTHUR L. BUTLER, ROUTE 1, ROCKFORD, ILL.

PVT. FIRST CLASS ERNEST O. LUDER, SON OF FRANK LUDER, MELROSE, ILL.

PVT. HOMER L. NICHOLS, 610 E. LINCOLN ST., CLINTON, MO.

PVT. CHARLES P. [illegible], [illegible] SEVENTH AVE., LEXINGTON, [illegible]

PVT. THOMAS L. FINLEY, 571 LUCY ST., [illegible], TENN.

PVT. JOSEPH BOREK, SON OF JOHN BOREK, 238 OLIVER ST., [illegible], Mich.

PVT PAUL C. ATKINSON, 513 W. WASHINGTON ST, CENTERVILLE, Ida.

PVT. RONALD CHAVEZ, SON OF JESSE CHAVEZ, ROUTE 2, BOX 617,

[illegible] LOS LUNAS, N.M.

PVT. FIRST CLASS DAVID C. [illegible] 2043 S. TWELFTH ST. SPRINGFIELD, Ill.

PVT. WILLIE E. BESTEN, ROUTE 5, JACKSONVILLE, Ill.

PVT. WILLIAM T. PARINI, SON OF DAN PARINI, [illegible] PARK STAR [illegible]

BUTTE, MONT.

JAN 3 1943

By Don Whitehead

With a British Armored patrol west of Sirte, Tripolitania, JAN 3 1943

Dec. 29-(Delayed)-(AP)-A desolate loneliness settled over no man's land tonight in this vast expanse of desert waste which lies between the British advanced columns and the rearguard of Marshal Erwin Rommel's retreating Africa Corps.

It is a pitiless land of rocky plateaus, gashed by deep wide wadis and soft sand. It is a place of frightening distances and only a few patches of green to soften the harsh brown sand and stone.

I got a look at this no man's land today from atop a lunging, bucking American-made Honey tank, scouting ahead of the advance columns of the British Eighth Army to check on the disposition of the Germans.

There has been a lot of talk of the way Rommel personally reconnoiters enemy positions, but little has ever been said about the British generals who do the same thing. I saw one today who not only did his own scouting but he spearheaded the entire British advance in this sector.

JAN 3 1943

Every bone and muscle in my body aches. My arms feel as though they [illegible] been pulled from their sockets. My backbone is telescoped into the back of my neck. That is what happens when one hangs onto a tank lunging across this country.

We crossed in a sweep that led us almost to within sight of the German defenses. The general and his tank crews took some of the same punishment but when he climbed from his tank at the end of the day's

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run, he appeared fresh despite a dust coating from head to foot. His men didn't think he had done anything unusual because they frequently had banged about the country with their general.

JAN 3 1943

Our tour took us within sight of Bzerat El Hsun, 200 miles west of El Agheila and about 190 miles short of Tripoli. We traveled the coastal road. German defenses run from a point about ten miles [illegible] north of Bzerat El Hsun in a southwesterly direction along a Wadi. Their guns shell patrols venturing too close.

and his aide were in one tank and Edmund [illegible] and I were in another.

There is no such thing as [illegible] a road in the desert. Tanks set out on compass bearings and make their own roads. There were signs that Jerry was in the sands as we passed tank and truck tracks. The tank commanders scanned the horizon continually.

JAN 3 1943

Once we roared over a ridge and there in front of us was an armored car. Our tank churned to a halt. The crews eyed each other through binoculars. It turned out to be one of our cars or reconnaissance. The officers exchanged information and we took off on another track.

Churning over the wadis, we passed two arab encampments and plowed through their barley patches scratched in the sand. The Arabs ran from their tents to wave.

JAN 3 1943

Shortly after noon, we stopped to brew tea while the general listened to radio reports of other scouting units. Then we set out for home. I was hanging on to keep from being plothed out by this time and was weaker than I had ever been before. The encampment was a welcome sight.

I climbed stiffly from the tank when it halted. The general jumped out of his briskly.

"Sorry I couldn't show you more action," he said. "But some days are rather dull."

[illegible]

NEW DELHI--FIRST AID PLANES ADMINISTERED TO X X HERE SHORTLY.

MAJOR PAUL DROZ OF (1363 HARRISON AVE.) SALT LAKE CITY LOST ONE OF THE FIGHTER PILOTS FROM HIS SQUADRON, LIEUT. WILLARD S. WENDT, OF WEST POINT, NEB., IN THE MILITARY BOMBING OPERATION NEW YEAR'S EVE, BUT WENT BACK AND PICKED HIM UP, FLYING AN UNARMED LIGHT TRAINING PLANE, ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

JAN 3 1943

WENDT'S P-40 FIGHTER WAS DISABLED SO HE BAILED OUT TO SPEND HIS TWENTY-THIRD BIRTHDAY IN AN AREA BORDERING JAPANESE-HELD TERRITORY.

HIS SQUADRON MATES NOTED HIS POSITION AND DROPPED HIM TINS OF FOOD. NEXT DAY DROZ TOOK OFF IN AN UNARMED PRIMARY TRAINER, ACCOMPANIED BY A FORCE OF FIGHTERS.

HE FOUND WENDT HAD USED HIS PARACHUTE TO MARK THE ONLY POSSIBLE LANDING STRIP, A 300-FOOT STRETCH ALONG A RIVER BEACH. DROZ SET THE LIGHT PLANE DOWN HEAVILY AND TOOK ABOARD THE UNINJURED WENDT.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: WES GALLAGHER HAS HAD NUMEROUS EXCITING ADVENTURES DURING HIS TRAVELS THROUGH 16 COUNTRIES AS AN ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT BUT THEY WERE NOTHING LIKE RIDING

JAN 3 1943

A FLYING FORTRESS IN THE SECOND BIGGEST RAID OF THE WAR ON TUNIS, ABOUT WHICH HE TELLS IN THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH. HE WAS FRANKLY SCARED, BUT HIS NOTES INDICATE HE THOROUGHLY ENJOYED THE SHOW. GALLAGHER, BORN IN SAN FRANCISCO, FORMERLY WORKED IN WATSONVILLE, CALIF., AND ROCHESTER, BUFFALO AND ALBANY, N.Y., BEFORE JOINING THE AP CABLE DESK STAFF IN NEW YORK. HE IS 31 YEARS OLD. HE LANDED WITH THE FIRST AMERICANS IN NORTH AFRICA LAST NOVEMBER AND HAS BEEN COVERING THAT CAMPAIGN SINCE THEN.)

--DASH--

BY WES GALLAGHER

IN A FLYING FORTRESS ON A RAID ON TUNIS, JAN. 2-(AP)-AS THESE NOTES ARE BEING SCRIBBLED TODAY IN A SHAKY HAND, NAZI FLAK IS RIPPING HOLES IN OUR FORTRESS, A 50 CALIBER MACHINE GUN SIX INCHES AWAY IS CHATTERING AT ATTACKING MESSERSCHMITT 109S AND, THOUSANDS OF FEET BELOW, BOMBS ARE BURSTING AROUND NAZI SHIPPING IN THE SECOND BIGGEST RAID OF THE WAR BY AMERICAN PLANES ON THE DOCKS AND HARBOR INSTALLATIONS OF TUNIS.

I AM LEARNING THE HARD WAY WHY THE "DAISY CHAIN" OVER TUNIS AND BIZERTE IS ONE OF THE HOTTEST AIR SPOTS IN THE WORLD TODAY FOR ALLIED BOMBERS.

IN A FLYING FORTRESS ON A RAID ON TUNIS--FIRST ADD GALLAGHERS RAID X X X ALLIED BOMBERS.

THIS IS THE STORY OF ONE OF THE HEAVIEST RAIDS OF THE NORTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

(GALLAGHER LATER NOTED THAT WHEN THE DAY WAS OVER SEVERAL MESSERSCHMITT 109S WERE TWISTED MASSES OF WRECKAGE--VICTIMS OF THE GUNS CHATTERING NEARBY. OTHERS FELL BEFORE THE TWISTING AND

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TURNING P38S WHICH WERE DOGFIGHTING ABOUT 4,000 FEET BELOW HIM AS HE WROTE HIS STORY OVER TUNIS.)

OUR CREW CONSISTS OF MAJOR JEAN BYERLY OF ESTES PARK, COLO., VETERAN ARMY FLIER WHO IS LEADING THIS RAID; CO-PILOT JAMES HAIR, WHO WON THE AIR MEDAL FOR HIS EXPLOITS IN ENGLAND AND WHO IS A FORMER TEXAS FOOTBALL PLAYER (HOMETOWN NOT GIVEN.).

IN THE BOMBARDIER'S COMPARTMENT ARE LIEUT. FRANK M. LOONEY, 26, OF PARIS, TEXAS, A FORMER TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER, WHO IS THE BOMBARDIER, AND LIEUT. ARTHUR L.MACADAMS, 24, OF PONTIAC, MICH., WHO IS A FORMER SCHOOL TEACHER AND NOW NAVIGATOR.

JAN 3 1943

IN THE BACK ARE LOUIS F.PATRIQUIN, 34, OF MIDDLETOWN, CALIF., WHO WAS AWARDED THE PURPLE HEART FOR HIS PART IN RAIDS OVER EUROPE, AND THE RADIO OPERATOR-GUNNER, WILLIAM J.GARRETT, 24, OF YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, IN WHOSE COMPARTMENT I AM RIDING.

IN A FLYING FORTRESS ON A RAID ON TUNIS--SECOND ADD GALLAGHER'S RAID X X X AM RIDING.

THE NAME OF THE YOUNGEST MAN OF OUR CREW AT THE WAIST GUN I CANNOT TELL NOW BECAUSE HE IS A CASUALTY, BUT THIS 20-YEAR-OLD BOY IS ONE OF THE HEROES OF OUR FLIGHT. ALTHOUGH WOUNDED EARLY IN THE BATTLE, HE FOUGHT ON.

JAN 3 1943

SGT. ANDREW SEMAN, 25, OF UNIONTOWN, PENNA., ANOTHER PURPLE HEART WINNER, IS IN THE BALL TURRET, WHILE SGT. DOUGLAS J.UPTON, 31, OF GRASS VALLEY, CALIF., A CRACK SHOT, IS IN THE TAIL TURRET.

IT ADDED NOTHING TO MY PEACE OF MIND AS I ENTERED THE FORTRESS, WHICH THE BOYS CALL "HOLY JOE" TO KNOW THAT THE FLIERS SAY THERE IS MORE FLAK OVER TUNIS AND BIZERTE THAN THERE EVER HAS BEEN AT BREST OR ANY PLACE IN EUROPE.

THAT RUN IS CALLED "DAISY CHAIN" BECAUSE OF THE ALLEY OF FLAK THE AXIS CAN PUT UP. THE CONCENTRATED AREA HAS ENABLED THE GERMANS TO INSTALL PLENTY OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS IN PROTECTION OF THE HARBORS WHICH ARE THEIR MAIN SUPPLY PORTS.

AS I CLIMBED INTO THE FORTRESS, I LEANED OUT AND WISECRACKED TO THE GROUND CREW "DON'T LET ANY OF THOSE JUNKERS 88S GET YOU WHILE WE ARE GONE."

JAN 3 1943

AS WE LEFT, WE CIRCLED THE FIELD IN THE SUNLIGHT WHILE THE FORTRESSES ON THE RAID FLEW INTO FORMATION.

BY THE TIME I HAD GOT ON MY FLYING CLOTHES, THE INTERCOMMUNICATION TELEPHONE AND OXYGEN TANK, I LOOKED LIKE SOMEONE FROM MARS.

IN A FLYING FORTRESS ON A RAID ON TUNIS--THIRD ADD GALLAGHER'S RAID X X X FROM MARS.

A FORTRESS IS NOT A PLACE FOR A TALL MAN AND THERE WERE ANXIOUS MOMENTS IN ME WHILE THE CREW STIRRED ABOUT TRYING TO FIND A PARACHUTE.

AS WE LEFT THE GROUND I SAT DOWN ON THE RADIO OPERATOR'S CHAIR TO MAKE SOME NOTES.

JAN 3 1943

I WAS REMINDED OF THE BUSINESS AT HAND WHEN GARRETT STARTED MANEUVERING THE 50 CALIBER GUNS INTO POSITION AND SEMAN CLIMBED DOWN INTO THE BALL TURRET.

I COULD SEE THE OTHER FORTRESSES JOINING WING TO WING WITH US.

AS WE SPED INTO TUNISIA OVER MOUNTAINS WHERE A FEW DAYS BEFORE I HAD TROD IN MUD TOWARD THE FRONT LINES, DUCKING INTO DITCHES EVERY TIME I SAW AN AIRPLANE, I TOOK A PICTURE AND THEN PLOUGHED INTO THE PILOTS' COCKPIT WHERE BYERLY AND HAIR SAT AS NONCHALANTLY AS THOUGH THEY WERE GOING TO THE MOVIES.

IT WAS DECIDEDLY COMFORTING TO SEE SO NEAR THE GUNS OF THE OTHER FORTRESSES BULGING FROM DIFFERENT ANGLES. IT WAS ALSO COMFORTING TO KNOW THAT "HOLY JOE" HAD BEEN ON 17 MISSIONS AND HAD RETURNED EVERY TIME.

WE CLIMBED INTO THE HIGHER ALTITUDES AND GARRETT, WHO IS SOMEWHAT MY JUNIOR, WAS LOOKING AFTER ME LIKE A HEN AFTER HER CHICKENS. WE FASTENED ON MY OXYGEN MASK AS WE HIT THE HIGHER AIR.

I SAW A RED GAUGE ON THE WALL AND ASKED GARRETT WHAT IT WAS.

HE REPLIED "IT WAS A THERMOSTAT".

JAN 3 1943

I DID NOT ASK ANY MORE QUESTIONS.

AS WE NEARED THE TARGET I STUCK MY HEAD OUT. AND I SUDDENLY DECIDED TO PULL IN MY HEAD. I DISCOVERED I WAS STANDING ON MY OWN OXYGEN TUBE.

GARRETT GRINNED AT THAT AND THEN TURNED HIS EYES TOWARD THE SKY FOR FIGHTERS.

IN A FLYING FORTRESS ON A RAID ON TUNIS--FOURTH ADD GALLAGHER'S RAID X X X FOR FIGHTERS.

I SAT DOWN A MOMENT AND THEN LOOKED UP AND SAW BLACK PUFFS AROUND THE FORTRESSES AT THE RIGHT. I JUMPED UP AND TRIED TO GET A PICTURE OF THE FLAK.

WHOOSH--AND I SAW A BLACK BALL HURTLE BY OUR PLANE.

I DUCKED DOWN AND THEN POPPED UP AGAIN FOR THE NEXT PICTURE ATTEMPT AND THERE WERE TWO MORE WHOOSHES AND BALLS OF SMOKE.

I WAS BREATHING MORE RAPIDLY AND I SAT DOWN IN THE RADIO CHAIR WITH COLD FEET LITERALLY AND FIGURATIVELY.

THEN I SAW A COUPLE OF THOUSAND FEET ABOVE US ON THE RIGHT GERMAN FIGHTERS COMING DOWN IN A TWISTING DIVE ON OUR FORMATION.

I JUMPED AGAIN AND POINTED WITH MY THUMB TO GARRETT, AND HIS MACHINE GUN RATTLED IN A PROLONGED BURST WHILE I SAT DOWN IN THE RADIO CHAIR AND PRETENDED TO LOOK OUT THE WINDOW.

BUT I REALLY WAS DISCONCERTED WHEN A BURST OF MACHINE GUN BULLETS CAME RIPPING IN AT ME.

(GALLAGHER WROTE LATER THAT WHEN HE GOT BACK TO THE BASE HE FOUND HIS NOTES WERE IN SUCH BAD SHAPE WHILE OVER TUNIS THAT THEY WERE HARDLY READABLE AND HE ATTRIBUTED IT TO JUST PURE FRIGHT.)

MEANWHILE THE BOMBS WERE DROPPED AND THE PLANE, WHICH WAS UNDER A BURST OF FLAK, GAVE ANOTHER LURCH.

JAN 3 1943.

I COULD SEE THE GUNS GOING FULL BLAST.

I COULD SEE BLOOD ON A BOY'S FINGER. THE FLOOR WAS COVERED WITH SHELLS.

WE HAD BEEN IN A 45 SECOND BOMBING RUN AND I BEGAN TO WONDER IF WE WOULD EVER GET OUT OF IT. BUT WE MADE IT AND SUDDENLY GARRETT LEANED BACK AND SMILED AND SAID THAT WE WERE OUT OF THE "DAISY CHAIN."

WE SETTLED BACK AND I LOOKED TO THE REAR AND SAW THE OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE FORMATION ENVELOPED IN PUFFS OF SMOKE.

AS WE LOOKED BACK WE SAW THE WAIST GUNNER SITTING ON THE FLOOR AND FOR THE FIRST TIME WE REALLY KNEW HE WAS HURT.

WE DASHED BACK THROUGH THE PLANE AND OUR WAIST GUNNER, WHO IS ALMOST FRESH OUT OF HIGH SCHOOL, MET US WITH A GRIN, ALTHOUGH HE WAS BLOOD SOAKED.

JAN 3 1943

HE POINTED TO A HOLE IN THE FLOOR AND FOR THE FIRST TIME I SAW A FLAK HOLE. ABOVE US WAS A BIG HOLE FOUR INCHES WIDE.

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THE GUNNER HAD BEEN HIT EARLY IN THE BATTLE.

AS WE KNELT BESIDE HIM I SAID "YOU WERE HIT AND KEPT ON FIGHTING?"

"WHY NOT," HE REPLIED. JAN 3 1943

GARRETT AND I HELPED HIM INTO THE BOMBARDIER'S COMPARTMENT WHERE IT WAS WARM AND AS WE WERE APPARENTLY OUT OF RANGE OF THE FIGHTERS WE CLIMBED IN BESIDE HIM FOR A BULL SESSION, THOUSANDS OF FEET ABOVE THE SNOW-CAPPED MOUNTAINS.

AS WE LANDED ON THE FIELD WITH THE OTHER FORTRESSES FOLLOWING US IN, IT WAS DISCOVERED FIVE PLANES WERE MISSING.

Algiers (add paragraphs)

QUALIFIED SOURCES HERE BELIEVE IT IS ONLY A QUESTION OF TIME UNTIL A WORKING AGREEMENT IS REACHED BETWEEN GIRAUD'S REGIME AND GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE'S FIGHTING FRENCH, WHO HOLD OTHER PORTIONS OF THE FRENCH AFRICAN EMPIRE. JAN 3 1943

UNOFFICIAL QUARTERS DISCLOSED THAT 27 FORMER COMMUNIST MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, HELD IN CUSTODY SINCE 1939 BECAUSE THEY OPPOSED FRENCH PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR, ALREADY HAD BEEN FREED.

AT THE SAME TIME, PROGRESS IS BEING MADE IN SORTING OUT AND DETERMINING THE DISPOSITION OF MANY THOUSANDS OF REFUGEES WHO FLOCKED INTO NORTH AFRICA AS A RESULT OF THE NAZI CONQUEST OF MUCH OF EUROPE.

THERE ARE MANY HUNDREDS OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN LITERALLY WITHOUT A COUNTRY UNTIL HITLER'S HOLD ON THEIR HOMELANDS IS BROKEN.

SO FAR, PROPOSALS TO TRANSPLANT SOME OF THESE REFUGEES TO COUNTRIES OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE HAVE YIELDED NO TANGIBLE RESULTS. CONSEQUENTLY A MAJORITY OF THOSE HELD IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS AS LONG AS FRENCH AFRICA WAS UNDER THE HEEL OF THE GERMAN-ITALIAN ARMISTICE COMMISSION ARE LIKELY TO REMAIN HERE UNTIL THE WAR'S END.

SANTIAGO, CHILE, JAN. 2-(AP)- LA OPINION, THE NEWSPAPER OF FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER JUAN BAUTISTA ROSSETTI, IN COMMENTING TODAY ON BRITAIN'S STATEMENT DEPLORING ARGENTINA'S CONTINUING RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS SAID THAT "WE WILL NEVER ACCEPT EUROPEAN INTERVENTION IN AMERICAN AFFAIRS."- JAN 3 1943

POLITICAL CIRCLES BELIEVED THE FRONT-PAGE EDITORIAL WAS WRITTEN BY ROSSETTI, WHO JOINED WITH HIS ARGENTINE [redacted] FOREIGN MINISTER ENRIQUE RUIZ GUIÑAZU, OPPOSITE NUMBER IN OPPOSING A BREAK IN RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS AT THE CONFERENCE OF ALL THE AMERICAN FOREIGN MINISTERS AT RIO DE JANEIRO [redacted] ALMOST A YEAR AGO.

THE EDITORIAL DECLARED THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE STATEMENT, OVER WHICH ARGENTINE OFFICIALS EXPRESSED "ASTONISHMENT", "AMOUNTS TO INTERVENTION IN THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC WHICH CAN NOT BE ALLOWED TO PASS WITHOUT THE NECESSARY PROTEST IN DEFENSE OF THE DOCTRINE OF NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY WHICH IS THE FOUNDATION OF THE EXISTENCE OF OUR FATHERLANDS."

Add Helsinki - Jan 2 Dash

THE AMERICAN-SWEDISH NEWS EXCHANGE, INC., IN NEW YORK ISSUED THE FOLLOWING TEXT OF THE MESSAGE OF SAID HANSSON SENT TO THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF SWEDEN

JAN 3 1943

"THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN SWEDEN REJOICES OVER THE FAITHFUL AND HEARTY COOPERATION BETWEEN THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTIES OF SWEDEN AND FINLAND DURING THE PAST YEARS.

"THIS COOPERATION WE REGARD AS AN IMPORTANT SHARE IN OUR EFFORTS TO MAINTAIN AFFINITY AND MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN OUR PEOPLES. THIS ALSO FACILITATES OUR ENDEAVOR TO MAINTAIN THE NORTHERN IDEA (THAT IS, SOLIDARITY AMONG THE PEOPLES OF THE NORTHERN, SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES), REGARDLESS OF TODAY'S CRISES AND DISSENSIONS.

JAN 3 1943

"AT THE NEW YEAR WE WISH TO THANK OUR PARTY COMRADES IN FINLAND FOR THEIR LOYAL COOPERATION DURING THE LAST YEARS. AT THE SAME TIME WE EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT OUR BROTHER ORGANIZATION IN FINLAND WILL BE ABLE TO MAINTAIN ITS POSITION ALSO IN THE YEAR TO COME. IN THIS HOPE FOR THE FUTURE, IT GOES WITHOUT SAYING, WE INCLUDE THE EXPECTATION THAT OUR PARTIES WILL CONTINUE TO WORK HAND-IN-HAND IN THE SAME SPIRIT OF CONFIDENCE AND CORDIALITY AS HERETOFORE."

Pino

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, JAN.1-(AP)-AN ARMY CHAPLAIN WHO PLUNGED INTO ICY WATERS ON A DARK NIGHT TO SAVE AN ENLISTED MAN FROM DROWNING HAS BEEN AWARDED THE SOLDIER'S MEDAL, HEADQUARTERS OF THE ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE CHAPLAIN IS CAPT. CHARLES R.CULPEPPER, 31 KOONTZ AVE., GLENDENIN, WEST VA.

JAN 3 1943

ON THE NIGHT OF LAST MAY 11, HIS CITATION SAID, CAPTAIN CULPEPPER "AT GREAT PERSONAL RISK AND WITHOUT HESITATION" LEAPED INTO THE COLD WATERS OF AN INLET TO PULL OUT THE SOLDIER ALTHOUGH "THE CHAPLAIN HIMSELF WAS FULLY CLOTHED, THE DROWNING MAN FRANTIC AND THE NIGHT COMPLETELY DARK."

NAME OF THE RESCUED SOLDIER WAS NOT REPORTED.

FORT FRANCESS, ONT., JAN. 1-(AP)-- TWO CHILDREN, GARRY his sister

CHARLES MATSON, 2, AND PEARL AGNES, 1, WERE BURNED TO DEATH TODAY IN A FIRE DESTROYING THE HOME OF JOHN S. MATSON. A THIRD CHILD WAS RESCUED BY THOMAS MACKINNON [redacted] WHO WAS WATCHING THE YOUNGSTERS DURING THEIR MOTHER'S ABSENCE.

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

JAN 3 1943

NEW DELHI, INDIA, JAN. 1--(DELAYED)--WHETHER TO INTRODUCE FIRST THE MAN AND THEN HIS ACHIEVEMENT OR TO REVERSE THE PROCESS IS A QUANDARY, FOR BOTH ARE BIG, BUT THOSE WHO KNOW HIM WELL TELL ME I

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SHALL BE FAVORING ONE OF HIS CHARACTERISTICS IF THE ACCOMPLISHMENT COMES FIRST.

JAN 3 1943

PERHAPS WE MIGHT BEGIN BY SAYING THAT INDIA NOT ONLY IS AMONG THE MAJOR ALLIED ARSENALS BUT MAY WELL BECOME THE MOST IMPORTANT BASE FOR OPERATIONS AGAINST THE JAPS.

DON'T FORGET THAT ONCE HERR HITLER HAS BEEN HUNG, DRAWN AND QUARTERED THE UNITED NATIONS WILL CUT LOOSE WITH ALL THEIR POWER AGAINST NIPPON.

WHEN THAT HAPPENS IT IS QUITE LIKELY, AS I SEE IT, THAT A TORNADO OF AIRPOWER WILL SWEEP FROM INDIA THROUGH BURMA ACROSS CHINA AND RIP THE MIKADO'S LITTLE ISLAND UP BY THE ROOTS. THAT RATHER FIXES THE STATUS OF INDIA IN THE ALLIED SCHEME OF THINGS.

AS LATE AS LAST SPRING THIS GREAT SUB-CONTINENT, WHICH HANGS DOWN INTO THE STORMY INDIAN OCEAN FROM THE HIMALAYAN "ROOF OF THE WORLD" LIKE A GIANT HEART, LAY VIRTUALLY UNPROTECTED AGAINST AN ATTACK BY THE JAPS IN THEIR TRIUMPHANT WESTWARD DRIVE.

HAD THE MIKADO'S BARBARIANS DESIRED TO EXTEND THEIR CONQUEST TO INDIA AT THAT MOMENT, THEY PROBABLY COULD HAVE RAPED AND MASSACRED THEIR USUAL WAY THROUGH THE DEFENSELESS COUNTRY UNTIL ITS VERY VASTNESS HALTED THEM THROUGH OVER-EXTENDED COMMUNICATIONS.

CERTAINLY THE LONG VULNERABLE EASTERN COASTLINE LACKED PROTECTION BY LAND, SEA AND AIR.

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INDIA, LIKE A LOT OF OTHERS, HAD BEEN CAUGHT UNPREPARED. BUT NIPPON DIDN'T STRIKE, PROBABLY BECAUSE SHE ALREADY HAD OVERRUN ALL THE TERRITORY SHE COULD CONSOLIDATE. NOW AN ATTEMPT AT INVASION WOULD BE A TERRIBLE RISK FOR THIS COUNTRY HAS BEEN SOUNDLY ARMED.

INDIA'S CHIEF WEAPON OF BOTH DEFENSE AND OFFENSE AT THIS JUNCTURE IS THE ROYAL AIR FORCE AND ITS YOUNG COLLEAGUE, THE INDIAN AIR FORCE, WHICH MUSHROOMED UP HERE FROM NOTHING TO A TOWER OF STRENGTH. IT WOULD BE ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO OVEREMPHASIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS FIGHTING ARM. AND HERE I MUST REPEAT WHAT I SAID BEFORE--THAT OUR TENTH AMERICAN AIR FORCE IS DOING A MAGNIFICENT JOB IN COOPERATION WITH OUR BRITISH COLLEAGUES.

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THIS COORDINATED AIR FLEET HAS A STRIKING POWER WHICH CAN PREVENT THE JAPS FROM SENDING A SEA-BORNE EXPEDITION ACROSS THE BAY OF BENGAL BUT IT CAN DO FAR MORE THAN THAT FOR IT HAS ACHIEVED SUPERIORITY AND HAS DESERTED THE DEFENSIVE FOR THE OFFENSIVE. THE NIPPONESE DEFENSES IN BURMA ALREADY ARE BEING SOFTENED UP BY BOMBING IN PREPARATION FOR THE BIG ALLIED DRIVE WHICH WILL COME IN DUE COURSE.

WITH THAT BACKGROUND IT WOULD SEEM TO BE TIME FOR THE DELAYED ENTRANCE OF THE MAN. MEET AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR RICHARD PEIRSE, AIR OFFICER COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE AIR FORCES IN INDIA.

THAT IS A BIG BATTLE TO CARRY AROUND BUT THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF HAS THE STATURE. HE IS A BIG CHAP, BOTH PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY, AND IS AMONG THAT TOP FLIGHT OF BRITISH AIR CHIEFS WHO CAN BE COUNTED NEATLY ON THE FINGERS OF ONE HAND.

I FOUND HIM TEMPORARILY BEREFT OF HIS WINGS AND PERFORMING SOME LANDSMAN'S JOB AT HIS DESK. I CAN'T SAY HE LOOKED OUT OF PLACE IN HIS SURROUNDINGS BUT MY FIRST IMPRESSION WAS THAT HE BELONGED IN THE GREAT OUTDOORS IN THE MIDST OF PLENTY OF ACTION.

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THE AIR CHIEF MARSHAL IS A TALL, WELL SET UP, RANGY INDIVIDUAL WHO WEARS THE TAN OF MANY SUNS. AS I SHOOK HANDS WITH HIM IT PASSED THROUGH MY MIND THAT IF HE WEREN'T AN ADVENTUROUS AIRMAN HE LIKELY

WOULD BE AMONG THE COSSACKS RIDING A WILD HORSE LIKE THE DEVIL.

OF COURSE THAT IS A FANCIFUL IDEA BUT LONG EXPERIENCE HAS TAUGHT ME THAT THESE ODD FLASHES GENERALLY REGISTER THE TRUTH. THIS ONE MEANT I HAD ENCOUNTERED AN INDIVIDUAL WHOSE TEMPERAMENT DEMANDED INTENSE ACTIVITY.

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LATER I WAS INFORMED THIS WAS TRUE AND IT WAS CITED THAT HE STILL FLIES HIS OWN SHIP JUST AS HE DID 30 YEARS AGO.

THE MARSHAL WAS BORN INTO THE ROYAL NAVY. HIS FATHER WAS AN ADMIRAL AND FAMILY TRADITION LANDED YOUNG RICHARD ON THE SEA IN 1909. HE IS 50 NOW AND LOOKS ABOUT 45 AND YOU CAN FIGURE THE REST OUT FOR YOURSELF. WHEN FLYING WAS STILL IN ITS INFANCY PEIRSE DECIDED HE WANTED TO BE AN AIRMAN AND ON FORMATION OF THE ROYAL FLYING CORPS IN 1912 HE JOINED IT, THUS BECOMING ONE OF THE FIRST OFFICERS IN THE SERVICE WHICH DEVELOPED INTO THE ROYAL AIR FORCE.

THE [illegible] DECORATIONS FOR DARING AND SKILL. HE ROSE RAPIDLY UNTIL, IN THIS WAR, HE HAS HELD SEVERAL TOP POSITIONS IN THE AIR FORCE.

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HE WAS KNIGHTED IN 1940 AND IN THE SAME YEAR BECAME CHIEF OF BRITAIN'S GREAT BOMBER FORCE. A YEAR AGO HE CAME TO INDIA TO TACKLE THE ORGANIZATION OF ONE OF THE WORLD'S KEY AIR FORCES.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE HERE HAS BEEN A TASK CALLING FOR SUPREME ORGANIZING SKILL AND GREAT DRIVING FORCE. AT THE OUTSET THERE WAS OF COURSE A LACK OF AIRPLANES SINCE BRITAIN AND AMERICA WEREN'T PRODUCING ENOUGH FOR ALL DEMANDS. OTHER NECESSITIES WERE LACKING.

THIS SUPPLY PROBLEM WAS COMPLICATED BY THE SEVERANCE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE WHICH FORCED BOTH BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES TO SEND THEIR SHIPS OVER THE LONG HAUL AROUND SOUTH AFRICA. IT WILL BE A GODSEND TO INDIA WHEN THE AXIS FINALLY IS DRIVEN INTO THE SEA FROM NORTH AFRICA AND THE SHIPPING LANES ARE REOPENED.

ONE OF THE GREATEST ACHIEVEMENTS HAS BEEN THE CREATION OF INNUMERABLE FLYING FIELDS AND BASES FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF SUPPLY THROUGHOUT THIS HUGE EMPIRE. PEOPLE SOMETIMES FORGET THAT NO MATTER HOW GREAT A FLEET OF PLANES YOU HAVE THEY ARE USELESS WITHOUT BASES.

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INDIA IS NOW PROVIDED WITH A STRATEGIC NETWORK WHICH PERMITS OF QUICK TRANSFERENCE OF AIR STRENGTH FROM ONE PLACE TO ANOTHER.

NATURALLY, WITH INCREASED PRODUCTION IN AMERICA AND BRITAIN, INDIA'S AIR FLEET HAS GROWN GREATLY. HOW BIG IS IT? WELL, IT'S ALL RIGHT FOR YOU TO ASK WHILE THE MARSHAL IS STANDING BESIDE THAT BIG AIR MAP OF INDIA. HOWEVER, THE ANSWER WILL HAVE TO BE ALONG THE LINE OF ABE LINCOLN'S REPLY TO THE QUESTION OF HOW LONG A MAN'S LEGS OUGHT TO BE. ABE OPINED THEY SHOULD REACH FROM THE BODY TO THE GROUND.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN AIR FORCE IS BIG ENOUGH TO DO THE VASTLY IMPORTANT DEFENSIVE JOB TO WHICH IT HAS BEEN ASSIGNED. IT IS ALSO BIG ENOUGH TO TAKE ON THE ADDITIONAL OFFENSIVE WORK OF SOFTENING UP THE JAPS FOR THAT BIG PUSH WHICH SOME DAY WILL BE LAUNCHED BY THE UNITED NATIONS. AND IT WILL GET BIGGER ALL THE TIME.

YOU CAN WHOLEHEARTEDLY WISH A MAN LIKE AIR CHIEF MARSHAL PEIRSE A LOT OF LUCK WHEN YOU SEE SUCH A PRODUCT OF HIS SKILL. THAT'S WHAT I DID TOO WHEN HE ESCORTED ME TO THE DOOR TO SAY GOODBYE.

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RUSSIANS TAKE MOZDOK IN CAUCASUS, TURNING BACK NAZI THREAT TO OIL AREA; ALLIES DOWN 28 PLANES OVER AFRICA

Mozdok Falls To Russians

Retaken With Malgobek, After Sudden Blow Is Delivered.

GERMAN HOPE OF OIL ENDED

Fanning Out West of Velikie Luki Reds Cut Leningrad-Vitebsk R. R.—Hitler Lie Nailed.

MOSCOW, Monday, Jan. 4—(AP)—The capture of the important town and railway station of Mozdok deep in the Caucasus and the nearby town of Malgobek by the Russian Army in a surprise thrust against the Germans was announced early today by the Soviet Bureau of Information.

A Tass dispatch reported that the Bureau of Information issued the following brief special communique:

A Surprise Thrust

"On January third, our advancing troops captured by a surprise thrust the town and railway station of Mosdok, also the town of Malgobek."

Mozdok is 60 miles northwest of Grozny, a Caucasus oil center, and Malgobek is 15 miles southeast of Mozdok

(The regular Soviet midnigh communique announced).

Reds Cut Railroad

Earlier dispatches from the battle front said the Red Army, fanning out west and north of recaptured Velikie Luki, cut the Leningrad - Vitebsk railway yesterday and pushed 14 miles along the Moscow-Riga line to Novosokolniki to a point 70 miles from the Latvian border.

The two railways, vital to the Germans in supplying their siege army at Leningrad and the whole central front pivoted on Smolensk, cross at Novosokolniki.

The continued advance widened the breach in the main German defense lines from the Baltic Sea to the Caucasus.

Germans Deny Capture

(The Germans again denied that Velikie Luki had fallen, saying fresh Russian attacks failed. The communique said German attacks west of Kaluga, 90 miles southwest of Moscow, had overrun

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communique as heard in London by the Soviet Monitor there repeated the announcement that the two places had been taken and declared the Russian armies were advancing in their offensives in the area of the middle Don, southwest and south of Stalingrad, on the central front and in the southern Caucasus.

(The fall of Mozdok to the Russians represents an apparent hurling back of the German thrust toward the Grozny oil fields The Germans reached the Mozdok area last August but never were able to advance much beyond it to reach the real oil riches of the Caucasus.

(The midnight communique also said that the Axis enemy was dislodged from several inhabited localities in the Caucasus and 500 Germans were killed.

(Of the fighting on the central front, the midnight communique reported that the Russians occupied a fortified and inhabited locality southwest of Velikie Luki after breaking down "fierce resistance."

(The Germans are rushing reinforcements to the area southwest and south of Stalingrad to meet the advancing Russians, the 95 strongholds and pillboxes. "Heavy defense struggles" were reported in the Don area and Russian attacks were said to have been repulsed on the entire front).

The midday communiue simultaneously said that a strongly-defended German defense base north of Velikie Luki was occupied. The Russian drive was reported pressed along a 30-mile front north of that ancient fortress, one of the strongest German hedgehog positions on the central front.

Pursuit of Enemy Continues

Red army forces driving southwest of Stalingrad continued their pursuit of the enemy 27 miles beyond Kotelnikovski on the Stalingrad-Tithoretsk railway across the Caucasus. The towns of Duboyskoye and Remontnaya, occupied yesterday, lie close together 117 miles from the ruined Volga city.

Red Star said the enemy attempted to make a stand at a waterline, perhaps the Sal river

(Continued on Page Three)

which flows into the Don. The Germans launched a number of counterattacks with tanks, but resistance was declared shattered by the fast moving Red Army and artillery. Dubovskoye was taken in a street battle after a flank attack, the dispatch said, and the Germans retreated to Remontnaya, which in turn was captured.

A long stretch of the Tikhoretsk railway farther southwest already is outflanked by the Soviet advance guard which had passed the recaptured Kalmyck capital of Elista.

Advance in Nalchik Area

The noon communique told of a continued advance southeast of Nalchik in the central Caucasus, south and southwest of Stalingrad, adding:

"Red Army men annihilate enemy covering detachments and successfully advance. In one sector our units routed the remnants of a Rumanian division and surrounded the German garrison of a populated place."

A number of popuplated places were reported taken in the middle Don area, where the Soviets are within 100 miles of Rostov.

The cutting of the Leningrad-Vitebsk rilway 274 miles northwest of Moscow raised Russian hopes that the long siege of Leningrad might be lifted. A secondary railway runs through Pskov, 130 miles northwest of Velikie Luki while a third extends througha narrow strip from Estonia north of Lake Chudskoye along the Gulf of Finland.

Leningrad was undergoing its second Winter of siege in a great epic of the war rivalling in drama in battles for Stalingrad and Moscow.

Central Offense Slows Up

The progress of the ceneral front offensive was admittedly slow because the Germans had been dug in for more than a year behind a formidable system of fortifications including concrete pillboxes, earth

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eastworks, trenches, anti-tank traps and firepoints manned by some of their best troops.

The German 83d infantry division was said to have been trapped inside Velikie Luki, while its commander, Gen! Sched, escaped with staff west to Novosokolniki. Six enemy garrisons were also reported encircled and crushed southwest of Velikie Luki.

The Nazi command put an S. S. cavalry division and several tank divisions into the battle, but failed to check the Soviet avalanche, dispatches said.

The Russians were reported to have reopened railway service from Moscow to Velikie Luki.

The Germans counter - attacked from the virtually surrounded city of Rzhev, attempting to break out to the west, but the Russians said these attempts were frustrated.

Germans Mauled

The survivors of 300,000 Germans trapped in a contracting pocket between the Volga and Don west of Stalingrad continued to dwindle. The 22 encircled divisions became 21 when the remnants of the shattered 76th infantry division were merged with the 376th and 44th, Red Star reported. The 76th was said by prisoners to have lost from 40 to 50 per cent of its men and its commander, Gen. von Hablenz, and his staff escaped to the west.

The encircled force is in an area of about 300 square miles. The Germans maintained resistance behind a strong system of fortifications but the Russian band of steel around them was gradually narrowing their position and the German situation was becoming more critical by the hour.

Private Rudolph Richter, captured from the 44th infantry division, was quoted as saying the trapped troops were receiving 200 grams of horsemeat daily.

"We have eaten up our cavalry," he said.

Of the original 100 horses in his outfit, Richter was quoted as saying only 12 were left.

Other prisoners complained of a lack of Winter clothes.

The Russian offensive in the North Caucasus was hampered by heavy rains and stubborn enemy resistance, but continued to roll the Germans back through the foothills. The capture of Elkhotovo yesterday cut the Ordzhonikidze-Prokhladny railway southeast of Nalchik.

Russian Advance Continues

LONDON, Monday, [illegible] The capture of Mozdok, announced by Moscow today, apparently meant not only that the German push into the Caucasus toward the oil center of that region had ended but also that the Russians now were engaged in rolling back the Nazis and their Fascist allies. The Russians already have broken the Nazi right spearhead thrust through Nalchik. The latest communiqué said the Red Army advance on the Caucasus front was continuing.

Earlier, dispatches from the Russian front reported that the Red Army, fanning out west and north of recaptured Velikiye Luki, had cut the Leningrad-Vitebsk railway yesterday and had pushed fourteen miles along the Moscow-Riga line to Novo Sokolniki to a point seventy miles from the Latvian border.

Novo Sokolniki is the junction of two railways that are vital to the Germans in supplying their army on the Stalingrad front and their forces on the central front, pivoted on Smolensk.

Moscow's communiqué, heard here by the Soviet monitor, announced that the Red Army forces in the areas of the middle Don, southwest and south of Stalingrad and on the central front as well as the Caucasus were continuing their offensive.

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It reported during the week ending Jan. 2 a total of 266 German aircraft was destroyed on the front by the Russians, including ninety eight transport planes in the Stalingrad area, while the Russians lost 122 planes in the same period.

Reinforcements Go by Plane

In the fighting southwest and south of Stalingrad, the communiqué said, "the enemy is hurriedly bringing up reinforcements by air" to meet the steadily advancing Red Army.

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Fierce fighting on the central front was reported.

Southwest of Velikiye Luki, the communiqué said, Russian troops captured a fortified inhabited locality after breaking down "fierce resistance."

"At the approaches to this point and in the streets the Germans abandoned many killed and a large quantity of arms," it said. "West of Rzhev the German infantry, supported by twelve tanks, launched a counter-attack. The Germans were thrown back, losing six tanks."

Several inhabited localities were occupied in the middle Don offensive, the Russians reported. Seventeen tanks were said to have been destroyed in that area. In the middle Don sector the Russians

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now are within 100 miles of Rostov and are pushing on.

The midnight communiqué said that German prisoners had revealed that their division was hurriedly transferred to the Soviet front from France.

The fighting in the Caucasus apparently is intense, with the Russians reporting that the Germans JAN 4 1943 of street warfare enabled the enemy to escape pursuit, to change houses, regroup their forces and fire weapons. In the first day's fighting on some occasions the enemy re-appeared in houses which seemed already captured and opened heavy fire.

"The Germans donned Red army uniforms and civilian clothes and attempted to penetrate blocks occupied by our troops and fire at Red army men from behind. To prevent this, each company had securing squads which patrolled particularly important objectives and annihilated small enemy groups.

"In the last attack our artillery subjected to protracted fire important centers of the enemy defense and destroyed them. A number of attacks were launched simultaneously from several directions. The German's defense was cut into separate zones. As the German command refused to surrender, our troops proceeded to the final annihilation of the enemy garrison. Soon it was completely routed.

"Blocks recently occupied by the enemy were littered with piles of bodies, damaged war equipment and arms."

Velikie Luki Littered With German Dead

Russian Reports Call City 'Dismal German Cemetery.'

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 1943 (AP)—The German losses in dead in the fall of the Russian city of Velikie Lukie Friday to the Soviet army amount to thousands and, after extremely bitter street and house fighting, the city is "an immense German cemetery," Russian reports said tonight.

"In every house," the report as heard by CBS said, "there lie dozens of bodies of German soldiers. The German losses in dead amount to thousands."

The German High Command insisted again today that the Germans still hold Velikie Luki.

The British radio further announced that a Russian column pushing on after the capture of Velikie Luki had captured a strong German key position in the area of the marshes of Kholm, between Velikie Luki and Lake Ilmen. This report was heard by CBS also.

Details of the fighting in the houses and streets of Velikie Luki were told by Tass, official Soviet news agency, in a broadcast heard by the Federal Communications Commission.

Quoting a correspondent for Red Star, Soviet army newspaper, Tass said:

Every Block Contested

"Every block and house in the town was contested. There was not a demarcation line between the Red army troops and the Germans JAN 4 1943

"Conditions of street warfare enabled the enemy to escape pursuit, to change houses, regroup their forces and fire weapons. In the first day's fighting on some occasions the enemy re-appeared in houses which seemed already captured and opened heavy fire.

"The Germans donned Red army uniforms and civilian clothes and attempted to penetrate blocks occupied by our troops and fire at Red army men from behind. To prevent this, each company had securing squads which patrolled particularly important objectives and annihilated small enemy groups.

"In the last attack our artillery subjected to protracted fire important centers of the enemy defense and destroyed them. A number of attacks were launched simultaneously from several directions. The German's defense was cut into separate zones. As the German command refused to surrender, our troops proceeded to the final annihilation of the enemy garrison. Soon it was completely routed.

"Blocks recently occupied by the enemy were littered with piles of bodies, damaged war equipment and arms."

Berlin Reports Reds Repulsed

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), Jan. 3 (AP).—The German high command declared today that "fresh enemy attacks made against strong points of Velikie Luki failed on account of the stubborn resistance of the garrison."

"Heavy defensive struggles continued in the Don area," a communique said. "The enemy was repulsed on the entire front and lost thirty-eight tanks."

The Germans were reported successful in a minor drive on the central front. "West of Kaluga one enemy battalion was routed, ninety-five strongholds and pillboxes were destroyed and prisoners were captured," the high command declared.

Soviet Midnight Report

LONDON, Jan. 3—(AP)—The Soviet midnight communique as broadcast by the Moscow radio and heard here by Reuters and the Soviet Monitor follows:

During Jan. 3 our troops in the area of the middle Don, southwest and south of Stalingrad, on the central front and in the northern Caucasus continued offensive operations in the same directions as before. JAN 4 1943

Our advancing troops by a sudden blow captured the town and railway station of Mozdok and the town of Malgobek.

During the week ended Jan. 2, 266 German aircraft were destroyed in air combat, on enemy airdromes and by our ground defenses, including 98 transport planes in the Stalingrad area. Our losses in the same period were 122 aircraft.

(The remainder of the communique was heard in London by the Soviet Monitor).

In the Stalingrad area our troops shelled enemy positions. In the factory area our shock detachments penetrated into the enemy lines and fought the enemy with hand grenades. In another sector our men blew up one munition dump and destroyed several dozen dugouts, killing about 400 of the epemy.

Southwest and south of Stalingrad our forces, overcoming enemy resistance, continued to advance. The enemy is hurriedly bringing up reinforcements by air.

In the captured places of Zavodskoye and Termosin our troops captured 15 stores of equipment and a railway train with munitions.

One million shells, 20,000,000 rounds of ammunition, 15 tanks, 150 lorries and 8,000 head of cattle also were taken.

In the area of the middle Don our troops continued to forge ahead and occupied several inhabited localities. On one sector Soviet troops penetrated into the enemy rear and captured an artillery battery and 10 heavy machineguns and killed 300 Germans. One tank was destroyed.

The "Nth" motorized unit in the area of Oblivskaya cut the enemy's ways of retreat and inflicted heavy losses in manpower on the Germans. Sixteen enemy tanks were destroyed.

Another unit cleared the Germans out of three inhabited localities. Over 100 of the enemy were killed. Six tanks, three guns and four lorries were destroyed.

German prisoners taken in these operations stated that their division had been hurriedly transferred to the Soviet front from France.

On the central front our troops southwest of Velikie Luki, having broken down the fierce resistance of the enemy, captured a fortified inhabited locality. At the approaches to this point and in the streets the Germans abandoned many killed and a large quantity of arms.

West of Rzhev German infantry, supported by 12 tanks, launched a counterattack. The Germans were thrown back, losing six tanks.

In the northern Caucasus our troops continued offensive operations and dislodged the enemy from several inhabited localities. about 500 Germans were killed. Seven enemy tanks were destroyed and eight tanks damaged. Our troops destroyed 21 anti-tank guns, 13 lorries and three six-barrelled mortars. They also captured 15 guns, 16 machineguns and other war materiel. Prisoners were taken. JAN 4 1943

The German High Command persistently denies the capture of Velikie Luki by our forces. A communique from Hitler's headquarters on Jan. 2 states: "The garrison of Velikie Luki is offereing stubborn resistance to the enemy and has repelled repeated counterattacks."

The German garrison of Velikie Luki is offering neither stubborn nor even passive resistance. It is three days since not a single armed German remained in this Soviet town. The German garrison refused to lay down arms and was completely wiped out.

Our troops occupied Velikie Luki and captured, according to incomplete figures, 17 tanks, 47 guns, many mortars, including 33 six-barrelled mortars, 136 machineguns, 400 lorries, 42 radio transmitters, a large quantity of infantry arms, stores of ammunition, equipment and provisions and other war material. The booty is still being counted

The German command, of all people, knows all this well. The charlatans of Hitler's headuarters deem it necessary, however, to conceal the truth of the fate of the Velikie Luki garison.

The Hitlerites fear that soldiers of other surrounded garrisons on the Soviet-German front, hearing on the radio the fate of the Velikie Luki garrison, will refuse to accept senseless death for the sake of Hitler. By inventing fables the Hitlerites have once again showed themselves as inveterate liars. Not one word of the output of Hitler's headuarters is to be believed for it is not worth a brass farthing.

Northwest of Stalingrad one of out units attacked and occupied a section of enemy trenches.

34 More Reported Damaged

Most Intense Air Activity of Campaign Thus Far.

ALLIES LOSE BUT 7 PLANES

Axis Harbors, Railways At Tunis Blasted — Ship Sunk, Another Hit.

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Jan. 3—American and British airmen knocked 28 enemy planes out of Tunisia's skies, rocked Tunis and its port of La Goulette in the second greatest raid of the campaign, and blasted Axis harbors and railways in a fiery burst of activity, a communique from North Africa reported tonight while the British Eighth Army from the east pushed forward in Libya. JAN 4 1943

Activity Most Intense

In the air operations over Tunisia, which North African dispatches said were the most intense yet seen there, American fliers were credited with 23 of yesterday's bag of 28 Axis planes. Nineteen of them were brought down in a fierce air encounter when a swarm of about 50 German and Italian fighters rose in an attempt to beat off a flying fortress attack on Tunis

Thirty-four more enemy planes were reported damaged, and in the tremendous activity which seemed to be establishing Allied air superiority, only seven Allied planes were lost, two of them American. Not a single flying fortress was shot down, though some of them were badly riddled.

52 Flying Fortresses Engaged

(A list of personnel in the Tunis attack, as received in dispatches from Allied headquarters, indicated that at least 52 flying fortresses were used in the raid if each crew was composed of seven men.)

Besides hitting Tunis where one ship was probably sunk and another hit, the powerhouse left in flames, docks smashed and oil tanks set alight so they could be seen for 40 miles, the Allied airmen swooped upon Sousse harbor where they hit another merchant vessel, docks and a military camp, and again bombed the railway to the south.

Allied fighters swept over the Faid, Stax and Sousse areas, destroying enemy motor vehicles and armored cars, and battled German and Italian raiders who attempted attacks on Bone. Less than half of one enemy formation reached Bone, dispatches from North Africa said.

Only Slight Patrol Duty

While only slight patrol activity in the north was reported on the ground by an Allied headquarters communique, a German broadcast said a large number of United States troops and a complete American tank division had just arrived at the front.

A French headquarters communique from Algiers announced the capture of an "important position" northwest of Kairouan, about 60 miles south of Tunis, and successful local attacks further south.

On the opposite end of the Allied wing in Africa bristling armored British columns were poking forward cautiously around the curve of the Gulf of Sirte in Libya toward the Wadi Zem-Zem, 160 airline miles southeast of Tripoli, where it appeared that Marshal Erwin Rommel might be preparing to make his first stand since breaking away from his El Agheila line and beginning his 240-mile retreat.

An increasing threat to Rommel's southern flank, however was the motorized fighting French column of Brig. Gen. Jacques Le Clerc from the Lake Chad area. A French communique said this force had driven "several hundred miles" into southern Libya and was continuing northward.

U. S. Reinforcements Arrive

A Berlin report by DNB said a large number of United States troops and a complete American tank division had just arrived at the Tunisian front.

While the Axis claimed continued advances in Tunisia and heavy air action, Allied dispatches indicated there was relatively little ground activity in that sector to Rommel's rear.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's war bulletin from Cairo said British Eighth Army troops were "in contact" with the enemy in the Wadi Bei el Chebir-Buerat el Hsun area yesterday, apparently

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and it was unsupported by any other source.

Rome said two Allied tanks and a dozen American parachutists were captured in a lively action.

Twenty-two Allied planes were shot down, the Italians asserted, while the Germans announced, without Allied corroboration, that an American 8,000-ton ammunition carrier had been sunk from a convoy near Oran by a U-boat and another 10,000-ton ship sunk by bombing at Bone.

Earlier the Berlin radio had reported the departure from Gibraltar of a large east-bound convoy, including the aircraft carriers Formidable and Furious, the battleships Nelson and Rodney, two cruisers and eight destroyers. JAN 4 1943

The Italians declared that a fighting French column driving into Libya from the south was meeting with "brave resistance" from Italian garrisons in the Gazzan and Fezzan area.

a slight advance from the area of previous contacts described as west of the Wadi.

British dispatches earlier had reported the Germans digging in in the boulder-strewn valley of Zem-Zem, about 20 miles beyond the Wadi Bei el Chebir.

Both the Berlin and Rome communiques today said their forces had repulsed the British with shell fire, indicating that the Axis may have concentrated considerable artillery among the gulches and hillocks.

Rommel may not be prepared to make a prolonged stand there, however, for Berlin broadcasts nervously reported that Montgomery obviously was making preparations for a large attack in a few days.

This suggested that the British commander in the last few days of apparent inactivity had been pursuing his usual tactics of drawing up an overwhelming force when a line of enemy resistance is encountered.

The Wadi Zem-Zem afforded one such natural line, for it runs at right angles to the line of the British advance, between the southern end of extensive coastal salt marsh on Montgomery's right and the highlands on his left. About 75 miles to the north is Misurata, and 100 miles to the west of Misurata is Tripoli.

Tunisia Useless As Port

While seasonal conditions in Tunisia were reported to be such that no large-scale ground activity might take place for another three or four weeks, allied air forces continued their intense and growing offensive which was said already to have made Tunis virtually useless as an Axis port and to be rapidly disorganizing

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other Axis-held coastal bases and railways.

"Large forces" of Allied aircraft, including American four-motored and medium bombers and light British bombers smashed a number of targets on the Greek island of Crete by daylight yesterday, British and American communiques from Cairo reported.

Pushing home their assault through muggy skies ,the American and British fliers observed numerous hits on Axis targets in the port of Suda bay, Timbaki airfield and Kasteli.

The attack followed in quick succession a night raid on Candia airfield on Crete in which hits were scored on runways and planes, and on the Sicilian air base of Palermo, where fires were started in the harbor area.

The Allies lost three planes in all these operations, the communiques said.

North African dispatches said American four-motored bombers carried out the second biggest raid of the campaign on Tunis yesterday, despite a "daisy chain" of anti-aircraft fire. Ten enemy planes were shot down in a fierce air fight.

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The Rome communique admitted "some damage" had been caused by these raids on Tunisian centers and said seven persons were killed and 20 wounded at Gabes.

Shipping Diverted From Tunis

British correspondents said Tunis and Bizerte were so badly battered that Germans and Italians had been forced to divert their shipping to Gaoes, Sfax and Sousse on the east coast, and that these were being pounded in turn.

The railway between Sousse and Sfax was reported by Allied reconnaissance to be broken in 11 places, wit hthe Germans and Italians apparently unable to make rapid repairs. Damaged equipment was still to be seen along the tracks several days after the bombing attacks.

Both the German and Italian com-muniques declared ground had been gained by their forces in Tunisia and the German-controlled Paris radio claimed an advance of 25 miles had been made by the Axis, but it did not specify the area

Flying Fortresses Down 17 Attackers at Tunis in Day of Heavy Raids

Railroads, Docks And Ships Blasted

34 Axis Planes Damaged; U. S. Reported Sending New Divisions to Front

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By The Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 3.—Allied air forces destroyed twenty-eight enemy planes yesterday and damaged thirty-four more in a burst of aerial activity described as the greatest yet in North Africa. Twenty-three of the enemy planes were shot down by Americans and five by the Royal Air Force. The Americans lost two planes and the R. A. F. five.

Nineteen of the Axis planes were destroyed in a single encounter which involved Flying Fortresses being escorted by P-38 fighters on a raid on Tunis and the Tunis harbor at La Goulette, where bomb bursts were registered on two ships, docks, the power house and oil tanks.

In that battle the Fortresses brought down the biggest share of the bag—seventeen of about fifty attacking German Messerschmitt and Italian fighters. Not a single Fortress was lost anywhere in the day's operations.

Patrols Active on Ground

On the ground in Tunisia there was only slight patrol activity in the northern sector of the front but the air action went forward at a furious pace as British and American airmen sought to knock out Axis centers and communications. The railway between Sousse and Sfax, on the east coast, was bombed, as well as Tunis, and docks and military camps at Sousse were hit, an Allied communique said.

R. A. F. Hurricanes and Spitfires supported the ground troops in their patrol activity in the north, shooting up enemy targets and planes, while P-40 fighters and P-38's strafed vehicles in the southern zone.

On New Year's Day, the communique said, three of four Axis transport planes encountered off the Tunisian coast were shot down.

In turn, the Germans and Italians raided Bone, Algeria, twice, sending bombers over with strong fighter escorts. But each wave was met by Spitfires, which shot down four bombers and two fighters.

7 U. S. Bombers Lost In Raid on Sub Base

St. Nazaire Attack Nets Biggest Loss Since American Planes Started Raids On Nazi-held Territory.

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LONDON, Jan. 3—(AP)—Seven big U. S. bombers were reported missing tonight after a heavy daylight raid on St. Nazaire, Germany's huge submarine base and repair station in the Bay of Biscay, marking the largest loss since U. S. airmen began large bomber raids on German-held territory in July.

Previous Heavy Loss

Until today the greatest loss was six heavy bombers which failed to return from the raid on Romilly Sur Seine Dec. 20. In the attack on that air base and plane repair station 80 miles southwest of Paris, 44 enemy fighters were shot down.

It was assumed that both Flying Fortresses and Liberators made the raid, and official reports had not been received late tonight as to the types of planes among the seven missing.

A joint communique of the U. S. Eighth Army airforce and Air Ministry said no German planes were encountered on the long flight to or from St. Nazaire, but the enemy fighters apparently were heavily concentrated at the port and "a number" were shot down by the bombers in a long running fight.

The raid was a nearly 1,000-mile round-trip jaunt for the bombers. It was carried out in good weather, and bombs were seen to hit in the target area, starting fires.

The bombers were escorted part of the way by hundreds of Allied fighter planes, and meanwhile other hugh numbers of fighter and bomber aircraft ranged through Holland, Belgium and northern France, striking at railways, docks, and airfields. One plane was missing in this series of raids.

Previous Attacks

Heavy bombers previously had smashed at St. Nazaire Nov. 9, Nov. 14, Nov. 17 and Nov. 23.

Mosquito bombers struck at railway targets in northern France, the Air Ministry said, and bomber command aircraft showered explosives on the docks at Bruges in Belgium.

An airfield in Holland was attacked by ships of the Army Co-operation command in the broad sweeps to harass Nazis in conquered territories.

The Air Ministry news service described the day's operations, which extended from 10:30 a. m. until 4:00 p. m., as being on a "large scale," and it was added that nearly 300 aircraft of the fighter command took part.

Because St. Nazaire is beyond fighter range, heavy bombers made a large part of the flight without escort, but they were escorted part of the way out and part of the way back by fighters flown by Canadians, New Zealanders, Norwegians, Poles and Czechs.

Nazis Strike Back

Nazi planes struck back again at England tonight after two raids during the day. Enemy raiders loosed flares over a northeast coast town late tonight, and distant detonations indicated they were dropping bombs.

Searchlights criss-crossed the sky and there was a heavy anti-aircraft barrage.

A small group of German planes struck at the Isle of Wight and a southeast coastal town today, killing several persons on the Isle of Wight and injuring others, the Air and Home Security communique said.

Four Focke-Wulf 190 fighters damaged a school, a church and several cottages and injured a number of persons in a daylight bombardment of the southeast coast town.

Gen. de Gaulle, Giraud Likely To Meet Soon

Commissioner Reported to Have Replied to Suggestion of Fighting French Leader.

LONDON, Jan. 3. (AP)—A spokesman for Gen. Charles deGaulle's Fighting French said today a preliminary reply had been received from Gen. Henri Giraud, high commissioner for North Africa, to de Gaulle's suggestion of a meeting ing on French soil to find a formula for uniting the empire against the Axis.

The spokesman indicated several days would be required for further correspondence before it would be known if the generals could get together.

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Desire For Speed

De Gaulle's desire for speed was seen in his Christmas Day request to Giraud to meet him "immediately" and in the Fighting French statement issued here last night that "internal confusion steadily is increasing in French North and West Africa."

The Fighting French, who have opposed Hitler since the fall of France, objected violently to U. S. negotiations with Admiral Darlan, killed Christmas Eve by an assassin. Giraud was unanimously chosen successor by the imperial council Darlan appointed.

Giraud's Record

While Giraud's record of opposing the Germans and refusing to cooperate with the Petain-Laval regime of Vichy is clear, the de-Gaullists have shifted their objections from Darlan to the council. The council is composed of Pierre Boisson, governor general of West Africa; Gen. Auguste Nouges, governor general of French Morocco; Yves Chattel, governor of Algieria; Gen. Marie Bergeret, former Vichy minister for aviation; and Gen. Alphonse Juin, French commander in Tunisia.

British observers in close touch with the differences between French factions said the fighting French susupected Giraud's administration in North Africa still included Vichy political elements. These Britons, who cannot be identified by name, said they believed unity could not be achieved if any Vichy elements remained in office.

De Gaullist Groups Released From Jail

JIBUTI, French Somaliland, Jan 3 (AP)—Governor Bayerdelle, new Fighting French executive, released all de Gaullist sympathizers jailed under the Vichy regime after taking over this east African colony, it was disclosed today.

His second action was to return confiscated radios.

Gen. Paul Le Gentilhomme, commander in chief of Fighting French forces in Africa, told the populace "now you are free to listen to any radio programs, read any newspapers, express and opinions," he said.

Telling French soldiers that there were no conscripts in the Fighting French forces, Gen. Le Gentilhomme secured the promise of adherence of the Senegalese garrison to the Cross of Lorraine.

Thirty-three members of the Italian Armistice Commission who were trapped in the colony were arrested.

Eye of Goat Proof of Arabs' Esteem for U. S.

American Flier Forced Down in Desert, 'Wined, Dined' Lavishly

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 3. — (AP) "New York" was the pass word which saved Lieut. George Humbrecht, of St. Louis, from Arab suspicion and opened up their bountiful hospitality which never let his plate or glass go empty, the American flier said today after returning to his Twelfth Air Force unit.

Lieut. Humbrecht was forced down in the desert when his right motor went bad and he was not sure how he would be welcomed by the Arabs who rushed toward him.

"For a while nobody knew just what to do," the flier said. "Finally an Arab managed to say 'New York' and I said 'yes' and then everything was fine."

Puzzled by Name

When he was taken to a French colonel there was momentary doubt about his identity because of his name. Lieut. Humbrecht said, but he quickly convinced the officer he was an American.

While with his hosts, he had virtually a private car, a chauffeur, and a bodyguard.

On New Year's eve he was entertained at a party, which included an enormous dinner, lasting until 3 a. m.

But perhaps the lieutenant said, could surpass the food thought by the Arabs.

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No Rationing There

"My first meal among them," he said, "was made up of four fried eggs, steak, fried potatoes, and dressing, native dishes, and four kinds of dessert and coffee. An Arab servant was placed at my right and my left, one with red wine, one with white. They never let the glass become empty."

He explained that wherever he went he was served steaks, roasts and chicken.

"At one place," the lieutenant said, "they even went out and shot an antelope and I had antelope steak."

At one stage of his adventure, he was transported in state to a French general's quarters in a garrison town.

It is an old Arab custom to offer the eye of a goat to esteemed guests. Lieut. Humbrecht was so honored but "I couldn't see eating that so I had to make the best apologies possible."

PURPLE HEARTS, MEDALS AWARDED U.S. AIRMEN

LONDON, Jan. 3—(AP) Eighth Air Force headquarters today announced award of Purple Hearts to six U. S. airmen wounded in raids over Axis-held territory.

Nineteen air medals also were awarded for "exceptionally meritorious service" — 10 to enlisted men for shooting down enemy planes while serving as gunners, and nine to officers for other exceptional work.

872 British Citizens Are Awarded Medals

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Great Britain conferred medals and decorations for heroism and devotion to duty during the war today on 872 men and women who rarely, if ever, made the headlines.

Some of the recipients were school teachers, telephone operators, station masters, shipbuilding drafts-

men and factory workmen. One was a farmer, decorated "for services in breeding new types of potatoes."

The first man who ever flew a Spitfire plane—on June 18, 1936—received the Order of the British Empire. He is Flying Officer Jeffrey Kinderaley Quill, chief test pilot of a Spitfire factory.

The recipients' names appeared in the second half of the New Year's honors list, the first half of which contained the names of the headliners.

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ANOTHER NAZI GENERAL REPORTED DISMISSED

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 4—(AP) The London News Chronicle said today in a Stockholm dispatch that it was reported there that Field Marshal General Wilhelm Keitel "has followed his colleagues Col. Gen. Franz Halder, Field Marshal Gen. Fedor von Bock, Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm Ritter von Leeb, Field Marshal Gen. Ewald von Kleist, and Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian into oblivion."

"The report of Keitel's dismissal, however, remains unconfirmed," the newspaper added.

Stockholm Reports Hitler Turning Gray

STOCKHLOM, Jan. 3. (AP)—Problems of the eastern front and the Mediterranean have thrown such a load of work and worry on Hitler that his hair is becoming noticeably gray the Berlin correspondent of the newspaper Allehanda said today.

(The British last week released a picture said to have been taken recently, showing growing paunchiness in Hitler's face.)

Enemy Driven Into 'Hopeless' Buna Position

MacArthur Reports Allies Have Destroyed Foe at Mission, Press Remnants

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Jan. 4 (Monday) (AP).—General Douglas MacArthur reported in a communique today that Allied troops in New Guinea have completed destruction of Japanese forces in the Buna Mission area and that the "enemy's situation is now hopeless."

A spokesman disclosed that 650 Japanese had been killed in bitter fighting in the Buna area yesterday. He added that an undisclosed number of prisoners had been taken, including thirty-five "coolie' laborers.

"On the right (in the Buna area)," said the communique, "we have completed destruction of the enemy's defeated forces. His losses were heavy. The only remaining remnants of the Japanese Papuan army are confined in a narrow salient extending from Sanananda Point, which we are preparing to envelop. The enemy's situation is now hopeless."

(Papua Territory includes the southeastern portion of New Guinea.)

The Japanese remaining in the Buna area, save for a few snipers lurking in trees or dugouts in the swamps around the government station, are intrenched around Sanananda Point—between Buna and Gona—and along the trail to the point which extends about two miles inland.

Clearance of the Buna area yesterday makes it possible for Allied ground and air forces to concentrate on smashing the enemy at Sanananda, the foothold left in the area he occupied last June.

Throughout yesterday American and Australian troops combed the occupied area for snipers. The spokesman emphasized, however, that organized resistance around Buna and Giropa Point, which had been the core of Japanese strength in this area, was definitely broken.

Meanwhile, Flying Fortresses struck at large concentrations of Japanese shipping at Rabaul, New Britain. Cloud cover prevented positive observation, but returning airmen said they saw flames rising from a 10,000-ton vessel which they believed had received two direct bomb hits. At Gasmata an Allied unit strafed the airfield, the communique said.

Another Allied unit bombed the enemy-occupied town and airdrome at Madang, more than 300 miles northwest of Buna. Results there were not disclosed, but at Lae, southeast of Madang, the bombers destroyed a medium bomber and damaged two fighters caught on the ground.

Nine enemy dive bombers attacked the government station at Tufi, southeast of Buna, but caused no damage, the communique said.

Local Soldier Again Honored For Gallantry

Staff. Sergt. Penwarden Gets Oakleaf Cluster, Purple Heart.

ALLIED HEAD QUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Monday, Jan. 4 (AP)—A United States Soldier who ran a mile to man a machine gun and shoot down an enemy plane, and another who showed he could forget his wounds for the good of the service, received decorations for bravery today.

Two Honored

Staff Sergeant Victory Lorber of San Bernardino, Calif., who hurried the mile to fight a Jap air attack on an airdrome at Malang, Java, Feb. 20, 1942, was given the Oakleaf Cluster for gallantry by U. S. Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of Allied air forces in the southwest Pacific.

Lorber, who also has received the Silver Star and another Oakleaf Cluster for gallant action, fought off the enemy aircraft before they could strafe a Flying Fortress. As a result of his fire, one Jap fighter crashed.

Gen. Kenney also presented the Oakleaf Cluster and the Purple Heart decoration to Staff Sergeant Leroy H. Penwarden of 192 Dwight street, New Haven Conn., a side gunner in a flying fortress bombing mission against Jap shipping at Milne Bay, New Guinea, Aug. 26.

Penwarden's plane conducted a low altitude attack through anti-aircraft fire from three cruisers and two gunboats escorting a convoy. Although wounded in the first bombing run, Penwarden continued to man his gun, strafing the warships.

After the bombs were dropped, Penwarden was given the choice of landing at an advanced base or returning to the home field. He knew the shell-damaged plane couldn't take off again after landing but could be used at the home base for repair purposes, so despite his wounds, he chose to return to the home field.

Still at Home Here

Sergt. Penwarden, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leroy C. Penwarden, is still at his home here, recuperating from wounds received in the action for which he was decorated. He received the notice with calm gratification that he had again been decorated.

Last June he was awarded the

(Continued on Page Two)

Purple Heart for "A meritorious act" over Rabaul, and in August he received the Silver Star for another exploit over Buna.

Penwarden, now 28, has been in the army since 1936, and says he is ready to rejoin his outfit "as soon I can see well enough to shoot."

Japs Slaughtered in Droves As Allies Gain at Giropa

New Year's Day Push Forces Foe from Point in New Guinea.

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WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN NEW GUINEA, Jan. 1—(Delayed)—(AP) Japanese were slaughtered in droves in the New Year's day push by Australian troops, with American help, which took Giropa point, the Japanese command post in the Buna area.

Japanese lying atop cocoanut-palm bunkers were mowed down by machine-gun fire and others fighting from inside the bunkers were flushed out and destroyed by cannon, rifle fire, and grenades as Australian veterans teamed up with U.S.-built tanks to take this strongly defended spot near the Buna government station.

Hundred Killed

While there was no official estimate of the enemy dead, the Australians spoke of "hundreds killed."

The taking of Giropa point was primarily an Australian show, but the American forces gave support by keeping heavy pressure on the Japanese between the point and the government station to prevent them from withdrawing troops to reinforce the point.

Tanks Used Sixth Time

The Giropa push was the sixth time the 13-ton General Stuart tanks had been used in the Buna campaign.

Fighting opened with a heavy artillery barrage from 25-pounders firing at almost point-blank range. In the early morning the tanks went into action with their 37-millimeter cannon hammering and their treads plowing the black earth. Forty-five minutes later the first tank breached the defenses and pushed through to the coast.

Americans holding the narrow corridor between the station and the point watched as the tank pushed into the white sand, swung around, stopped, and blasted at the bunkers in a cocoanut grove.

Then it returned to the grove and, as one soldier said, "began raising hell again."

Fire Proved Deadly

The fire of the tanks and the Australian veterans was deadly.

Some Japanese were lying atop airplane revetments in dispersal bays at the end of an old air strip. In one case a number were wiped out by cannon and machine-gun fire from less than 30 feet.

The cannon drove the Japanese out of bunkers. The infantry followed the tanks closely, tossing grenades.

Seven Japanese supported by watering sought to swim to safety.

American machine-gunners commanded by Maj. Edmund Schroeder of Oconto, Wis., wiped them out.

In another instance two Japanese were sighted in the ocean off Siwori village, northwest of Buna. Lieut. Louis Chagon of Rhinelander, Wis., called to them to surrender. But the Japanese refused and were killed.

Line of Bunkers

The defenders had built a line of bunkers from palm logs and had even drawn up trucks and automobiles as defenses. I was told, however, that the bunkers were not so solid as those the enemy had built at nearby Cape Endaidere, recently taken by Allied forces.

A direct hit on the gas tank of one of the trucks sent flames high and soon ended the defense of that particular spot.

Instead of making a frontal attack, the tanks struck the Japs from the side of drive through to the point. Then the force turned westward and pushed to Giropa creek, which was their objective for the first night.

Another force turned and started mopping up Jap remnants in between the point and Sinen creek, to the east, but this position was not completely cleaned up by tonight.

(Later dispatches indicate that except for snipers, the Japanese abandoned defense of the point swimming with life belts and on logs to reach their comrades at the government station.)

All Types of Planes Put to Effective Use

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Jan. 2—(Delayed)—(AP) Virtually all types of twin-engined combat aircraft operated by the Allied air force in this theater were employed effectively today in a bombing and strafing attack on the Japanese base at Lae.

Escorted by a strong force of P-38 fighters, the bombing and strafing force was made up of A-20's, B-25's and B-26's, all from American squadrons, with a formation of Australian Beaufighters acting as a cleanup squad.

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Thorough U. S. Job

But the Americans did the job so thoroughly that the Australians didn't have anything to do, according to their reports after returning home.

The force approached Lae en masse, then split up.

The A-20's went in low over an airdrome—so low in fact that they encountered a special Japanese ack-ack defense—a mortar barrage set to explode at about tree-top level.

While the Beaufighters found nothing to do they were good witnesses as to the results of the attack.

The Australians said that when they were over Salamaua on the way home, 30 miles from Lae, they still could see fires burning.

The fact that all attacking planes were twin-engined made the orders simple. The boys were told to fire on anything with a single engine. But they did not meet anything in the way of interception to shoot at.

Ship Hit Only Once

The ship took only one bomb hit, on a turret, and damage was so quickly repaired that it was able to go into the battle of Guadalcanal Nov. 14.

The whole, thrilling story of this unidentified vessel's part in south Pacific fighting during October and November was told today by the Navy Department in the first detailed account of how an American battle wagon had acquitted itself under enemy air and surface attack.

The ship was commanded by Captain Thomas Leigh Gatch, Annapolis, Md. In the battle of Santa Cruz Island Oct. 26, it was part of an aircraft carrier task force which was attacked by the planes of a Japanese force of three carriers moving southward from north of the Solomon Islands. The battleship was assigned to escort one of our carriers.

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20 Downed First

The enemy planes apparently had this carrier as their first objective, but upon spotting the battleship, they veered to attack it. The first assault was made by 20 enemy dive bombers and Capt. Gatch reported tersely:

"All were shot down."

There were two more assaults by torpedo planes and dive bombers. With the help of fighter planes from the American force, the battleship, scoring destruction of 12 more enemy aircraft with its own

(Continued on Page Three)

32 Jap Planes Shot Down By Battleship

Thrilling October Saga of U. S. Vessel Revealed—Vessel Hit Only Once and Entered Guadalcanal Battle Few Weeks Later.

JAN 4 1943

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—(AP)—An American battleship bristling with anti-aircraft guns destroyed an entire flight of 20 enemy dive bombers in an October sea-air battle in the south Pacific, the Navy reported today. The battleship destroyed a total of 32 Japanese planes before the enemy finally ceased trying to sink it.

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American Planes Hit Two Jap Destroyers

One Left Blazing, Other Apparently Sinking Off Solomons—Munda Airfield Hammered in New Attacks.

JAN 4 1943

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—(AP)—Two enemy destroyers were blasted and the Japanese airfield at Munda was twice heavily bombed in a series of air raids made by American forces against enemy warships and shore bases in the Solomon Islands during the past two days, the Navy reported today.

Are Set Ablaze

One of the destroyers was set afire and when last seen was "burning badly," a communique said, while the other "appeared to be in a sinking condition."

At Munda, on New Georgia Island, bomb hits were scored on anti-aircraft emplacements and other installations in the first attack Saturday (Solomons Time.) In the second attack three Japanese guns were hit and some United States planes suffered minor damage from anti-aircraft fire. The report of the second raid stated specifically that no enemy planes were seen either in the air or on the field.

Meanwhile, fierce patrol activity continued on Guadalcanal Island, and on Saturday our forces killed between 30 and 35 Japanese. The Japs countered by shelling our positions, the first time in several weeks that such a bombardment has been reported here.

The first of the two raids at Munda, which has been attacked almost daily for a month, was delivered at 8:20 a. m. Saturday by Army Marauder medium bombers and Navy-Marine Corps Dauntless dive bombers escorted by Wildcat, Airacobra and Warhawk

(Continued on Page Three)

fighter planes. The Wildcat is a Navy fighter, the Airacobra an Warhawk are Army types. It was not stated whether any resistance other than indicated anti-aircraft resistance was encountered during this attack.

Then at 2:26 p. m. on Saturday Army Flying Fortresses with an escort of Lightning (Army twin-engined) fighters located and attacked a formation of enemy destroyers 30 miles south of Shortland Island. However, the communique said that no hits were observed. Shortland is 290 nautical miles northwest of Guadalcanal airfield in an area where the Japanese have long been active.

About four hours later a flight of Dauntless dive bombers, accompanied by Wildcat and Lightning fighters, also discovered a detachment of enemy destroyers—this time 30 miles northwest of Rendova island in the Munda area of New Georgia.

This may have been the same group of destroyers earlier attacked by the Flying Fortresses. This squadron was protected by 10

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guns, was so fully protected that it suffered only the turret hit.

A fragment of this bomb struck Captain Gatch in the neck, severing an artery, and the explosion threw him against the ship's conning tower, knocking him unconscious and tearing shoulder muscles. He recovered quickly and less than three weeks later again took his battleship to sea—and into the second phase of the battle of

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Guadalcanal, which in mid-November broke the Japanese drive to take that island (the first phase was that in which an American cruiser force, including the Boise and San Francisco, distinguished themselves early Nov. 13.)

Gatch reported that the American battleship force moved into the strait between Guadalcanal and nearby Savo island, expecting a trap—"we wanted to get 'caught.' They had set this trap for foxes and we didn't think it would hold bears."

The battleships were cruising leisurely when they spotted enemy war vessels several miles off—a large cruiser and two smaller cruisers in column.

Enemy Cruisers Sunk

The battleships opened with 16-inch guns and almost immediately flames from the large enemy cruiser illumined the entire sea-scape. All three cruisers were sunk before they could get within range of our ships.

"They never knew just what sank them," Captain Gatch reported. At this point the Japanese sprang their trap. The American force picked up an enemy destroyer or light cruiser dead astern and the battleship fired three salvos from its after-turret. The Jap vessel burst into flame, threw its bow high into the air, and sank stern first.

The American battleship force went into the narrow, dangerous channels west of Savo and struck out in column with Gatch's ship last. As they neared Savo's southern end Japanese cruisers and destroyers, lying in wait, launched a torpedo attack on American destroyers preceding the battleships. A Japanese cruiser turned four searchlights on our column as it and other cruisers and a Japanese battleship opened fire.

"Within a second after the searchlights were on us," Gatch said, "our secondary batteries opened up and their searchlights went out. Then, 30 seconds later, our main batteries fired. We were fighting the cruiser. One of our own battleships ahead of us was pouring shells into the Jap battleship, but now and again the big enemy ship would turn one our way, until the U. S. battleship ahead silenced it."

Gatch's ship received a hit on the conning tower. A fire started there was quickly extinguished.

The U. S. battleships and their destroyers had sunk one Jap battleship or heavy cruiser, three cruisers and one destroyer, and had damaged another battleship, a cruiser and a destroyer.

In the earlier Santa Cruz battle the enemy lost more than 100 aircraft, according to Navy reports previously released, and probably lost about 50 more. American planes from the carrier task force, including Gatch's ship damaged two Japanese aircraft carriers, a battleship and five cruisers. U. S. surface ship losses in this battle were an unidentified aircraft carrier and the destroyer Porter. The carrier, severely damaged in the battle, went down several hours later.

Text of Report

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The text of the Navy's report follows:

On the night of last November 14, three Japanese cruisers in close column wheeled around the point of Savo Island, off Guadalcanal—and steamed right into 16-inch jaws of death.

Several miles away, a United States battleship prowled in search of just such prey. The battleship's big guns swung on the target, and the first salvo struck and set ablaze one of the oncoming cruisers.

Before the enemy warships could get within range to retaliate—or, for that matter, even discover what had hit them— the U. S. battleship had sunk them all with its far-reaching heavyweight blows.

The battleship was one of several operating with the U. S. Naval forces in the southwest Pacific. Already it had slugged through the heaviest air attack yet made on a battleship, and on its conning tower was recorded a victory score of 32 enemy planes shot down in that engagement.

The following account of the above two actions has been compiled from reports reaching the Navy department. Both engagements were previously reported in Navy communiques Nos. 169-171-177-194-195-198.

When the battleship joined the naval forces in the southwest Pacific, many of the enlisted men in the crew were entering a battle area for the first time, and some of the junior officers were recently commissioned naval reservists.

"Ask the ship's company if they are ready for action," Captain Thomas Leigh Gatch, U. S. Navy, of 90 Annapolis, Maryland, the commanding officer, directed—not in the manner of a "grandstand play," but as a leader's way of letting his men know it soon would be up to them.

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The communications officer signaled for attention on the ship's public address system. He read the message. From end to end of the ship, from conning tower to engine room, nearly 2,000 voices chorused reply: "Aye! Aye!"

Move To Meet Carriers

American carriers, each with its own protecting force, moved out to meet three Japanese carriers coming from the north of the Solomons. The U. S. battleship escorted one of our carriers. The enemy went after this carrier and made determined attempts to reach it, but when the Japanese flyers spotted the battleship, they had visions of a second Repulse and Prince of Wales, and dove in confidently, expecting to blast it apart. But. . .

"The first attack lasted from 11:12 to 11:20 on October 28," Captain Gatch wrote in his report. "There were 20 enemy dive bombers. All were shot down."

The battleship had automatic anti-aircraft guns that fairly bristled along its length. It had a secondary battery of larger guns that placed a barrage of flying steel thousands of yards away through which planes must pass to meet the burning metal of the smaller—but not small—automatic weapons.

There were, too, as Captain Gatch reported, fighter planes up from the carrier. Bteween them and the ships' guns, they took a terrific toll of enemy planes.

"Our ship was cutting circles and figure-eights and other maneuvers without names," he said. "I was more afraid of ramming the carrier we were protecting than of the attacking planes."

Second Assault

The second assault came about an hour later. Forty torpedo planes and dive bombers in this group approached in waves about five miles (one minute to a minute and a half) apart. They maneuvered into position to strike together, the bombers a moment before the torpedo planes swept down to release their charges. A curving wall of glowing steel from the great ship met them. Only one, a torpedo plane, did not fall or turn back.

"It came at the stern of the ship," Captain Gatch reported. "It appeared that millions of tracer shells went right past that plane without hitting it, but some did strike it, and at the right time. They struck just before the pilot released his torpedo. The plane was jarred out of its line of flight and its torpedo was released well up in the air. It seemed that the torpedo would drop on the ship, but it passed over the fantail and fell in the sea on the other side aft. The plane's wings were shot off. It struck the water and sank."

A third attack came 59 minutes after the first, at 12:19. It lasted 11 minutes, longer than either of the others.

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This time 31 dive bombers and torpedo planes came at the battleship.

"I was out on the catwalk in front of the bridge," the captain's report stated, "where I had no business to be."

The battleship's bridge is armored. Captain Gatch presumably was out on the open catwalk so that he could con his ship during an air attack, for planes directly above cannot be seen from the bridge. This time a dive bomber got through.

"I saw its bomb released from not more than 100 feet above the forward part of the ship. I hoped that it would strike a turret and not the deck, for it was a good-sized bomb, probably a 500-pounder, and it might blow a hole in the deck and kill people underneath; and certainly it would kill many in gun crews on the deck itself.

"The automatic guns forward were manned by mess attendants, some Filipinos, some Negroes. They never stopped firing for a second. Those men are good.

"The bomb did land on top of a turret. That was the only hit we took, and it was the one that got me." (Damage to the ship long since has been repaired).

A fragment of the bomb struck Captain Gatch in the neck, severing an artery, and the force of the blast hurled him against the conning tower, knocking him unconscious and tearing the muscles of his shoulder. The captain fell and the executive officer took over the ship. The attack passed.

Less than three weeks later Captain Gatch was up and declaring himself ready for another fight, although his left arm hung injured, as it still does. The Admiral in command said, "I don't expect you to strangle Japs," and Captain Gatch despite the injury, took the battleship into its second action.

This was a night battle, part of what has since been called the battle of Guadalcanal, where the cruisers Boise and San Francisco distinguished themselves. Those cruisers, however, were not part of the task force in which the battleship moved. This latter force was made up of battleships and destroyers.

"We headed into Windy Gulch (the Americans' name for the Strait between the islands of Guadalcanal and Savo.) We got into a far corner and slowed down. We found no Japs, although we knew that they were somewhere about waiting for us. They had set a trap, and we were trying to find it, so we could go into it and get caught. We wanted to get 'caught'. They weren't expecting us; they had set this trap for foxes and we didn't think it would hold bear."

When above the northern tip of Savo, the ships turned west. They were cruising at a leisurely pace so that the trap could be sprung on them easily. It was. The battleship's lookouts spotted enemy ships several miles away. These turned out to be a large enemy cruiser with two smaller cruisers following closely in column.

The battleship's 16-inch guns swung to drop their monstrous projectiles at the range. They were on the beam; flames from the big leading cruiser illuminated the others. All three cruisers were sunk before their own guns were within range of the battleship.

In a desperate effort to see the thing that was hitting them, the Japanese fired a salvo of star shells which fell thousands of yards short.

Never Knew What Sank Them

Captain Gatch reported: "They never knew just what sank them.

"The enemy now sprang the 'trap' he had set. Dead astern of us a destroyer (or light cruiser) was picked up. Our after turret fired three salvos. We could see the Jap burst into flame. His bow rose to 45 degrees and he went down stern first."

The American force passed north of Savo and turned south into a narrow passage west of that island. These were bad waters for battleships, with narrow channels and numerous shoals, so that maneuvering was impossible. There was no more casual speed; destroyers out ahead, the big men o' war in column, they went up near top speed. The battleship whose actions are herein reported was astern.

Near the southern end of Savo island Japanese cruisers and destroyers dashed out from alongside the cliffs, where they had been safe from detection, and launched a torpedo attack on the American destroyers.

Four searchlights from a Japanese cruiser lighted the battleship, and fire was opened by cruisers and a Japanese battleship which joined the fight at that time.

"Within a second later the searchlights were on us, our secondary batteries opened up and their searchlights went out; then, 30 seconds later, our main batteries fired. We were fighting the cruisers. One of our own battleships ahead of us was pouring shells into the Jap battleship, but now and again the big enemy ship would turn one our way, until the U. S. battleship ahead silenced it."

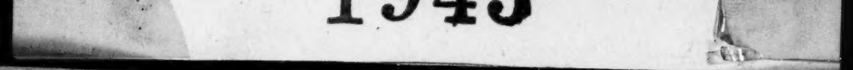
An enemy cruiser had scored a hit on the conning tower of Captain Gatch's ship, starting a fire.

"I was on the catwalk," the captain said. "I'd been dying for a cigarette, and now I thought I could have one, so I drew my lighter. One of the men shouted, 'Captain, sir! You'll give away our position!' I just looked up at the flames near the top of our mast and finished the cigarette."

The batle ended and flames aboard Captain Gatch's ship were quickly extinguished.

The U. S. battleships and destroyers had sunk one Japanese battleship (or heavy cruiser), three cruisers and one destroyer, as well as inflicting damage on other vessels.

The battle report of Captain Gatch concluded: "not one of the ship's company flinched from his post or showed the least disaffection."



Japanese fighters of an unidentified type and by one dive bomber. The American planes pressed home their assault and scored hits on the two ships, one of which was left afire and the other sinking.

On Sunday, which was yesterday in the Solomons, Dauntless dive bombers with Lightning, Wildcat and Airacobra fighters as escort, again attacked the Munda field, knocking out three enemy guns with only minor damage to themselves.

by Lockheed "to pinch hit as a medium bombing plane." Its aerodynamic lines are so clean, the statement continued, "that 60 per cent of the plane's 'drag' is in the tricycle landing gear — until the gear folds up into the wing immediately after takeoff. The drag of the remaining 40 per cent in flight is less than that of an ordinary card table 27 inches square. It can fly with comparative ease on one engine alone."

In adopting popular names, the Army and Navy fall in line with a practice long in effect in England. Some of the British names for U. S. aircraft have been approved, and the British are being asked to call the Navy's carrier fighter the Grumman Wildcat instead of "Martlet," as it is known in England.

At the request of the manufacturer, North American's advanced trainer, known in Britain as the "Harvard," will be called the "Texan" in the Army-Navy listing. The name "Warhawk" was adopted for the Curtiss P-40 which has been called in series the "Tomahawk," "Kittyhawk" and "Warhawk."

Code Designations

Here are the Army and Navy code designations, the manufacturers and the approved popular names of some other planes:

Medium bombers—B-18, Douglas Bolo; B-23, Douglas Dragon; B-25 and PBJ, North American Mitchell; B-26, Martin Marauder; B-34 and PV, Vega Ventura.

Light bombers—A-20 and BD, Douglas Havoc (attack); A-24 and SBD, Douglas Dauntless (dive); A-25 and SB2C, Curtiss Helldiver (dive); A-29 and PBO, Lockheed Hudson (patrol); A-34 and SB2A, Brewster Buccaneer (dive); A-35, Vultee Vengeance (dive); SB2U, Vought-Sikorsky Vindicator (dive); TBD, Douglas Devastator (torpedo); TBF, Grumman Avenger (torpedo).

Patrol bombers of flying boats—OA-10 or PBY, Consolidated Catalina; PB2Y, Consolidated Coronado; PBM, Martin Mariner.

Fighters—P-38, Lockheed Lightning; P-39, Bell Airacobra; P-40, Curtiss Warhawk; P-43, Republic Lancer; P-47, Republic Thunderbolt; P-51, North American Mustang; F2A, Brewster Buffalo; F4F, Grumman Wildcat; F4U, Vought-Sikorsky Corsair.

Scouting observation seaplanes—Curtill Seagull; OS2U, Vought-Sikorsky Kingfisher.

Transports—C-43 and GB, Beech Traveler; C-45A and JRB, Beech Voyager; C-46, and R5C, Curtiss Commando; C-47, Douglas Skytrain; C-53 and R4D, Douglas Skytrooper; C-54 and R5D, Douglas Skymaster; C-45 and R50, Lockheed Lodestar; C-61 and GK, Fairchild Forwarder; C-69, Lockheed Constellation; C76, Curtiss Caravan; C-87, Consolidated Liberator Express; JR2S, Vought-Sikorsky Excalibur.

U.S. Planes Can Cope With Nazis and Japs

Able to Dispose of German Craft in the Same Successful Manner They Smash at Nipponese.

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—American war planes have shown their ability "to dispose of Hitler's newest Focke-Wulf 190s and his Messerschmitt 109s in the same successful manner in which they have been destroying Japan's air forces in the South Pacific," the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce said today.

277 to 114 Score

Between the opening of the African campaign and Jan. 1 the Allies lost 114 planes in North Africa —59 of them American—while destroying 277 enemy combat craft, the chamber reported.

At the same time the War and Navy departments announced official adoption of popular names, such as Flying Fortress and Liberator bombers, for combat aircraft. The two services have been using code letters to identify types of planes. They adopted popular names "in order that the general public may get a better idea of the character of military aircraft and more easily identify the combat planes mentioned in press dispatches from the battlefields of the world."

The aeronautical chamber, an organization of aircraft companies, said the Allies' successful operations against German and Italian air fleets had been carried out "despite the fact that the Nazis to date have had every advantage, operating from short lines of communication, adequate airfields and with vastly smaller areas to defend. Great numbers of America's most deadly fighters and bombers are being concentrated in the North African war theatre for the final full-scale lunge against the Axis."

Among these U. S. planes, the chamber noted, is the P-38 Lightning, a twin-engined fighter built

Blockade, Bombardment Seen Plan To Wreck Jap's Military Might

Allied Strategy Considered Cheaper Method Than Island-by-Island Advance Against Enemy in Pacific.

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Interpreting the War News
By John M. Higthtower

A strategy of blockade and bombardment seems to be developing as the basic Allied strategy for destroying Japan's military might, breaking down her home front and winning final victory in the Pacific and east Asia.

Cheaper Method

This plan for victory is regarded by highly placed military authorities as a cheaper method of winning the war in the Orient than an island-by-island advance climaxed by a bitterly resisted invasion of the Japanese homeland.

There will be some island-by-island advancing, of course, but it will have the primary objective of wearing down Japanese forces rather than gaining territory. And certainly there will be an invasion of Japan, but probably not until Japanese resistance is weakened severely by other measures.

The American-Australian conquest of Buna, New Guinea, may be regarded as the successful completion of one initial move in fulfillment of the blockade and bombardment strategy. Buna, as a forward base for General Douglas MacArthur's southwest Pacific forces, should serve somewhat the same purpose as Guadalcanal has in its role of forward base for Admiral William F. Halsey's south Pacific command.

Guadalcanal for all its cost in American lives, has been a highly profitable military investment. The Japanese, reluctant as ever to relinquish any point they have once held, made it profitable by throwing prodigal uantities of ships, planes and troops into the fight to retake it.

They have lost at Guadalcanal about five times as many ships, planes and men as the United States and this in the face of the fact that our military might has been constantly in the increase while their problems of production and replacement are difficult.

It is now almost five months since the Navy and Marines took Guadalcanal and no effort has been made to advance beyond there. Why? The best answer seems to be that our strategy primarily is not to advance but to destroy the Japanese army, navy and air forces. So long as we can do that from Guadalcanal, no great purpose is served by going elsewhere to accomplish it.

An eventual advance from Guadalcanal must, of course, be in the books. The time for that will be when the Japs no longe go there in profitable numbers to get knocked off. And the time will be determined, too, by the availability of new aircraft carriers for our Navy.

Buna Win Another Victory

By their victory at Buna, MacArthur's forces have won another point from which great attrition may be worked on Japanese land, sea and air forces at the very ends of their long supply lines. Even if the Japs do not attempt to retake Buna as they repeatedly tried to recapture Guadalcanal, our air forces from that new base can bring disaster on their shipping at Lae and Salamaua about 100 miles up the coast to the northeast and can neutralize those two bases for enemy aerial operations.

Moreover lanes from Guadalcanal and Buna are now in position to hammer the enemy base at Rabaul, New Britain, from two directions. Since the Japanese certainly will not give up strategic Rabaul short of imperative necessity, it seems likely that they will lose heavily in shipping there, as they have in fact already done, and at the same time further overload their cargo tonnage by moving in supply and troop replacements to make up for those destroyed by our aircraft.

Further Steps

If and when it becomes desireable to do so in order to continue wearing down Jap land, sea and air power, it seems likely that our Pacific and Australian commands will take Rabaul or any other strategic places which will best serve the purpose at the time.

As Japanese maritime strength wanes it will become more and more difficult for her to supply even those bases not attacked and her production at home will be under an increasingly heavy load to provide not only for her Pacific outposts but also for her armies in China and Burma where the Allies are already putting on pressure.

Thus it may turn out, as some American military men confidently expect, that the Japs will have to withdraw from some of her conquered aras even though not under attack.

Once the process of attrition has done its work against Japan, the final step, short of actual invasion, probably will be a blockade of the enemy's home islands by combined British and American naval forces and bombardment of the Japanese homeland by our planes which, it is expected, will then have bases for such operations.

BURMA HIGHWAY STRAFED BY ALLIES

Five Enemy Trucks Destroyed, Jap Bomber Shot Down.

WITH THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE IN CHINA, Jan. 2—(Delayed)—(AP) Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's fighters shot down a Japanese I-45 reconnaissance bomber in another sweep over Burma today and strafed the Burma highway, destroying five enemy trucks and possibly two others.

Capt. Charles Wellborn of Hugee Springs, Tex., sent the I-45 down in flames in combat 40 miles east of Bhamo, itself 180 miles northeast of Mandalay.

Lieut. Col. Bruce Holloway of Knoxville, Tenn., and Lieut. William Miller of Stevens Point, Wis., flew to the enemy base at Lashio where the Japanese failed to give combat, and then turned their guns upon objectives on the highway near Loiwing.

"One truck we shot up hurtled off the road into a valley, Colonel Holloway said. "Most of the Japs in it apparently jumped before it crashed, however."

R.A.F. PLANES ATTACK JAP AIRFIELD IN BURMA

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3 — (AP) R.A.F. planes shot up a Japanese air field of Magwe in central Burma yesterday and also probably sank two small Japanese steamers with cannon fire, a British communique said today.

A bomber on offensive patrol damaged other coastal ships south of Akyab, the communique reported.

In the attack at Magwe, Hurricane fighters swooped low over the field, spraying gun positions with bullets and setting fire to a number of Japanese planes parked in the dispersal area, it was said.

Japanese Gain Near Hankow

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 3 (AP)—The High Command said today that Japanese troops had captured Macheng, a transport center sixty miles northeast of Hankow, but that Chinese troops were resisting in the neighborhood.

Chinese Base Is Bombed

A German broadcast recorded by The Associated Press said a dispatch from Nanking reported that a large formation of Japanese army bombers supportetd by fighters made a heavy attack yesterday on Yungan, Chinese base in Fukien Province, about 110 miles west of Foochow. Fuel depots and munitions dumps near the city were reported to have been destroyed.

All the Japanese planes returned safely to their bases, the dispatch said.

China Badly Needs Fighting Equipment

CHUNGKING, Jan. 3 (AP) — The Allies must rush planes, tanks and heavy artillery to China "at all costs and at all risks" so that the Chinese army can rout the Japanese from the mainland of Asia, Shao Yu Lin, director of information for the Chinese foreign office, said today in an article in the newspaper Ta Kung Pao.

Allied naval and air forces must come to the aid of the Chinese army, he said, for even if the Burma Road eventually is reopened, much valuable time will be lost.

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The Japanese, anticipating Allied aerial attacks on their islands, have moved many important industrial plants to Manchukuo and North China, the director said.

"Japan's air strength is particularly weak. With a monthly output of about 300 planes she already is finding it difficult to meet the needs of her far-flung war front. Quantitatively and qualitatively the Japanese air force is no match for the Allies," he added.

NEWSPRINT QUOTAS SET FOR 25 MAKERS

Canada's Prices Board Assigns Percentages of Total Production to Plants

COMPENSATION IS FIXED

Adjustments Are Provided for, Involving Basic and Net Mill Prices

OTTAWA, Jan. 3 (AP)—To each of Canada's twenty-five newsprint manufacturers has been assigned an established percentage of total production under a compensation plan for the newsprint industry, which was made public tonight by the Prices Board. The allocation schedule was made necessary by previous orders curtailing newsprint production.

The percentage of total production, however, will remain constant unless, and until, changed by R. L. Weldon, Administrator of News-

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print.

"This is a fixed percentage of the total amount of newsprint invoiced by all manufacturers in any month," the statement of the Prices Board read. The established percentages of the various manufacturers were determined by the Administration after many consultations with members of the industry's advisory committee.

Here is how the compensation plan will function: JAN 4 1943

Functioning of Scheme

When, in any calendar month, a manufacturer invoices to his customers, and to other manufacturers, a quantity of newsprint manufactured by him to excess of his established percentage, he will be required to remit a proportionate sum of a fund established by the Prices Stability Corporation for the purposes of the order. When, in any month, a manufacturer invoices newsprint in an amount short of his percentatge, he is to receive from the fund a corresponding sum. Cost of operating the compensation plan is to be borne by the stabilization fund.

Amounts which manufacturers are to remit, or receive, in consequence of allocation and other controls exercised since last Sept. 1 are to be set by the administrator on or before Jan. 20. Remittances to the fund, and payments to other manufacturers, are to be made on or before Jan. 25, and payments out of the fund must be made by Feb. 1.

Arrangement for Payment

The announcement said that in the case of "transferred tonnage" —newsprint tonnage which the administrator orders transferred by one manufacturer to another for production—the manufacturer who produces and ships it is to invoice it at full price to the transferring mill, which is to pay on or before the 25th of the month following invoice date.

Each manufacturer who produces and ships transferred tonnabe is required, when directed by the administrator, to pay into or receive from the fund whatever amount is necessary to adjust the basic mill net price of the tonnage to the basic mill net price of the manufacturer's own tonnage of newsprint.

The order defines "basic mill net price" as that received by each manufacturer from his customer after deducting:

(1) All transportation and delivery charges paid by the manufacturer;

(2) All storage and incidental charges paid by the manufacturer, in the case of water shipments, and

(3) All charges for extra charges made by the manufacturer for newsprint other than standard white newsprint in rolls, as customarily wrapped for shipment to customers in Canada and the United States.

Formula for Contributions

Contributions to the fund on account of tonnage in excess of established percentage are determined by a complicated formula. It is set forth in the order as follows:

"Such sum shall be the product of the average price a ton charged by the manufacturer for the newsprint paper invoiced to his own customers in such month multiplied by the number of tons of such excess tonnage, less an amount equal to the difference between such manufacturer's total costs of operation during such month and such manufacturer's total estimated costs of operation at the level of his established percentage including in both instances full allowances for depreciation and fixed charges." The amount to be received from the fund by manufacturers falling below their established percentage is similarly computed.

In determining the amounts to be paid or received, however, the administrator is authorized to consider gains or losses arising from the manufacture on newsprint machines of products other than newsprint paper with respect to the relative profits of such other products compared to newsprint and also any reduction in costs occasioned by operation at a rate below the established percentage.

Capacity a Determinant

It is provided that no manufacturer shall be entitled to receive or participate in any compensation for tonnage in excess of his recognized capacity to produce newsprint, based upon his previous performance as determined by the administrator.

If at any time payments into the fund exceed disbursments by an amount unnecessarily large, the administrator may order payments to the manufacturers on the basis of their established percentages.

If, on the other hand, payments prove insufficient for requirements, the administrator may order payments to the fund by manufacturers on the same basis.

U.S. CRACKS DOWN ON DRAFT LAXITY

JAN 4 1943

Delinquent Registrants Will Be Prosecuted After Feb. 1, Officials Warn.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—(AP) Selective Service headquarters announced today that "vigorous action" against draft delinquents would be started by the Justice department Feb. 1.

The action will be directed against men "believed to be delinquent by reason of failure to keep in touch with their local boards as required." Selective Service estimated their number at "less than three-tenths of one per cent of all registrants."

Must Carry Cards

In connection with the campaign, Selective Service issued these two orders:

Beginning Feb. 1, "all men in the 18 to 45 age groups who for six months or more have been subject to registration" must carry their classification as well as their registration cards or risk penalties as great as five years in prison and $10,000 fine.

Local draft boards will mail notices to delinquent registrants immediately and report to U. S. district attorneys those who do not "comply with their obligations during January." The boards also are to review their records on delinquency and keep them up to date, notifying the prosecutor when each delinquent complies with his obligations.

Indication of Contact

The requirement that the 18-to-45 registrants—who include many men deferred by the recent order lowering the maximum draft age to 37 years—carry classification cards will enable them to "show that they are in communication with their local boards and have been classified as to availability for military service," the announcement said.

Registrants who do not have classification cards or have lost them should communicate with their local boards before Feb. 1 and obtain them "so as to avoid charges of delinquency," it added.

The service said most delinquencies were believed "due to negligency or lack of understanding of Selective Service regulations," and reported that the record of 0.3 per cent delinquency among all registrants compared with a 4.5 per cent delinquency between 1917 and 1918.

Headquarters reminded board members that the Justice department was charged with enforcing the draft act and making any necessary arrests or prosecutions.

(Continued on Page Two)

Rep. Voorhis Attacks Dies Committee Work

Member Claims Group Neglected Opportunity To Stiffen American Resistance to Propaganda and Build United Democratic Sentiment.

JAN 4 1943

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Rep. Voorhis (D-Calif) protested today that the Dies committee of which he is a member, had neglected an opportunity to stiffen American resistance to Axis propaganda and build "Unified democratic sentiment" as the House group investigating un-American activities issued its annual report.

Prepared Report

Voorhis also declared that the committee should have issued long ago a report he prepared at the request of Chairman Dies (D. Tex.) on "activities favorable to the Axis cause."

The committee report itself said that government agencies charged with internal security had found the committee's 135 cabinets of files "a veritable fountainhead of information" to assist them in their work. It also reviewed its findings as to the employment of alleged Communists in various government agencies and charged Attorney General Biddle and some department heads with failure to act effectively on its recommendations.

Voorhis, presenting a minority report for the first time during his membership, said he agreed fully that Communists should not be employed in the government but questioned the sufficiency of some of the evidence, such as mailing lists, for the findings. He added that the principal question was "whether individuals in question really are 'subversive' on the one hand or whether they simply are people whose views don't agree with the majority on the other hand."

"There is at present all too much tendency in America," he continued, "for so-called 'left-wingers' to shout 'Fascist' at every conservative who holds an important position in the WPB for example, and the 'right-wingers' to shout 'Communist' at Liberals or Progressives who hold positions in some department or agency.

"This sort of thing is doing America no good. In some respects it is positively dangerous. For it associates in the public mind the words 'Fascist' and 'Communist' not with those to whom they can properly and accurately be applied but with persons whose patriotic devotion to America and her basic institutions cannot be questioned."

No Opportunity For Discussion

Voorhis also complained that "there has been no opportunity for discussion or amendment of the report or for committee members to do any work upon it. No meeting has been held for its consideration. The report was presented to members on a 'take it or leave it' basis." In the same connection he declared that much of the material on alleged Communists "deals not with matters upon which there was any committee action whatsoever, but only individual action taken by the chairman."

The majority report reviewed the committee's findings that Communists held important government positions and had fomented strikes in defense industries in 1941.

In regard to "the Axis front movement in the United States," the committee said that government officials had depended heavily upon its investigations in prosecuting various Nazi sympathizers and reported that "for several months the committee has been preparing a comprehensive report on the Axis front movement in this country."

Voorhis commented that this report "has not yet been approved by the committee and there appears to be some doubt even that it will be approved. In any case most of the material upon which it is based has been in the committee's possession for months and such a report should have been issued long ago."

but that trial would not be held until such time as public interest and safety would permit.

Agreeing with Connally's viewpoint, Senator Brewster (R-Me.) said he thought publication of the White Book would be helpful not only in giving the people the facts about the situation but for the ef-

Senators Say White Book Proves Laxity

Members of Congress View Report as Evidence Army and Navy Disregarded Months of Warning.

JAN 4 1943

By Jack Bell

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 — (AP) Members of Congress were inclined today to view the newly issued American White Book as proof that the Army and Navy disregarded months of warnings by State Department officials that the Japanese planned sudden war in the Pacific.

Grew Gave Warning

The book, reviewing 10 years of American diplomacy preceding Pearl Harbor, was issued by the State Department last night. It disclosed that Ambassador Joseph C. Grew had cabled from Tokyo Jan. 27, 1941, that there was danger the Japanese might launch a "surprise mass attack at Pearl Harbor in case of 'trouble' with the United States" and that other urgent warnings had been transmitted to the State Department.

Commenting that Secretary of State Hull must surely have communicated this information to the War and Navy Departments, Chairman Connally (D-Tex.) of the Senate foreign relations committee told reporters it was unfortunate that the warning was not heeded "by those whose duty it was to stand guard in a distant outpost and to heed important warnings that affected the nation's security."

"If the Army and Navy Departments knew what the State Department says it knew," Connally continued, "their tragic negligence of our security in Hawaii is all the more significant."

Relieved of Commands

Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet, and Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short, commander of the Hawaiian military department, were relieved of their commands shortly after the Pearl Harbor attack. Subsequently, the Navy and War Departments announced that preparations of charges for trial by court-martial had been ordered

fect it might have on future cooperation and coordination of activities of various government departments.

"The White Book certainly clarifies the relationship of the State Department to this situation and makes even more serious the responsibility now borne by the War and Navy Departments for the Pearl Harbor disaster," he said.

'State Dept. Clear,' Says Taft

Senator Taft (R-Ohio) said the disclosures in the book bore out his previous belief that the State Department was "in the clear," particularly in view of the revelation that Hull had told the British ambassador Nov. 29, 1941, only eight days before the surprise Japanese assault, that "the diplomatic part of our relations with Japan was virtually over and that the matter will now go to the officials of the Army and Navy."

Senator Wiley (R-Wis.) recalled that in February, 1941, he had introduced a resolution asking that the secretary of state be called before the Senate to explain the progress of negotiations with Japan. He said it was barely possible that if Congress had known the seriousness of the situation even at that time, it might have taken some action that would have prevented the surprise attack.

"It was just mental isolation that made the Pearl Harbor attack possible," he declared.

Removal of Tugwell to Be Sought In Bill by Senator Vandenberg

His Governorship Branded a Threat to Puerto Rico's Welfare—Congressional Responsibility on Incumbents to Be Asked

JAN 4 1943

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—Senator Vandenberg of Michigan announced today he would introduce legislation as soon as the new Congress convenes to remove Rexford G. Tugwell as Governor of Puerto Rico.

"Serious doubt" exists whether Tugwell should be left in office, Mr. Vandenberg said, in view of "petitions from numerous native Puerto Rican groups who believe that his swiftly expanding bureaucracy and his superlatively expensive administration, with all its implicit national socialization, is a fateful threat to our island wards."

Mr. Vandenberg's Statement

The text of Mr. Vandenberg's statement follows:

"I shall introduce a bill, as soon as the new Congress meets, to terminate the tenure of Governor Tugwell of Puerto Rico forthwith, and to fix a definite two-year term hereafter for his successors. This is the only sure way that Congress can act conclusively on the Tugwell matter.

"Under existing law the Governor of Puerto Rico serves indefinitely at the pleasure of the President.

"If at any time his removal is deemed advisable by Congress the only available process is impeachment, which is confined to high crimes and misdemeanors of which an otherwise wholly discredited Governor might not be guilty.

"The only other alternative would be a Congressional resolution recommending his dismissal to the President. But when that recourse was invoked in 1924 against certain Cabinet officers President Coolidge promptly rejected the advice as falling outside the constitutional jurisdiction of the Congress. It seems that the answer to this dilemma is for the Governor of Puerto Rico to have a fixed term which forces him to pass periodically in Congressional review.

Puts Onus in Washington

"It cannot be denied that there is serious doubt whether Governor Tugwell should longer be left in control of Puerto Rico's destinies. The House of Representatives feels this fact so keenly that its unanimous agricultural committee recently made a $15,000,000 relief appropriation wholly contingent upon Tugwell's retirement. But that is a poor recourse—namely, to withhold relief from the victims of famine until there is a change in a Governorship over which the [illegible] famine have no control.

sponsibilities for the Governorship is here in Washington and it should be met here in Washington.

"Governor Tugwell's removal has been prayerfully sought by petitions from numerous native Puerto Rican groups who believe that his swiftly expanding bureaucracy and his superlatively expensive administration, with all its implicit national socialization, is a fateful threat to our island wards. His pattern of things, which failed so dismally at home, is being foisted with magnificent abandon upon prostrate Puerto Rico. Among others who have asked for his removal are the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico to the United States, the Union Republican, Socialist and Unification parties of Puerto Rico, the Chamber of Commerce, the Farmers Association and the Free Federation of Labor of Puerto Rico.

Charges an Act of Reprisal

"But the only 'removal' thus far has been the summary Presidential order 'removing' Attorney General George A. Malcolm, one of the most distinguished career servants in the American foreign service, because he opposed what he officially branded as Tugwell's unconstitutional and illegal acts.

"A special Senate committee is investigating the critical Puerto Rican famine. But it has only limited jurisdiction and limited resources, although its findings are calculated to have an important bearing upon the Tugwell regime. All roads in Puerto Rico finally lead to Forteleza, Governor Tugwell's official palace.

"It is my opinion that the whole Tugwell regime should promptly pass in Congressional review. Congress cannot escape its share of Puerto Rican responsibility. But it cannot implement this responsibility under existing circumstances—except by some such dubious device as the House committee recently invoked. I think we should meet the issue head-on.

"If Governor Tugwell's tenure is terminated by statute, and his successors are put on a fixed tenure, the President can renominate Governor Tugwell if he sees fit. Then the Senate can explore and clarify the whole situation before it reconfirms him. He was confirmed in the first instance by a margin of one vote with only twenty-one out of ninety-six Senators present. The situation calls for this showdown—for the sake of Governor Tugwell, for the sake of Puerto Rico, for the sake of Congressional responsibility, and for the sake of the 'American way of life' which, in my opinion, Governor Tugwell wholly distorts in his public operations."

Add Moscow Jan 3

MOZDOK IS 60 MILES NORTHWEST OF GROZNY, A CAUCASUS OIL CENTER, AND MALGOBEK IS 15 MILES SOUTHEAST OF MOZDOK. JAN 4 1943

(THE REGULAR SOVIET MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE AS HEARD IN LONDON BY THE SOVIET MONITOR THERE REPEATED THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE TWO PLACES HAD BEEN TAKEN AND DECLARED THE RUSSIAN ARMIES WERE ADVANCING IN THEIR OFFENSIVES IN THE AREA OF THE MIDDLE DON, SOUTHWEST AND SOUTH

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9 MOSCOW, JAN. 3—(AP)—THE PEOPLES COMMISSARIAT OF DEFENSE, HEADED BY PREMIER STALIN, ANNOUNCED TODAY IT HAD REQUESTED THE SUPREME SOVIET TO [illegible] SHOULDER STRAPS FOR THE RED TABS NOW WORN ON THE COLLARS OF RED ARMY MEN'S TUNICS.

AND SHOULDER STRAPS

9 EPAULETS WERE STRIPPED FROM THE SHOULDERS OF RUSSIAN FORCES DURING THE REVOLUTION. THEY ORDERED THE WEARER OR HAVE OF THE BEARER'S REGIMENT. THE DESIGN FOR THE NEW STRAPS HAS NOT YET BEEN DISCLOSED. JAN 4 1943

9 THE [illegible] RESTORATION IS CONSIDERED BY MILITARY OBSERVERS TO BE ONE MOVE IN THE SERIES OF STEPS, INCLUDING THE ABOLITION OF POLITICAL COMMISSARS, MAKING THE RED ARMY MORE LIKE THE REGULAR ARMIES OF OTHER GREAT POWERS.

30.24 —— 61

OF STALINGRAD, ON THE CENTRAL FRONT AND IN THE NORTHERN CAUCASUS.

(THE FALL OF MOZDOK TO THE RUSSIANS REPRESENTS AN APPARENT HURLING BACK OF THE GERMAN THRUST TOWARD THE GROZNY OIL FIELDS. THE GERMANS REACHED THE MOZDOK AREA LAST AUGUST BUT NEVER WERE ABLE TO ADVANCE MUCH BEYOND IT TO REACH THE REAL OIL RICHES OF THE CAUCASUS.

(THE MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE ALSO SAID THAT THE AXIS ENEMY WAS DISLODGED FROM SEVERAL INHABITED LOCALITIES IN THE CAUCASUS AND 500 GERMANS WERE KILLED.

JAN 4 1943

(OF THE FIGHTING ON THE CENTRAL FRONT, THE MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THAT THE RUSSIANS OCCUPIED A FORTIFIED AND INHABITED LOCALITY SOUTHWEST OF VELIKIE LUKI AFTER BREAKING DOWN "FIERCE RESISTANCE."

(THE GERMANS ARE RUSHING REINFORCEMENTS TO THE AREA SOUTHWEST AND SOUTH OF STALINGRAD TO MEET THE ADVANCING RUSSIANS, THE COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED.)

EARLIER DISPATCHES FROM THE BATTLE FRONT SAID THE RED ARMY, FANNING OUT WEST AND NORTH OF RECAPTURED VELIKIE LUKI, CUT THE LENINGRAD-VITEBSK RAILWAY YESTERDAY AND PUSHED 14 MILES ALONG THE MOSCOW-RIGA LINE TO NOVOSOKOLNIKI TO A POINT 70 MILES FROM THE LATVIAN BORDER.

HELSINKI, FINLAND, MONDAY, JAN.4-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER SUOMEN SOSIALIDEMOKRAATTI, OF THE FINNISH SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, EARLY TODAY CHARGED THAT THE AMERICAN PRESS HAD PUBLISHED "HIGHLY

JAN 4 1943

EXAGGERATED AND IMAGINATIVE ACCOUNTS" OF THE JAPANESE FILM INCIDENT IN HELSINKI AND ASSERTED THAT EVERYONE IN FINLAND SINCERELY WANTS TO SEE FRIENDSHIP WITH THE UNITED STATES PRESERVED THROUGHOUT THE WAR.

IT WAS THE SECOND TIME OVER THE WEEK-END THAT A NEWSPAPER IN THE FINNISH CAPITAL HAD CHARGED THAT THE JAPANESE CASE HAD BEEN EXAGGERATED OR MISREPRESENTED. ON SATURDAY THE NEWSPAPER HELSINGIN SANOMAT OF THE NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY ACCUSED THE U.S. PRESS AND RADIO OF GIVING THE WRONG PICTURE OF WHAT OCCURRED WHEN THE JAPANESE LEGATION SHOWED MEMBERS OF THE FINNISH GOVERNMENT ITS MOVIES OF THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR.

THE SUOMEN SOSIALIDEMOKRAATTI SAID THAT THE FINNISH CABINET MEMBERS PRESENT AT THE SHOWING OF THE FILM MADE NO POLITICAL DEMONSTRATION AND ADDED THAT THE FOREIGN MINISTER LEFT THE PARTY BEFORE THE FILM WAS SHOWN.

JAN 4 1943

MOREOVER, INVITATION CARDS SENT BY THE JAPANESE DELEGATION MADE NO MENTION OF THE FILM, THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

(THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION ON DEC.17 BROADCAST TO FINLAND A REPORT THAT FINNISH CABINET MEMBERS, INCLUDING THE PRIME MINISTER, JUKHA RANGELL, HAD ATTENDED THE JAPANESE PARTY ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF PEARL HARBOR AND HAD CONGRATULATED THE JAPANESE. THIS REPORT WAS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DAYS LATER AND WAS QUICKLY FOLLOWED BY AN OFFICIAL FINNISH STATEMENT THAT THE MOVIES WERE SHOWN DURING A TEA PARTY AT THE LEGATION BUT THAT THE FINNISH GOVERNMENT HAS "NO KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ALLEGED CONGRATULATIONS ADDRESSED BY ANY OF ITS MEMBERS TO THE JAPANESE MINISTER.")

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THE SUOMEN SOSIALIDEMOKRAATTI SAID THAT WASHINGTON'S ACTION IN REQUESTING SUSPENSION OF THE FINNISH INFORMATION OFFICES IN

THE UNITED STATES WAS A "GRIEVOUS SURPRISE" TO THE FINNISH PUBLIC.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID THAT IF THE MOVE WAS INSPIRED BY A REFUSAL TO GRANT THE UNITED STATES PERMISSION TO PUBLISH A PICTORIAL WEEKLY HERE IT WAS NOTEWORTHY THAT SUCH PERMISSION HAD NOT BEEN GIVEN BY ANY OTHER FOREIGN LEGATION.

JAN 4 1943

THE AMERICAN LEGATION HAD DAILY DISTRIBUTED ENGLISH AND SWEDISH NEWS BULLETINS THROUGH THE FINNISH MAILS, THE NEWSPAPER OBSERVED. IT SAID A PETITION TO DISTRIBUTE BULLETINS ALSO IN THE FINNISH LANGUAGE WAS LEFT WITH THE FOREIGN OFFICE DEC. 16 BUT THAT A DECISION HAD NOT BEEN GIVEN, ALTHOUGH IT SAID IT UNDERSTOOD A FAVORABLE ANSWER WAS CONTEMPLATED.

(ONLY LAST WEDNESDAY THE FINNS COMPLIED WITH A U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT ORDER CLOSING THE FINNISH INFORMATION OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE AMERICAN LEGATION IN HELSINKI CEASED EFFORTS TO DISTRIBUTE INFORMATION IN FINLAND.)

[redacted]

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[redacted]

IN AN UNUSUAL DEPARTURE

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

JAN 4 1943

LONDON, JAN. 3-(AP)-A FIGHTING FRENCH SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY HE UNDERSTOOD THAT GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE, FIGHTING FRENCH LEADER, HAD RECEIVED A PRELIMINARY REPLY TO HIS CHRISTMAS DAY MESSAGE TO GENERAL HENRI HONORE GIRAUD, HIGH COMMISSIONER IN FRENCH NORTH AFRICA, WHICH SUGGESTED A MEETING OF THE TWO LEADERS IN THE INTERESTS OF UNITY

"FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE NECESSARY," THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

GENERAL DE GAULLE REPORTED YESTERDAY THAT HE HAD RECEIVED NO ANSWER AT THAT TIME TO HIS MESSAGE, AND IT WAS IMPLIED THAT HE WAS DISAPPOINTED.

JAN 4 1943

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN LONDON AND NORTH AFRICA WERE SLOW.

LONDON, JAN 3-(AP)-RUSSIANS TROOPS, CONTINUING THEIR ADVANCE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST OF STALINGRAD, HAVE ROUTED THE REMNANTS OF A RUMANIAN DIVISION AND SURROUNDED THE GERMAN GARRISON OF ONE POPULATED PLACE, THE SOVIET INFORMATION BUREAU REPORTED TODAY IN A COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW.

THE BULLETIN, RECORDED HERE BY THE SOVIET MONITOR, SAID THE RED ARMY ALSO WAS DRIVING AHEAD IN THE MIDDLE DON, ON THE CENTRAL FRONT AND IN THE NORTH CAUCASUS.

30.24——63

"IN THE MIDDLE DON OUR TROOPS, OVERCOMING ENEMY RESISTANCE AND EXTERMINATING HIS MANPOWER, HAS ADVANCED AND OCCUPIED A NUMBER OF POPULATED PLACES," THE COMMUNIQUE DECLARED.

JAN 4 1943

IN ONE SECTOR OF THAT FRONT, THE RUSSIANS ASSERTED, THE GERMANS LEFT MORE THAN 300 DEAD AND LARGE QUANTITIES OF ARMS ON THE FIELD AFTER AN UNSUCCESSFUL COUNTER-ATTACK LED BY TANKS.

"IN ANOTHER SECTOR," THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED. "OUR DETACHMENTS OCCUPIED A POPULATED PLACE, CAPTURED THREE SELF-PROPELLED GUNS, 23 TRUCKS AND OTHER BOOTY."

ON THE CENTRAL FRONT, THE BROADCAST DECLARED, RED ARMY TROOPS SEIZED A FORTIFIED ENEMY STRONG POINT NORTH OF VELIKIE LUKI, CAPTURING PRISONERS AND WAR MATERIAL.

WEST OF RZHEV ON THE SAME FRONT THE GERMANS LAUNCHED A FUTILE COUNTER-ATTACK ON RUSSIAN POSITIONS BUT WERE DRIVEN BACK AFTER LOSING SEVEN TANKS, THE INFORMATION BUREAU SAID.

IN THE CAUCASUS, THE RUSSIANS SAID THEIR TROOPS WERE CONTINUING TO ADVANCE SOUTHEAST OF NALCHIK, WHERE THEY OCCUPIED A POPULATED PLACE,5

5

"IN ANOTHER SECTOR TWO COMPANIES OF ENEMY INFANTRY WERE ROUTED," SAID THE COMMUNIQUE. "BOOTY AND PRISONERS WERE CAPTURED."

THE RUSSIANS REPORTED THAT THE GERMANS WERE ENDEAVORING TO HALT THE RED ARMY'S ONWARD RUSH SOUTHWEST OF STALINGRAD BY LEAVING MANY MINES AND BOOBY TRAPS BEHIND TO COVER THEIR RETREAT.

JAN 4 1943

"OUR TROOPS DESTROYED THE ENEMY TRAPS AND ARE SUCCESSFULLY ADVANCING," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

DN543AEW

LONDON, JAN. 3-(AP)— LIEUT. COL. SOMERSET A. MAXWELL, 57, CONSERVATIVE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, HAS DIED OF WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION IN THE MIDDLE EAST, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

JAN 4 1943

LONDON, JAN.3-(AP)-A FRENCH COMMUNIQUE FROM BRIG.GEN.JACQUES LE CLERC'S FIGHTING FRENCH FORCES TODAY SAID HIS MOTORIZED COLUMNS HAD "ADVANCED SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES" IN SOUTHERN LIBYA FROM THE LAKE CHAD AREA AND ARE "CONTINUING NORTHWARDS."

JAN 4 1943

LONDON, MONDAY JAN. 4—(AP)— THE LONDON DAILY MAIL SAID EDITORIALLY TODAY THAT THERE WAS "CONSIDERABLE DISSATISFACTION WITH THE COURSE OF THE CAMPAIGN IN TUNISIA," COMPLAINED ABOUT "SCANTY INFORMATION" FROM THAT BATTLEFRONT, AND CALLED FOR "VICTORY IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME."

IT DECLARED THAT IF THE CONQUEST OF TUNISIA MUST WAIT UNTIL THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY PURSUING MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL JOINS THE BRITISH FIRST ARMY IN TUNISIA "SEVERAL MONTHS MAY BE ELAPSED BEFORE THE AXIS IS ELIMINATED FROM AFRICA."

THIS "WOULD MEAN POSTPONEMENT OF WHATEVER PLANS THERE MAY BE FOR AN ATTACK IN EUROPE," THE DAILY MAIL SAID.

JAN 4 1943

"IT WOULD APPEAR," SAID THE PAPER, "THAT WE HAVE BEEN MAINLY ON THE DEFENSIVE SINCE DECEMBER 5 AND THERE IS NO SIGN WHATEVER OF A FURTHER PUSH FORWARD IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

"ON THE CONTRARY IT WOULD SEEM THAT WE HAVE SUFFERED SEVERAL LOCAL SETBACKS AND MAY SOON HAVE TO WITHSTAND A MAJOR ATTACK BY GENERAL HENRICI (THE GERMAN COMMANDER IN TUNISIA).

"IT IS QUITE CLEAR THAT THE SITUATION IS NOT SATISFACTORY, AND AN EXPLANATION MUST BE FORTHCOMING FROM THE GOVERNMENT WHEN PARLIAMENT MEETS.

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"WE REALIZE THAT THIS IS AN ALLIED CAMPAIGN AND NOT PURELY A BRITISH RESPONSIBILITY, BUT THIS DOES NOT MEAN THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS ANY RIGHT TO DISCARD ITS RESPONSIBILITIES WHERE BRITISH TROOPS ARE INVOLVED."

AM London - Jan 3

These sources said that while Giraud was concentrating on the reorganization of the French army, the Fighting French believed political undercurrents were creating confusion.

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The two generals have parried each other in speeches and a meeting would go far in straightening out misunderstandings, observers said. If the meeting were arranged, DeGaulle was expected to go to Africa before travelling to Washington to see President Roosevelt.

Algiers dispatches quoted a French African government official as saying the prisoners released by Gen. Giraud on New Years were mostly persons of socialistic, communistic and trade unionist tendencies. All were arrested while North Africa still was under Vichy control.

Asked whether the present French African government would operate under laws established during the Vichy regime, the official responded:

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"We are working under the fundamental legislation of the Third Republic although of course certain other laws and decrees since published are still in force."

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RECEIVING PURPLE HEART AWARDS WERE:

LIEUT. DANIEL A.MCCOLL, NAVIGATOR OF (1213 IDAHO ST.) BOISE, IDAHO; SECOND LIEUT. RICHARD R.HOPPER, BOMBARDIER, OF (2144 ARTHUR AVE.) FRESNO, CALIF.; TECHNICAL SERGT. VICTOR J.COZZA, ENGINEER AND TOP TURRET GUNNER OF (303 ALEWIFE BROOK PARKWAY) SUMMERVILLE, MASS.; STAFF SERGT. LINCOLN T.O'CONNELL, TAIL GUNNER OF (1996 VALENTINE AVE.) NEW YORK CITY; SERGT. SIDNEY V.HALL, BALL TURRET GUNNER OF (ROUTE 6) DALLAS, TEX.; SERGT. MUREL A.MURPHY, WAIST GUNNER OF (ROUTE ONE) MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

ENLISTED GUNNERS WINNING AIR MEDALS WERE:

TECHNICAL SERGT. KARL L.MASTERS, TOP TURRET GUNNER OF (ROUTE ONE) PAOLA, KANSAS; TECHNICAL SERGT. EUGENE J.REMMELL, TOP TURRET GUNNER OF (2725 HUGO AVE.) BALTIMORE, MD.; STAFF SERGT. FRANK L. BATTERSON, TAIL GUNNER OF (BOX 856) MARYSVILLE, WASH.; STAFF SERGT. HARRY KULCHESKY, WASIT GUNNER OF (11605 SOBIESKY ST.) HAMTRAMCK, MICH.; STAFF SERGT. KENNETH J.KURTENBACK, TAIL GUNNER OF WATERLOO, IOWA; STAFF SERGT. ANDREW MARKLE, TAIL GUNNER OF LEFEBER FALLS, ROSENDALE, N.Y.; STAFF SERGT. MERLYN D.RUKES, TAIL GUNNER OF (ROUTE THREE) OKARCHE, OKLA.; STAFF SERGT. FRANCIS SULCOFSKI, TOP TURRET GUNNER OF (118 WEST POPLAR ST.) WEST NANTICOKE, PA.; SERGT. RICHARD Q.FLINT, WAIST GUNNER OF (560 LINCOLN PLACE) BROOKLYN, N.Y.; SERGT. BERNARD JUROSEK, TAIL GUNNER OF (785 HENDERSON AVE.) WASHINGTON, PA.

OFFICERS WINNING AIR MEDALS WERE:

LIEUT. GEORGE P.BIRDSONG, PILOT OF (116 OAKHURST ST.) CLARKSDALE, MISS.; LIEUT. MARK H.GILMAN, PILOT OF (309 EAST SANTA CLARA ST.) SANTA ANA, CALIF.; LIEUT. ROBERT L.KLEYLA, BOMBARDIER OF (5950 N. 13TH ST.) PHILADELPHIA; LIEUT. WILLIAM C.LEASURE, NAVIGATOR OF (59 HANCOCK ST.) CLYMER, PA.; LIEUT. WILLIAM J.CRUMM, PILOT OF (145 LYONS ROAD) SCARSDALE, N.Y.; SECOND LIEUT. ROBERT G.ABB, BOMBARDIER OF (112 SOUTH ROGERS ST.) STEVENS POINT, WIS.; SECOND LIEUT. HOWARD M.DUNHAM, NAVIGATOR OF (1315 HILLCREST AVE.) KALAMAZOO, MICH.; SECOND LIEUT. ERNEST MILLER, NAVIGATOR OF (65 JOHN RYLE AVE.) HALEDON, N.J.; SECOND LIEUT. JOSEPH C.REYNOLDS, CO-PILOT OF (521 N. 11TH ST.) FREDERICK, OKLA.

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THE SECOND HALF OF THE LIST NAMED 161 MEN AND 11 WOMEN FOR THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, 279 MEN AND 50 WOMEN FOR MEMBER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE DECORATIONS AND 341 MEN AND 30 WOMEN FOR BRITISH EMPIRE MEDALS.

IN THE MAJORITY OF THE CASES SPECIFIC REASONS FOR THE DECORATIONS WERE NOT STATED. THEY WERE LISTED SIMPLY "FOR SERVICE."

JAN 4 1943

ROME (FROM ITALIAN BROADCASTS) JAN. 3-(AP)-THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY THAT AXIS FORCES IN TUNISIA HAD CAPTURED MORE GROUND AFTER "LIVELY ENGAGEMENTS" AND REPORTED THAT 22 ALLIED PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN DURING AN ALLIED RAID ON TUNIS.

JAN 4 1943

A DOZEN AMERICAN PARACHUTISTS WERE REPORTED CAPTURED ALONG WITH TWO ALLIED TANKS IN THE GROUND FIGHTING.

THE AIR ACTIVITY WAS DESCRIBED AS "INTENSE." THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE ALLIED RAIDS ON TUNISIAN CENTERS "CAUSED SOME DAMAGE."

OF THE FIGHTING IN LIBYA, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT BRITISH ARMORED UNITS WERE SHELLED BY AXIS ARTILLERY "IN SIRTICA" (APPARENTLY A GENERAL REFERENCE TO THE GULF OF SIRTE REGION.)

JAN 4 1943

ATTACKS BY FIGHTING FRENCH FORCES IN THE GAZZAN AND FEZZAN REGIONS OF SOUTHERN LIBYA WERE REPORTED FRUSTRATED "THANKS TO THE BRAVE RESISTANCE OF OUR GARRISON, WHICH WAS SUPPORTED BY UNITS OF OUR AVIATION."

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS) JAN. 3-(AP)-A TRANSOCEAN NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH QUOTED AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS TODAY AS SAYING A GERMAN U-BOAT HAD SUNK AN 8,000-TON UNITED STATES AMMUNITION CARRIER FROM AN ALLIED CONVOY HEADED FOR ORAN, ALGERIA.

(THIS CLAIM WAS WITHOUT CONFIRMATION FROM ALLIED QUARTERS.))

BERLIN--FIRST ADD CONVOY X X X ALLIED QUARTERS.)

THE GERMAN RADIO EARLIER QUOTED ADVICES FROM LA LINEA, SPAIN, AS SAYING THAT A POWERFUL FORMATION OF BRITISH SXXX WARSHIPS HAD MOVED EASTWARD INTO THE MEDITERRANEAN SATURDAY FROM GIBRALTAR.

JAN 4 1943

THE FORMATION WAS REPORTED TO HAVE INCLUDED THE AIRCRAFT CARRIERS FORMIDABLE AND FURIOUS, THE 33,950-TON BATTLESHIPS NELSON AND RODNEY, TWO CRUISERS AND EIGHT DESTROYERS.

THE HIGH COMMAND DECLARED THAT, IN ADDITION TO THE REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF THE AMMUNITION CARRIER, A 10,000-TON FREIGHTER WAS SUNK IN A BOMBING OF BONE, EASTERN ALGERIAN PORT.

"INSTALLATIONS AND AIR BASES IN THE TUNISIAN-ALGERIAN BORDER TERRITORY WERE EFFECTIVELY BOMBED," IT SAID. "THE BRITISH LOST 15 PLANES IN AERIAL COMBATS. NO LOSSES OF OUR OWN OCCURRED."

ARTILLERY FIRE WAS DECLARED TO HAVE REPULSED BRITISH ATTACKS IN LIBYA WHILE IN TUNISIA AXIS THRUSTS "RESULTED IN A FURTHER GAIN OF TERRAIN."

JAN 4 1943

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS) JAN. 3-(AP)-- ADMIRAL JEAN ESTEVA, RESIDENT-GENERAL IN TUNISIA, SENT A NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE TO MARSHAL HENRI PETAIN SAYING THAT DESPITE THE "SERIOUS EVENTS" IN NORTH AFRICA, THE PEOPLE OF TUNISIA REMAIN LOYAL TO THE FRENCH CHIEF OF STATE AND THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TRANSOCEAN REPORTED TODAY FROM VICHY.

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), JAN.3-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY THAT HEAVY DEFENSIVE FIGHTING WAS CONTINUING ON THE MIDDLE DON FRONT IN RUSSIA AND THAT THE RED ARMY HAD BEEN BEATEN BACK ALONG THE WHOLE FRONT.

NEW YORK, JAN. 3-(AP)-- THE BERLIN RADIO TODAY BROADCAST A REPORT BY THE PARIS NEWSPAPER PARIS SOIR THAT PIERRE LAVAL WOULD COME TO PARIS FROM VICHY NEXT WEEK TO REOPEN THE NEGOTIATIONS BEGUN LAST MONTH AT HITLER'S HEADQUARTERS.

JAN 4 1943

THE PAPER SAID IT COULD BE PRESUMED THAT THE NEGOTIATIONS WOULD DEAL WITH ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS, AND

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THAT "GREATER FREEDOM OF ACTION AT HOME" FOR LAVAL HAS JAN 4 1943

EXPECTED TO BE ONE OF THE RESULTS.

NEW YORK, JAN. 3-(AP)— THE BISHOP OF WUERTTEMBERG HAS PROTESTED TO PROPAGANDA MINISTER GOEBBELS "ATTACKS ON CHRISTIANITY" ISSUING FROM GERMAN PRINTING PRESSES WHILE "THE CHURCH IS PROHIBITED TO PRINT THE BIBLE," A BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSIONSAID TODAY.

THE ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST TO EUROPE QUOTED THE BISHOP AS SAYING IN A LETTER THAT "YOU ARE TRYING TO DRIVE THE GERMAN PEOPLE AWAY FROMTHE CHURCH."

THE BISHOP'S LETTER, HE SAID, WAS PRINTED IN A SWEDISH NEWSPAPER DEC. 17, DECLARING: JAN 4 1943

"ATTACKS ON CHRISTIANITY POUR OUTFROM GERMAN PRINTING PRESSES. ANTI-CHRISTIAN BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND PERIODICALS APPEAR IN HEAPS. MANY, MANY OF THEM ARE SENT STRAIGHT TO OUR SOLDIERS ON THE BATTLEFRONTS.

"BUT THE GERMAN CHURCH IS FORBIDDEN TO PRINT THE BIBLE OR ITS HYMN BOOKS, OR EVEN A SINGLE RELIGIOUS LEAFLET.

"IN YOUR PROPAGANDA TO THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE, YOU SAY, 'ADOLF HITLER AND THE GERMAN ARMY WISH TO RESTORE FREEDOM OF RELIGION TO THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE,' BUT IN GERMANY YOU WORK IN A QUITE OPPOSITE DIRECTION. YOU ARE TRYING TO DRIVE [redacted] PEOPLE AWAY FROM THE CHURCH." JAN 4 1943

CAIRO, JAN.3-(AP)-A COMBINED AMERICAN AND BRITISH RAIDING FORCE, INCLUDING FOUR-MOTORED U.S. BOMBERS, RAINED EXPLOSIVES ON AXIS AIRDROMES ON THE ISLAND OF CRETE IN A DAYLIGHT ATTACK YESTERDAY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY. JAN 4 1943

HITS WERE OBSERVED ON RUNWAYS AND AMONG DISPERSED AIRCRAFT, WHILE ONE MESSERSCHMITT 109 FIGHTER WHICH ATTACKED A FORMATION OF ALLIED MEDIUM BOMBERS WAS SHOT DOWN AND ANOTHER WAS DAMAGED.

INCLUDED IN THE ATTACKING FORCE WERE BOTH HEAVY AND MEDIUM SHIPS OF THE NINTH U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE AND LIGHT BOMBERS OF THE RAF.

THE DAYLIGHT ASSAULT WAS PRECEDED BY A NIGHT ATTACK IN WHICH A NUMBER OF FIRES WERE STARTED ON NAZI LANDING FIELDS.

THE DAYLIGHT ATTACK WAS PUSHED HOME DESPITE POOR FLYING WEATHER. AMONG THE TARGETS POUNDED WERE THE PORT OF SUDA BAY, TIMBAKI AIR FIELD AND KASTELI.

CAIRO, JAN. 3 (AP)-- THE BRITISH EIGHTH WAS

REPORTED IN CONTACT WITH THE AXIS FORCES OF FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN

ROMMEL IN THE WADI BEI EL CHEBIR --BUERAT EL HSUN AREA OF LIBYA

APPROXIMATELY 180 MILES EAST OF TRIPOLI, BUT A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE

SAID THERE WAS NOTHING TO REPORT ON THEIR PROGRESS.

INCREASED [redacted] AERIAL ACTIVITY WAS REPORTED

OVER THE BATTLE AREA INDICATING POSSIBLY THAT [redacted] THE BRITISH WERE

COMING TO CLOSER GRIPS WITH THE ENEMY. TWO MESSERSCHMITTS WERE

SHOT DOWN OVER AN AXIS LANDING GROUND, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

ALLIED BOMBERS RAIDED THE [redacted] ITALIAN [redacted] OF

PALERMO, SICILY, STARTING FIRES IN THE HARBOR AREA, [redacted] FRIDAY NIGHT,

THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED. ON THE SAME NIGHT ANOTHER FORMATION OF

BOMBERS RAIDED THE AXIS AIR FIELD AT HERAKLION, CRETE.

OTHER TARGETS ON CRETE WERE BOMBED BY LARGE FORCES

OF ALLIED AIRCRAFT YESTERDAY, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. THREE ALLIED

AIRCRAFT WERE REPORTED MISSING FROM THESE OPERATIONS.

Add Allied Hdqtrs. in N. Africa - Jan 3 x x Fighters

THE BIGGEST AND MOST SPECTACULAR OF THE DAY'S AERIAL

FIGHTS DEVELOPED AFTER THE FORTRESSES BOMBED TUNIS HARBOR.

ENEMY DEPOTS, WAREHOUSES, RAILROADS, SHIPYARDS, [redacted]

DRYDOCKS AND TRANSPORTS WERE BOMBED THERE. THE POWERHOUSE WAS

JAN 4 1943

LEFT IN FLAMES. TWO MERCHANT VESSELS WERE HIT AND ONE WAS

BELIEVED SUNK. FIRES IN OIL TANKS COULD BE SEEN FOR 40 MILES.

LIEUT. BARTON L. NEIL OF DREXEL HILL, PA., SHOT DOWN [redacted]

ME109. CAPT. THEODORE H. NYMAN OF [redacted] CALIF., DESTROYED

ANOTHER ENEMY FIGHTER.

ONE B-17 LANDED AT ITS BASE AFTER FOUR HOURS IN THE AIR

WITH ONE ENGINE SHOT OUT, BIG HOLES IN ITS SIDE AND SEVERAL HUNDRED

HOLES IN ITS FUSELAGE.

JAN 4 1943

THREE P-38'S PILOTED BY LIEUTS. WALLIS A. SORENSON, LA

GRANDE, ORE., JOHN E. GOEBEL, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., AND ROBERT P.

KIRSCHE, JOLIET, ILL., DESTROYED A JUNKERS 88 IN A SEPARATE ENGAGEMENT.

FURTHER REPORTS [redacted] ON ATTACKS [redacted] FRIDAY BY AMERICAN PLANES

SHOWED THE P-38'S DESTROYED THREE JUNKERS 52'S. MAJOR R. F.

RUDELL, BUFFALO, N.Y., AND LIEUT. WILLIAM R. MOREHOUSE, [redacted]

FORKS, N.Y., SHARED ONE. ONE EACH WAS BROUGHT DOWN BY LIEUT.

ROBERT [redacted] [redacted] PEORIA, ILL., AND LIEUT. MELDRUM L.

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SEARS, HINDSBORO, ILL.

IN TWO ATTACKS BY Douglas DB 7's AT SOUSSE A MERCHANT VESSEL, DOCKS, MILITARY CAMP AND OTHER TARGETS WERE HIT. ALL PLANES RETURNED SAFELY FROM THIS MISSION. JAN 4 1943

P-40'S SWEPT OVER THE SFAX-SOUSSE AREA, DESTROYING ENEMY MOTOR VEHICLES.

RAF SPITFIRES AND HURRICANES BLEW UP AN ARMORED CAR AND SHOT UP A TRANSPORT. TWO ME-109'S WERE DESTROYED OVER ENEMY LINES.

JUNKERS 87'S ESCORTED BY FOCKE-WULF 190'S AND ME109'S WERE INTERCEPTED ON THE WAY TO ATTACK BONE HARBOR. LESS THAN HALF THE ENEMY FORMATION GOT THERE. THREE ENEMY PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN BY AN AMERICAN SPITFIRE SQUADRON OPERATING WITH THE RAF.

BY WES GALLAGHER

JAN 4 1943

WITH THE AMERICAN AIR FORCES IN TUNISIA, JAN.2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE GROUND NEVER LOOKED SO GOOD TO ME IN MY LIFE AS IT DOES RIGHT NOW FOR I HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM THE SECOND BIGGEST BOMBING RAID OF THE WAR ON TUNIS.

THE FLYING FORTRESS I RODE IN HAD HOLES KNOCKED IN IT BY TERRIFIC ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND ONE OF OUR GUNNERS WAS WOUNDED.

BESIDES POUNDING DOCKS AND OTHER OBJECTIVES AT TUNIS AND BIZERTE, BIG FORTRESSES KNOCKED DOWN AT LEAST TEN GERMAN PLANES IN ONE OF THE HOTTEST AIR BATTLES OF THE NORTH AFRICAN WAR.

AS WE STEPPED OUT OF THE FORTRESS TWO AMERICAN P-38 FIGHTERS CAME RACING ABOVE THE FIELD AND DIPPED THEIR WINGS IN THE VICTORY ROLL WHICH MEANT THAT EACH HAD ACCOUNTED FOR AN ENEMY CRAFT.

WHEN WE LANDED, WE THOUGHT WE HAD LOST FIVE PLANES FROM OUR FORMATION, BUT A LITTLE LATER THEY TURNED UP ESCORTING A BATTERED PLANE PILOTED BY LIEUT.FRANK EVANS, 23-YEAR-OLD FLIER FROM SAND POINT, IDAHO, WHO BROUGHT THE SHIP IN DESPITE THE FACT IT HAD HAD TWO MOTORS SHOT AWAY, AND TWO OF THE CREW WERE WOUNDED. JAN 4 1943

SERGEANT DOUGLAS J.UPTON, 31, OF GRASS VALLEY, CALIF., OUR REAR GUNNER, TOLD CAPT.GORDON SARRE, THE INTELLIGENCE OFFICER HERE, THAT HE AND THE REAR GUNNER IN THE PLANE FLYING NEXT TO US HAD SHOT DOWN AT LEAST ONE ATTACKING GERMAN PLANE.

I LEARNED THE HARD WAY THAT WHAT THE BOYS CALL "THE DAISY CHAIN" RUN OVER TUNIS AND BIZERTE IS ONE OF THE HOTTEST AIR SPOTS IN THE WORLD TODAY FOR ALLIED BOMBERS.

JAN 4 1943

ANTI-AIRCRAFT

I RODE INTO WITH A SURLY NOSE GUNNER [illegible] INTO OUR FORMATION AND A 20-CALIBER MACHINE GUN WAS CHATTERING SIX INCHES AWAY AT ATTACKING [illegible]

I WAS SO SCARED THAT THE INSIDE WORK FRACTIONALLY [illegible]

JAN 4 1943

AS WE FLEW IN OUR FORMATION, TAKING EVASIVE ACTION, THEY TRIED TO BREAK THE DAISY CHAIN FORMATION OUR FIGHTERS FLEW. THE TERRIFIC FIRE POWER WHICH THE RELATIVELY CONCENTRATED AREA OF GUNS AND FIREPOWER HAS ALLOWED THE AXIS AIRMEN TO ASSEMBLE THERE.

I KNEW WHAT THEY MEANT WHEN WE GOT OVER THE TARGET AND I SAW BLACK PUFFS AROUND THE FORTRESSES AT THE RIGHT. THEY THEY WERE AROUND OUR PLANES.

YOU JUST HEAR EXPLOSIONS AND LOOKING AND YOU SEE A BLACK BALL FLY BY. OUR BOMBING RUN WAS ONLY 45 SECONDS BUT I WONDERED IF WE WOULD EVER GET OUT OF THE

JAN 4 1943

RAID EYEWITNESS (BY GALLAGHER) X X X OUT OF THE ST.

AMONG THOSE WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE RAID WERE:

MAJOR AUSTIN BERRY, BELDING, MICH.; MAJOR QUENTIN QUICK, BELLINGHAM, WASH; CAPT. PETER J. O'CARROLL, JR. SALT LAKE CITY; LIEUT. JARED G. CRISP, ELLENSBURG, WASH.; LIEUT. JOHN A. DYMEK, CHICAGO; LIEUT. RICHARD P. HARMAN, PASADENA, CALIF.; LIEUT. HORTON K. HERSTER, KENDALIA, TEXAS.; LIEUT WILLIAM S. MCCONNELL, JR., TEXAS; LIEUT. EDWARD M. BLACK, NORFA, TEXAS.; LIEUT. JENNEX JAMES H. MACLEAN, MONTCLAIR, N.J.

JAN 4 1943

LIEUT. JAMES H. SWAN, ABILENE, TEXAS; LIEUT. DONALD A. SVENSON, CANTON, S. DAKOTA; LIEUT. GEORGE R. THOMAS, JR., GLENDALE, CALIF.; LIEUT. OTIS E. ALLISON, HAVEN, TEXAS; LIEUT VILLE S. ARNETT, MADISONVILLE, TEXAS; LIEUT. MORRIS BERENSON, GARFIELD, N.J.; LIEUT. FRED A. BIEBELSPIEL, WACO, TEXAS; LIEUT CARLOS H. BRIDGES, JR., IOWA PARK, TEXAS; LIEUT HARRIE R. CALVERT, RAPID CITY, S. DAKOTA; LIEUT. HARDIN W. CHENEY, SEATTLE.

LIEUT. RICHARD S. CROMEEN, AVONDALE, PENNA.; LIEUT. DANIEL F. DERRICK, ROXTON, TEX S; LIEUT. HAROLD A. FRENCH, TULSA, OKLA.; LIEUT. TRAVIS C. GREEN, RAYMONDVILLE, TEXAS; LIEUT. ROBERT HART, MILWAUKEE, OREGON; LIEUT. FRANK J. KUNCEL, LORAIN, OHIO; LIEUT. HERMAN O. MELLIN, OAKLAND, CALIF.; LIEUT. WALTER M. REISS, KLICKITAT, WASH.; LIEUT. CHARLES K. R CHAMBERS, NORTH BEND, ORE.

LIEUT. EUGENE E. SMITH, LOVINGTON, NEW MEX.; LIEUT

III
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THOMAS R.THORNTON, FESSENDEN N.DAKOTA; LIEUT.CHARLES E.WA

LAFAYETTVILLE,N.J.; LIEUT.HAROLD E.WILSON, LINCOLN, NEB.; LIEUT.

MALCOLM K.ANDREESEN, HIXTON,WIS.; LIEUT.WILLIAM J.EMERSON,

JAN 4 1943

MT PLEASANT,MICH.; LIEUT.FRANK B.EVANS, SAND POINT,IDAHO; LIEUT.

BOBBY M.GODWIN, FORT WORTH,TEXAS; LIEUT. LELAND B.GOLF, VIRGINIA,

LIEUT. JERRY E.THOMAS, SOUTHGATE, CALIF.; LIEUT. CHRIS TOLENAARS, MONROVIA, CALIF.; LIEUT. FREDERICK G.WHEELER, REDWOOD CITY, CALIF.; LIEUT. RICHARD S.WILKINS, FRESNO, CALIF.; LIEUT. JOSEPH E.WOLFF, OMAHA, NEB.; LIEUT. RAYMOND R.YAHR, WAUWATOSA, WIS.; LIEUT. WILLIAM K.BENSON, SINTON, TEXAS; LIEUT. DENIS G.BOOKER, ST.CLOUD, MINN.

JAN 4 1943

LIEUT. WALTER L.BUGG, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.; LIEUT. WILLIAM H. CONNER, ADA, OHIO; LIEUT. DUKE E.CUMMINGS, LULING, TEXAS; LIEUT. EDWARD L.DORR, CHICAGO; LIEUT. LEROY E.ELLIS, JEROME, IDAHO; LIEUT. VIRGIL E.HOPE, MAYSVILLE, OKLA.; LIEUT. JOHN W.ROUCK, JR., DETROIT; LIEUT. RICHARD HOUGHAM, FRANKLIN, IND.

LIEUT. EVERETT D.LAKIN, PRESTON, KAS.; LIEUT. WILLIAM C.LOEWECKE, MERRILL, WIS.; LIEUT. MARTIN LUTHER, TALENT, ORE.; LIEUT. JOHN W.PERSON, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.; LIEUT. WILLIAM C.ROGERS, MOUNT VERNON, IOWA; LIEUT. JAMES C.SARGENT, BEN, TEXAS; LIEUT. ROBERT TEDLOCK, ST.LOUIS; LIEUT. HARRY K.WANN, JR., MADISON, N.J.; LIEUT. SCOTT J.WERNER, HELENA, OKLA.

LIEUT. ROBERT P.ZOPPI, CAMBRIA, CALIF.; LIEUT. LEROY V.CASEY, SALEM, OREGON: LIEUT. WARREN E.CHURCH, COLORADO CITY, TEXAS; LIEUT.

JOHN W.DONOHUE, CHICAGO; LIEUT. EDWARD L.FORREST, TRENTON, N.J.; LIEUT. KENNETH G.HAMM, GREEN RIVER, WYO.; LIEUT. ROY JOHNSON, OKLAHOMA CITY;, LIEUT. FREDERICK L.LOPEZ, CARPENTERIA, CALIF.

LIEUT. JAY F.SHELLEY, KINGMAN, ARIZ.; LIEUT. RAYMOND A. SHOTSINGER, BEAVER FALLS, PENNA.; LIEUT. ROBERT G.ANGELL, LOS ANGELES; LIEUT. ROBERT E.BLACK, COLLEGE SPRINGS, IOWA; LIEUT. WILLIAM M.MOST, JR., KINGSTON, PENNA.; LIEUT. KAY D.PAYNE, QUINCY, ILL.; LIEUT. GLENN H.WALTER, ST.LOUIS; LIEUT. WALTER T.ROSS, SEATTLE; LIEUT. JULIUS A.BETERBIDE, SUSANVILLE, CALIF.; LIEUT. ROBERT G.CAMERON, BREMERTON, WASH.

LIEUT. LESLIE M.CLARK, MEAKER, COLO.; LIEUT. RAY R.CRYDERMAN, KENO, ORE.; LIEUT. PILAR L.GARCIA, MCALLEM, TEXAS; LIEUT. RICHARD H.GRANSTRANG, ELLENSBURG, WASH.; LIEUT. BERNARD L.JUZA, HAUGEN, WIS.; LIEUT. KOEPH E.KERSS, ENID, OKLA.; LIEUT. WILLIAM H.O[illegible]CH, JR., MORRIS PLAINS, N.J.; LIEUT. LEN L.KIMMELL, ST.GILMAN, [illegible].; LIEUT. VIRGIL E.MAJOR, EKALAKA, MONT.; LIEUT. CARL W.TOOLE, EVANSVILLE, IND.; LIEUT. WESLEY W.SWALLOW, WAUKEO

JAN 4 1943

LIEUT. VIRGIL E.MAJOR, EKALAKA, MONT.; LIEUT. CARL W.TOOLE, EVANSVILLE, IND.; LIEUT. WESLEY W.SWALLOW, WAUKEE, IOWA; LIEUT. JOSEPH R.VOLKER, LIVINGSTONE, N.J.;

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LIEUT. GEORGE D.WALDRON, GARFIELD, UTAH; LIEUT. LYSLE M.WIGHTMAN, FALLON, NEV.; LIEUT. ROBERT B.FORSYTH, ARROYO GRANDE, CALIF.; LIEUT. KARL O.KARJALA, GEYSER, MONT.; LIEUT. CHARLES

1943

R.GREGG, WHITTIER, CALIF.; LIEUT. OLIVER R.HOPKIN, BAKERSFIELD, CALIF.; LIEUT. EDWARD J.KITTERMAN, PHOENIX, ARIZ.; LIEUT. VICTOR J.LEWIS, CHEROKEE, IOWA; LIEUT. WILLIAM E.LOVE, CADIZ, OHIO; LIEUT. PAUL R.MCDANIEL, JR., JEFFERSON CITY, MO.; LIEUT. JOHN P.NAMLE, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.; LIEUT. CHARLES W.RADNRUP, SUSANVILLE, CALIF.; LIEUT. CLIFFORD A.BOITH, JUNCTION CITY, WIS.; LIEUT. JOSEPH S.WIERZBICKI, WILMINGTON, DEL.;

SERGEANT JAMES J.FARRELL, INDIAN HEAD, MD.; SERGT. CHARLES O.MORRIS, BEND, ORE.; SERGT. HOWARD L.NORTH, SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.; SERGT. MAYNARD E.RUSSEL, ONTARIO, CALIF.; SERGT. LLOYD WILLOUGHBY, KENOSHA, WIS.; SERGT. CLEO J.BOODY, SHELTON, NEB.; SERGT. THOMAS J.CRONAN, READING, PENNA.; SERGT. NEAL C.CURCIO, PHILADELPHIA; SERGT. KENNETH DOWELL, BELFAIR, WASH.; SERGT. HAROLD J.DUNLEVY, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS; SERGT. HAROLD GOTTLIEB, LOS ANGELES.

SERGT. EDWARD C.GRABOWSKI, LARKSVILLE, PENNA.; SERGT. JOHN B. HEINCECK, UPLAND, CALIF.; SERGT. FREDERICK J.HALL, KEARNEY, NEB.; SERGT. MICHAEL KOVAL, CHICAGO; SERGT. HENRY V.LABMERT, HUNTINGDON PARK, CALIF.; SERGT. REX W.BARADA, ROSALIE, NEB.; SERGT. VICTOR M.FITZSIMMONS, ARBUTUS, MD.; SERGT. ROLAND E.GATES, STEPHEN, MINN.; SERGT. GENE O.HELSEL, KANSAS CITY; SERGT. MAHLON E.LEED, LANCASTER, PENNA.; SERGT. LEWIS A.NORMAN, ST.HILAIRE, MINN.;

SERGT. STEPHEN K.FREEMAN, JR., QUAY, NEW MEX.; SERGT. THOMAS P.GREELEY, JR., MUSE, PENNA.; SERGT. HENRY B.GUSGESKY, KINGSTON, PENNA.; SERGT. DALE W.HANSEN, TAKAMAH, NEB.; SERGT. EDWIN R.ISAACS, NEW CASTLE, PENNA.; SERGT. JULIUS J.JACOBS, SAN FRANCISCO; SERGT. WALTER KECK, SANFORD, TEXAS; SERGT. CARLTON G.MEYER, JACKSON, MISS.; SERGT. FREDERIC E.PAGENKOFF, HAMILTON, MONT.; SERGT. JOHN F.POWELL,

JAN 4 1943

CAMBRIDGE, NEB.; SERGT. JACOB W.RALLO, WILKESBARRE, PENNA.; SERGT. LESLIE W.ROOT, TOPEKA, KAS.; SERGT. JEROME A.SCHERR, LOS ANGELES; SERGT. ROBERT J.BERLANICK, ANACONDA, MONT.; SERGT. JOHN R.WOOD, WEBSTER GROVES, MO.; SERGT. EDWARD J.ZELASNEY, OSCEOLA, NEB.; SERGT. ERNEST F.KLAPROTH, INGLEWOOD. CALIF.; SERGT. ALBERT L.WADEMEYE, PEORIA, ARIZ.; SERGT. JOHN T.SPRINGER, UNION TOWN, PENNA.; SERGT. HAROLD Z.THOMAS, DETROIT; SERGT. GEORGE R.KIRK, DENVER;

JAN 4 1943

LEE S. BRUSSET, YUCAIPA, CAL.; CLARENCE CAMPBELL, LOS ANGELE
EUGENE B. FLEMING, PORT ANGELES, WASH.; CHARLES J. GEYER, MORROW, O.
WILLIAM L. HAYES, FRANKLIN, ILL.; ARDELL D. HOLLEN, NEW SUEDA VISTA,
PA.; CHARLES D. HUDSON, HURLEY, N.M.; GEORGE R. KELLY, VANDALIA, ILL.
RICHARD G. LE COMPTE, FURLONG, PA.; KENNETH J. LOCK, ST. LOUIS, ALEX
PAULSEN, SPOKANE, WASH.; WALTER E. SHAY, BURLINGAME, CAL.; JOHN H.
STOLTING, EDICOTT, NEB.; JOHN R. WATKINS, COLLEGE, ARIZ.; RAY O. WEEKS,
WACO, TEX.; BUSTER K. NICHOLS, HAMMOTH MINE, MONT.; EDWIN D. REESE, LINCOL
PA.; CLYDE H. BAKER, CROW AGENCY, MONT.; JOHN R. BLANCA, SPOKANE.
FRANK DAGUIAR, LOS ANGELES, ROBERT G. DORSON, MADISON, WIS.;
JOHN J. FISHER, JR., FORT WORTH, TEX.; JOHN A. HAWKINS, OTTUMA, IA.;
EDWARD W. ROBERTSON, SALT LAKE CITY, HARRY W. STEVENSON, SALT LAKE
CITY, HERBER G. WEATHERSTON, REXBURG IDA.; HOWARD E. WELKER, SHELBY MONT.

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DUNAS, Hallo-JOHN D. SOUTHER, HOPE [illegible], Hallo-JAMES M. [illegible], JOPLIN,

MO-FRANK L. SEARS, Jlay [illegible], Mo-THOMAS J. [illegible], MELROSE,

FLA-ROBERT M. HOOVER, MARION, Hallo, HAROLD G. [illegible], ATHENS, Okla

ROBERT F. TOLAR, NORFOLK, Va-FRANCIS O. [illegible], HYDRO, Okla

HILLARD O. [illegible], COLLEGE, Okla-JAMES EDWARD, PETERSBURG, VA-ROBERT

K. STONE, Jlay-STONE MOUNTAIN, Ga.

JAN 4 1943

Add Djibouti - Jan. 3

MAJ. GEN. CHRISTOPHER FORBES, COMMANDER OF BRITISH FORCES IN ETHIOPIA, WAS OFFICIALLY THANKED FOR BRITISH PARTICIPATION IN THE FREEING OF FRENCH SOMALILAND.

ALGIERS, ALGERIA, JAN. 3--(AP)--A FRENCH GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE IN NORTH AFRICA ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THE CAPTURE OF AN "IMPORTANT POSITION" NORTHWEST OF KAIROUAN, 65 MILES SOUTH OF TUNIS, AND SUCCESSFUL LOCAL ATTACKS FURTHER TO THE SOUTH. JAN 4 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NORTH AFRICA, JAN. 3--(AP)--TWENTY-THREE AXIS PLANES WERE DESTROYED AND 34 DAMAGED BY THE ALLIED AIR FORCE YESTERDAY IN THE BIGGEST DAY OF OPERATIONS IN NORTH AFRICA.

APL LANDSTROMS 1119 CCC 459P

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NORTH AFRICA, JAN 3-(AP)-SGT.MICHAEL KENNEY, OF HOLYOKE, MASS., WAS CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN TWO ENEMY PLANES YESTERDAY IN THE SMASHING FLYING FORTRESS RAID ON TUNIS HARBOR.

THE FOLLOWING FORTRESS SERGEANTS BROUGHT DOWN ONE EACH:

BAHLONE LEED, LANCASTER, PA;. EDWARD R.ISAAC, NEWCASTLE, PA; ALEX PAULINE, SPOKANE, WASH; CHARLES GEYE, EDISON, O; EDWIN W.ROBERTSON, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH; LEE H.VARNER, CHINOOK, MONT; CLAUDE M. BAUER, CROW AGENCY, MONT; ARTHUR N.WARD, JR., WATERVILLE, ME; JOHN R.BIANCI, SPOKANE, WASH; STEWART TAYLOR, 5959 EIGHTEENTH ST., DETROIT, MICH; SYLVESTER STANLEY, JR., LEXINGTON, KY; LEE WONG GEM, 1132 EAST 43RD ST., CHICAGO, ILL; JAMES O.EDWARDS, PETERSBURG, VA; AND JAMES D.REED, KENNEWICK, WASH. JAN 4 1943

AMERICAN PILOTS FLYING BRITISH SPITFIRES AGAINST ENEMY RAIDERS AT BONE INCLUDED CAPT.ARTHUR VINSON, MONTICELLO, MISS; LIEUT.JOHN POPE, MONTGOMERY, ALA; AND CAPT.JAMES PECK, BERKELEY, CALIF., A FORMER MEMBER OF THE SECOND EAGLE SQUADRON WHO SERVED IN MALTA.

THESE MEN, OPERATING WITH THE RAF, EACH BROUGHT DOWN AN AXIS PLANE.

SINCE COMING TO NORTH AFRICA THE AMERICAN SPITFIRE SQUADRON WITH THE RAF HAS BEEN CREDITED WITH THE DESTRUCTION OF 10 1/3 AXIS PLANES AND DAMAGED TO 12 OTHERS. IT IS COMMANDED BY MAJOR JAMES COWARD, 26, OF NATCHITOCHES, LA.

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NEW GUINEA

BY VERN HAUGLAND

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JAN.3-(AP)-WITH THE BUNA MISSION AREA CLEARED OF JAPANESE AFTER SANGUINARY FIGHTING YESTERDAY, VICTORIOUS AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN TROOPS WENT GRIMLY ABOUT THE TASK OF EXTERMINATING THE LAST REMAINING POCKET OF ENEMY RESISTANCE WEST OF GIROPA CREEK TODAY.

THE ALLIED SWEEP THROUGH THE BUNA MISSION AREA, ANNOUNCED IN A TRIUMPHANT STATEMENT FROM GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, GAVE THE ALLIES CONTROL OF THE NORTHEAST NEW GUINEA PORT TOWARD WHICH THEY BEGAN FIGHTING THEIR WAY FROM PORT MORESBY LATE IN SEPTEMBER.

ANTICIPATING THE FINAL VICTORY, GEN.MACARTHUR EARLIER ANNOUNCED THAT HIS TROOPS HAD "BROKEN THE BACK OF ENEMY RESISTANCE" AND WERE "DESTROYING HIS SHATTERED FORCES." ALLIED FORCES WERE MOVING FROM TWO SIDES, HIS COMMUNIQUE SAID, TO CRUSH THE JAPANESE WHO [illegible]SISTED SO TENACIOUSLY IN THEIR JUNGLE BUNKERS AND PILLBOXES.

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WITH THE FALL OF BUNA MISSION, ONLY A FEW JAPANESE SNIPERS WERE LEFT ON GIROPA POINT, AND GEN.MACARTHUR'S SPOKESMAN SAID THEY WERE BEING "RAPIDLY ELIMINATED." WEST OF GIROPA CREEK, HOWEVER, HE SAID A SMALL GROUP OF THE ENEMY STILL WERE RESISTING DESPERATELY DURING A BATTLE STILL IN PROGRESS.

TANKS, ARTILLERY AND LOW-FLYING, MACHINE-GUNNING FIGHTER PLANES PARTICIPATED IN THE FINAL BLOODY ASSAULT AGAINST THE ENTRENCHED JAPANESE AFTER WEDGES HAD BEEN DRIVEN BETWEEN THE ENEMY FORCES. TANK-LED AUSTRALIAN INFANTRY DROVE IN FROM THE RIGHT TO OVERWHELM THE JAPANESE STRONGPOINT AROUND GIROPA POINT BEFORE THEY AND THEIR AMERICAN ALLIES CRUSHED THE LAST ENEMY RESISTANCE AT BU[illegible]SSION.

GEN.MACARTHUR'S SPOKESMAN GAVE NO DETAILS OF THE NUMBER OF JAPANESE KILLED OR CAPTURED, BUT IN PREVIOUS ALLIED VICTORIES AT GONA AND AT OTHER ENEMY BEACHHEADS IN THE AREA THE JAPANESE FOUGHT UNTIL THEY VIRTUALLY WERE EXTERMINATED. THE SPOKESMAN SAID ONLY THAT "SEVERE CASUALTIES" WERE INFLICTED ON THE JAPANESE.

WITH THE IMMINENT CLEARANCE OF THE ENTIRE BUNA SECTOR BY ALLIED TROOPS, THE ONLY ENEMY FORCE OF ANY CONSEQUENCE SHORT OF SALAMAUA AND LAE, 120 TO 160 MILES FARTHER NORTHWEST IN NEW GUINEA, IS ENTRENCHED IN THE CAPE SANANANDA AREA WEST OF BUNA.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT STRESSED THAT THE ENEMY IN THIS SECTOR WOULD HAVE TO BE ELIMINATED BEFORE THE PAPUAN CAMPAIGN COULD BE CONSIDERED COMPLETED. THIS UNDOUBTEDLY WILL CALL FOR MORE SEVERE FIGHTING, AS THE JAPANESE HAVE CONSTRUCTED DEFENSES IN DEPTH TWO MILES INLAND FROM SANANANDA POINT.

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THE JAPANESE DUG IN THERE AND, FACING EITHER EVENTUAL DEATH OR CAPTURE, ARE THE LAST SURVIVORS OF THE BIG ENEMY FORCE WHICH LAST JULY STARTED MOVING ACROSS THE TOWERING OWEN STANLEY MOUNTAINS TOWARD THE VITAL ALLIED BASE AT PORT MORESBY.

AT ONE TIME ADVANCE JAPANESE UNITS REACHED A POINT WITHIN 32 MILES OF PORT MORESBY, BUT THERE THEY ENCOUNTERED RUGGED RESISTANCE AND, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE PRESENT WAR, BEGAN A RETREAT.

LATE IN SEPTEMBER THE ALLIES STARTED A COUNTER-MARCH ACROSS THE TORTUOUS MOUNTAIN TRAILS, AND BY OCT.7 THEY HAD REACHED A MOUNTAIN GAP LEADING DOWN TOWARD BUNA. EMPLOYING AERIAL TRANSPORT, GEN. MACARTHUR THEN RUSHED IN FRESH TROOPS TO HELP PIN THE JAPANESE DOWN ON THE NARROW COASTAL STRIP BETWEEN BUNA AND GONA.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF ALLIED FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC

TOOK THE FIELD PERSONALLY TO DIRECT THE SERIES OF CLIMACTIC ASSAULTS BY WHICH THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN DECIMATED.

TOKYO (FROM JAPANESE BROADCASTS), JAN. 3—(AP)—EMPEROR HIROHITO PERSONALLY PARTICIPATED IN THE GENSHI-SAI, AGE-OLD NEW YEARS FESTIVAL OF THE JAPAIESE COURT IN THE IMPERIAL PALACE TODAY.

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THE CEREMONY WAS ATTENDED BY ALL THE PRINCES AND PRINCESSES OF THE BLOOD IN TOKYO AND BY HIGH MILITARY AND CIVILIAN OFFICIALS HEADED BY PREMIER GEN. HIDEKI TOJO.

STOCKHOLM, MONDAY, JAN 4-(AP)-THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER EARLY TODAY QUOTED A GERMAN WAR CORRESPONDENT AS SAYING GERMAN SOLDIERS ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT "HAVE NOTHING TO LAUGH ABOUT" IN FIGHTING RUSSIANS SKILLED IN WINTER WARFARE.

THE GERMAN CORRESPONDENT WAS QUOTED AS SAYING:

"THE GERMAN SOLDIERS HAVE BETTER CLOTHES AND EQUIPMENT THAN LAST WINTER BUT THEY HAVE NO ILLUSIONS.

"THE RUSSIANS KNOW THE TERRAIN AND KNOW THE CHANGING WEATHER.

"THE SOVIET SOLDIERS, MOSTLY NEW TROOPS, ADVANCE BY CLIMBING ON TANKS WHICH IN FRONT ARE STRENGTHENED BY WELDED IRON PLATES. LONG-DISTANCE SKI RUNNERS, WHOSE SPECIALTY IS TO CARRY GRENADE THROWERS, ADVANCE THROUGH EVEN THE DEEPEST SNOW."

THE GERMAN REPORTER PRAISED THE SKILL OF THE RUSSIAN COMMANDERS, SAYING THEY ALWAYS CHANGE THEIR PLANS INSTINCTIVELY TO ACCOMODATE THEMSELVES TO NEW SITUATIONS.

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"OUR FRONT SOLDIERS DON'T UNDERESTIMATE THE RUSSIAN METHODS AND NONE OF US IS LAUGHING ABOUT THE ARMOR BELSHEVISM HAS AGAIN FIXED TO ITSELF," HE ADDED.

BLANK

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Reds Take Nazi Air Base on Don Front, Seize 500,000 Bombs, 2,000,000 Shells; Japan Massing Invasion Fleet at Rabaul

VAST BOMB SUPPLY SEIZED AT FIELD ON ROAD TO ROSTOV

Two Arms of Soviet Pincers Now Separated by Gap of 30 Miles

JAN 5 1943

RAILWAY TOWN TAKEN

Strong German Forces Repulsed, 1,000 of Foe Slain.

MOZDOK FIGHT RAGES

Reds Battle for Control of Large City, Capture Equipment.

LONDON, Jan. 4. — (AP) The Moscow radio announced in a special communique tonight the capture of the big German air base of Chernishkovskaya and the railway station of Chernishkov, an action which apparently drove closer together the jaws of a second pincers closing about the remnants of 22 trapped German divisions at Stalingrad.

The broadcast was heard by the Soviet monitor.

Halfway to Railroad

Chernishkov, approximately half way between Stalingrad and the Moscow-Rostov railway to the west, is only about 50 miles north of Tsimlyansk on the lower Don where the Germans forced their crossing last summer to drive upon Stalingrad from the southwest.

The southwestern counteroffensive of the Russians already had crossed the Don east of Tsimlyansk and reached positions northeast of the latter place.

The two arms of the pincers, previously reported as about 45 miles apart, now were apparently separated by a gap of only about 30 miles.

This second pincers appeared to be 40 or 50 miles west of the Russian zone which has sealed the Germans in at Stalingrad.

Chernishkovskaya is about 40 miles north of Chernishkov. Chernishkov is about 100 miles west of Stalingrad and is on the Stalingrad-Likhaya railway where it crosses the Tsiml river.

Soviet troops captured much booty, including 17 planes, 2,050,000, shells, 500,000 airplane bombs and stores of civilian and war supplies in the Chernishkovskaya area, the special communique said.

The regular midnight bulletin that followed said of this middle Don drive "our troops continued to tighten a ring around besieged enemy garrisons."

Germans Hurled Back

"The Germans threw strong forces into action in order to help one of their encircled garrisons," it continued. "Enemy infantry and tanks launched repeated counter-attacks. However the [illegible] of our artillery forced them back.

"More than 1,000 dead Germans remained on the field. Twenty-four German tanks were disabled and burned out."

Other Red army units driving ahead southwest and south of Stalingrad "continued their offensives and captured a number of inhabited localities."

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One Russian motorized unit was said to have outflanked a strong Nazi force, killing 300 of the enemy and dislodging the Germans from an important position. The retreating Nazis abandoned two tanks, 14 guns, nine trucks and a large amount of arms and ammunition, this communique said.

On the "northern Caucasus" front, presumably the drive in the Nalchik-Mozdok areas, the Russians said their troops killed 300 Germans in a fight for a large inhabited locality, and captured one tank, five trucks and 20 machine-guns. Forty-three trucks, 6,000 shells, 500 mines, three ammunition and supply dumps, and three radio transmitters were reported seized in another area of the same zone.

On the central front where the Russians announced several days ago they had captured Velikie Luki and were driving on toward the Latvian frontier, about 85 miles away, the midnight communique said the Red army was engaged in consolidating its positions.

Street Fighting Rages

One Russian unit, however, was reported to have broken into another inhabited locality and was engaged in street fighting. This may be Novosokolniki, a junction on the Leningrad-Vitebsk railway about 20 miles west of Velikie Luki.

The Russians also said that a guerrilla detachment in the Vitebsk area, 85 miles south of Velikie Luki, had wrecked three enemy troop trains, and had destroyed 92 trucks, 16 fuel dumps and other material.

"Small enemy groups" who counterattacked in the area west of Rzhev, a strongpoint still held by the Germans on this central front, were repulsed, the communique said.

Although the Russians have announced the trapping of huge German forces in the Don-Volga river pockets before Stalingrad, the communique said the Germans still were fighting inside the factory area of Stalingrad.

Russian troops still were destroying Nazi dugouts in a slow war of attrition. They approached some of these yesterday and blew them up with hand grenades and killed 200 Germans, the communique said.

(Six)

Rail Station Also Taken As Russian Drives Gain

Second Pincers Draw Tight on Trapped Enemy Divisions Before Stalingrad

By Henry C. Cassidy
Associated Press Staff Writer

Moscow, Jan. 4.—The Russian Caucasus offensive gathered momentum across foothills drenched by torrential rains today as the Red Army pursued the Germans west and northwest of recaptured Mozdok, 60 miles from the oil center of Grozny.

This latest drive was reported retaking territory rivaling in importance that seized in the earlier pushes on the Stalingrad front, in the Velikie Luki area and on the middle Don.

The Caucasus offensive appeared aimed at Prokhladnenski, a rail junction 35 miles west of Mozdok. Its capture would isolate the enemy southeast of Nalchik where the Russians also were on the move. The Moscow radio said German attempts to check the Russian advance below Nalchik were collapsing.

Russian offensives continued at a slower pace on other major sectors, where the Reds are within 70 miles of Latvia and 100 miles of Rostov, gateway to the whole Caucasus and its oil and mineral treasures. Mozdok and Velikie Luki are 1100 miles apart.

The Russians declared German lines were crumbling in the most important sectors, although the enemy was striving desperately to stiffen his stand.

(The Germans reported repeated Soviet attacks in the Don area, at Stalingrad and southeast of Lake Ilmen. They made no further mention of Velikie Luki, but said only that Nazi shock troops carried out several successful actions on the central front.)

The noon communique said Russian troops who captured Mozdok on the Terek River liberated several more villages, inflicting heavy losses. Central front troops were said to have "consolidated newly captured positions," repulsing counterattacks. One guard unit on the middle Don captured three villages, forcing remnants of the German garrison to flee in confusion, the report added.

South and southwest of Stalingrad, the Russians were said to be penetrating German defenses and capturing towns. Twin columns in that sparsely settled region were driving on the important railway junction of Salsk from two directions. One was thrusting down the Stalingrad-North Caucasus Railway 117 miles beyond the Volga city, and the other on the desolate Kalmyck steppes was within 90 miles of Salsk.

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The Mozdok sector has been a battlefield since Aug. 26, when the Germans reached that region in an offensive across the Caucasus foothills toward the Caspian Sea. They succeeded in taking Mozdok only two months later on Oct. 25, after a bitter battle, but their drive on to the East was checked.

Stubborn Russian defense deflected the Germans to the south, where they were again halted and thrown back north from Ordzhonikidze, terminus of the Georgian military highway over the towering Caucasus Mountains.

Mozdok fell to the Russians suddenly. There had been no reports of recent battles there until the announcement Sunday night of the reoccupation of the town and railway station, as well as Malgobek, fifteen miles southeast.

The Russian offensive appeared to be aimed at Prokhladnenski, a rail junction thirty-five miles west of Mozdok. Its capture would isolate the enemy southeast of Nalchik, where the Russians also are on the move. The Moscow radio said German attempts to check the Russian advance below Nalchik were collapsing.

'Major Victory' At Mozdok Hailed By Russians

By HENRY C. CASSIDY,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Jan. 4.—The Red Army of the Caucasus advanced along both banks of the Terek River today, driving the Germans back to the northwest and west from newly recaptured Mozdok and breaking a salient which the Nazi forces had thrust forward more than four months ago toward the Grozny oil fields Russian reports said.

The swift Russian recapture yesterday of Mozdok and Malgobek, 15 miles southeast of Mozdok, was considered a major victory like the victories of Stalingrad and Velikie Luki, where the Red Army continued its offensives.

The German lines appeared to be crumbling in the most important sectors, the Russians said, as the Nazi command stiffened resistance at some points only to be hit at others by the hard-driving Red Army.

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More Villages Taken

Several more unspecified villages were reported taken northwest and west of Mozdok since the recapture of the city.

The next major Russian objective appeared to be Prokhladnenski, which is a railroad junction for lines running east and west and south and lies 35 miles west of Mozdok. The reoccupation of Prokhladnenski would cut off the German forces at Nalchik, now under attack from the southeast.

Winter rains have broken the terrain and made the Caucasus campaign slower than the drive across the Don steppes, but the entire German position in the heart of the North Caucasus—already imperiled by the Russian push south from Stalingrad—now appeared in greater danger from frontal assaults.

The Red Army launched its attack on Modzok from a village a short distance to the east, where the Germans' autumn offensive in that direction was checked, dispatches said.

Only 70 Houses Remain.

A Pravda dispatch, describing the fury of the fighting in this region, said that of 1,500 houses originally standing in the village only 70 remained. Of the cattle and poultry in the village, only one chicken and one calf survived.

The Germans still showed no signs of withdrawing from the endangered advanced points, maintaining fierce resistance on all sectors under attack.

South of Stalingrad they concentrated tanks, artillery, cavalry and motorized infantry which had survived the Red Army's successful drives for Elista, the Kalmyck capital, in an effort to check the Red Army's circular sweep westward.

Delayed accounts of the Russian occupation of Elista said it was a victory of men over machines, Red Army infantrymen mastering Ger-

man tanks in a violent battle.

Pravda said the Red Army attacked the enemy flanks from the southwest and northwest and cut the main road leading southwest to close its ring about the town.

Hundreds of Dead.

Nazi counterattacks and deployment of street fighters alike were fruitless and hundreds of dead, and broken tanks, trucks and guns littered the battlefield when the main German force withdrew, dispatches said.

There were no further specific reports of the progress of the Red Army offensive south of Stalingrad or in the Middle Don region. In the latter sector the Germans were re-

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sisting stubbornly along prepared lines of defense, Red Star said.

Pravda said one Middle Don village which the Germans sought to hold at any cost changed hands several times before the Red Army finally held the position and cut the Nazi line of retreat. The newspaper did not identify the village, but said 16 German tanks were wrecked in the fighting.

Prisoners were quoted as saying that the defending division had been recently transferred to the Russian front from France.

Consolidates Positions.

Red Army forces on the central front consolidated newly-won positions. There was local fighting west of Rzhev, German-held city on the Upper Volga 130 miles northwest of Moscow, which was virtually isolated by the Russian capture of Velikie Luki.

(The midday Soviet communique, as heard in London by the Soviet monitor, reported that the Russian troops had liberated several other populated places in the Mozdok region and inflicted heavy losses on the Germans.

(In one sector, the communique said, 700 German officers and men were killed and a quantity of equipment captured.

(Four hundred more Germans were reported killed in the fighting on the central front, where, the communique said, the Red Army advanced, destroying several strong points. New gains also were reported both in the Middle Don area and the region southwest of Stalingrad, but the names of the newly occupied communities were not given.)

The Soviet dispatches from the front told how Russian troops more than 1,000 miles to the northwest of Mozdok continue to push along the Moscow-Riga railway line toward the Latvian border.

The communique was read over the Moscow radio early today and was followed by the playing of the "Internationale"—an unusual gesture. The Germans had been held in the Mozdok area since last August, when they reached the town in a drive down the Rostov-Baku railway.

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The regular Soviet communique, as heard by the Soviet monitor in London, told of continuing Russian advances in the Velikie Luki region, on the Middle Don front and south and southwest of Stalingrad.

The communique dealt bitingly with the German claim that the Nazi garrison at Velikie Luki was still holding out, describing it as a "fable."

Commenting on the German claim of Saturday that the garrison was "offering stubborn resistance," it said: "The German garrison of Velikie Luki is offering neither stubborn nor even passive resistance. It is three days since not a single armed German remained in this Soviet town. The German garrison refused to lay down its arms and was completely wiped out."

The communique reported the capture of vast quantities of German equipment in Velikie Luki, said the booty was still being counted and added: "The German command, of all people, knows all this well. The charlatans of Hitler's headquarters deem it necessary, however, to conceal the truth of the fate of the Velikie Luki garrison."

In the Middle Don area the Russian troops were "breaking enemy resistance and annihilating his manpower and war equipment" and had captured a number of populated places, it was reported. Four hundred Germans were reported killed in an engagement on one sector.

Fighting continued within Stalingrad and the Germans were reported dislodged from several buildings and blockhouses. Four hundred Germans were reported killed in one engagement.

The Germans were said to be bringing reinforcements by air to harried forces south and southwest of Stalingrad. The Russians reported the capture of great stores of equipment at two points captured in this drive, including 1,000,000 shells, 20,000,000 rounds of ammunition, 150 trucks and 8,000 head of cattle.

Reds Deny Nazi Version Of Fighting Near Terek

Call Story of Attacks Lies to Conceal True Status of Army

LONDON, Jan. 5 (Tuesday) (AP).—The Soviet Information Bureau last night accused the Germans, for the second successive day, of inventing "Hitlerite lies" to conceal the true status of the Nazi armies, which, it said, are making "a swift backward movement on many fronts" in Russia.

The midnight Soviet communique broadcast by Moscow and heard here by the Soviet monitor said the Germans had announced that their troops "began the new year with large-scale attacks in the Terek area" of the Caucasus, and that "all Bolshevik counter-attacks collapsed against the iron resistance of our troops."

To this the Russians replied officially: "This is a blatant contradiction of the facts. The new year was begun by German troops with a swift backward movement on many fronts, including the Terek sector. . . . The inventions of the Hitlerite high command are as foolish as they are false and only expose the Nazi ringleaders to the derision of the whole world."

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Berlin Reports Reds Repulsed

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), Jan. 4 (AP).—Repeated Soviet attacks in the Don area and at Stalingrad on the eastern front yesterday were repulsed with heavy losses, the German high command reported today.

In the central sector German shock troops carried out several successful actions, at one point killing 1,400 enemy troops and destroying sixty-five dumps and numerous dugouts, a communique said. Stubborn fighting was reported southeast of Lake Ilmen in the northwest sector of the long front.

Off the Rybachi Peninsula, in the Arctic, a 5,000-ton enemy merchant ship was reported sunk by German bombers and another ship heavily damaged. A medium-sized cargo ship was reported bombed and damaged in a Black Sea port.

NAVY TRIO TELLS OF BEING TRAPPED BY NAZI TROOPS

Members of U. S. Photographic Unit Surrounded 3 Days at Tebourba.

LONDON, Jan. 4 — (AP) The odyssey of three Navy men who found themselves too far ashore and were trapped for two days by German troops around the city of Tebourba in Tunisia was recounted today by Lieut. John McClain, U.S.N.R., former New York reporter and Hollywood writer.

Lieut. McClain and two former Hollywood cameramen, Lieut. Kenneth Pier and R. R. Rhea, were members of Commander John Ford's photographic unit which was assigned to film the North Africa landing.

Lieut. Pier, who took films of the battle of Midway, was with a group of Commandos who inadvertently landed in the dark on an abutment of the main French port defending Algiers and withdrew to make a landing farther up the coast.

Found French Truck

Mr. Rhea and Lieut. McClain joined him a couple of days later, and they realized "when we heard a couple of generals arguing about who was going to drive a jeep" that the transportation problem was going to be tough. They discovered a brand-new French truck in a garage, however, and loaded it with cameras, tommyguns, and hand grenades and set off for Tunisia.

A few days later, acting upon their understanding that the Allies were in possession of Tebourba, 20 miles from Tunis, the three holed up in an abandoned farm house near the city and prepared to wait for some action to photograph.

Nazi Tanks Lined Up

They were delighted, therefore, when they sighted 20 tanks lined up on the brow of a nearby hill—until a British infantry captain remarked conversationally: "those are German tanks and we are cut off."

With the road out blocked by German tanks and paratroopers, the photo unit moved to a farm a mile below Tebourba on the Medjez-el-Bab road, where the British had set up a pair of 25-pound guns.

Soon 33 German tanks came charging and the British captain ordered: "lower sights to 600 yards and fire."

The two-gun battery knocked out seven tanks, but itself suffered many casualties. Lieut. McClain, assigned to aid the injured, picked up a man, but an officer said: "don't bother about him—he's dead.

Typical 'Mr. Chips'

The British captain was a typical "Mr. Chips," Lieut. McClain said. He went calmly through the whole day covered with blood. Lieut. McClain asked him how he felt and he answered: "not so good. Fell off my motorbike yesterday." And when departing casualties bade him goodbye he said, quietly: "So long. I'll see you under an orange tree in Tunis."

The unit spent a week at the front photographing tank fighting at close range until heavy rains halted the action. Lieut. Pier got a picture of three Germans repairing a de-tracked tank under artillery fire and protected only by a haystack.

He was so absorbed with his camera that he didn't think about shooting the Germans. The films now are in the United States.

Flyers Raid Axis Vehicles Just Arrived

JAN 5 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 4—French forces effectively backed by United States anti-tank gunners and planes hurled back a heavy Axis armored attack yesterday southeast of Pichon and captured both German and Italian prisoners, dispatches from Allied headquarters in North Africa announced today.

Correlated with this action were two raids by American airmen, flying light bombers and fighters, against Axis armored equipment concealed about the port of Sousse, some sixty miles to the east, in which a half dozen tanks were destroyed or burned and many others were damaged.

P-38 Pilot Escapes

Braving bad weather, the flyers struck with bombs, cannon and machine guns. One Lockheed P-38 was lost, but the pilot got down safely.

It was a spectacular follow-up to a great display of growing Allied air power in Tunisia at the week end in which American and British planes shot down twenty-eight enemy aircraft, damaged thirty-four others and battered Axis supply bases.

French Bear Brunt Of Drive

French infantry, motorized cavalry, some artillery and anti-tank units bore the brunt of the German-Italian thrust in the region of Foudouk, southeast of Pinchon. The French commander cited American anti-tank crews and planes for their support.

It was the first reference to American troops in action in that immediate area, although United States forces were known previously to have moved into the southern reaches of the French protectorate.

Reconnaissance Patrol

Elsewhere there were these developments aground:

1. Tank-supported Allied units made reconnaissance patrols both southeast and northeast of Medjez-el-Bab, thirty-five miles southwest of Tunis, and one force penetrated to an area six miles from its base and to the right of the Tebourba road, encountering only light anti-tank fire.

2. Fighting French forces of Brig. Gen. Jacques le Clerc pushed deeper into Tripolitania from the Lake Chad region.

3. Dust storms and rain handicapped both Axis and British armies in Libya.

Tanks Believed Just Unloaded

The Axis tank concentrations battered at Sousse were believed to have been unloaded at the port (presumably from a trans-Mediterranean convoy), a headquarters spokesman said.

There was nothing yet to indicate that Marshal Rommel was moving any great amount of his armored forces from Libya into Tunisia, a dispatch from headquarters said.

Dust storms and rains combined to hamper all operational activities yesterday within Libya. Both Cairo and Axis dispatches told of the adverse weather in that theater and mentioned no significant maneuvers by either side.

Without detail, the Italian high command declared that "in Tunisia Axis troops have consolidated successes of the last few days and occupied some more ground." Its communique, broadcast from Rome, said Axis fighters and ground gunners had shot down ten Allied planes.

Twenty-three of the Axis planes reported destroyed were credited officially to American flyers, who took a leading part in the burst of aerial activity, described in dispatches from North Africa as the most intense of the entire Tunisian campaign.

Assault on Tunis.

The Americans' bag, an Allied headquarters communique said, included 19 brought down when a swarm of German and Italian fighters attempted to repulse a Flying Fortress assault on the Tunis harbor area Saturday.

The bristling guns of the Fortresses accounted for 17 of this toll, while twin-engined P-38 Lightning fighters which escorted the raiders shot down 2, the bulletin said.

Allied losses were put at only seven planes—two of them American. Not a single Fortress was lost, though dispatches from the front indicated that perhaps 32 had taken part in the mass assault on Tunis.

The communique said the Fortresses scored hits on two ships in Tunis harbor, set fire to oil tanks, blasted a powerhouse and did widespread damage to the dock area.

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Docks and a military encampment at Sousse and the railway between Sousse and Sfax—previously reported broken in 11 places by Allied air attacks—also were bombed, Allied headquarters said.

Axis bombers struck back by attacking the Algerian port of Bone twice Saturday with strong fighter escorts, the communique declared, but each time they were intercepted by Spitfires which knocked down four bombers and two fighters.

Three other enemy planes were reported shot down during Allied air attacks on enemy forward positions and thansport in the battle area—two by Spitfires and one by P-38s.

A Cairo communique today said Allied planes bombed Tunis and Sousse again Saturday night. The bulletin announced the loss of one plane.

A Reuters correspondent with the British 1st Army in Tunisia reported, meanwhile, that a British tank force had made a 90-minute raid Saturday afternoon on German positions east of Medjez-el-Bab in the first move by armored forces on either side since the recent heavy rains.

Valuable Information Obtained.

The British forces were said to have obtained valuable information on German strength in the vicinity of Medjez-el-Bab.

Land activity on the upper Tunisian front over the week end apparently was confined largely to patrolling, but a communique from French general headquarters in Algiers said French troops operating on the southern flank had captured an important position west of Kairouan.

Kairouan is about 60 miles south of Tunis and about 30 miles west of Sousse.

A Fighting French communique announced that Gen. Leclerc's forces had advanced "several hundred miles" into Southern Libya.

There was little news from the British 8th Army in Libya, a communique from Cairo yesterday being limited to the statement that British troops were in contact with the enemy in the Wadi Bei El Chehir area, some 130 miles airline southeast of Tripoli.

30.24 —79

DE GAULLIST PURGE PRESSED IN FRANCE

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 4—(AP) A purge of de Gaullists and other oppositionist elements throughout France was reported today in a Paris dispatch, and private sources said six new concentration camps already had been opened in the Nazi-held country.

A Paris dispatch to The Geneva Tribune said the campaign was directed against "de Gaullists, Communism, and terrorism." A woman Gestapo unit was reported to be included in a new police force acting against saboteurs.

Subversive activity against the Vichy government and occupation forces has increased since German troops moved into Vichy France, and whereas before the groups lacked coordinated direction there was now a general movement for united "terrorist" activity, the report said.

Large numbers of arrests were reported in Paris, but it was said figures probably would not be announced except as a final grand total. Private sources indicated the wave of arrests might continue for six weeks more.

1,000-LB. U. S. BOMBS HIT AXIS CRETE BASE

JAN 5 1943

Writer on Liberator Says Raid Surprised Defense Gunners

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 4 (AP)—Huge United States Liberator bombers rained 1,000-pound bombs in heavy salvos on the German fighter and bomber base at Kastelli Pediadi southeast of Candia in Crete in their raid on Saturday, it was disclosed today by a Reuter correspondent who made the flight.

The correspondent rode in the twenty-eight-ton Liberator "Tangerine" in the first relay of bombers smashing at the base in the second daylight attack on Crete. The raid was announced by Allied headquarters yesterday.

The correspondent gave this eyewitness account:

"I saw 1,000-pound bombs fall in salvos from the bellies of the huge four-engined aircraft flying in perfect formation over the island.

"Our cargoes had all been released before the ack-ack gunners below, surprised at their midday meal, were able to get the range and open fire.

"More than 150 heavy bombs were dropped on the enemy air base as part of a carefully planned and well executed daylight attack delivered soon after noon."

Nile Army Members, From All 6 Continents, Learn Arab Tongue

JAN 5 1943

Intermingling of Troops Brings Interchange of Expressions, Ideas

By EDWARD KENNEDY,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

CAIRO, Jan. 4.—The army of the Nile, formed of soldiers drawn from all six continents and every climate, is a great institution for the exchange of ideas and expressions.

The biggest element in this army is the United Kingdom troops, drawn from all parts of England, Scotland and North Ireland. Even these vary greatly in manner and speech.

Then there are Australians, New Zealanders and South Africans and, more recently, Americans. There are a few from places like Rhodesia, Mauritius and the Fiji Islands. All these are English-speaking.

Others are the Fighting French, the Poles, the Greeks, the Yugoslavs, the Indians, some Czechs and a group of Spaniards, as well as the Palestinians, the Arab Legion, the Senussi, the Cypriots, the Sudanese and African labor troops, all in their own formations.

Polynesians Represented.

The French Foreign Legion includes men of many nationalities, including Germans and Russians, while other French units are made up of Polynesians from Tahiti and New Caledonia, who have represented their race for the first time in modern war and have proved good soldiers.

New Zealand troops include Maoris. Serving in British units are some Canadians and Irish from Eire, also a few Norwegians and Belgians. There is also a handful of Latin American volunteers with British units and a move is under way to open a Latin American service club in Cairo.

The army of the Nile is international, interracial and polyglot, but its predominating character is Anglo-Saxon and its common language is English in its many varieties.

For the first time I have heard the second person singular used naturally in English here. Troops from the north of England will employ "thee" and "thou" in talking to each other, but change quickly to "you" if a stranger comes within earshot.

Scots Speak Gaelic.

Some of the Scots speak Gaelic. In addition to every accent among the English-speaking there is broken English and pidgeon English on the part of others. In the Indian Army Hindustani is the medium of exchange between British officers and Indians and among Indians themselves, who speak different Indian languages at home.

Soldiers on leave in Cairo tend to associate mainly with men of their own units, although there is general camaraderie among the Anglo-Saxons, less mixture with others mainly because of language. There are lively exchanges of ideas between British, American, Australian, New Zealand and South African soldiers and many friendships have been formed.

There is practically no social contact with the Indian soldiers. On the other hand, Maoris mix freely with Anglo-Saxons, drinking at the same bars.

Adopt British Slang.

The Americans have brought a new flood of American expressions with them, but have taken on many English and Australian expressions. There has been a general mixture of slang and profanity.

It is not unusual to hear an American call a truck a "lorry" or call gasoline "petrol."

Among common expressions are "out in the blue," meaning "out in the desert"; a "prang," meaning an airplane smashup in landing; a "gong," meaning a medal; "browned off," meaning wearied or disgusted; a "gaggle," meaning the flight of an air formation. This last is an old English word. "A gaggle of geese" used to mean a flock of geese.

Soldiers have also taken over some Arabic words from the Egyptians and the Bedouins. "Shofti!" which means "look!" is not only used colloquially by troops but airmen use the word to mean a reconnaissance flight. Others are "mafeesh," meaning all gone; "malesh," meaning "it doesn't matter"; "mush katiyah," meaning no good, and "bint," meaning girl.

Nazi General Killed, Report

New York, Jan. 4 (AP)—The British radio quoted the Swedish newspaper *Svenska Dagbladet* today as saying Maj. Gen. Heinz von Randow, commander of the Twenty-first German armored division, had been killed in North Africa. The broadcast was recorded by CBS.

Randow was said to have been the fourth to command the division since its arrival in North Africa about two years ago as a unit of the African corps.

"The first was recalled owing to differences with Rommel," the BBC said. "The second, Von Bismarck, was killed in battle. And the third, Von Ravenstein, is now a prisoner in British hands."

French Foiled, Berlin Claims

JAN 5 1943

New York, Jan. 4—The German high command, according to a Berlin broadcast heard by the Associated Press listening post, reported today that French troops attempting to cut German lines of communication in southern Tunisia had been hurled back westward and credited the German air force with heavy destruction of Allied bases and supply columns in that area.

Allied road and rail transports were heavily and effectively raided. Direct hits were scored on an air base and escorting fighters shot down five Allied planes, the communique said.

A German submarine was reported to have sunk a 5,000-ton ship in a heavily escorted Allied convoy off Oran.

Axis "Consolidates" Ground

ROME (From Italian broadcasts), Jan. 4 (AP).—Axis troops were reported by the Italian high command today to have consolidated recently gained ground in Tunisia yesterday while bad weather hampered all operations in the Gulf of Sidra region of Libya.

INJURED NEW YORK MEN REACH LONDON

London, Jan. 4 (A. P.).—A hundred and eighteen wounded American soldiers were returned here today from North Africa for treatment. Of these, twenty-four will be sent on to the United States.

Typical of their comment was the statement of First Lieut. Edgar Malin of Philadelphia: "I want to get back there. We have a job to do and we want to get it over with."

Sergt. Raymond W. du Porte, a Negro, of 143 West 104th street, New York, was wounded at Oran. He was posted aloft aboard ship when a bomb dropped alongside him, and "I woke up a day later in the hospital." Sergt. du Porte, who speaks six languages and was formerly an interpreter for the Department of Justice, is studying for the Officers Candidate School.

Staff Sergt. James J. Monaghan of 660-14 Sixtieth Lane, Ridgewood, Queens, also was wounded at Oran. In a hospital bed beside a British Tommie, shot down in the same action, he assured his friend: "We'll be back at them soon, Pal."

Trawler Sinks Italian Submarine In Thrilling Gun Duel Off Africa

JAN 5 1943

LONDON, Jan. 4.—(AP) The destruction of the 1,260-ton Italian submarine Emo off the North African coast by the little, lightly-gunned British naval trawler Lord Nuffield was announced tonight by the Admiralty.

The trawler was preparing to attack with depth charges, the account of the duel said, when the submarine suddenly broke surface only a few yards away.

The Lord Nuffield opened fire with every gun as the submarine tried to crash dive and scored successive hits on the conning tower as well as knocking out the after deck gun and crew.

The Italian commander himself then rushed to the forward gun to continue the battle, but his fire was ineffective. When the Lord Nuffield closed in for the kill some of the submarine's crew surrendered and others jumped into the sea.

The Emo sank in a few minutes and the victorious trawler picked up all the survivors. The Lord Nuffield's only casualty was one man slightly wounded.

Nazis Drop Native 'Chutists

British in Tunisia Court Martial All Caught Behind Lines

LONDON, Jan. 4 (AP).—The Morocco radio said tonight that the Germans have dropped natives by parachute behind British lines in Tunisia, and that all caught have been court martialed.

A previous Morocco radio report said the Germans had been using parachutists futilely to cripple Allied communications and "now were trying other means." The report said the Germans had achieved no success.

Reuters quoted the radio station as announcing that all the parachutists had been executed.

Fortress-Lightning Team Called Top Weapon

JAN 5 1943

By J. W. Gallagher
[Associated Press Correspondent]

Aboard an Ambulance Plane Over North Africa, En Route to a Base Hospital, Jan. 3 (Delayed)—After watching from a grandstand seat the destruction of nineteen crack German fighters in a violent air battle, it seemed apparent to me that American engineering genius and the raw, pioneer courage of American youth had forged into one of the greatest air weapons of the war the combination of Flying Fortresses and Lightning Fighters.

This may seem to be a queer place to come to such a conclusion, with four young wounded sergeant gunners strapped in the bomb bays a few feet away in this Flying Fortress "ambulance."

Rip Nazi Defenses

But I have just returned from a flight over Tunis in a Flying Fortress where I watched Fortresses and their fighter escorts rip through one of the hottest German air defenses in the world, with every American bomber returning to base.

In the lead bomber in this second largest attack of the war on the Axis-held port, staged yesterday, I watched the Fortresses with their escorting fighters beat off or drive through surging swarms of Focke-Wulf 190s and Messerschmitt 109s.

For me it was an exciting day, expecting at any moment to have a bursting anti-aircraft shell or a flurry of ME-109 cannon fire drill into our ship—but for the young American flyers, who a few months ago worked in their home towns or attended colleges, it was just another day's work.

"Daisy Chain" Run

No air force in the world, even the German air force in its best day, had an air weapon capable of such sustained daylight bombing attacks as that of the Americans in what they call "the Daisy Chain" run over Tunis and Bizerte, where the Germans have concentrated fighters and anti-aircraft defenses of terrific fire power.

Day after day from a "Shangri-La" in North Africa, Flying Fortresses with their twin-tailed escort fighters smash down on the Axis-held ports with such regularity that the pilots joke that they "feel like a driver on a milk run."

After yesterday's violent battle, every Fortress returned to the base although one landed with only two engines. Some carried a cargo of wounded, including mine, in which a waist gunner was hit when anti-aircraft shells burst around us.

Fortresses Losses Low

This Fortress in which I am flying now is carrying the day's casualties to a hospital where there are facilities for proper treatment.

The losses in Fortresses and escort planes shot down have been the lowest of the war for the type of operation, being less than two per cent.

This record has been made against anti-aircrapt barrages said to equal in intensity those thrown up at Brest when two German battleships were sheltered there.

Even with such air weapons as the Americans have, the bombing of Tunis was no picnic jaunt. But the boys lying a few feet away as this Fortress glides over rough mountain ranges have lost nothing of the Spartans in the American pioneers.

Every gunner here lying wound-

ed fought on after being hit—fought on until his ship was in the clear.

When I asked our gunner why he had kept on fighting with a leg wound several inches long, he replied: "Why not?"

Some Are Veterans

Two of the boys had fought before over western Europe. One of the other two fought against the Japanese in Australia and against the Germans and Italians over the Middle East.

The crew of this "ambulance" Fortress has just arrived from training. While its members are itching to get into the fight, they feel a queer sort of pride that they are flying these men to safety.

Sitting in the glass nose of the ship, I pointed to the lines shining on the instrument board showing where the stretchers were slung and remarked to Navigator Louis G. White, 25, of Louisville, Ky.: "That is a strange cargo in the bomb racks."

He replied:

"They are the finest bombs we ever carried."

U. S. Artillery Sharpens Aim

JAN 5 1943

With Allied Forces at the North Tunisian Front, Jan. 1 (Delayed) (AP)—American artillerymen are using the present lull in large-scale fighting to sharpen their aim on enemy targets that come before their sights.

Their aim is becoming increasingly accurate. For example, they noted suspicious movements today near an apparently harmless farmhouse in a village about two miles away. Closer inspection through glasses disclosed that three vehicles were approaching the building, situated near Medjez-el-Bab.

Using still more powerful field glasses, an American artillery officer discovered that one vehicle was pulling a German field piece into position and that the third vehicle was a captured American jeep.

He immediately ordered a light artillery piece up and opened fire. The first shell hit to the right of the farmhouse, the second fell to the rear.

The third struck the target directly and the building erupted into flames, as if stored full of ammunition. One vehicle was seen fleeing from the flaming building. The other two were victims of American artillery skill which had foiled a German plan to use the farmhouse as an attack base.

Africa Tank Raid Is Described

JAN 5 1943

By William B. King

[Associated Press Correspondent]

On the Battle Front in Tunisia, Jan. 2 (Delayed)—Two British tank columns jabbed deep into enemy territory northeast and southeast of Medez-el-Bab on reconnaissance patrols this afternoon.

While artillery shells from both directions whistled overhead, I watched the double-barreled action from a shrub-covered peak in between.

Shoot Up Axis Positions

Crusader and Valentine tanks, accompanied by carrier-borne infantry, made wide circles in the direction of Tunis, thirty-five miles to the northeast, shooting up Axis positions and making vital observations for future operations.

Spitfire fighters and light bombers were over the area throughout the operations, while American and British artillery pounded Nazi targets beyond.

See Almost Every Operation

Almost every move of the southern operation was visible from my observation post atop a hill held by United States troops.

I watched as fourteen tanks clattered down the road and across a field toward the Germans.

As mere specks in the distance, I was able to see them firing as they moved across the mottled green and brown hill country.

Their mission completed, all fourteen tanks veered about and returned to their base, still firing until they were almost back within our line.

Three Tanks Lead Way

Promptly as scheduled, three of the tanks set out down the road at 3 P. M., followed at intervals by the remainder of the column.

A synchronized artillery barrage began and I could see our shells bursting in the wooded area where German batteries and troops were hidden.

Heavy firing to the northwest indicated that the northern column, hidden at first from my view by hills, also had set out.

Artillery—Constant Roar

By 3.25 P. M. the noise of the artillery increased to a constant roll.

Low-flying light bombers streaked for a large building which appeared to be a Nazi headquarters and dropped one bomb directly upon it and others in the area near by. Gray smoke showed that a fire was started.

Circling and weaving, Spitfires maintained an air umbrella throughout with as many as fifteen going over my hill at one time.

German Guns Reply

German artillery replied with a vengeance.

In addition to the cross-fire of shells from guns behind and before me, there was the booming of a United States battery stationed 700 yards in front. Its bursts formed a close screen for the British tanks, falling just beyond the area of their operation.

U. S. Chutists, Month Among Nazis, Escape Tunisia Net in Axis Truck

JAN 5 1943

By The United Press.

WITH AMERICAN PARACHUTE TROOPS in Tunisia, Jan. 2 (Delayed)—Tired and suffering from hive-like bumps on their bodies, six American para-troopers returned today and told how they spent nearly a month sabotaging communications far behind enemy lines and of escaping by boldly driving through a German-held town in an Italian truck.

The men were led by Lieutenant Dan Deleo of Chicago, and included Sergeant John Betters of Aliquippa, Pa.; Privates Roland Rondeau of Woonsocket, R. I., and Frank Romero of Taos, N. M., and two former French soldiers now attached to Colonel Edson D. Raff's parachute forces.

Lieutenant Deleo expressed anxiety over the fate of several comrades from whom they became separated soon after landing in enemy territory, but he said he believed they "will make it." He told the story of the American mission while waiting for his first shave in ninety-six hours.

The paratroopers dropped behind the enemy lines about the middle of December from a few hundred feet, although their planes were shot at just before the jump. After picking up demolition charges and other supplies dropped by the planes and searching in vain for a missing paratrooper, the unit headed for a railway line with the objective of destroying a strategic bridge.

"Apparently we dropped on the wrong location, for we could not find the bridge," Lieutenant Deleo said.

"By then it was daylight, so we hid in an olive grove. Later, we set out again, carrying our demolition equipment in small Arab carts. En route we were spotted by Germans speeding along in a vehicle. They fired on us, but we hid near a mosque."

Lieutenant Deleo learned from Arabs that the Americans' objective was well guarded by enemy troops.

"I knew it was most unlikely that we could demolish the bridge as planned," he said. "We therefore set off demolition charges near telegraph poles and a track, breaking up three lengths of rails and bringing down wires."

Axis patrols by that time were scouring the countryside, and were guarding all roads to trap the paratroopers, Lieutenant Deleo said.

"I knew we were surrounded and that we would never get out together, so I told my men to break into twos and threes and to start out separately."

Lieutenant Deleo's group was near a highway, when a civilian truck approached. The men stood on the road with their rifles on their shoulders until the truck stopped. They frisked the Italian driven, who was not armed.

Lieutenant Deleo sat in the front seat with the driver, with a white scarf wrapped around his head, Arab style. The other paratroopers hid in the back.

"Along the highway we passed German soldiers sitting down by the road, but the sun was low and the windshield dirty, and they paid no attention to us," Lieutenant Deleo said. "We also passed through a little town filled with soldiers."

Eventually the truck mired down on a muddy camel trail. The Americans offered 500 francs to the friendly Italian driver, but he would accept only 300. The men then traveled for days by foot, stopping only occasionally when they were too exhausted to go further.

"Arabs gave us food, but we always had to tell them we were Germans," Lieutenant Deleo said. "Sometimes we had to put our hands on our pistols to get results, but we always got them. From some Arabs we got rides in carts so that some of us could doze."

Finally, the paratroopers found a French farmer who supplied them with food and coffee, and directed them to a French outpost. The Americans reciprocated by giving chocolate and chewing gum to the farmer's children.

"When we reached the French, everything was swell," Lieutenant Deleo said. "They offered us sleeping places, but we wanted to return here as quickly as possible."

Lieutenant Deleo joined the Army in March, 1941, and became a member of Colonel Raff's forces after being commissioned an officer in July last year. His mission behind the enemy lines was his eighth jump. It was the first combat action for all the Americans.

U. S. EQUIPMENT USED TO REPULSE ARMORED FORCES

Enemy Beaten Back After Gaining Initial Successes in Central Tunisia.

PLANES AID ALLIES

Fighters, Light Bombers Roar Into Battle at Fondouk.

JAN 5 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 4—(AP) French forces using some American tank destroying equipment among their weapons smashed back a heavy tank attack by Germans and Italians on French positions at Fondouk, Allied headquarters announced today.

The Axis forces attacked with 30 or 40 German tanks after a heavy bombardment, but were beaten back after gaining some initial successes. Fondouk is about 20 miles west of the railroad-highway junction of Kairouan in central Tunisia.

Allied fighters and light bombers roared overhead making "heavy and effective attacks" on the enemy armored forces, the communique said.

Use American Equipment

The Allied communique said the French ground forces used American tank destroyer equipment which had been turned over to them, although an earlier French communique reported the counter-attack was supported by "American anti-tank units."

When the French commander reported in his communique that American anti-tank units had supported the French, this was interpreted here as meaning that American ground forces were in action for the first time in this sector.

Later the wording of the Allied forces communique indicated the French bulletin had been unintentionally misleading.

Two of the attacking German tanks were smashed, four others burned out and many more damaged, the French reported. An Allied spokesman said the tanks presumably had been unloading at the port of Sousse, east of Kairouan.

Axis Prisoners Seized

The enemy's heavy ground attack in the Foudouk area was thrown in against positions held by French infantry, motorized cavalry, some artillery and some anti-tank units. With the effective support of American anti-tank units and planes, the French commander reported, the Axis was hurled back and both German and Italian prisoners were seized.

Aside from this fighting, it also was disclosed that Allied tanks in considerable numbers had made successful reconnaissance thrusts in force both northeast and southeast of Medjez-el-Bab. One force drove northeastward six miles from Medjez-el-Bab and to the right of the Tebourba road, meeting only light anti-tank fire.

(The day brought no official news from the Libyan end of the North Africa battle line, but there were some indications that a part of Field Marshal Rommel's fleeing army was digging in near Wadi Zem-Zem, about 160 miles short of Tripoli, to attempt a delaying action against the pursuing British Eighth army.

(Signs of increasing American participation in the scattered Tunisian fighting were accompanied by unconfirmed reports from the German propaganda agency DNB that a complete new U. S. armored division had arried in Tunisia.

(The German high command's communique claimed that Axis troops operating in southern Tunisia had driven French forces westward; the Italians asserted that the Axis had "consolidated successes of the last few days and occupied some more ground.")

The American air raid in the neighborhood of Sousse, one of the principal Axis bases along the eastern Tunisian coast, was followed by a second attack on other tanks in the same area. In this action one P-38 was lost, but the pilot was safe.

The fire of bombs, cannon and machine guns was directed at many German tanks, concealed in rows of trees, among the bushes and camouflaged in the

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30.24 — 81

Germans Lose 38 Fighters In Attacks on U. S. Bombers

Nazi 'Suicide Tactics' Bring Down Seven Flying Fortresses

JAN 5 1943

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 5—(AP) German fighters used new "virtual suicide" tactics Sunday when U. S. airmen attacking the Nazi U-boat base of St. Nazaire in France lost seven big bombers in the heaviest casualty yet suffered by the Americans in one raid, The Daily Express said today.

The Germans lost 38 fighters in trying out their new technique against the U. S. bombers, which were identified as Flying Fortresses, the newspaper said.

Guns Shoot Down Two

At least two of the U. S. bombers were said to have fallen victim to German anti-aircraft fire, the newspaper said, without elaborating on the effectiveness of the new Nazi fighter maneuver.

U. S. air force headquarters declined to comment on The Express report, which also said that the general commanding the Fortresses flew in a leading bomber that was battered by anti-aircraft shell bursts.

The Daily Express correspondent said 70 expert American pilots and airmen were lost in the raid. This would be on the basis of ten crewmen to each ship.

Nazis Attack in Paris

German fighters, he said, adopted a new maneuver—"virtual suicide attacks,"—in which they flew in pairs and attacked the big heavily-gunned bombers head-on. Often they closed in within 100 yards, the correspondent reported.

The newspaper didn't name the general who supposedly led the attack, but quoted a pilot as saying: "I was flying just behind the general's machine. An anti-aircraft shell burst near it and scattered over the Fortress.

"Two planes in the middle of our formation were hit. One blew up in the air, the other went down in flames. We thought we saw the crew of the burning machine bail out.

"We kept in tight formation and plunged through a curtain of fire right on to the target. The Germans followed us out to sea, but we gave them heavy punishment."

Ruhr Targets Blasted By RAF After U. S. Raid on St. Nazaire

Night Assault Is Made On Reich; 7 Bombers Are Lost in French Attack

JAN 5 1943

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—British bombers attacked targets in the Ruhr last night to top off a day-long Sunday assault on Nazi strongholds which included a smashing raid by United States heavy bombers on the St. Nazaire submarine base.

Three of the RAF craft were reported missing from the night assault. DNB, official German news agency, said a town in the Ruhr suffered damage.

It was understood that only a small force took part in the raid.

It was the first time since New Year eve that the big RAF bombers had struck at Germany. Objectives in Western Germany were attacked that night and mines were laid in enemy waters. The last heavy raid was on December 21 when Munich was attacked by a large force of bombers.

Seven Bombers Lost.

The United States Army Air Force lost seven bombers on the St. Nazaire raid—the greatest loss yet suffered on raids on German-held territory—but the communique announcing the raid reported that bursts were seen on the target and fires were started among the shipbuilding and repair facilities of the huge base.

It was assumed that both Flying Fortresses and Liberators took part in the raid, but official reports did not specify the types used. The communique said a number of enemy planes were destroyed as they attacked the formation in the target area and during a running fight which followed.

Squadrons of Allied fighters escorted the bombers part way to their target and picked them up on their return. The round trip was approximately 1,000 miles and the flyers were favored by good weather.

Other Areas Attacked.

While the American bombers were busy at St. Nazaire, RAF bombers and fighters sped over Northern France, Holland and Belgium in attacks on railways, docks and airfields. The docks at Bruges and an airfield in Holland were attacked while other planes bombed railway targets in Northern France.

German planes struck back at England last night after two daylight raids. Several places in Northeast England were bombed, it was said, but there were no reports of casualties.

The targets of the Germans were not disclosed, but the German radio said the chief objective was the city of Hull.

Bombs Blast Nazi Quarters In Marseille

Several Persons Hit and Germans Impose Curfew

JAN 5 1943

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 4.—The German high command headquarters and another establishment frequented by Nazi soldiers were bombed last night at Marseille, the Vichy radio said tonight.

Several people were reported hit. The Germans were said to have imposed a curfew at 8 p. m. and trolley service was stopped at 7:15 p. m.

The wife of a German consular employe was said to have been wounded gravely and a French waiter was reported to have died of injuries.

"Following these events, severe measures have been taken," the German-controlled Vichy broadcast said, Nazi troops were reported to have received orders to use their weapons when resistance was offered.

R. A. F. HITS RUHR IN FIRST '43 RAID

Bad Weather Limits Size of Attack, Three Planes Lost.

LONDON, Jan. 4—(AP) The R. A. F. showered its first 1943 bombs on the pock-marked German Ruhr last night despite bad weather which limited the raid to a small number of planes. Three were lost.

The target was not identified, but the German market report broadcast today failed to quote "Gelsenkirchen Bergwerk" (an industrial combine) shares, suggesting that Gelsenkirchen, near Essen, was the target.

Coupled with the big American daylight assault on St. Nazaire and Allied sweeps through northern France and the low countries, the Allied air forces appeared to be laying a pattern for day and night assaults on Axis bastions.

The depleted German air force from northern France stabbed ineffectually at the British coast. A daylight raider dropped bombs without effect on a southeast coastal area. A Dornier was shot down on the northeast shore last night.

The death toll on the Isle of Wight, bombed Sunday, rose to 12.

One German plane was reported shot down over the southeast coast of England tonight. Anti-aircraft guns opened fire earlier when German planes neared the coast and flew toward the Thames estuary at one time.

Nazis Claim 16-Bomber Bag

New York, Jan. 4—The Associated Press listening post recorded a Berlin broadcast which quoted the high command as saying that sixteen four-motored British bombers were shot down during a daylight raid yesterday over the west coast of France without the loss of a German plane.

(United States bombers made the daylight raid yesterday on the St. Nazaire submarine base and the German reference must be to these. Seven failed to return.)

In a succeeding night attack the British were reported to have bombed points in western Germany and to have inflicted civilian casualties. Two of the raiders were said to have been shot down.

"Extensive conflagrations" were said to have been observed after several waves of German bombers assaulted the British port of Hull last night.

Nazi Shifts Laid To Defeats

JAN 5 1943

(By the Associated Press)

London, Jan. 4—Adolf Hitler's drastic shakeup of his diplomatic staffs in Japan, Spain and Sweden over the week end was declared by a Foreign Office commentator here today to have been a repercussion of recent Axis military defeats and the consequent loss of diplomatic prestige.

The Berlin radio announced Saturday that Gen. Eugen Ott, German Ambassador to Tokyo; Eberhard von Stohrer, Ambassador to Madrid, and Prince Viktor zu Wied, Minister to Stockholm, had been recalled and "will be given new posts in the German Foreign Office."

Displeasure Seen

Henrich Georg Stahmer, German Ambassador to Japan's puppet Chinese regime at Nanking, is replacing Ott at Tokyo; Dr. Hans Thomsen, former German Charge d'Affaires at Washington, is taking over the legation at Stockholm, and Hans Adolf von Moltke has been assigned to Madrid.

Diplomatic circles here interpreted Ott's replacement in Tokyo as evidence of Hitler's displeasure with Japan's habit of playing a lone hand in the war without regard to Germany's needs or wishes.

Japan, it was pointed out, neither attempted an invasion of Russian Siberia nor launched a naval movement in the Southwest Pacific to coincide with Marshal Erwin Rommel's summer drive on Egypt. Instead, the Japanese struck in the opposite direction, at Midway, where they took a beating, and at the Aleutians.

Suspicious Of Neutrals

Stohrer's position at Madrid appeared to be solid before the British smashed Rommel's Africa Corps at El Alamein and the Allies invaded North Africa. The two events led directly to the signing of a neutrality block between Spain and Portugal, and Germany always is coldly suspicious of agreements between neutrals. Stohrer apparently was penalized for not having headed off the Iberian pact.

Hitler obviously is displeased with Sweden's rigidly independent neutrality.

U. S. PRIVATE TO HANG

London, Jan. 4 (A. P.).—Private Sammie Mickles, a 23-year-old Negro from Citronelle, Ala., was sentenced by a general court-martial in Glasgow, December 30, to be hanged for the murder of Jan Ciapciak, a Polish seaman, on November 18, United States Army Headquarters here announced today. All such proceedings are subject to review by President Roosevelt.

Testimony was introduced that Mickles and a soldier friend met another soldier accompanying two white girls in Glasgow. Ciapciak and another Polish seaman were said to have come up and talked to one of the girls, finally seizing her arm.

The girl resented Ciapciak's attentions, according to the testimony, and a scuffle ensued. The Polish seaman was said to have struck Mickles with a wood chisel, slightly wounding him.

Mickles and his soldier friend were said to have left the scene, but Mickles was declared to have returned within a short time and to have stabbed Ciapciak fatally with a knife.

Lord Farnham's Son Dies of Wounds

London, Jan. 4 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Col. Somerset A. Maxwell, 37 years old, Conservative Member of the House of Commons, was reported today to have died of wounds in the Middle East. Col. Maxwell, only son of Lord Farnham of County Cavan, Eire, was in an armored division and took part in some of the heaviest fighting in Libya.

Air Mail Sent by Sea.

London, Jan. 4 (A. P.).—The Postmaster-General announced today that much air mail for the United States and Canada recently has been sent by sea because of the increased flying difficulties of the winter months.

British Destroyer Is Lost

LONDON, Jan. 4 (AP).—The Admiralty announced tonight the loss of the 1,350-ton destroyer Firedrake. She had a complement of 145 men and was commissioned in 1935.

BRITISH MINISTER ARRIVES IN AFRICA

Expected to Confer With Giraud in Effort to Reconcile Him With Fighting French

U. S. STATEMENT FORECAST

De Gaulle Receives Bid to Send Envoys to Commissioner— Upsets Feared Here

JAN 5 1943

LONDON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Harold Macmillan, newly appointed British Resident Minister in North Africa, has arrived at Allied Headquarters there and is expected to confer at once with General Henri Honoré Giraud, High Commissioner, and other French leaders in an effort to effect a union with the Fighting French, it was reported today.

Mr. Macmillan probably will report fully on the attitude of the North African French toward General Charles de Gaulle, Fighting French leader, and then attempt with Robert Murphy, President Roosevelt's representative in North Africa, to work out a program by which all conflicting policies may be reconciled, it was said.

General de Gaulle himself was said by his intimates to be awaiting a formal invitation to go to North Africa.

General Giraud's spokesmen have asserted that all French elements ought to be united to wage the war on Germany and General de Gaulle has expressed a similar attitude. However, General de Gaulle has declared that collaboration is predicated on the removal of Vichy elements from General Giraud's Imperial Council.

Diplomatic quarters reported today that the United States Government might issue a statement in a few days outlining its position and clarifying its attitude toward the Imperial Council that named General Giraud High Commissioner. While nothing was definitely known here, informants said that they expected that the Washington pronouncement might decline

to recognize any provisional government as representing France or voicing the will of the French people. Washington's policy from the beginning has been to conclude agreements of a purely military character with local French authorities.

The British Government's position remained to be clarified. Although Britain made commitments to General de Gaulle long ago, observers doubted whether these went so far as to back him as the head of whatever French regime might be organized.

funds for the construction of the Dmitry Donskoy tank column.

His telegram, as broadcast by the Moscow radio and recorded by the Soviet monitor here, said:

"Sincere greetings to you. In prayer I wish you New Year health and success in all your undertakings, for the welfare of our country is entrusted to your care.

"By a special message I advised the clergy and all leaders to contribute to construction of the Dmitry Donskoy tank column. As a beginning, the Patriarchy itself contributes 100,000 rubles."

Hitler Reported Fortifying All Of French Mediterranean Coast

Closed Army Zone Set Up for Defense in Depth, Civilians Face Forcible Ouster; Move Linked to Fuehrer's Talk With Laval and Ciano

By The Associated Press.

JAN 5 1943

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Advices from France to Fighting French headquarters here said today that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler had created a closed military zone three to five miles wide along the entire French Mediterranean coast, from Menton to the Pyrenees. Preparations are being rushed to create fortifications in depth, the advices said. [A similar zone already exists in northern France.]

The step was decided on, it was said, at the conference which Hitler held Dec. 19 with Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, and Pierre Laval, Vichy Chief of Government.

Civilian populations will be forcibly evacuated, the report said, and even in such large cities as Marseille only those engaged in urgent war work will be permitted to remain.

The report coincided with a story published in the newspaper "Paris-Soir" that conferences between Hitler and Laval had been resumed.

'No News Is Good News'

Vichy Radio Silenced by Nazis on Reports of Russian Gains

LONDON, Jan. 4 (AP).—The Vichy radio abruptly left the air at 7:37 tonight while broadcasting news of the Russian war front. After a few minutes silence, the radio returned to the air but then gave only items of provincial French affairs.

Silencing of the Vichy radio often is a sign of Allied air activity over the Continent, but the circumstances this time indicated that the Germans had halted discussion of embarrassing news from Russia.

Russian Patriarchy Gives 100,000 Rubles for Tanks

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 4—Sergius, the Metropolitan of Moscow, acting Patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church, advised Premier Stalin today in a New Year's greeting that the Patriarchy was contributing 100,000 rubles and was urging all clergy and church leaders to donate

Youthful Descendant Of Columbus Plans Spanish Navy Career

Christopher, 17, Studies In Madrid for Coming Entrance Examinations

By CHARLES S. FOLTZ, Jr.,
Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

MADRID, Jan. 4.—Admiral Christopher Columbus, who dearly loves the sea, hopes he'll pass his examinations and can enter Spain's naval academy as a cadet this June.

Christopher is 17. He's an admiral by inheritance, for he's head of the house of Colon (Spanish for Columbus) and a descendant of the great admiral. He'll be the first of his line in generations to go to sea as an officer under Spain's flag.

His full name is Cristobal Colon de Carvahal y Maroto, Duque de Veraguax, Duque de la Vega de la Isla de Santo Domingo and Admiral and Adelantado Mayor of the Western Indies, Marquis of Jamaica and a grandee of Spain.

Christopher's great-uncle was shot by the Leftists in the Spanish Civil War and had no children. The title then passed to Christopher's father, nephew of the Christopher Columbus who was the last direct descendant of Columbus. Christopher's father was the son of the Duke's sister. The Spanish government recognized the title.

Mother's Family Famous.

Last year Christopher's father died leaving the youth as the head of the house of Columbus. On his mother's side, too, young Christopher inherits a proud name.

His mother, sister of the Duque de Santo Domingo, is a direct descendant of Fernandez de Cordoba, famed as "El Gran Capitan" of Spanish history, leading soldier of Columbus' day.

It was perhaps from this side of the family that young Christopher got his lively sense of humor, for not among the least famed of El Gran Capitan's exploits was the account he turned in to Fernando El Catolico when that monarch listened to those who said the soldier was pocketing crown money and asked him for accounts.

Rebuked Ruler.

The accounts read:

"Ten thousand ducats for perfumed gloves to spare the troops the stench of the bodies of their enemies.

"One hundred and seventy thousand ducates for taking over and renovating broken-down campaigns with so much pealing of bells for new victories achieved each day.

"One hundred million ducats for my patience upon hearing yesterday that the King asked for accounts from the man who gave him a kingdom. * * *"

Young Christopher is a bright, energetic and husky youth, quick to laugh and quick of decision. He's an enthusiast about ships and the seas first of all. If pressed, he'll admit to enthusiasms for horses and swimming and the Americas.

Lives With Brother.

His room where he lives with his brother in a large Madrid apartment is a mirror to the young duke's character.

It's a good-sized square room with two comfortable and neat bunk-type beds built in the corners of one side. Directly opposite any one who would be living in the duke's bed is a wall on which there are some holes made by B-B shot.

The duke and the reporter looked at the holes, and then at the air gun standing in a rack on the wall. Then they looked at each other and the duke grinned.

"Vamos," said Christopher, "just target practice."

Studies Navigation.

In the middle of the room was a combined table and desk and on it were piled sheaves of paper filled with logarithm notes, complicated navigation problems and pages of history notes.

"I'm working like a dog," said the Duke. "Examinations for the naval academy come in June and I've got to pass them."

The Duke's 16-year-old brother, Juan Manuel, who is studying to be a naval engineer, said with considerable respect:

"They're terrific, those exams. Two thousand take the exams and 50 pass."

"Not 2,000," said the Duke. "Five hundred."

"Well, a lot anyway," said Juan Manuel.

May Visit United States.

His great-great uncle, the Duke of Veragua, went to the United States in 1892 as an honor guest at the Columbian Exposition. Later the same man became Spain's Navy Minister during the Spanish-American War, but even he had never been to sea as a professional sailor.

Young Christopher is anxious to go to the United States, the Antilles, Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires.

"It's not just a dream," he said. After all if you're a naval officer you're bound to sail somewhere. Perhaps after the war * * *"

His mother says the whole family plans to go to Buenos Aires or New York during the first vacation that the Duke gets after his entrance in the naval academy.

Il Duce Presides At Party Conclave

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts), Jan. 4 (A. P.).—Premiere Mussolini presided at a ceremony in the Palazzo Venezia today at which the new executive committee of the Fascist party was inducted into office.

Aldo Vidussoni, the party secretary, assured Mussolini of its loyalty and said that "everything is for war and for unfailing victory." Replying, Mussolini gave instructions for party activities in all parts of the nation.

Nazi Oil Crisis Seen In Loss At Grozny

JAN 5 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, Jan. 4—The failure of the Nazi armies to take the Grozny oil fields, in the Russian Caucasus, after a month-long drive, which culminated yesterday in their loss of the key rail city of Mozdok, has left the Germans with the most serious fuel bottleneck since the start of the war, informed sources said today.

The collapse of the Grozny drive was said to have forced the Nazis into wholesale conversion of farm machinery on the home front to the use of gas generators instead of gasoline.

At one stage in the summer campaign in Russia the Germans were so hard pressed for gasoline that they demanded and siphoned off from Hungarian reserves 500,000 tons of fuel, said the informants.

Report Tanks Stranded

A traveler from Germany said the Russians had been capturing German tanks on the Eastern front because the tanks were stranded for lack of fuel.

The informed sources gave this picture of the situation:

In order for the Germans to conduct the war on the grand scale of previous years, and to keep the home front moving as well, at least 20,000,000 tons of gasoline are required annually.

Half that amount in the past has been supplied by German production of synthetic fuel, plus what could be obtained of the output of satellite Rumania.

For the rest Germany drew on reserves accumulated before the war and depended on windfalls in the form of stocks found in occupied countries. These windfalls now have stopped.

Grozny Called Vital

Gen. Alfred Jodl (recently reported as replaced as Hitler's personal aide) is reported to have said the German army, in order to continue the war on the extensive scale of the past, would have to occupy not only the relatively small Russian oil fields at Maikop, which they now control, but also the Grozny region.

They took Maikop, but the Russian scorched-earth policy was carried out so effectively that, informed sources said, it will still require months to get the field into production. What that scorched-earth policy means, these sources said, was demonstrated in Estonia, the largest producer of oil from shale.

The Germans required a year after ousting the Russians there to return the shale plants to operation. They are now producing about 30,000 tons of oil, perhaps half of peacetime production, mainly for the forces in Finland.

To replace the Maikop refineries the Germans dismantled idle French plants and transported them to Russia.

One of the reasons the Hitler war machine is pressed for oil sources, it was said, is that the Germans apparently lacked the foresight to convert gasoline engines to generate gas at the outset of the war.

Now, in an overnight drive to increase gasoline conservation, a decree has been issued ordering farmers to convert their tractors and other engines to generators burning wood, peat or soft coal.

This was followed by a campaign offering a reduction of twenty per cent. in retail price to all who converted to the gas generators at once.

Allies Move in for Kill At Sanananda After Conquering Buna

Position of Japanese In Narrow Pocket Declared 'Hopeless'

By the Associated Press.

JAN 5 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Jan. 4.—Surrounded and facing annihilation, the only Japanese forces remaining on the Papuan Peninsula of New Guinea were confined today in a narrow pocket on Sanananda Point by American and Australian troops who wiped out the last vestiges of enemy resistance around Buna over the week end.

"The enemy's position is now hopeless," declared a communique from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters, adding that Allied troops already were moving up for the kill.

650 Japanese Slain.

Tersely the bulletin announced that the Allies had "completed the destruction of the enemy's defeated forces" in the Buna area—a statement which a headquarters spokesman amplified by declaring that 650 Japanese had been slain in mopping-up operations following the capture of Buna Mission.

The fall of Buna Mission was disclosed in a special announcement from Allied headquarters yesterday, but a pocket of enemy resistance still remained to be cleaned out west of Giropa Creek before the Allies could turn their attention to Sanananda Point.

Capture of that position will complete the destruction of the Japanese forces which advanced to within 32 miles of Port Moresby in September and will leave the enemy with no bases on the Eastern New Guinea coast south of the Lae-Salamaua area.

While the Allied land forces thus were writing the final chapter of the Papuan campaign, Gen. MacArthur's airmen carried the attack to the enemy on a broad front.

Heavy bombers stabbed again yesterday at the Japanese bases on New Britain, blasting shipping and harbor installations at Rabaul and strafing the Gasmata airfield. Cloud cover prevented observation of the results of the Rabaul attack, but returning airmen said they saw flames rising from a 10,000-ton ship which apparently had received two direct hits.

Other Allied planes bombed the Japanese airdrome at Madang, New Guinea, and the airdrome at Lae, where a medium bomber and two fighters were reported destroyed on the ground.

Nine enemy divebombers attacked the government station at Tufi, Papua, but caused no damage, the communique said.

30.24 —83

ALLIED PLANES RAID JAPS' LAE AIRPORT

Four Grounded Aircraft Destroyed—Foe Mopped Up at Buna.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Tuesday, Jan. 5. — (AP) With the Japanese pretty well cleared out of the Buna area of New Guinea, warfare in the southwest Pacific area Monday was confined largely to sporadic air attacks.

Medium bombers (B-26's) dropped 300-pound bombs on Lae airdrome, 160 miles up the coast from Buna, destroyed three grounded enemy planes, and demolished another Jap plane that had been damaged earlier. The area around the airdrome also was strafed by light attack bombers. The combined attacks started a number of fires. A B-24 heavy bomber, on a reconnaissance flight, strafed a freight-laden Japanese supply boat which was entering Finschhafen harbor. Another Allied reconnaissance unit machinegunned an enemy schooner in Jacquinot bay on the southeast coast of New Britain.

Heavy bombers dropped thousand-pound bombs on Gasmata airdrome, New Britain, early Monday, inflicting considerable damage

For the first time in weeks, the Buna area was not mentioned in the daily communique. Mopping up is in progress in that area but so far as actual warfare is concerned, the Buna area is done with.

While the Allies regrouped their troops preparatory to attacking the remaining Japanese on Sanananda point northwest of Buna, medium bombers dropped 300-pound missles from a low altitude upon enemy machinegun nests and started fires in that area. Light attack bombers made a dozen strafing runs along the Sanananda track.

Fifty more Japs were killed in the intermittent fighting in the Buna area. Approximately 700 Japs have been killed and many captured in that sector.

TYPES OF HONORS GIVEN IN AUSTRALIA

Air Medals Awarded for First Time in That Theatre

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Dec. 26 (Delayed) (AP)—Five types of Army medals were awarded today to eighteen officers and men who distinguished themselves in aerial and ground combat in the Southwest Pacific area.

Among them were the first awards of the Air Medal in this area. These were presented to Lieutenant Hulet C. Hornbeck of Verona, N. J., and Sergeant Wallace E. Smith of Utica, N. Y., "for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight."

Jap Destroyers Attacked Off Guadalcanal

JAN 5 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 4—Eight Japanese destroyers were discovered off the northwestern end of Guadalcanal last Saturday, the navy reported today, and were attacked by motor torpedo boats which definitely scored a hit on one vessel and three possible hits on two more.

Communique No. 239:

"South Pacific: (All dates are East Longitude.)

"1. On January 2:

"(a) United States motor torpedo boats attacked eight Japanese destroyers in isolated engagements in the vicinity of the northwestern end of Guadalcanal Island. The attacks resulted in one torpedo hit on one of the destroyers and three possible hits on two others.

"(b) Enemy aircraft bombed our PT boats and inflicted slight damage."

Supply Attempt Seen

This apparently was the latest Japanese attempt to supply their troops on Guadalcanal since they dropped about thirty parachute cargoes on the beach at Tassafaronga December 27.

Whether the torpedo boats succeeded in turning back the Japanese attack was not stated by the navy, but it was noted that only one torpedo hit on one vessel was reported as certain. It would have been possible for the others to continue their high-speed run into the northwestern tip of Guadalcanal, possibly around Lavero Pass or Coughlan Harbor, and get out again without having to undergo further attack.

Dashing Execution

Such a dashing execution of their supply mission would have been possible, particularly if the destroyers came in at night or in bad weather.

It could have been a night action, however, particularly if those destroyers were of the same group discovered earlier Saturday in the vicinity of Shortland Island. The number of those ships was not given. They were bombed by Flying Fortresses, but no hits were observed.

Three hours and a half later, a group of destroyers which may have been the same group turned up in the vicinity of Rendover Island in the New Georgia group, which suggested the possibility they were moving in the direction of Guadalcanal. At that time those destroyers were protected by ten enemy fighters and one dive bomber. They were attacked by American dive bombers and one was left burning while another appeared to be sinking.

Battleship Routed Japanese

JAN 5 1943

Unnamed Vessel Fought Off Plane Attacks and Sank Three Cruisers.

Washington, Jan. 4 (A. P.).—A Navy report on the effectiveness with which one American battleship destroyed Japanese airplanes and men-of-war in two great battles last fall opened a new chapter today in the grim story of naval warfare in the Pacific.

The results of the two engagements were regarded by adherents of the big battlewagons as proof that they could withstand severe attacks by air and deliver telling blows by night despite the handicaps darkness imposes on long-range fighting at sea.

One high officer, who could not be quoted by name, predicted that future engagements in the Pacific would see much greater use of battleships, especially at night when they are relatively free of interference from enemy planes and able to devote themselves entirely to offensive purposes.

The battleship accomplishments on which the Navy reported yesterday were credited to an unidentified vessel under command of Capt. Thomas Leigh Gatch, 51 years old, of Annapolis, Md.

In the air-sea battle of Santa Cruz last October 26, the official account showed, Capt. Gatch's ship shot down thirty-two planes with its anti-aircraft guns, including all twenty of the enemy dive-bombers which made the initial attack on it.

The second battle was the action off Guadalcanal Island on November 14, in which his battleship, in company with others, deliberately entered a Japanese naval trap. It was chiefly the fire power of the battleships—the only other American vessels were destroyers—which sank a Jap battleship or heavy cruiser, three cruisers and one destroyer, and damaged another battleship, a cruiser and a destroyer.

Capt. Gatch's battleship alone accounted for three cruisers, its 16-inch guns sending them to the bottom long before they could get their own guns within range.

The distance of the action was not stated in the Navy's formal report, but it had previously been reported to be more than eight miles.

Three Successive Attacks.

In the October 26 fight Capt. Gatch's battleship, part of an aircraft carrier task force, was attacked by planes.

From 11:12 to 11:20 A. M., the battleship engaged twenty enemy dive-bombers and shot them all down. Half an hour later forty torpedo planes and dive-bombers attacked. Only one torpedo plane got through, the others either being shot down or turning back, and it was shot down after the ship's anti-aircraft fire had spoiled the pilot's aim and averted a torpedo hit.

Fifty-nine minutes after the first attack the third one was made by twenty-four dive-bombers and torpedo planes. The ship suffered one hit, on a turret, and a bomb fragment wounded Capt. Gatch, severing an artery in his neck, knocking him unconscious and tearing the muscles of his shoulder. Three weeks later Capt. Gatch reported again for active duty. His commanding admiral, who was not identified, noted that his left arm was useless but said: "I don't expect you to strangle the Japs."

In the Santa Cruz battle, the Japanese known loss was 100 airplanes. Fifty others probably were downed by American carrier fighter planes and the battleship's anti-aircraft fire. The Jap carrier forces lost heavily in ships to the torpedo and dive bomber planes from the American carriers and the American force lost one aircraft, which has never been identified, and one destroyer, the Porter.

100 More Japs Cut Off From Escape by Sea

JAN 5 1943

By William F. Dorn

Somewhere in New Guinea, Jan. 3 (Delayed).—Allied forces methodically engaged in eliminating the last small pocket of enemy resistance in the Buna area, succeeded today in cutting off an estimated 100 Japanese troops from escape by sea.

This action followed the Allies' earlier investment of the Buna government station and of Giropa Point, major assaults which resulted in the death or capture of at least 800 Japs.

Late yesterday the smaller enemy force was reported holding an area 400 yards wide along the beach west of Giropa Point and extending inland to an unknown depth.

Establish Contact

But during today a part of the American troops who had carved out a corridor to the sea between the Government station and Giropa Point drove southeast along the coast and established contact with the Australians on the point.

Thus the enemy lost its seaward line of retreat and if it seeks to withdraw inland probably will be wiped out piecemeal by the Allies' strongen units. There is a definite likelihood that these enemy troops are short of ammunition and food. Their elimination is regarded as little more than a mopping-up operation.

Prisoners Taken

Enemy casualties included sixty prisoners. Twenty-three of these were soldiers who surrendered near Senimi creek. Another thirty-five were coolie laborers, Koreans among them, presumably brought in to build pillboxes and gun emplacements.

Two were soldiers captured when a party of eight came ashore just east of Gona after a three-mile flight. Four others in this party were killed by Allied patrols, and two escaped.

Reports from the front said members of the labor gangs showed obvious signs of maltreatment by the Japs. They also were undernourished. The laborers are being looked after carefully and not treated as prisoners of war.

JAN 6 1943

Swinging Door Tactics

American capture of the Buna Government station was achieved through a modification of the swinging-door tactics so successful in the Allied operations farther east in the Endaiadere and Old Strip sectors.

Having established a corridor to the coast, troops holding the seaward end of the line pushed swiftly along the beach entirely around Government station point, while forces farther inland cleared out the center portion. Tonight only isolated snipers were still in the area.

It is estimated there are more than 200 Japanese dead in the Government station sector, while in the Giropa Point area Australian infantry supported by Amer-

[Continued On Page 2, Column 4]

ican-made General Stuart tanks killed about 450.

Escapers Killed

Of the Japs who sought escape by sea, another sixty were killed trying to come ashore or rest on reefs between the Government station and Sanananda Point.

In the words of the headquarters communique, the Allied forces now are preparing to envelope the last organized remnants of Japan's Papuan army in the swampy Sanananda area. There has been heavy patrol activity and occasional outbursts of artillery fire there for weeks. Yesterday our artillery is believed to have scored a bull's-eye on an enemy supply dump on Sanananda track, for there were fires and explosions.

A high Australian officer described the Buna operations as "a series of brilliant actions," in which the enemy lost an estimated 1,200 in killed alone. It was a progressive series of sieges against defenses in depth.

Heavy bombers stabbed again yesterday at the Japanese bases on New Britain, blasting shipping and harbor installations at Rabaul and strafing the Gasmata airfield. Cloud cover prevented observation of the results of the Rabaul attack, but returning airmen said they saw flames rising from a 10,000-ton ship which apparently had received two direct hits.

Other Allied planes bombed the Japanese airdrome at Madang, New Guinea, and the airdrome at Lae, where a medium bomber and two fighters were reported destroyed on the ground.

Nine enemy dive bombers attacked the Government station at Tufi, Papua, but caused no damage, the communique said.

6 Hours' Blind Flying In Raid On Rabaul

JAN 1943

By William F. Boni

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Somewhere in New Guinea, Jan. 4 — The difficulties of long-range bombing in this storm-whipped area were demonstrated thoroughly in the pre-dawn hours yesterday by flyers who again blasted a Japanese ship concentration in the harbor of Rabaul, New Britain.

Capt. Walter F. Chambers, of Birmingham, Ala., and his B-17 crew spent seven and a half hours at the task before they returned to base. Six hours of that time was spent in instrument flying.

Chambers, his navigator, Lieut. Henry V. Myers, of San Antonio, Texas, and Copilot Capt. T. L. Willis, of Dallas, Texas, were forced to spot their targets through clouds which covered four fifths of the area under attack.

Fires Observed

On its first run the Flying Fortress was credited with a near miss of within fifty feet of a good-sized merchant ship. On the second run over the target area the plane dropped thousand-pound bombs near two merchant ships of probably 10,000 tons each. The crew observed smoke and fires in the bombed areas as they headed homeward after completing the second run. One fire was possibly from a shore fuel dump.

"When we were over the harbor," said Chambers, "the Japanese searchlights were ringing it and ack-ack was firing heavily, but we managed to get through without damage."

The first run was carried through even though just as the Fortress reached the point where the bombs were to be released clouds blocked the target from view.

"He Did Okay"

"But Myers let them go, anyway, and I guess he did okay," Chambers said.

"It's almost a day-in-day-out fact that missions to bomb targets as distant as Rabaul mean far more than merely flying than in any other part of the world."

The storm front changes position with the seasons from north to south and back again, but virtually without fail it is to be encountered en route to Rabaul, either shortly after take-off or near the target. To make the job more difficult, the front usually has such vertical depth that it cannot be flown under or over.

JAPS REPORT ATTACK

At New York today the Federal Communications Commission recorded a Tokio broadcast quoting Imperial Headquarters as saying that Japanese naval air units launched severe attacks on an Allied base under construction at Merauke, in southern New Guinea, on Wednesday and Thursday, putting it out of commission.

Merauke is in the Dutch half of the big island. It lies about 250 miles northwest of Cape York, Australia, and an equal distance west of Port Moresby, the main Allied base on the island.

The communique also declared that fifty Allied planes that raided the Rabaul area were repulsed between Thursday and Saturday, and that six out of thirty planes raiding Munda, the new Japanese airfield 200 miles from Guadalcanal, in the Solomons, were shot down on Saturday. Japanese naval units were also said to have destroyed six United States planes in raids on Kiska, in the Aleutians, between Wednesday and Saturday.

Japs Will Push Attack: Berlin

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 4—The Berlin radio quoted a Japanese army spokesman today as declaring that Japan would continue on the attack through 1943 to put herself in position for the conquest of China, India and Australia, Midway and Hawaii and perhaps for landings on the North American continent.

Such a statement of war aims, which the Berlin broadcast attributed in a Tokyo dispatch to Col. Nakao Yahagi, went beyond the most ambitious statements recently of other Japanese spokesmen who, for the most part, have been telling the Japanese people that the war has entered the long, hard, defensive stage.

No broadcast of such a statement by Yahagi was heard from the Tokyo radio, so it could not be told whether the spokesman's words had been recast for the German people to picture their Oriental ally as an offensive asset to the Axis.

Aims Are Listed

The broadcast said the Tokyo newspaper *Yomiuri-Hochi* carried the statement by Yahagi.

He was quoted as listing these aims:

1. First to overthrow the Chungking regime and consolidate Japan's position on the Asiatic continent.

2. To attack India if she continued to be used as a British and American offensive base.

3. To attack Australia and force her to an armistice.

4. To remove the threat to Japan's position in the Pacific arising from bases like Midway and Hawaii.

Landings Hinted

He was quoted as saying that "it would possibly even be necessary to land on the North American Continent since the United States Government seemed to plan on turning Alaska into a base for attack on Japan."

The Berlin account said Yahagi emphasized the importance of Japan's military position in Manchoukuo, across the border from Soviet Siberia, "in view of United States intrigues in the Soviet Union."

JAN 5 1943

Yokohama Silk Market Closes for the Duration

Decision Shows Loss of Export Trade, Mostly to America

By The Associated Press

A Tokio dispatch broadcast yesterday by the Berlin radio said the Yokohama Silk Exchange had "decided to close down for the duration of the war, conforming to a wish expressed by the government."

The decision reflects the vanishing of Japan's export trade in raw silk, some 90 per cent of which went to the United States and which in some years accounted for nearly a third of the empire's total exports. A very large proportion of the American silk industry's supplies of raw silk was purchased on the Yokohama exchange.

The decision to close the silk exchange follows closely on the announcement that the Tokio and Yokohama stock exchanges were being reorganized under government supervision, apparently to prevent panicky fluctuations.

R.A.F. Hits Jap Burma Positions

JAN 5 1943

New Delhi, Jan. 4 (A.)—R. A. F. fighter planes, continuing their daily assaults on Japanese bases in Burma, yesterday raided several enemy-occupied villages in the Rathedaung area, strafed a column of trucks at Meiktila and set fire to buildings and railway cars near Monywa, a British communique announced today. The raids were carried out without the loss of a plane, the announcement said.

The bulletin made no mention of British ground forces which have been reported operating in the Rathedaung area, some 25 miles northwest of Akyab.

Hideout Of India Saboteurs Raided

Bombay, India, Jan. 4 (AP)—Two suspected saboteurs were reported killed and four others arrested today sixty miles from Bombay as police trekked through miles of dense jungle to raid their mountain headquarters.

The police action came after three bomb explosions occurred in Bombay during the week end, killing one person and injuring seven. Bombs, rifles and explosives were seized in the raid.

JAPS PLANNED ON KIDNAPING OF ROOSEVELT

Hull's White Book Reveals Efforts of Konoye to Trap President at Sea.

WARSHIP CONFERENCE URGED

Threats Used on U. S. Prior to Pearl Harbor Attack Failed to Produce Results.

JAN 5 1943

Washington, Jan. 4 (A. P.)—How close Pearl Harbor came to being a much greater national humiliation than it actually was is disclosed in the White Book issued by Secretary of State Hull over the week end to promote a clearer understanding of war problems and issues by Americans.

The final and most dramatic portion of the book reveals that the Japanese not only planned months in advance for a surprise mass attack at Pearl Harbor, but did their diplomatic utmost to maneuver Japanese-American peace discussions in such a way that President Roosevelt would be in the hands of the Japanese Navy when its torpedo planes stabbed at the heart of American seapower in the Pacific.

Ambassador Joseph C. Grew informed the State Department on January 27, 1941, of reports that Japan planned the surprise attack in case of trouble with the United States.

Conference Urged.

Apparently the Japanese Government did not know that the American Ambassador had got wind of its designs, for a few months later it began urging on the State Department a plan to bring President Roosevelt and Premier Prince Konoye together aboard a Japanese warship in the Pacific for a "frank exchange of views."

Japanese Ambassador Kichisabura Nomura broached the subject to Secretary Hull on August 8, when the presence of Japanese troops in French Indo-China was complicating the already strained relations between Japan and the United States.

"The Ambassador then inquired," says the White Book, "whether it might be possible to arrange for a meeting of the responsible heads of the two governments to discuss means of adjusting relations between the two nations."

Secretary Hull's response is not recorded, but a few weeks later the subject was reopened; this time by a message from Prince Konoye himself to President Roosevelt, pointing out that informal Japanese-American conversations were getting nowhere in a situation "which might produce unforeseen contingencies."

Mr. Hull was cool to this suggestion, although the then recent meeting of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill aboard a warship in the Atlantic made the Japanese proposal technically innocent enough. Mr. Hull told Nomura that he thought that an agreement in principle on the main issues should be reached before any meeting of the President and the Premier.

On September 6 Ambassador Grew informed Mr. Hull that Konoye assured him that Japanese Army and Navy leaders were very favorable to the proposed high seas conference; that the Navy would send along a full admiral and the Army its vice chief of staff.

Japanese Persistent.

The White Book does not say whether Mr. Hull suspected treachery, but mentions the fact that the military element responsible for Japanese aggression would be heavily represented at the conference was a factor in this Government's disapproval of the plan.

But the Japanese were persistent.

Despite this increasing Japanese pressure, verging on threats of most unfortunate consequences, Mr. Hull continued to cold-shoulder the proposal.

So the Japanese finally gave up and did the next best thing; they sent their special "peace" emissary, Sabura Kurusu, flying to Washington, where he and Ambassador Nomura waved the olive branch while Japanese planes crept closer to Pearl Harbor.

Becaues of the Japanese failure to cajole or browbeat the United States into going through with the high seas conference plan, however, President Roosevelt was not aboard a Japanese warship when the Japanese Navy struck at Pearl Harbor.

Connally Backs Hull.

Senator Connally, Democrat, of Texas, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that Mr. Hull surely must have informed the Army and Navy of Mr. Grew's warning. He added:

"If the Army and Navy departments knew what the State Department says it knew, their tragic negligence of our security in Hawaii is all the more significant."

Senator Taft, Republican, of Ohio, said that the document showed that the State Department was in the clear on the matter of responsibility for the disaster.

Senator Brewster, Republican, of Maine, said that the White Book clarified the State Department's connection with the surprise attack and made even more serious the responsibility now borne by the War and Navy departments for the Pearl Harbor disaster.

33 ARE INDICTED IN SEDITION CASE

George E. Deatherage, Pelley Among Those Accused by Grand Jury.

JAN 5 1943

WASHINGTON, Jan. (AP) Thirty-three persons, including George E. Deatherage, were indicted today along with The New York Sunday Evening Enquirer for conspiring to impair morale and promote insubordination and mutiny in the armed forces.

Twenty-eight of the defendants had been indicted previously on the same charge, violation of the wartime sedition statute. The new indictment was returned at the request of the Justice department. Besides listing the five additional persons and the Enquirer, a weekly publication, it named a host of additional organizations and cited quotations from their literature.

Charges Conspiracy Since 1933

The new indictment charged a conspiracy beginning in 1933 and continuing to this date, whereas the previously returned bill had covered only the period from June, 1940 to July, 1942.

The five persons named for the first time:

George E. Deatherage, of St. Albans, W. Va., described by the Justice department as a member of the Knights of the White Camelia, which the indictment said was one of 41 organizations formed to further the conspiracy.

Mrs. Lois de LaFayette Washburn, alias "T. N. T.," Chicago and Seattle, Wash.

Frank W. Clark, alias "G. P.," of Tacoma, Wash.

Paquita de Shishmareff, alias Paquita de Shishmarova, alias Mrs. Leslie Fry, of Glendale, Calif., and New York city.

Frank K. Ferenz, Los Angeles, who the Justice department said had been jailed in California for violation of the state anti-subversive act.

30.24 —85

German Named

The grand jury reporting today was a different panel from that which handed down the indictment of the 28 last July 23. It named a German, Ulrich Fleischhauer, of Erfurt, Germany, as a co-conspirator, but not as a defendant.

An exchange of letters between Hans Diebel, of Los Angeles, described as the proprietor of "the Aryan Book Store" and one of the original defendants, and the "World Service" located in Erfurt, was contained in the new indictment. The Justice department said Fleischhauer was publisher of the "World Service."

The New York Enquirer, the department said, was published by William Griffin, one of the original 28 indictees. With the exception of Griffin, all the 28 have been arraigned, but they must be rearraigned on the new bill, the Justice department explained.

This first group of defendants included Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, Chicago, author of "The Red Network"; David J. Baxter, San Bernardino, Calif., Robert E. Edmondson, New York and Santa Barbara; Robert Noble, Los Angeles, sentenced to five years last July 20 on conviction of sedition; William Dudley Pelley, Noblesville, Ind., leader of the Silver Shirts; Eugene N. Sanctuary, New York; Herman M. Schwinn, west coast Bund leader; George Sylvester Viereck, New York, sentenced last March to 2-6 years on conviction of violation of the Foreign Agents Registration act; and Gerald B. Winrod, Wichita, Kas., publisher of "The Defender."

Japan Warned U. S. On Scrap Embargo

(By the Associated Press)

Washington, Jan. 4 — Japan warned the United States fourteen months before Parl Harbor that the imposition of an embargo on iron and steel scrap exports to Japan might be considered an "unfriendly act," and was promptly rebuked by Secretary of State Hull for presuming to question this country's right to impose such an embargo.

This was disclosed in the White Book issued for the week end by the State Department.

"Moral Embargos"

Japan's warning was communicated to Hull by the then Japanese Ambassador Kensuke Horinouchi after "moral embargo" during 1938 and 1939 already had brought about the cessation of airplane and aviation equipment exports to the island empire.

After passage of the export-control act on July 2, 1940, authorizing the President to prohibit or curtail the export of basic war materials, it was announced in September that the export of iron and steel scrap would be prohibited.

It was then that Horinouchi told Hull that this might be considered an "unfriendly act." Hull vigorously rejected the implied warning.

Says the White Book:

"The secretary told the ambassador that it was really 'amazing' for the Japanese government, which had been violating in the most aggrating manner American rights and interest throughout most of China, to question the fullest right of this government to impose such an embargo.

Further Comment

"The secretary reiterated that it was unheard of for a country engaged in aggression and seizure of another country, contrary to all law and treaty provisions, to turn to a third nation and seriously insist that the latter would be guilty of an unfriendly act if it did not cheerfully provide some of the necessary implements of war to aid the aggressor nation in carrying out its policy of invasion.

"Despite the Japanese protest, a total embargo on the export of iron and steel scrap to destinations other than countries of the Western Hemisphere and Great Britain went into effect on October 16, 1940."

Roosevelt Gets Vargas Message

Washington, Jan. 4 (AP)—A message from President Vargas of Brazil expressing a hope that 1943 would be a year of victory was delivered to President Roosevelt today by the Brazilian Ambassador, Carlos Martins.

The Ambassador said the message was in reply to a New Year's greeting President Roosevelt sent the Brazilian Chief Executive. Vargas, he said, praised highly the civilian and military efforts of the United States.

Reds in Airacobras Fell Nazis 39 to 1 in 30 Days

Soviet Ace Calls U. S. Plane One of Best Fighters

BUFFALO, Jan. 4 (AP).—Russian airmen, flying Bell Airacobras (P-39), shot down thirty-nine German aircraft during a thirty-day period of fighting while losing only one of their planes, Colonel Peter S. Kiseley, fifty-seven-year-old Soviet ace said today.

Colonel Kiselev, holder of the Red Star award, one of Russia's two highest honors, visited the Bell Aircraft Corporation plant to acquaint engineers with mechanical problems caused by intense cold on the eastern front. He was accompanied by Major Andrew Ivanoff, chief of the U. S. S. R., liaison section of the international division of headquarters, service of supply.

The cannon-carrying Airacobras are "certainly giving a good account of themselves," he asserted, and are considered by Soviet pilots to be one of the best fighter planes.

New Heinkel Bomber Seen As Threat to U. S. Shores

Giant Four-Engined Craft Called Formidable by U. S. Authority

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—(AP) American heavy bombers have come through their first year of warfare with flying colors and on all the world battlefronts the self-protecting, long-range warplane is as much in the spotlight as any speedy fighter.

Such sky giants as the Boeing Fortress and the Consolidated Liberator, at first sneered at by the Axis and shot down almost at will because of their early lack of firepower, now bristle with guns and foolhardy is the enemy pilot who tackles one.

Produce Their Own

But their very efficiency has caused the Germans to focus their attention on this murderous and almost invulnerable type of death-dealer, and they've come out with one of their own which Americans might do well to consider.

This is the Heinkel HE. 177, the Luftwaffe's latest four-engined heavy bomber, and, as described by Lester Ott, one of the nation's leading authorities on aircraft identification, it's a formidable ship.

Warns of Danger Here

It is so formidable, Mr. Ott warns in the 1943 edition of his book, "Aircraft Spotter," which will be published Thursday by Harcourt, Brace and Co., that it might yet be seen in action on this side of the Atlantic.

Cautioning residents of the eastern seaboard not to become too complacent about the danger of air raids despite the fact none has been attempted to date, Mr. Ott declares:

"The Heinkel model 177 has as long a range as any airplane now known. With a reduced bomb load it can fly the Atlantic and return to its base, and at exceptionally high speed."

Let's take a look at this cloud-hopper as depicted in Mr. Ott's book, which contains 137 other Axis and United Nations planes' photographs and silhouettes and of which 600,000 copies are in use by the Army and Navy, airline pilots, aircraft warning networks, aircraft identification schools, and civilians.

Four Motors Appear Like Two

In the first place, it is a fine symbol of Nazi deception in that while it appears to have only two radial engines it actually has four, each engine nacelle housing two motors.

The actual horse-power generated by the four engines is not known, but from various sources Mr. Ott has learned that its top speed is 300 M.P.H.

More significant, however, is its flying range, which Mr. Ott puts at 7,500 miles, as against the 3,000-mile range of the Consolidated B-24 and the 3,500-mile range of the Boeing B-17.

Bigger than either the Liberator or Fortress, the Heinkel is 79 1-2 feet long, with a wing-span of 103 feet, 4 inches. Its armament is about the same as the Fortress', including the deadly belly and tail guns.

Throughout his book, Mr. Ott, while terming the newer American heavy bombers "revolutionary" and saying their performance "presages the further development" of this type of plane, asks Americans not to be over-optimistic in evaluating U. S. aircraft pitted against the Axis.

Luftwaffe Most Experienced

"The German Luftwaffe," he writes, "retains one major asset—it is the air force most experienced in all the techniques of modern air warfare, the product of years of concentrated effort, in which ideas originating in Germany and ideas borrowed from other nations have been combined and implemented by intensive training and battle experience.

"Though its planes have been individually outclased in many cases, it remains one of the great air forces of the war. There is no evidence yet that the Luftwaffe is being seriously affected by raw material shortages or that German ingenuity in aircraft design is on the wane."

Turning to Japanese aviation, he says Nippon's early successes resulted from the advantage of strategic position and mastery of amphibian tactics rather than from the inherent quality of Japanese planes.

Japs Use Axis Designs

"However," he adds, "it would be a dangerous mistake to slip again into any complacency about Japan's ingenuity in the air. Japan is known to have a number of unorthodox models in the experimental stage. Furthermore, it is making use of the designs of its Axis partners. The Messerschmitt ME. 109 and ME. 110 and the Junkers JU 87 and JU. 88 are among the German models reported in Japanese service. The Italian Fiat B.R. 20 is also manufactured under license as the Mitsubishi 98 heavy bomber."

The aircraft authority writes off Italy with the statement that, while in the early thirties Italian military aircraft were abreast or even ahead of the rest of the world, Mussolini was too poor to keep up with the intense aeronautical development abroad.

On Russian aviation he remarks:

"Although the Russian air force has proved beyond a doubt that it can trade blows with the Luftwaffe, it seems unlikely that Russia has a sizeable fleet of the long-range bombers that would be needed for decisive results in the Pacific area in the event that United Nations became involved in war with Japan."

Double Praise for British

Praise for Britain is given by Mr. Ott on two scores: first for the surprising qualitative superity of its fighter planes at the start of the war and second for the development of its heavy bombers which, with those of the United States, augur round-the-clock bombing of Germany in the months to come.

Keep your eye on the bombers, hen, for this year looks like a big one for the battleships of the air.

LOSS OF TWO SHIPS REVEALED BY NAVY

Survivor Tells How Another Ship Destroyed U-Boat by Gunfire

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The submarine sinkings of two more medium-sized United Nations merchantmen off South America and in the south Atlantic was announced by the Navy yesterday as a survivor of one of the ships belatedly told of how another vessel he was on turned the tables on an undersea raider.

In an East coast United States port after surviving the September torpedoing and shelling of a British craft, which tried to ram its stalker, Frank R. Davis, a radio operator from Cheltenham, England, described a meeting with another submarine in the middle of the Atlantic "on a bright moonlight night in July, 1941."

Davis related how the submersible, which he believed was Italian, took his ship by surprise and started shelling it. Apparently the submarine had no torpedoes left, Davis said, and "it wasn't long before our gunners were at their stations.

"They fired first at the flash from the submarine's gun," Davis added. "By then we had maneuvered so that the submarine was silhouetted in the moonlight. After our third shot there was a tremendous explosion. We didn't wait around to investigate, but we saw nothing more of the sub."

Davis' last vessel found itself out-maneuvered by the faster U-boat which circled out of the way of the charging ship and let loose a torpedo which exploded in the engine room and killed 10 men. Davis said the submarine surfaced and sank the slowly settling ship with shellfire. The other 73 crewmen were rescued.

The South Atlantic victim was an American cargo carrier which went down off the west coast of Africa with a loss of 18 men of a crew of 66. The 48 survivors sailed for several hours, were saved by a friendly naval vessel, and have been landed at New York.

Ship Turns On Sub, Sinks It

[By the Associated Press]

An East Coast Port, Jan. 4—The belated story—but one too good to keep secret—of a British merchant ship which turned the tables on an attacking submarine was told here by the radio operator, a survivor from another vessel which didn't fare as well.

"It was on a bright moonlight night in July, 1941," related Frank R. Davis, of Cheltenham, England. "We were in the middle of the Atlantic.

Apparently Had No Torpedoes

"Without warning, a submarine started shelling us from astern. He must have been lying on the surface, charging his batteries, and we must have passed quite close to him. Apparently he had no torpedoes left.

"He took us by surprise, of course; but it wasn't long before our gunners were at their stations.

Silhouetted In Moonlight

"They fired first at the flash from the submarine's gun. By then we had maneuvered so that the submarine was silhouetted in the moonlight.

"After our third shot there was a tremendous explosion. We didn't wait around to investigate, but we saw nothing more of the sub."

Davis is certain the submarine was Italian.

Poor Gunnery Is Clue

"His gunner was so poor," he explained. "Then we had diagrams of enemy submarines, and his silhouette was exactly like that of an Italian craft."

The radioman came through this port after surviving the torpedoing of another British ship off the South American coast late in September. The sinking of this latter vessel was announced by the Navy Department today.

R.C.A.F. Bomber Unit Formed

OTTAWA, Jan. 4 (AP).—Establishment of a Canadian bomber group made up of Royal Canadian Air Force bomber squadrons based in the United Kingdom, was announced by R. C. A. F. headquarters today, marking an important step in the policy of "Canadianizing" the R. C. A. F. overseas.

LONDON, JAN 4-(AP)-ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS OPENED FIRE TONIGHT WHEN GERMAN PLANES APPROACHED THE COAST AND FLEW IN THE DIRECTION OF THE THAMES ESTUARY. THERE WERE NO IMMEDIATE REPORTS OF BOMBS BEING

JAN 5 1943

2dr (add [illegible] wounded)

First Lieut. Alfred Nelson of Greenville, Miss., a ranger with ten years service, came back with with left leg wounded in fighting near Oran. His right leg had been wounded in the Dieppe raid.

Private Joseph Tomlinson, 763 Allemy St., Nashville, Tenn., was shot at Oran while distributing U.S. leaflets. At one house he was met by a man with a pistol who immediately opened fire.

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BERN, SWITZERLAND, JAN. 4-(AP)— THE BERLIN LOKALANZEIGER SAID TODAY THAT SOVIET TROOPS ARE SUPERIOR IN THE AIR AS WELL AS IN MEN AND TANKS.

JAN 5 1943

IT WAS THE FIRST TIME ANY BERLIN STATEMENT EVER REFERRED TO AVIATION SUPERIORITY BY THE ENEMY.

BERLIN NEWSPAPERS GENERALLY SAID THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA WAS SERIOUS, BUT ADHERED TO THE OFFICIAL LINE THAT IT WAS NOT CRITICAL.

JAN 5 1943

THE BRUSSELS ZEITUNG, HOWEVER, REGARDED THE SITUATION PESSIMISTICALLY, AND SAID EVENTS OF THE LAST YEAR REPEAT THEMSELVES IN A "GHOSTLY FASHION."

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BERN— FIRST AID DE GAULLISTS X X X WEEKS NOTE.

ONE EXAMPLE CITED AS PROBABLY "TERRORIST" ACTIVITY WAS A FIRE THAT DESTROYED A GARAGE AT AVIGNON ALONG WITH 17 CARS, STORES OF TIRES, TOOLS, AND GASOLINE. AN AVIGNON DISPATCH SAID A SHORT CIRCUIT MIGHT HAVE CAUSED THE BLAZE, BUT DESPITE THE PRESENCE OF A NIGHT WATCHMAN AND JANITOR, AND THE NEARNESS OF A FIRE DEPARTMENT, 4 FIRE FIGHTERS ARRIVED TOO LATE.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST ALLEGED SABOTEURS BEGAN ON THE EVE OF NEW GERMAN-FRENCH CONVERSATIONS LOOKING TOWARD REVISED OR "NEW" ARMISTICE LARGELY CONCERNED WITH ADMINISTRATION OF ALL OF FRANCE WITH INCREASED GERMAN DIRECTION.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE WAS

REPORTED TO HAVE TALKED WITH HITLER OVER THE NEW YEAR PERIOD AND A BASIC AGREEMENT PRESUMABLY HAS BEEN REACHED.

LAVAL IS SEEN SAID TO BE GOING TO PARIS THIS WEEK FOR THE DISCUSSION, BUT THE PRINCIPAL POINTS WILL BE WORKED OUT BY A GERMAN-FRENCH COMMISSION, ACCORDING TO FRENCH QUARTERS. 1943

A UNIFIED REGIME FOR BOTH PARIS AND VICHY FRANCE, WITH THE DEMARCATION LINE TO ABOLISHED POSSIBLY BY JAN. 15; ALSACE LORRAINE TO BE VIRTUALLY INCORPORATED IN GERMANY, AND THE DEPARTMENT NORD AND PAS-DE-CALAIS TO BE UNDER GERMAN MILITARY COMMAND.

BELGIUM WOULD NOTBE AFECTED BY THE NEW AGREEMENT, THESE SOURCES SAID.

JAN 5 1943

POSTAL, TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS AND RAILWAYS WOULD BE UNIFIED WITH THE GERMAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES EXERCISING CONTROL. THESE OTHER PROVISIONS ALSO ARE EXPECTED:

REGULATIONS IN EFFECT SINCE 1940 IN OCCUPIED FRANCE WOULD BE APPLIED TO ALL OF FRANCE. FRENCH POLICE WOULD CONTINUE TO ENFORCE ORDER BUT GERMAN FIELD POLICE ANDTHE GESTAPO WILL BE

ALLOTTED COLLABORATIONIST DUTIES.

THE NEW ARMISTICE ALSO WOULD ACKNOWLEDGE ESTABLISHMENT OF OCCUPATION COMMANDANT CHIEFS IN ALL ZONES AND DEPARTMENTS, THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT WOULD RETURN TO PARIS WHEN THE NEW ARMISTICE IS FORMALLY PUT INTO EFFECT.

TWO POINTS ARE LACKING IN THIS OUTLINE DRAWN UP BY THE FRENCH QUARTERS: THE FRENCH ARMY, AND ITALIAN TERRITORIAL CLAIMS.

FOREIGN OBSERVERS THOUGHT THE ITALIAN CLAIMS MUST AGAIN BE HELD OVER, ALTHOUGH AN INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF ITALIAN TROOPS OCCUPYING THE SAVOY REGIONS WAS EXPECTED.

JAN 5 1943

NO AGREEMENT WAS REACHED REGARDING THE ARMY BECAUSE PRETORIEN SAID THE GERMANS WERE UNWILLING TO HAVE FRENCH OFFICIALS IN CHARGE, ESPECIALLY IF AN ARMY IS RECONSTITUTED IN FRANCE. IT MIGHT POSSIBLY REMAIN AS A "SYMBOLIC" ARMY OFTWO OR THREE DIVISIONS WITH ADDITIONAL LEGIONARY UNITS TO JOIN THE AXIS IN ACTUAL COMBAT.

PRECEDE ROME (DAY)

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JAN.4-(AP)-PREMIER MUSSOLINI GAVE "DIRECTIONS" TO THE NEW FASCIST PARTY DIRECTORATE ON ITS DUTIES IN REORGANIZING THE ITALIAN HOMEFRONT AS A RESULT OF NEW AERIAL DANGERS FROM NORTH

AFRICA, REPORTS REACHING BERN SAID TODAY.

THE DIRECTORATE WAS INSTALLED CEREMONIOUSLY AT THE PALAZZIO VENEZIA. PARTY SECRETARY ALDO VIDUSSONI, ON BEHALF OF THE GROUP, ASSURED MUSSOLINI OF ITS FIDELITY TO HIS LEADERSHIP. JAN 5 1943

ROME BROADCASTS ON DEC.19 REPORTED APPOINTMENT OF THE NEW DIRECTORATE, WHICH INCLUDES THE FASCIST CHIEFS OF TURIN, MILAN, GENOA, AND PALERMO, CITIES THAT HAVE BEEN BOMBED BY THE BRITISH.

BY HAROLD V. BOYLE JAN 5 1943

AT THE TUNISIAN FRONT, JAN. 1--(DELAYED)--(AP)--SOLDIER COURIERS RISK THEIR LIVES DAILY TO BR NG TO THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPER READER NEWS OF THE FIGHTING FRONT IN TUNISIA.

ESCAPES FROM DEATH BY BOMBING AND STRAFING OF ENEMY PLANES ARE AN EVERDAY OCCURRENCE TO THESE [redacted] MESSENGERS. THEY TAKE IT IN STRIDE AS PART OF THEIR JOBS.

"IT REALLY ISN'T SO BAD YOU KNOW," SAID ONE BRITISH DRIVER. "IF YOU HAVE YOUR EYES ABOUT YOU YOU USUALLY HAVE A FEW SECONDS TO TWIST YOUR VEHICLE IF YOU SEE JERRY COMING."

OFTEN THE PLANES WHEEL BACK AFTER THE DRIVER HAS RETURNED TO HIS MACHINE AND THEN HE HAS TO SCRAMBLE FOR COVER IN A WAYSIDE DITCH AGAIN.

THE EYEWITNESS ACCOUNTS OF BATTLES ARE COLLECTED NEAR THE FRONT AND DISPATCHED BY MOTORBIKE, JEEP OR TRUCK TO A FORWARD AIRDROME. HERE THEY ARE PICKED UP BY AN AIR [redacted] COURIER AND CARRIED TO ALLIED HEADQUARTERS AND THENCE SENT TO NEWSPAPER OFFICES IN BRITAIN AND AMERICA BY ARMY COMMUNICATION CHANNELS, COMMERCIAL CABLE OR RADIO. JAN 5 1943

BECAUSE OF THE NUMBER OF RELAYS IT MAY BE SEVERAL DAYS AFTER THE COPY LEAVES THE CORRESPONDENT'S TYPEWRITER BEFORE IT APPEARS IN PRINT IN ENGLAND OR AMERICA.

THE CHIEF HEROES OF THIS DELIVERY SYSTEM ARE THE BRITISH "D.R."--HIGH-HELMETED DISPATCH RIDERS WHOSE SPEEDY LITTLE MOTOR BIKES BOUNCE THEIR OVER ROADS BAD ENOUGH TO DISCOURAGE A CAMEL.

NONE OF THESE RIDERS HAS BEEN [redacted] KILLED WHILE CARRYING NEWS DISPATCHES, BUT SOME HAVE COME CLOSE TO IT AND MANY HAVE BEEN INJURED IN CRASHES.

ONE PRESS LIAISON OFFICER, A BRITISH CAPTAIN, WAS KNOCKED [redacted] SEVERAL YARDS BY A BOMB BLAST WHILE HANDING NEWS COPY TO AN AIR COURIER AT A FORWARD AIRPORT. HIS CAP WAS CREASED BY A SHELL

FRAGMENT, ONE HAND WAS CUT IN TWO PLACES AND A WRIST WATCH WAS SHEERED OFF AS IF BY A GIANT CLIPPERS.

AN AMERICAN PRESS RELATIONS OFFICER, LIEUT. TED LIESE OF 10 PROSPECT PLACE, DARIEN, CONN., HAS DODGED STRAFING MESSERSCHMITTS SO OFTEN HE SAYS "IT GETS SO COMMONPLACE YOU DONT PAY ANY SPECIAL ATTENTION TO IT."

JAN 5 1943

HIS JEEP DRIVER, SERGEANT THOMAS W. HOLDER OF SANFORD, N.C., ALSO HAS HAD SEVERAL NARROW BRUSHES WITH JERRY.

"ONCE I WAS TAKING WES GALLAGHER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS UP TO THE FRONT WHEN TWO MESSERSCHMITTS CAME OVER THE HILL AT US," HE SAID.

"I YELLED 'SINGLE PLANE, SINGLE PLANE' AND JUMPED FROM THE JEEP. MR. GALLAGHER GOT OUT ON ONE SIDE AND I THE OTHER. I SLID INTO THE MUD AND ROLLED ABOUT THREE FEET. JAN 5 1943

"THE PLANES CIRCLED AND ZE WERE COMING BACK AT US. BOTH OF US WERE CAUGHT IN THE OPEN. ALL THEY HAD TO DO WAS TO NOSE DOWN AND LET GO.

"BUT BEFORE THEY COULD SHOOT SOME BRITISH ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS

DAY LOOSE, AND THAT CHANGED THE GERMANS' MIND. THEY WENT FOR HOME."

APR BOYLES 0945 CCC 939

CAIRO RE FIRST AIR ONSTE XX X X AFTER NOON.

"OUR RAID WAS ONLY ONE IN A SERIES OF DAYLIGHT ATTACKS ON GERMANY'S PRINCIPAL REMAINING BASE IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN, FROM WHICH HER LONG-RANGE FIGHTERS AND JUNKERS BOMBERS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO ATTACK OUR LINES OF COMMUNICATION IN CYRENAICA.

JAN 5 1943

"THE LIBERATORS' PART IN THIS IMPORTANT OPERATION WAS TO DAMAGE THE RUNWAYS SO ENEMY FIGHTERS WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO TAKE-OFF WHILE A STRONG FORCE OF U.S. TWIN-ENGINED BOMBERS FOLLOWING OUR FORMATION AT AN INTERVAL OF A FEW MINUTES DELIVERED THE MAIN ATTACK FROM A MUCH LOWER LEVEL AGAINST ENEMY FIGHTER AND BOMBER CONCENTRATIONS ON THE GROUND.

"WE ARE WAITING FOR THOSE JUNKERS 88'S," SAID BRIG. GEN. PATRICK TIMBERLAKE, COMMANDING THE U.S. NINTH BOMBER COMMAND, BEFORE WE TOOK OFF.

"TO SEE COMBAT" WAS LONDON AS OUR DESTINATION AS WE MADE HEIGHT AND ENTERED FORMATION OVER OUR LANDING BASE, WHILE THE STARS ON THE WINGS OF THE [redacted] BOMBERS FOLLOWING US WERE PLAINLY VISIBLE IN THE MORNING SUN.

JAN 5 1943

"WE HAD BEEN TOLD TO EXPECT FIGHTER OPPOSITION AND THERE WAS NOT MUCH TALK IN "TANGERINE" AS OUR [redacted] BOMBERS IN FORMATIONS OF THREE STEADILY GAINED HEIGHT WITH THEIR TREMENDOUS BOMB LOADS AND ROARED HIGH OVER THE PALE BLUE, EMPTY MEDITERRANEAN WITH STRIPS OF WHITE CLOUD SAILINGBY FAR BELOW US.

JAN 5 1943

"AT 16,000 FEET, ON WORD FROM THE CAPTAIN WE DONNED OUR OXYGEN MASKS AND THE GUNNER X X X CLIMBED INTO HIS SEAT BEHIND THE MACHINEGUNS IN THE TURRET ABOVE THE CABIN. FROM THEN ON HE KEPT HIS EYES STRAINED AGAINST THE SKY AS WE RACED FORWARD INTO THE ENEMY ZONE THE PILOT PUT ON HIS TIN HAT.

"CRETE MOVED INTO SIGHT AT 12:50 P.M. LOOKING LIKE A RELIEF MODEL SET IN THE STATIC BLUE SEA. EVERY DETAIL STOOD OUT TO THE NAKED EYE.

"VILLAGES NESTLED QUIETLY IN MOUNTAIN VALLEYS, WHITE TRACKS WOUND ROUND HILLSIDES, AND A WHITE COULD CLUNG TO THE RUGGED [redacted] BROWN HEIGHTS. TINY SHIPS RODE AT [redacted] ANCHOR IN [redacted] LAGOONS.

"THERE WAS NO SIGN OF LIFE AS OUR BOMBERS, CLOSING FORMATION, SWUNG OVER THE SOUTHERN COASTLINE AND DIVED DOWN TO ATTACK LEVEL.

"[redacted] LATER "TANGERINE" BOUNCED [redacted] SLIGHTLY UPWARDS AS A CLUSTER OF BRIGHT YELLOW BOMBS FELL AWAY THROUGH THE OPEN DOORS.

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"BEHIND US OTHER FORMATIONS DROPPED THEIR LOADS SIMULTANEOUSLY UNTIL THE SKY WAS DOTTED WITH INNUMERABLE YELLOW SPECKS WHICH GREW SMALLER AND SMALLER AS THEY CURVED DOWNWARD.

"ON THE AIRFIELD BELOW A TINY PLANE RACING ACROSS THE RUNWAY FAILED TO TAKE-OFF IN TIME, AND DISAPPEARED IN SMALL PUFFS OF SAND AND SMOKE AS OUR BOMBS STRUCK HOME.

"OUR WHOLE FORMATION WAS ALREADY PAST THE TARGET AREA MAKING FOR THE SEA WHEN HALF A DOZEN BLACK ANTI-AIRCRAFT PUFFS APPEARED THOUSANDS OF FEET BELOW US.

"BEFORE THE ENEMY GROUND DEFENSES HAD TIME TO FIRE AGAIN WE WERE OUT OF RANGE RACING SOUTH TOWARD AFRICA.

"OBSERVERS IN THE LAST PLANES SAID THEY SAW MEDIUM BOMBERS ATTACKING HERE A FEW MINUTES AFTER WE HAD LEFT THE AIRFIELD.

"BUT IT WAS TOO COLD TO WORRY AND WE WERE THINKING ONLY OF GETTING BACK HOME.

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"FOR A COUPLE OF HOURS OUR GUNNERS REMAINED ON THE ALERT, STRAINING THEIR EYES FOR ENEMY FIGHTERS BUT NONE WAS SEEN.

"'TIME IS MONEY,' SAID THE PILOT CAPTAIN AS HE PULLED BACK FOUR THROTTLE LEVERS AND INCREASED OUR HOMEWARD SPEED TO NEARLY 300 MILES AN HOUR."

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

(ADVANCE)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JAN 4-(AP)-GERMAN AND ITALIAN TANK FORCES HEAVILY ATTACKED FRENCH POSITIONS YESTERDAY AROUND FOUDOUK, BUT WERE BEATEN OFF BY A COUNTERATTACK WHICH THE FRENCH COMMANDER REPORTED WAS EFFECTIVELY SUPPORTED BY UNITED STATES ANTI-TANK UNITS AND PLANES, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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FOUDOK LIES SOUTHEAST OF PICHON, ITSELF 60 MILES FROM THE GULF OF GABES AND 20 MILES WEST OF KAIROUAN, A MOSLEM HOLY CITY WHERE ROADS AND A RAL LINE MEET.

IT WAS THE FIRST MENTION OF AMERICAN GROUND FORCES IN THIS

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SECTOR, WHERE THE FRENCH RECENTLY GAINED AND HELD SEVERAL NEW POSITIONS.

AT THE SAME TIME ALLIED UNITS MADE A RECONNAISSANCE IN FORCE WITH A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF TANKS NORTHEAST AND SOUTHEAST OF MEDJEZ-EL-BAB, A HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN SAID.

A RECONNAISSANCE FORCE PENETRATED NORTHEASTWARD IN ONE AREA TO A POINT ABOUT SIX MILES FROM MEDJEZ-EL-BAB AND TO THE RIGHT OF THE TEBOURBA ROAD AND ENCOUNTERED ONLY LIGHT ANTI-TANK FIRE, THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

U.S. LIGHT DOUGLAS BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS ATTACKED CONCENTRATIONS OF GERMAN TANKS IN THE VICINITY OF THE PORT OF SOUSSE YESTERDAY. THE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT, SO FAR AS WAS KNOWN, THESE TANKS HAD BEEN UNLOADED AT THE PORT AND THERE WAS NOTHING TO INDICATE YET THAT MARSHAL ROMMEL WAS MOVING HIS REMAINING ARMORED FORCES INTO TUNISIA FROM LIBYA IN ANY GREAT FORCE FOR THE SUPPORT OF GEN. WALTER NEHRING.

THE AMERICAN BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS AIMED THEIR BOMBS, CANNON AND MACHINE-GUNS AT MANY TANKS CONCEALED IN ROWS OF TREES, AMONG BUSHES AND CAMOUFLAGED IN FIELDS. AT LEAST TWO TANKS WERE DESTROYED, FOUR OTHERS WERE BURNED AND MANY MORE WERE SHOT UP, BUT THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE FULL DAMAGE INFLICTED WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO ASSESS.

TWIN-BODIED LOCKHEED LIGHTNING P-38'S FOLLOWED UP BY ATTACKING OTHER TANKS IN THE SAME AREA DURING THE AFTERNOON. THREE MESSERSCHMITT 109'S GAVE BATTLE AND ONE P-38 WAS LOST, BUT ITS PILOT ESCAPED SAFELY.

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THE HEAVY AXIS GROUND ATTACK WAS DIRECTED AGAINST FRENCH POSITIONS HELD BY INFANTRY, MOTORIZED CAVALRY, SOME ARTILLERY AND SOME ANTI-TANK GUNS. PRISONERS WERE SEIZED BY THE FRENCH AND AMERICANS IN THEIR SUCCESSFUL MANEUVERS, INCLUDING BOTH GERMANS AND

ITALIANS.

DESTRUCTION OF TWO AXIS BOMBERS DURING THE NIGHT OF JAN. 2 WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE RAF, BUT UNFAVORABLE FLYING WEATHER RESTRICTED THE ACTIVITIES OF BOTH BRITISH AND AXIS AIR FORCES OVER THE FORWARD TUNISIAN BATTLE AREA YESTERDAY.

JAN 5 1943

TWO JUNKERS 88'S WHICH APPROACHED THE ALGERIAN PORT OF BONE FLED AFTER BEING ENGAGED BY RAF FIGHTERS.

(END ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE, EXPECTED TODAY, MONDAY,

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JAN 4-(AP)-LIEUT.GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, ALLIED COMMANDER IN AFRICA, AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS POSTHUMOUSLY TODAY TO PVT.DOMINIQUE BARTOLINI, FRENCH AMBULANCE DRIVER WHO WAS KILLED RECENTLY WHILE TRYING TO RESCUE WOUNDED NAZI PRISONERS UNDER FIRE FROM FOUR GERMAN PLANES IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA.

HARRISON ROBERTS, ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER, WAS AMONG THOSE STRAFED ALONG THE ROAD THAT DAY. HE ESCAPED INJURY.

FIRST LEAD NEW GUINEA

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, [redacted] TUESDAY, JAN. [redacted]

JAN 5 1943

(AP)—[redacted] AUSTRALIAN AND AMERICAN FORCES OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ARE ORGANIZING THEIR UNITS AND MOVING THEIR EQUIPMENT INTO PLACE FOR A GENERAL ATTACK ON THE JAPANESE SALIENT AT SANANANDA POINT, [redacted] AFTER CLEANING OUT THE LAST RESISTANCE SOUTHEAST OF BUNA VILLAGE, AN ALLIED COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

SANANANDA, NORTHWEST OF BUNA VILLAGE, IS THE LAST FOOTHOLD RETAINED BY THE JAPANESE ON THE LOWER NORTHEAST NEW GUINEA COAST.

"WE ARE REGROUPING OUR TROOPS PREPARATORY TO ATTACK," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

JAN 5 1943

ALLIED AIR FORCES X X X SECOND GRAF

NEW GUINEA

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JAN 4-(AP)-SURROUNDED AND FACING ANNIHILATION, THE ONLY JAPANESE FORCES REMAINING ON THE PAPUAN PENINSULA OF NEW GUINEA WERE CONFINED TODAY IN A NARROW POCKET ON SANANANDA POINT BY AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN TROOPS WHO WIPED OUT THE LAST VESTIGES OF ENEMY RESISTANCE AROUND BUNA OVER THE WEEK END.

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"THE ENEMY'S POSITION IS NOW HOPELESS," DECLARED A COMMUNIQUE FROM GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, ADDING THAT ALLIED TROOPS ALREADY WERE MOVING UP FOR THE KILL.

TERSELY THE BULLETIN ANNOUNCED THAT THE ALLIES HAD "COMPLETED THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ENEMY'S DEFEATED FORCES" IN THE BUNA AREA--A STATEMENT WHICH A HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN AMPLIFIED BY DECLARING THAT 650 JAPANESE HAD BEEN SLAIN IN MOPPING UP OPERATIONS FOLLOWING THE CAPTURE OF BUNA MISSION.

THE FALL OF BUNA MISSION WAS DISCLOSED IN A SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS YESTERDAY, BUT A POCKET OF ENEMY RESISTANCE STILL REMAINED TO BE CLEANED OUT WEST OF GIROPA CREEK BEFORE THE ALLIES COULD TURN THEIR ATTENTION TO SANANANDA POINT.

CAPTURE OF THAT POSITION WILL COMPLETE THE DESTRUCTION OF THE JAPANESE FORCES WHICH ADVANCED TO WITHIN 32 MILES OF PORT MORESBY ONLY LAST SEPTEMBER AND WILL LEAVE THE ENEMY WITH NO BASES ON THE EASTERN NEW GUINEA COAST SOUTH OF THE LAE-SALAMAUA AREA.

WHILE THE ALLIED LAND FORCES THUS WERE WRITING THE FINAL CHAPTER OF THE PAPUAN CAMPAIGN, GENERAL MACARTHUR'S AIRMEN CARRIED THE ATTACK TO THE ENEMY ON A BROAD FRONT. JAN 5 1943

HEAVY BOMBERS STABBED AGAIN YESTERDAY AT THE JAPANESE BASES ON NEW BRITAIN, BLASTING SHIPPING AND HARBOR INSTALLATIONS AT RABAUL AND STRAFING THE GASMATA AIRFIELD. CLOUD COVER PREVENTED OBSERVATION OF THE RESULTS OF THE RABAUL ATTACK BUT RETURNING AIRMEN SAID THEY SAW FLAMES RISING FROM A 10,000-TON SHIP WHICH APPARENTLY HAD RECEIVED TWO DIRECT HITS.

OTHER ALLIED PLANES BOMBED THE JAPANESE AIRDROME AT MADANG, NEW GUINEA, AND THE AIRDROME AT LAE, WHERE A MEDIUM BOMBER AND TWO FIGHTERS WERE REPORTED DESTROYED ON THE GROUND.

NINE ENEMY DIVEBOMBERS ATTACKED THE GOVERNMENT STATION AT TUFI, PAPUA, BUT CAUSED NO DAMAGE, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

(australia/Gold coasting)

THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS FOR "EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN AERIAL FLIGHT" WAS PRESENTED TO SERGEANTS NATHAN D.PRINCE OF WENHAM, MASS.; HARVEY O.WATKINS, JR., WEST LOS ANGELES, AND CHARLES D.WHITEHEAD, TRAER, IOWA, AND TO CORPORAL VICTOR E.ROHR, HUTCHINSON, KAS.

SECOND LIEUTENANT ROBERT KERNAN, WEST NYACK, N.Y., AND STAFF SERGEANT GEORGE W.GUNN, 558 MAY STREET, JACKSONVILLE, FLA., RECEIVED THE SOLDIERS' MEDAL FOR HEROISM. JAN 5 1943

THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION, PRESENTED IN LIEU OF THE SECOND AWARD OF SILVER STARS, WENT TO MAJOR JOHN A. ROUSE, 42 RIVERSIDE STREET, ROCHESTER, N.Y.; MAJOR WILLIAM A. SHEPPARD, 22 MISSION DRIVE, PITTSBURGH, PA.; CAPTAIN DONALD E. GOOD, EUGENE, ORE.; FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN S.HANCOCK, HAILEYVILLE, OKLA.; FIRST LIEUTENANT PERCY M.HINTON, 839 EAST LINE STREET, LAKELAND, FLA., AND SECOND LIEUTENANT GLENN C.OSBOURNE, PERRY, N.Y. JAN 5 1943

POSTHUMOUS AWARDS OF THE SILVER STAR WENT TO THE NEXT OF KIN OF SECOND LIEUTENANTS ISADORE ALFRED OF 3026 BRIGHTON 14TH STREET, BROOKLYN, AND SAMUEL S.PATILLO, DENNISON, TEXAS, HONORED FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION.

LIEUT.ALFRED VOLUNTEERED TO FLY WITH AN INEXPERIENCED CREW ON A BOMBING MISSION OVER TERRITORY WITH WHICH HE WAS FAMILIAR NEAR SOURABAYA, JAVA, FEB 8, 1942. HE ACTED AS NAVIGATOR ON A BOMBER, AND WHEN HIS PLANE WAS ATTACKED BY ENEMY FIGHTERS HE MANNED A FORWARD GUN UNTIL THE BOMBER WAS SHOT DOWN IN FLAMES. SEE NEXT PAGE # AAA

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, DEC.30-(DELAYED)-(AP)-GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA TODAY AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM IN ACTION, TO FIRST LIEUT. ROBERT G. OESTREICHER OF 921 KELTON AVE., COLUMBUS, OHIO, AND TO SECOND LIEUT. BERNARD E. ANDERSON OF FAYETTE, UTAH. JAN 5 1943

A POSTHUMOUS AWARD OF THE SOLDIER'S MEDAL, FOR HEROISM, WAS MADE TO CORP. CHARLES J.HILSMAN, ORDNANCE. THE MEDAL WAS SENT TO HILSMAN'S FATHER, ROBERT B.HILSMAN, 2619 SOUTH 15

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STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

LIEUT. OESTREICHER WAS PILOT OF ONE OF A FLIGHT OF TEN PURSUIT PLANES FORCED BY ADVERSE WEATHER TO TURN BACK FROM A FERRY FLIGHT FROM AUSTRALIA TO TIMOR FEB. 19, 1942. WHEN THE FLIGHT ARRIVED AT DARWIN AND WAS REFUELING, AN ENEMY FORMATION OF 60 HIGH-LEVEL BOMBERS, 36 FIGHTERS AND 18 DIVE-BOMBERS APPEARED. OESTREICHER, DESPITE THE TREMENDOUS ODDS, MADE SEVERAL ATTACKS UPON THE ENEMY, SHOOTING DOWN ONE BOMBER AND DAMAGING ANOTHER. HIS PLANE HAD 200 BULLET HOLES IN IT WHEN HE LANDED AFTER THE RAID.

JAN 5 1943

CORP. HILSMAN WAS KILLED IN NEW GUINEA NOV. 4, WHEN A FRAGMENTATION BOMB EXPLODED IN HIS ARMS. HILSMAN WAS PART OF A CREW UNLOADING FRAGMENTATION BOMBS FROM AN AIRPLANE WHEN AN ARMING WERE PULLED LOOSE, FUSING A BOMB. ALL PERSONNEL IMMEDIATELY RAN FOR COVER. HILSMAN, HOWEVER, RETURNED AND PICKED UP THE BOMB, ATTEMQTINV TO CARRY IT AWAY FROM THE PLANE TO SAVE THE MACHINE FROM DAMAGE. HE HAD GONE ONLY A FEW FEET WHEN HE STUMBLED AND THE BOMB EXPLODED.

* ↙ AAA — continued from 93 ↙

SERGEANTS PRINCE, WATKINS AND WHITEHEAD RECEIVED THE D.F.C.FOR TAKING PART IN MORE THAN 50 OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS DURING WHICH ENEMY CONTACT WAS PROBABLE AND EXPECTED, FROM APRIL TO NOVEMBER IN THE NEW GUINEA AREA.

LIEUT.HORNBECK, NAVIGATOR OF THE LEAD PLANE IN A BOMBING MISSION AGAINST AN ENEMY NAVAL TASK FORCE IN THE CORAL SEA MAY 6, LAID OUT A PLAN OF INTERCEPTION ON THE BASIS OF INFORMATION 12 HOURS OLD, SUCCESSFULLY LOCATED SIX JAPANESE WARSHIPS AND LED THE BOMBING RUN OVER THE TARGET. RETURNING FROM THIS MISSION, HE LOCATED EXACTLY THREE PREVIOUSLY UNKNOWN SMALLER SEPARATE ENEMY FORCES OF TRANSPORTS AND COMMUNICATED THE INFORMATION TO THE ALLIED FORCES.

LIEUT.MILLER ALSO WAS NAVIGATOR IN THE LEAD PLANE OF A MISSION, THIS ONE DIRECTED AT A JAPANESE CONVOY ATTEMPTING TO LAND REINFORCEMENTS AT BUNA, NEW GUINEA, NOV.2. WHEN THE ENEMY COULD NOT BE FOUND IN THE AREA FIRST SEARCHED, LIEUT.MILLER, USING KNOWN SPEEDS AND POSITIONS OF THE CONVOY, SUGGESTED ANOTHER PROBABLE POSITION. AS A RESULT THE CONVOY WAS ATTACKED AND FORCED TO ABANDON ITS ATTEMPT TO REINFORCE THE BEACHHEAD.

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SGT.KERULIS, ASSISTANT ENGINEER AND GUNNER, AND SGT.SMITH, GUNNER, TOOK PART IN MORE THAN 100 HOURS EACH OF OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS. ON ONE OF SMITH'S MISSIONS, A DIRECT HIT WAS SCORED ON A JAPANESE CRUISER.

THE AIRPLANE OF WHICH LIEUT.KERNAN WAS CO-PILOT CRASH-LANDED IN THE SEA SHORTLY AFTER TAKING OFF FROM AN ADVANCED AIRDROME IN AUSTRALIA JULY 14. KERNAN WENT TO THE AID OF AN ENLISTED MAN WHO COULD NOT SWIM. WITH THE HELP OF ANOTHER OFFICER, HE HELD HIM ABOVE WATER UNTIL THEY WERE RESCUED AN HOUR AND A HALF LATER.

SGT.GUNN SAVED THE LIFE OF ONE FLIER AND PREVENTED THREE OTHERS FROM BEING SERIOUSLY BURNED WHEN AN AIRPLANE CRASHED AND BURST INTO FLAME AT AN ADVANCED AIRPORT IN AUSTRALIA MAY 9. GUNN REMOVED ONE MAN FROM THE WRECKED MACHINE. THREE CREW MEMBERS, THROWN CLEAR OF THE WRECKAGE, WERE COVERED WITH GASOLINE WHICH CAUGHT FIRE. GUNN EXTINGUISHED THE FIRES, SUFFERING SEVERE BURNS IN DOING SO.

JAN 5 1943

MAJOR ROUSE LED A FORMATION OF FLYING FORTRESSES OVER JAPANESE-HELD VANAKANAU AIRDROME AT RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, OCT.5. AFTER BOMBING THE RUNWAY DESPITE HEAVY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRES, THE PLANES WERE ATTACKED BY 30 JAPANESE ZEROS. IN THE 45-MINUTE BATTLE WHICH

FOLLOWED, EIGHT ZEROS WERE SHOT DOWN. MAJOR ROUSE PILOTED HIS DISABLED PLANE BACK TO ITS BASE THROUGH ADVERSE WEATHER WITHOUT THE AID OF HIS NAVIGATOR, WHO WAS WOUNDED. HE LANDED THE MACHINE ON ONLY TWO ENGINES.

MAJOR SHEPPARD, THEN A CAPTAIN, WAS PILOT OF A P-400 FIGHTER IN A FORMATION WHICH RAIDED THE JAPANESE AT BUNA AUG.25, THROUGH HEAVY RAIN. THE UNUSUALLY SUCCESSFUL RAID RESULTED IN THE DESTRUCTION OF EIGHT TO TEN ENEMY PLANES ON THE GROUND, THE FIRING OF A GASOLINE DUMP AND THE SILENCING OF GUN POSITIONS.

LIEUT.HINTON PILOTED A FLYING FORTRESS ON A BOMBING MISSION SEPT.26, OVER MILNE BAY, NEW GUINEA, WHERE AN ENEMY CONVOY ESCORTED BY THREE CRUISERS AND TWO GUNBOATS, WAS HARBORING. DESPITE ENEMY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE WHICH DESTROYED ONE OF OUR PLANES AND DAMAGED THREE OTHERS, HINTON MADE A BOMBING RUN FROM 2,500 FEET, SCORING HITS AND NEAR MISSES ON A TRANSPORT WHICH WAS LEFT IN A SINKING CONDITION. HE THEN STRAFED THE ENEMY WARSHIPS FROM 2,000 FEET UNTIL ENGINE TROUBLE FORCED HIS WITHDRAWAL.

JAN 5 1943

LIEUT.OSBOURNE TOOK PART IN A BOMBING ATTACK, AS CO-PILOT OF A FLYING FORTRESS, UPON ENEMY SHIPPING AT PALEMBANG, SUMATRA, FEB.16, 1942. THE BOMBING RUN WAS OVER TWO TRANSPORTS, PROTECTED BY SEVERAL CRUISERS, WHICH WERE UNLOADING MEN AND SUPPLIES. BOMBS FROM OSBOURNE'S PLANE DESTROYED ONE BARGE AND RESULTED IN HEAVY DAMAGE AND NUMEROUS CASUALTIES TO THE ENEMY. THE PLANE'S MACHINEGUNS ALSO STRAFED THE TRANSPORT.

AMERICAN CAPTURE OF THE BUNA GOVERNMENT STATION WAS ACHIEVED THROUGH A MODIFICATION OF THE SWINGING DOOR TACTICS SO SUCCESSFUL IN THE ALLIED OPERATIONS FARTHER EAST IN THE CAPE ENDAIADERE AND OLD STRIP SECTORS.

HAVING ESTABLISHED A CORRIDOR TO THE COAST, TROOPS HOLDING THE SEAWARD END OF THE LINE PUSHED SWIFTLY ALONG THE BEACH ENTIRELY AROUND GOVERNMENT STATION POINT, WHILE FORCES FARTHER INLAND CLEARED OUT THE CENTER PORTION. TONIGHT ONLY ISOLATED SNIPERS WERE STILL IN THE AREA.

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IT IS ESTIMATED THERE ARE MORE THAN 200 JAPANESE DEAD IN THE GOVERNMENT STATION SECTOR, WHILE IN THE GIROPA POINT AREA AUSTRALIAN INFANTRY SUPPORTED BY AMERICAN-MADE GENERAL STUART TANKS KILLED ABOUT 450.

OF THE JAPS WHO SOUGHT ESCAPE BY SEA, ANOTHER 60 WERE KILLED TRYING TO COME ASHORE OR REST ON REEFS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT STATION AND SANANANDA POINT.

JAN 5 1943

IN THE WORDS OF THE HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE, THE ALLIED FORCES NOW ARE PREPARING TO ENVELOPE THE LAST ORGANIZED REMNANTS OF JAPAN'S PAPUAN ARMY IN THE SWAMPY SANANANDA AREA. THERE HAS BEEN HEAVY PATROL ACTIVITY AND OCCASIONAL OUTBURSTS OF ARTILLERY FIRE THERE FOR WEEKS. YESTERDAY OUR ARTILLERY IS BELIEVED TO HAVE SCORED A BULL'S-EYE ON AN ENEMY SUPPLY DUMP ON SANANANDA TRACK, FOR THERE WERE FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS.

A HIGH AUSTRALIAN OFFICER DESCRIBED THE BUNA OPERATIONS AS "A SERIES OF BRILLIANT ACTIONS," IN WHICH THE ENEMY LOST AN ESTIMATED 1,200 IN KILLED ALONE. IT WAS A PROGRESSIVE SERIES OF SIEGES AGAINST

DEFENSES IN DEPTH.

(EDITORS: LEAD TO ABOVE (A75) SHOULD BE SLUGGED "WITH ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA," NOT "PRECEDE")

MELBOURNE, Australia. (AP) Jan.4 - Collapse of the Japanese position in the Buna area of South Eastern New Guinea, confining Japanese resistance to narrowly held sector at nearby Sanamda point, brought a warning from the Melbourne Herald today that the New Guinea campaign was by no means ended so long as the Japanese were strongly entrenched at Salamaua and Lae, 120 to 160 miles north.

JAN 5 1943

PRESS DISPATCHES TO HALIFAX. THE STORM HAD TIED UP COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND MONTREAL AND THE PRINCIPAL CANADIAN CITIES. NEWS BULLETINS WERE SENT TO BERMUDA BY WIRELESS, CABLED TO HALIFAX, AND SENT FROM THERE TO THE CANADIAN PRESS NETWORK.

JAN 5 1943

DELAYS IN RAILROAD TIME SCHEDULES FORCED MANY SERVICEMEN TO SPEND NEW YEAR'S DAY AT RAILROAD STATIONS.

THE CITY OF BROCKVILLE ON THE ST. LAWRENCE WAS WITHOUT POWER, TELEGRAPH OR TELEPHONE SERVICE FOR THREE DAYS, AND COMMUNICATIONS THERE WERE STILL SHAKY TONIGHT.

(END ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT MIDNIGHT, EASTERN WAR TIME, TONIGHT, MONDAY, JAN. 4.)

PMS INTERPRETIVE

BY GLENN BABB

THE TIDE OF RUSSIAN SUCCESS RISES STEADILY. YESTERDAY MOSCOW'S BROADCAST ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RECAPTURE OF MOZDOK IN THE CAUCASUS WAS FOLLOWED BY THE PLAYING OF THE "INTERNATIONALE" TO MARK THE NEW TRIUMPH AS SOMETHING OUT OF THE ORDINARY EVEN IN THESE DAYS WHEN IMPORTANT CITIES ARE RECOVERED ALMOST EVERY DAY.

MOZDOK REPRESENTED THE DEEPEST PENETRATION OF HITLER'S ARMIES INTO SOVIET TERRITORY; THERE HE WAS ALMOST WITHIN SIGHT OF THE DERRICKS OF THE GROZNY OIL FIELDS; THOSE OF BAKU WERE NOT FAR BEYOND. TO BE THROWN BACK FROM MOZDOK MEANS THE COLLAPSE OF ONE OF THE FUEHRER'S FONDEST HOPES, ONE WHICH HE PROCLAIMEDPUBLICLY IN HIS MUCH-QUOTED SPEECH OF SEPT. 30, TO SEIZE THE OIL RESOURCES OF THE FARTHER CAUCASUS. SUCCESS THERE MIGHT HAVE MEANT THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN VICTORY AND DEFEAT IN HIS RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.

JAN 5 1943

A LOOK AT THE MAP SUGGESTS THAT THE RETREAT FROM MOZDOK MAY PROVE THE BEGINNING OF A FLIGHT FROM THE ENTIRE CAUCASUS AREA. THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND CAN NOT BE REGARDING THAT LONG, VULNERABLE SALIENT, THRUST 300 MILES SOUTHEAST FROM ROSTOV, WITH ANYTHING BUT DEEP ANXIETY. THE ROSTOV BOTTLENECK DAILY BECOMES NARROWER, AND THE DAY MAY NOT BE FAR OFF WHEN GERMAN LEADERSHIP NO LONGER WILL HAVE A CHOICE BETWEEN A FAIRLY ORDERLY WITHDRAWAL AND A DISASTER LIKE THAT WHICH ALREADY HAS GRIPPED 22 AXIS DIVISIONS ON THE APPROACHES TO STALINGRAD.

THE RELENTLESS ADVANCE OF THE RUSSIAN ARMIES OF THE MIDDLE DON, THOSE SOUTHWEST OF STALINGRAD AND OTHERS IN THE KALMYCK STEPPES STEADILY INCREASES THE DANGER THAT THE FORCES HITLER SENT AFTER THE CAUCASUS OIL WILL HAVE NO AVENUE OF ESCAPE. FROM THE NORTH, EAST AND SOUTHEAST THESE RED ARMY COLUMNS CONVERGE STEADILY ON ROSTOV, THROUGH WHICH THE NAZI FORCES IN THE SOUTHEAST MUST PASS IF THEY ARE TO RETREAT IN GOOD ORDER FROM THE CAUCASUS.

SOMETHING SIMILAR ALSO IS DEVELOPING A THOUSAND MILES NORTHWEST OF MOZDOK WHERE THE RUSSIANS ANNOUNCE THE REDUCTION OF THE BASTION OF VELIKIE LUKI AND CONTINUED PROGRESS TOWARD THE LENINGRAD-VITEBSK RAILWAY, WHICH HELPS SUPPLY THE GERMAN ARMIES WHICH HAVE BEEN HELD AT BAY AROUND LENINGRAD FOR NEARLY A YEAR AND A HALF. THE GERMAN DEPENDENCE ON THIS RAILWAY IS NOT AS COMPLETE AS ON THE LINES THROUGH ROSTOV IN THE SOUTHEAST SINCE THERE IS A MORE WESTERLY RAILWAY THROUGH PSKOV, BUT EVERY MILE OF THE RED ARMY'S WESTWARD PROGRESS FROM VELIKIE LUKI ADDS TO THE MENACE TO THE GERMANS IN THE LENINGRAD SECTOR.

JAN 5 1943

BUT THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECT OF VELIKIE LUKI MAY BE EVEN GREATER THAN ITS TACTICAL MEANING. THE GERMANS HAD MADE THE CITY ONE OF THE MAIN FORTRESSES OF THEIR RUSSIAN FRONT, STRENGTHENED WITH ALL THE RESOURCES OF GERMAN MILITARY ENGINEERING AND DEFENDED, ACCORDING TO THE MOSCOW ACCOUNT, BY A GARRISON THAT ACCEPTED UTTER ANNIHILIATION RATHER THAN SURRENDER. THE RUSSIANS SAY THE NAZIS FOUGHUNMGE LAST

UTTER ANNIHILIATION RATHER THAN SURRENDER. THE RUSSIANS SAY THE NAZIS FOUGHT TO THE LAST MAN BECAUSE THEIR LEADERS OFFERED THEM NO CHOICE, THREATENING IMMEDIATE DEATH FOR ANY MAN THAT FALTERED AND FURTHER REPRISALS ON HIS FAMILY. NOW, SAYS MOSCOW, THE GERMANS DARE NOT ADMIT THAT VELIKIE LUKI HAS BEEN LOST FOR . ? OF ITS EFFECT ON THE MORALE OF MANY ANOTHER GARRISON ON THAT HEART-BREAKING RUSSIAN FRONT.

AT ANY RATE VELIKIE LUKI APPARENTLY IS ANOTHER PROOF OF THE RED ARMY'S NEW -FOUND ABILITY TO DELIVER THE FINISHING BLOWS TO EVEN THE MOST TENACIOUSLY HELD GERMAN STRONG POINTS, AN ABILITY ALREADY DEMONSTRATED IN THE TAKING OF KOTELNIKOVSKI SOUTHWEST OF STALINGRAD AND ONE WHICH WAS LACKING IN THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE OF LAST WINTER.

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ADOLF HITLER'S HAIR, INCLUDING THE FORELOCK THAT BECAME HIS TRADE MARK IN HAPPIER YEARS, IS TURNING GRAY, STOCKHOLM HEARS. THE NEWS FROM THE EASTERN FRONT IS REASON APLENTY. THE FUEHRER'S BELIEF IN HIS STAR MUST BE GRAVELY SHAKEN ALONG WITH HIS CONFIDENCE IN HIS OWN INSPIRED INTUITION, WITH WHICH HE REPLACED THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF HIS GENERALS A YEAR AGO. THERE MUST BE BLACK NIGHTS WHEN HE NO LONGER CAN AVOID LOOKING ON THE FACE OF THE MENACING FUTURE AND REALIZING IN THAT PERIL HE HAS PLACED HIS PEOPLE.

SB-MQ832AEW

THE WAR TODAY

- - -

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

JAN 5 1943

NEW DELHI, JAN 2-(DELAYED)-HISTORY PROVIDES FEW HUMAN TRAGEDIES SO AWFUL AS THAT OF INDIA'S 60,000,000 UNTOUCHABLES WHO ARE CONDEMNED BY TRADITION TO LIVE AS PARIAHS JUST AS THEIR ANCESTORS HAVE DONE FOR HUNDREDS OF YEARS.

THAT WORD "PARIAH", SAYS A LOT, BY THE WAY. HERE IN THIS ANCIENT LAND IT IS APPLIED BOTH TO THE PERSON WHO IS AN OUTCAST FROM SOCIETY AND TO THE GAUNT WILD DOG WHICH BY DAY SKULKS OUTSIDE THE CITIES AND TOWNS AND BY NIGHT RACES WAILING THROUGH THE STREETS

IN SEARCH OF GARBAGE AND OFFAL WITH WHICH TO FILL HIS HUNGRY BELLY.

THE UNTOUCHABLE WILL TELL YOU THAT THERE ISN'T MUCH TO CHOOSE BETWEEN THE LIFE OF THE MAN AND THAT OF THE BEAST. MANY WOULD FEEL THAT THE ADVANTAGE RESTS WITH THE DOG. AFTER ALL, HE ISN'T CONDEMNED TO SUCH TASKS AS EMPTYING NIGHT VESSELS FOR HIS BETTERS AND HE IS NOT UNLUCKY ENOUGH TO LIVE AS LONG AS THE MAN.

THE STORY OF THESE UNFORTUNATE FOLK IS SO FANTASTIC IN THESE DAYS OF ALLEGED CIVILIZATION THAT I'D LIKE YOU TO GET IT STRAIGHT FROM ONE WHO WAS BORN IN THIS CLASS.

JAN 5 1943

I'VE JUST COME FROM TALKING WITH DR. BHIMRAO RAMJI AMBEDKAR, CHAMPION OF THE UNTOUCHABLES, AND I WANT HIM TO TELL YOU WHAT THIS STIGMA MEANS AND HOW HE IS WORKING TO DRAG HIS PEOPLE UP OUT OF THE SLOUGH OF DESPOND.

YOU DOUBTLESS KNOW DR.AMBEDKAR ALREADY AS A LEADER WHO IS TRYING TO SECURE A PLACE IN THE SUN FOR THE UNTOUCHABLES UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION WHICH HAS BEEN PROMISED INDIA. THE DOCTOR HIMSELF HAS ESCAPED FROM THE HORRORS OF HIS CLASS BY A QUEER TWIST OF FATE WHICH I SHALL DESCRIBE LATER.

HE IS A LAWYER BY PROFESSION--A MAN OF WIDE LEARNING WHO HAS BEEN EDUCATED IN COLUMBIA, LONDON AND BOMBAY UNIVERSITIES. NOW HE IS A MEMBER FOR LABOR IN THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL AND FROM THAT POST HE IS FIGHTING THE BATTLE OF THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

THE DOCTOR WILL TALK TO US IN THE DRAWING ROOM OF HIS FINE RESIDENCE WHICH STANDS IN A SPACIOUS GARDEN ON ONE OF THE QUET STREETS IN NEW DELHI. HE IS A GOOD LOOKING MAN OF PERHAPS 45 WHO THINKS ALONG STRAIGHT LINES AND SPEAKS TO THE POINT.

HE IS A STRIKING EXEMPLIFICATION OF THE TRUTH THAT GOD MADE THE UNTOUCHABLE THE SAME AS THE OTHER NATIVES OF INDIA, BUT THE RELIGIOUS CASTE SYSTEM HAS CHALLENGED THE WORK OF THE ALMIGHTY.

THAT CASTE SYSTEM WITH ITS INNUMERABLE RAMIFICATIONS PERMEATES THE WHOLE STRUCTURE OF SOCIETY. GOVERNMENTS HAVE STRIVEN IN VAIN TO BREAK IT DOWN.

JAN 5 1943

BUT LET DR.AMBEDKAR TAKE UP THE RECITAL:

"IN ORDER THAT YOU MAY UNDERSTAND OUR PROBLEM I MUST START AT THE BEGINNING AND GIVE YOU SOME OF THE FUNDAMENTAL FACTS. ONE OF THESE IS THAT INDIA IS A LAND OF VILLAGES. THERE ARE FEW TOWNS AND CITIES, BUT THERE ARE 700,000 VILLAGES.

"NOW THE VILLAGES CONSIST OF TWO SECTIONS. THERE IS THE VILLAGE PROPER AND APART FROM IT THERE IS THE SETTLEMENT OF THE UNTOUCHABLES. THIS DEPRESSED CLASS REPRESENTS ON AN AVERAGE PERHAPS ONE-TENTH OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE VILLAGE.

"THE UNTOUCHABLES ARE NOT A PART OF THE VILLAGE BUT ARE WHOLLY OUTSIDE ITS LIFE, THOUGH FOR PURPOSES OF TAXATION THEY ARE REGARDED AS IN THE VILLAGE. THESE UNTOUCHABLE SETTLEMENTS HAVE NO ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE.

"THEY HAVE NO LAND. IN SOME PLACES, LIKE THE PUNJAB, THEY ARE FORBIDDEN BY LAW TO OWN LAND. THEIR ANCESTORS NEVER HAD LAND AND SO THERE IS NONE TO INHERIT. THE HINDUS GENERALLY WON'T SELL

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LAND TO THE UNTOUCHABLES BECAUSE THE UNTOUCHABLES AREN'T RESPECTABLE MEN.

"THUS THE UNTOUCHABLE IS HELPLESS AND DEPENDENT ON THE VILLAGE FOR HIS LIVELIHOOD. ALL WAYS OF EARNING A LIVING ARE BLOCKED TO HIM EXCEPT FOR THE LOWEST AND MOSE MENIAL TASKS. BECAUSE HE IS UNTOUCHABLE NOBODY, FOR EXAMPLE, SHOULD BUY BUTTER, MILK OR VEGETABLES FROM HIM IF HE HAD ANY TO SELL.

"EVERY VILLAGE HAS ITS SOCIAL CODE. UNDER THIS THE UNTOUCHABLE IS COMPELLED TO WEAR DIRTY CLOTHING. HE HAS NO PLACE TO WASH AND IF HE TRIES TO USE A VILLAGE WELL THE PEOPLE RISE UP AGAINST HIM.

JAN 5 1943

"UNTOUCHABLES MAY NOT WEAR ORNAMENTS. THEY MAY NOT EVEN HAVE METAL UTENSILS, BUT MUST USE CLAY. I'VE KNOWN PLACES WHERE WOMEN HAVE BEEN ASSAULTED FOR CARRYING BRASS POTS TO THE WELL. THE VILLAGERS TOOK OFFENSE.

"THE UNTOUCHABLE MAY NOT HAVE A TILE ROOF. HE MUST USE GRASS. HIS WATER SUPPLY MUST BE SEPARATE. HIS SCHOOL MUST BE SEPARATE. HIS TEMPLE IS SEPARATE. THE WHOLE ADMINISTRATION OF THE COUNTRY--THE WHOLE CIVIL SERVICE, POLICE, JUDICIARY, ETC.--IS MAINLY IN THE HANDS OF HINDUS AND PARTLY IN THE HANDS OF MOSLEMS. UNTOUCHABLES HAVE NO PLACE IN IT.

"IF AN UNTOUCHABLE HAS A QUARREL WITH THE VILLAGE THEN THE POLICE PROSECUTE. THE REGULAR COURTS WON'T DEAL WITH IT, OR IF THEY DO THEY HANDLE IT BADLY AND IN FAVOR OF THE HINDU. THE CASE ALWAYS GOES AGAINST THE UNTOUCHABLE. THERE IS NO POSSIBILITY OF HIS GETTING JUSTICE.

"THE GOVERNMENT DOESN'T INCLUDE THE UNTOUCHABLE IN THE POLICE SERVICE. THE POLICE HAVE TO ARREST PEOPLE AND SEARCH HOUSES. THE UNTOUCHABLE CAN'T DO THAT. THE SAME IS TRUE OF THE OTHER CIVIL SERVICES.

JAN 5 1943

"WE TRIED TO REMEDY THIS SITUATION BY CLAIMING FOR THE DEPRESSED CLASSES SEATS IN THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES. THE UNTOUCHABLES HAVE 151 SEATS OF A TOTAL OF 1,558 AND THESE WERE GIVEN TO US BY WAY OF SAFEGUARD.

"THE PROBLEMS ARE, FIRST, HOW TO PROTECT OURSELVES FROM LOCAL TYRANNY IN THE VILLAGES AND, SECOND, HOW TO GET JUSTICE AT THE HANDS OF THE POLICE AND MAGISTRACY.

"OUR SEATS IN THE LEGISLATURES GIVE US A CHANCE TO PROTEST AGAINST UNJUST LAWS, BUT THIS DOESN'T ENABLE US TO HELP THE UNTOUCHABLES IN THE VILLAGES OR TO GET JUSTICE.

JAN 5 1943

"HERE IS MY SOLUTION:

"ALL THESE SCATTERED SETTLEMENTS OF UNTOUCHABLES SHOULD BE REMOVED AND REGROUPED INTO VILLAGES OF THEIR OWN. THERE IS A LOT OF FREE LAND IN INDIA WHICH CAN BE CULTIVATED. THE GOVERNMENT SHOUL PROVIDE THE MONEY AND IN 20 YEARS THE CHANGE COULD BE MADE.

"WE WANT TO ESCAPE FROM PERPETUAL SLAVERY TO THE HINDUS. WE WANT TO BE FREE PEOPLE IN OUR OWN VILLAGES.

"AS REGARDS THE POLICE AND MAGISTRACY WE SHOULD HAVE A CERTAIN NUMBER OF PLACES RESERVED FOR US IN THOSE SECURITY SERVICES.

"THUS WE SHOULD HAVE REPRESENTATIVES OF OUR OWN IN THESE

SERVICES TO SE THAT NO HARM WAS DONE TO US.

"THIS PLAN WOULD ABOLISH UNTOUCHABILITY. A MAN IS AN UNTOUCHABLE BY INHERITANCE. THE WHOLE VILLAGE KNOWS HE IS AN UNTOUCHABLE. HE CAN'T ESCAPE IDENTIFICATION. ALL THE VILLAGERS KNOW ALL THE UNTOUCHABLES. AN UNTOUCHABLE CAN'T HIDE HIS BIRTH. HE IS PERPETUALLY AN UNTOUCHABLE.

JAN 5 1943

"BUT IF WE TRANSFER THE UNTOUCHABLES TO FAR-OFF SETTLEMENTS OF THEIR OWN, THEN THE MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION WILL BE GONE. AN UNTOUCHABLE LOOKS LIKE ANY OTHER INDIAN OF HIS RACE. THIS PROGRAM WOULD ENABLE THE UNTOUCHABLES TO ESCAPE TYRANNY. IT WOULD DO AWAY WITH UNTOUCHABILITY. IT WOULD DESTROY THE INFERIORITY COMPLEX OF THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

"THE UNTOUCHABLES SUFFER TERRIBLY FROM AN INFERIORITY COMPLEX. THEY CAN'T LIVE RESPECTABLY OR DRESS RESPECTABLY. THEY CAN'T GET EDUCATION OR HOLD OFFICE. THEY HAVE COME TO REGARD THIS AS THEIR DESTINY.

"THE SETTLEMENTS WILL REMOVE ALL THIS. THAT'S WHAT WE WANT IN THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

"WE LOOK TO AMERICA TO COME TO OUR RESCUE IN THE SETTLEMENT OF THE INDIAN QUESTION."

"AND HOW, DR.AMBEDKAR, DID YOU ESCAPE FROM THE FATE OF YOUR PEOPLE?"

"I AM A PRODUCT OF HISTORY," REPLIED THE DOCTOR. "WE MUST GO BACK TO THE NAPOLEONIC WARS. INDIA WAS CONQUERED AT THAT TIME BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY WITH THE HELP OF INDIAN TROOPS, NOT BRITISH. AND IT WAS THE UNTOUCHABLES WHO FOUGHT FOR THE COMPANY.

"THIS ENLISTMENT OF THE UNTOUCHABLES WAS A GODSEND TO THEM, AS IT OPENED UP A CAREER AND PROVIDED HIGH PLACES IN THE ARMY. MY PEOPLE WERE IN THE ARMY AND MY FATHER GOT AN EDUCATION AND THOUGHT OF GIVING ME AN EDUCATION.

"I HAD TO FIGHT ALL DIFFICULTIES THOUGH. I COULDN'T SIT WITH THE OTHER CHILDREN IN SCHOOL BUT HAD A STOOL IN THE CORN .

"IN 1892 THE GOVERNMENT STOPPED RECRUITING UNTOUCHABLES FOR THE ARMY BECAUSE THE HINDUS WOULDN'T SERVE UNDER OR WITH THEM. THIS REMOVED THE ONLY CAREER OPEN TO AN UNTOUCHABLE."

THE LATE GAEKWAR OF BARODA, WHOM AMERICAN KNEW WELL AS A GREAT HUMANITARIAN AND WORKER FOR THE GOOD OF HIS PEOPLE, TOOK AN INTEREST IN AMBEDKAR AND SENT THE YOUNG MAN TO COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY WHERE HE OBTAINED HIS PH.D.

JAN 5 1943

AS TIME PASSED THE DOCTOR BECAME NOTED FOR CHAMPINING HIS PEOPLE AN

AS TIME PASSED THE DOCTOR BECAME NOTED FOR CHAMPIONING HIS PEOPLE AND TODAY HE IS ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING PERSONALITIES IN INDIA.

TACOMA, WASH., JAN 4-(AP)-FERNANDO CARABAJAL, OF LIMA, PERU, PRESIDENT OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL AND WIDELY KNOWN CIVIL ENGINEER, DECLARED TODAY THERE IS LESS NAZI INFLUENCE IN SOUTH AMERICA THAN IN THE UNITED STATES.

JAN 5 1943

HE SAID HE BASED THIS OPINION ON THE FACT THERE IS A SMALLER PERCENTAGE OF GERMANS IN SOUTH AMERICAN THAN THERE IS IN THIS COUNTRY.

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IA DID NOT ELABORATE.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN LEADER SAID THE UNITED STATES NEED "NOT WORRY ABOUT THE STAND OF CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES ON THE WAR AS THEY ARE INTENSELY DEMOCRATIC."

"IT WAS FORTUNATE THAT THE GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY WAS STARTED BEFORE THE WAR," HE SAID IN AN INTERVIEW, "SINCE A GROUND WORK WAS ESTABLISHED WHICH HAS SINCE BROUGHT GOOD RESULTS. JAN 5 1943

"I PREDICT WONDERFUL RSULTS FROM THE POLICY IF IT IS CARRIED OUT BY MEN WITH THE PROPER BACKGROUND AND NOT LEFT TO CLERICAL FORCES OF EMBASSIES OR OTHERS WHOSE SOLE INTERESTS CAN BE COUNTED IN DOLLARS AND CENTS."

PANAMA, JAN.4-(AP)-THE PANAM[illegible]INISTRATION O[illegible]PRESIDENT RICARDO ADOLFO DE LA GUARDIA--WHICH HAS BEEN COOPERATING FULLY IN MATTERS OF HEMISPHERIC SOLIDARITY AND WITH U.S. AUTHORITIES IN DEFENSE OF THE PANAMA CANAL--TONIGHT WAS CONTINUED IN POWER FOR THE NEXT TWO YEARS BY A 28-TO-4 VOTE OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. JAN 5 1943

A HIGHLIGHT OF DEBATE ON THE CONTINUANCE RESOLUTION WAS A SPEECH BY FOREIGN MINISTER OCTAVIO FABREGA, WHO URGED THAT THE ADMINISTRATION NOT BE CHANGED IN A TIME OF INTERNATIONAL CRISIS AND WAR.

FABREGA ASSERTED THE GOVERNMENT HAD PROVED ITSELF COMPLETELY IN MATTERS OF COOPERATION, AND PROTECTION AGAINST AXIS AGENTS AND SABOTAGE, AND THAT THROUGH ITS COLLABORATION POLICY THE GOVERNMENT POSSESSED MUCH INFORMATION, SOME OF IT SECRET, THAT WOULD NOT BE WISE TO TURN OVER TO NEW HANDS.

OPPOSITION SPOKESMEN WERE LED BY FRANCISCO LINARES, BROTHER-IN-LAW OF NATIONALISTIC PRESIDENT ARNULFO ARIAS, OUSTED IN A BLOODLESS COUP OCT.9, 1941 AND SUCCEEDED BY DE LA GUARDIA.

OTTAWA, JAN. 4-(AP)-FLYING OFFICER BRADY OSCAR PARKER OF LYFORD, TEXAS, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, IS NOW PRESUMED DEAD, THE 463RD CASUALTY LIST OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE, REPORTED TODAY. HIS FATHER IS A.E.PARKER OF LYFORD. JAN 5 1943

OTTAWA, JAN 4-(AP)-FOLLOWING UPON THE CURTAILMENT OF NEWSPRINT PRODUCTION, THE PRICES BOARD HAS ASSIGNED TO EACH OF CANADA'S NEWSPRINT MANUFACTURERS AN ESTABLISHED PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PRODUCTION UNDER A COMPENSATION PLAN. JAN 5 1943

"THIS IS A FIXED PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF NEWSPRINT INVOICED BY ALL MANUFACTURERS IN ANY MONTH," THE BOARD EXPLAINED, ADDING THAT THE PERCENTAGES ALLOTTED TO THE VARIOUS MANUFACTURERS WERE DETERMINED AFTER LONG CONFERENCES WITH MEMBERS OF THE INDUSTRY'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

R.L.WELSON, ADMINISTRATOR OF NEWSPRINT, ALONE WILL HAVE AUTHORITY TO ALTER THE PERCENTAGES, THE BOARD SAID.

Leave space

NAZIS LOSE 6 TOWNS TO RUSSIANS; BELIEVED FLEEING CAUCASUS TRAP

TSIMLYANSK SEIZED

Russian Column Drives Far West of Nazis Encircled at Stalingrad.

11,000 NAZIS SLAIN

Vast Amount of Equipment, Including 150 Tanks, Captured by Reds.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, Jan. 5. — Red army troops have captured five more key cities in the Don river loop and the Caucasus in their massive smash toward Rostov whose seizure would trap the entire German southern army in Russia, another special Soviet communique announced tonight.

The broadcast bulletin recorded here by a Soviet monitor said that Tsimlyansk and Morozovskaya inside the Don bend had fallen to the Russians who already are far west of the remnants of 22 Nazi divisions encircled before Stalingrad.

140 Miles from Rostov

Russian columns that took these two cities, both about 140 miles from Rostov, are obviously trying to link up with other Red army troops pushing southward on Rostov from the Millerovo area. This Russian wing last was reported to be within 100 miles of Rostov, city of the Sea of Azov.

Deep down in the Caucasus other Red army columns seized Nalchik, Prokhladnenski, and Kotlyarevskaya, the communique said. It may be that the Germans in this sector already are beginning a precipitate withdrawal toward Rostov, 310 miles to the northwest, lest they be trapped by the Russians striking toward Rostov.

British military observers believed the Germans were abandoning the central Caucasus after almost attaining the rich Grozny oil fields because of the threat to Rostov. They said the rapid Russian advance in this wintry, hilly region could only have been possible in the absence of organized Nazi resistance.

11,000 Germans Killed

More than 11,000 German troops fell in the northern Caucasus fighting from Dec. 24 to Jan. 4, the special Russian announcement said, and vast quantities of Nazi equipment were seized, including 150 tanks, 109 guns, 268 machineguns, about 5,00 rifles, 59,000 anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, and 253 motor trucks.

In the same period Russian troops destroyed 18 planes, 170 tanks, 222 machineguns and 390 supply trucks, the communique added.

Tsimlyansk is on the north bank of the lower Don river, and Morozovskaya to the north is on the Stalingrad-Likhaya railway. The capture of Morozovskaya represented an 18-mile westward advance since yesterday's announcement of the seizure of Chernishkov.

A New Rail Junction

Morozovskaya is only about 80 miles from Likhaya, junction point on the Moscow-Rostov railway. Russian troops driving southward on Rostov last were reported somewhere between Millerovo and Likhaya, and the latter point is probably the intended goal for a junction of these two columns.

Tsimlyansk on the lower Don is the point which was so fiercely contested last fall when the Russians attempted to keep the Germans from crossing the river to attack Stalingrad from the southwest.

Below Tsimlyansk on the Don striking southwestward along the Stalingrad-Tikhoretsk railway. These troops represent an additional threat to the Germans anchored deep in the Caucasus because they last were reported only 170 miles from Tikhoretsk through which the Nazis must withdraw toward Rostov if they decide to retreat.

Still other Russian troops were fanning out across the Kalmyck steppes west of Elista—the intermediate fighting zone between the lower Don and the Caucasian mountains.

Reds Gain 40 Miles

In this most southern of the sectors, the Russians had advanced approximately 40 miles in their drive to remove the Nazi menace to the Grozny oil fields and the Georgian military highway through the Caucasion mountains.

By seizing Prokhlodnenski, a railway point on the Rostov-Baku line, they had driven 20 miles west of Mozdok; by taking Nalchik and Kotlyarevskaya they had advanced from 37 to 40 miles from Alagir in the Caucasian foothills. Kotlyarevskaya is about 20 miles east of Nalchik and is on the railway spur connecting Prokhladnenski with Ordzhonikidze, the northern end of the Georgian highway.

The regular midnight communique said stubborn fighting preceded the fall of Nalchik and Prokhladnenski. The Germans were said to have girdled Nalchik with powerful fortifications and mine fields, but Russian infantry supported by tanks and artillery stormed the city in a decisive night attack.

"On the approaches to Nalchik and in the streets of the town the enemy left hundreds of killed officers and men."

City Taken by Storm

Morozovskaya, in the Don bend, also was taken by storm, the Russians said, and German prisoners and a large quantity of equipment were taken.

On the big front southwest and south of Stalingrad the Russians said a heavy battle took place for one advantageous position where the Germans "brought into action important forces striving to hold this position at any price."

But the Russians said their gunners cleared the way for Russian infantry, "penetrated the enemy's position and forced them to retreat." Eleven guns, seven mortars, 28 machineguns and an ammunition dump were captured in this action.

In another sector south of Stalingrad the communique said "our detachments pursuing the retreating enemy wiped out a battalion of German infantry."

Inside Stalingrad itself the Germans still were fighting although the Russian offensive now has swept more than 100 miles west of that city. The Russians said Red army snipers and reconnassance units killed more than 100 Germans yesterday in the industrial area of the Volga river city.

Fight at Stalingrad Rages

West of Stalingrad Soviet troops fighting stubbornly to gain two important heights, presumably in the Don-Volga river pocket where 22 Nazi divisions are cut off, occupied 20 enemy blockhouses, captured four guns, 16 machineguns, 134 rifles, and took a number of prisoners.

These troops long have been reported dependent on air-borne supplies. Nine German planes were declared shot down yesterday.

In the middle Don area the Russians said their troops still were seizing additional localities, and among the prisoners seized were a regimental commander of a German air-borne division and some of his men.

On the central front, 1,100 miles north of the Central Caucasus struggle, the communiqué said, Russian troops were fortifying newly won positions in the area of captured Velikiye Luki and had repulsed with heavy losses Nazi counter-attacks southwest of that strong point.

REDS TAKE NALCHIK, KEY CAUCASIAN CITY

Fuehrer Reported Calling for Last-ditch Fight in Caucasus.

NEW TRAP FORMING IN BEND

Second German Force in Grip of Closing Russian Pincer West of Stalingrad.

London, Jan. 5 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio tonight announced the capture of the key Caucasian center of Nalchik, in a broadcast picked up here by the Soviet monitor.

Nalchik was one of the largest cities taken by the Germans in their push into the Caucasus last summer. Its recapture was announced in a special communique, that said: "On January 4 our troops carried out a decisive attack and captured the town and railway station of Nalchik.

"On January 5 our troops captured the town and railway center of Prokhladnaya, the town of Nalskaya and the railway center of Kotlaryevskaya.

"After fierce fighting our troops took the town and railway station of Morozovskaya and the district center of Tsimlyanskaya. Trophies and prisoners were captured."

Report 11,000 Germans Slain.

The announcement added that more than 11,000 Germans were killed in the northern Caucasus during the period from December 24 to January 4.

Earlier today London had received reports that the German armies in the Caucasus have been ordered to hold their positions at all costs—even to a last-ditch stand in the event the Russians cut their corridor of escape through Rostov. This information, so far unconfirmed, said the German plan was to supply the Caucasus army by sea if land communications failed. Already the Germans were said to be assembling a fleet of all available Black Sea ships of 200 tons or more to carry supplies to Novorossisk.

Second Nazi Force in Trap.

Moscow, Jan. 5 (A. P.).—The Russian Army's middle Don pincers was reported closing today on a second large German force west of Stalingrad despite counter-attacks of fresh Nazi forces hurled into the fight in an attempt to save their hard-pressed forward garrisons.

A powerful force of German tanks and infantry attacked yesterday in a grim effort to reach one isolated pocket of their troops in the Don Bend sector, but the thrust was repelled, battlefront dispatches said.

Meanwhile the Russians announced the occupation of Chernishkov, on the rail line to Likhaya, and the German air base at Chernishkovskaya, forty miles farther north, capturing seventeen planes, 2,000,000 shells and a half million airplane bombs.

In this sector the Russians appeared to be within about thirty miles of closing their trap on the second force of Germans some 100 miles west of Stalingrad. The Russians reported holding a corridor twenty-five miles wide at the narrowest place between this force and the remnants of the twenty-two divisions pocketed farther east, between the Don and Volga.

The German counter-attacks were launched with reserves and gained some ground in the initial stages of the fight. The Russians said, however, that their own tanks broke up the thrust and threw the Nazis into retreat.

Battlefront dispatches said German resistance southwest of Velikie Luki was stiffening but that the Red Army kept on the attack.

In the Kalmyck Steppe fighting west and southwest of Elista the Russians were reported pushing ahead under difficult conditions of terrain over an arid, snowless plain whipped by dry, cold winds, and where wells sometimes are forty miles apart. The Russians said their tank forces were bearing the brunt of the campaign in this sector, supported by motorized infantry.

Two Key Points Are Taken, Vast Stores Of Equipment Seized

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Red Army troops threatened to close another giant pincers on encircled Axis garrisons about 100 miles west of Stalingrad today, following the capture of Chernishkov, on the railroad to Likhaya, and the German air base of Chernishkovskaya, 40 miles north of the railroad center, Soviet authorities reported.

The two places were captured yesterday and 17 planes, 2,000,000 shells, a half million airplane bombs and other stores of civilian and war supplies were taken, the Moscow radio announced in broadcasting a special war bulletin recorded here by the Soviet Monitor.

Broadcast regular communiques, recorded by the Soviet Monitor, the latest of which was the Soviet Information Bureau's midday war bulletin, told of fierce fighting southwest of Stalingrad, in the middle Don area, southwest of Velikie Luki and in the Northern Caucasus, where Russian soldiers wielded bayonets and rifle butts to clear a village of the enemy.

German Ranks Broken.

Tank units bore against reinforced German outfits which had succeeded in throwing back the Red Army in one sector of the middle Don battle, the Russians reported, and broke the German ranks, killing several hundred men and disabling 49 Axis tanks.

West of Rzhev, German counter-attacks were reported repulsed and southwest of Velikie Luki a Red Army unit drove the Germans out of a strongly fortified center of resistance after smashing barbed wire defenses and picking a path through mine fields.

"In the Northern Caucasus our troops continued their advance and occupied several populated places," the mid-day communique said. "An especially fierce engagement took place in the area of a large village. The Germans threw considerable numbers of infantry and tanks into the attack.

"Our artillery gunners, followed by infantrymen, opened fire and disabled eight enemy tanks. In hand-to-hand fighting with bayonets and rifle butts, Soviet troops routed the

Hitlerites and drove them from the village.

330 Enemy Dead Counted.

"Three hundred and thirty enemy dead were counted on the battlefield.

"According to incomplete data, in the capture of the town of Mozdok one Soviet unit alone routed two German battalions, and captured 15 tanks, 8 guns, 2 large ammunition dumps and many motorcycles."

More towns were taken in the south and southwest of Stalingrad and in the Middle Don, the mid-day war bulletin noted.

It did not identify the towns, but successes in the Middle Don were presumed to be shaping the right wing of the pincers in their region.

Russian columns already have crossed the Don River east of Tsimlyansk to provide the left wing of the pincers, and the gap to Chernishkov appeared to lack only about 30 miles of closing. Union of the two armies would encircle more Axis divisions about 50 miles west of the trap which holds the remnants of the 22 divisions before Salingrad.

The Russians said that in the Middle Don fighting enemy garrisons were encircled and under siege and that in counterattacks attempting to relieve them the Germans lost more than 1,000 dead in yesterday's fighting as well as 24 tanks.

The Middle Don drive was pointed ultimately at Rostov as were the pushes down the railroad past Kotelnikovski and the offensive action developing near Lake Manych, in the Kalmyck region, 90 miles southeast of Salsk, which itself is 100 miles southeast of Rostov.

The regular communique said a motorized unit southwest of Stalingrad dislodged the Germans from an important position southwest of Stalingrad after a flanking attack.

In the Caucasus, fighting was reported in vicinity of two inhabited localities as the drive was pressed forward from newly-captured Mozdok and southeast of Nalchik.

The communique described street fighting in a town on the central front where positions are being consolidated after the capture of Velikie Luki. Counterattacks west of Rzhev were repulsed, the Russians said.

Denounces Nazi Claims.

The Soviet Information Bureau denounced bitterly in a broadcast what it called "Hitlerite lies" about successes claimed by the Germans on the Russian front.

"The new year was begun by German troops with a swift backward movement on many fronts, including the Terek sector," it said, answering the Axis headquarters claim of victory in that area.

The Russians called that victory announcement "a blatant contradiction of facts." To German claims of successes west of Kaluga, the Russians retorted: "This announcement is also a Hitlerite lie. Kaluga has long been in the rear of the Red Army. West of Kaluga, as already announced by the Soviet Information Bureau, there is still a lull. The inventions of the Hitlerite high command are as foolish as they are false and only expose the Nazi ringleaders to the derision of the whole world."

Tribe Wars on Nazis

Moscow, Jan. 5 (AP).—The Ingush tribe of the North Caucasus is reported to have declared a "Gazavatz," meaning Moslem holy war, against the Germans.

The army newspaper Red Star said that the dean of the tribe, a mullah named Gazi, proclaimed the holy war to the Ingush people from a minaret at the village of Bezorkino. He was reported to have received a rush of volunteers.

Church Thanked By Stalin

JAN 6 1943

(By the Associated Press)

Moscow, Jan. 5—The offer of a Russian Orthodox Church subscription to build tanks for the Red army has received the thanks of Premier Joseph Stalin and of the army, and an exchange of messages between Sergei, the acting patriarch, and Stalin was published prominently on the first pages of all Soviet newspapers today.

Sergei is the metropolitan of Moscow. He sent a special message to the Kremlin informing the Soviet Government that he had called on the clergy "and believers to contribute to the fund for the construction of a tank column to be named Dmitri Donskoy, for the prince who defeated the Tartars in the Middle Ages and was made a saint."

His patriarchate opened the subscription with 100,000 rubles. Yelokhovsky Cathedral, in Moscow, donated 300,000 rubles and its prior, Nikola Kilchinsky, gave 100,000 rubles.

In his message Sergei asked that an account be opened in the state bank to handle the fund.

Stalin's reply said: "I hereby transmit to the Russian orthodox clergy and to believers my greetings and thanks of the Red army for their care for the armored tank forces of the Red army." He said an account would be opened.

The action was regarded here as the most striking of a number of examples of wartime cooperation between the church and the state, which separated a quarter of a century ago in the Bolshevik revolution.

RAF Bombers Batter Ruhr Valley Plants For Second Night

Nazis Make 'Suicide' Attacks on U. S. Planes, London Paper Says

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—RAF bombers battered at German industrial targets in the Ruhr Valley for the second night in succession last night, an Air Ministry communique said today. Two British planes were reported lost.

The Berlin radio reported casualties were caused among the civilian populations as well as "damage to buildings in residential quarters." The German radio claimed four of the raiding planes were shot down.

The attack apparently was on a small scale, measured by previous RAF assaults on the busy plants in the Ruhr. The British report of two planes lost indicated a total force of perhaps 40 planes.

Nazi "Suicide" Technique.

The 1943 pounding of targets in Germany and German-occupied territory began Sunday when British bombers and fighters were over the continent most of the day and a force of American heavy bombers smashed at the submarine base at St. Nazaire, France. Seven of the big bombers were lost in the raid.

The Daily Express said today that the Germans inaugurated a new "virtual suicide" technique against the American flyers Sunday and lost 38 fighters. The newspaper identified the American bombers as the St. Nazaire raid as Flying Fortresses and said at least two of them were brought down by anti-aircraft fire.

The Express report said the general commanding the Fortresses flew in a leading bomber. United States Air Force headquarters refused to comment on the newspaper's report which said the German fighters, trying out their new method, flew in pairs and attacked the big bombers headon.

Penetrated Curtain of Fire.

The Express did not name the general reported to have led the raid, but quoted a pilot as saying: "I was flying just behind the general's machine. An anti-aircraft shell burst near it and scattered over the Fortress.

"We kept in tight formation and plunged through a curtain of fire right on to the target. The Germans followed us out to sea, but we gave them heavy punishment.

"Some broke up in the air and others went down in flames."

Biggest R. A. F. Bombers Blast Ruhr in New Raid

German Radio Admits Damage; British Lose Two Planes

JAN 6 1943

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP).—Royal Air Force bombers, including Britain's biggest, dropped their explosives on targets in Germany's industrial Ruhr valley for the second successive night and started fires which glowed on the horizon long after the raiders had departed early today.

The Air Ministry in announcing the attack, which apparently was on a comparatively small scale, said two of the raiding planes failed to come back. On the usual ratio of losses, this indicated that a force of about forty planes took part.

The Germans, in a radio announcement, said casualties and "damage to buildings in residential quarters" were caused. They said four of the raiders were shot down.

The attack Sunday by American Flying Fortresses on St. Nazaire submarine nests, which initiated the 1943 Allied bombing program, meanwhile was said by "The Daily Express" to have resulted in the shooting down of thirty-eight enemy fighting planes. It said the Germans tried a new technique in their attacks on the Fortresses, diving head on by pairs. Seven of the bombers were lost, the largest number shot down in a Fortress raid, but "The Express" said two of them were the victims of anti-aircraft fire. United States Air Force headquarters refused to comment on the report of the paper, which said the raid was led by a general.

BLOCKADE RUNNER SUNK BY BRITISH

Heavily-Laden German Ship Intercepted in Bay of Biscay.

JAN 6 1943

LONDON, Jan. 5—(AP) The British disclosed today that Germany had lost another blockade-runner to Great Britain's sea and air patrols in the Bay of Biscay.

The German ship—the fourth intercepted in the past five weeks—was sent to the bottom with a full cargo of raw materials which may have been sorely needed gasoline and rubber for the Reich from Japan.

Unable to convoy essential material, the Germans apparently are relying upon fast ships to make passage between Japan and French ports. The number of interceptions during recent weeks indicated here the growing stringency of raw materials in the Reich and the further tightening of the air-sea blockade.

A coastal plane spotted the latest German victim in extremely bad weather and attacked without success. Then a Sunderland flying boat shadowed the vessel despite gale-like winds and a heavy rain. The flying crew guided a British cruiser to the quarry.

"A large German vessel attempting to run the blockade heavily laden with raw materials for Germany has been intercepted by our patrols and sunk," said a joint communique from the Admiralty and Air ministry.

The Admiralty announced last Saturday that a 10,000-ton German blockade runner was scuttled by her crew when overtaken by British patrols. It was considered probable that she also carried a valuable oil and rubber cargo from Japan.

Both sinkings occurred in the Bay of Biscay off the Axis-held west coast of France where the cargo could have been landed in a port such as Bordeaux. It was reported heer that the enemy ships had made the trip around South Africa.

Previously the Admiralty had announced that a German blockade-runner had been sunk early in December in the Indian ocean and a second on Dec. 16 in the Atlantic.

British Wonder if Japan Will Fight to Hold Akyab

Meaning of Ship Movements at Burma Base Uncertain

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP).—Dispatches from the Burma front today said Japanese tactics in the region near the India border were puzzling, and that it was "still uncertain whether the Japanese commander on the Arakan coast intends to defend Akyab or withdraw without a fight."

Akyab is the Japanese-occupied port on the northeast coast of the Bay of Bengal, British land forces have been fighting in its direction and Allied air forces have pounded it steadily.

The Reuters (British) correspondent at the front reported that ships have been arriving and leaving Akyab during the last few days, "but whether they were bringing up supplies or taking off troops is difficult to establish."

"The problem will be settled shortly when it is expected that British forces may contact the enemy," he said. "As British forces near Akyab, their supply problem becomes increasingly difficult. The Japanese, meantime, are carrying on harrassing tactics by dashing along jungle waterways to make short, sharp attacks."

COMPROMISE SEEN IN EFFORT TO UNITE 2 FRENCH FORCES

DeGaulle May Offer to Postpone Politics, Concentrate on War.

LONDON, Jan. 5 — (AP) In an effort to unite the armed forces of the Fighting French and the Giraud government in North Africa, Gen. Charles de Gaulle may offer to postpone political considerations if he can discuss military problems with Gen. Henri Giraud.

Such a discussion formula was considered likely here tonight since both factions have as their immediate, paramount objective a cooperative effort with the Allies to crush Axis armies.

While General de Gaulle's Christmas day proposal that he and General Giraud meet on French soil aroused keen interest in Algiers, there was no comment or any indication if or when a reply would be forthcoming.

No Comment in London

A Fighting French spokesman here said he was "unable to comment" on a report that Gen. de Gaulle had addressed a new message to General Giraud relative to a meeting.

Political considerations which might prove a stumbling block to such a conference involve formation of a united French regime. De Gaullist adherents have maintained that any unified administration must be divorced from Vichy government connections, however remote.

Before the Allied invasion of North Africa in November, it was ruled by Vichy-controlled administrators. Admiral Darlan swung from the Vichy to the Allied camp after the invasion and upon his death was succeeded at the head of the high commissariat by Gen. Giraud.

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In Algiers, de Gaulle followers declared they still looked hopefully to Allied leaders to take the initiative in arranging a meeting between their chief and General Giraud.

Giraud Group Reluctant

The Giraud group has been reluctant, however, even to suggest negotiations with Gen. de Gaulle. Presumably they feared such a move might react unfavorably in some circles which could not be reconciled to accepting Fighting French leadership although those circles are considered pro-Allied.

Typical of the gulf between the French groups are the meetings of de Gaullists in Algiers. They still gather in secret, although as Fighting Frenchmen they work with the Allies alongside of whom Gen. Giraud's armies are fighting.

There was a general belief in Algiers, though, that invitations for de Gaulle to visit Washington were preliminary to negotiations between the Fighting French and Giraud under United Nations sponsorship.

Giraud was visited yesterday by Harold MacMillan, new British resident minister in North Africa. MacMillan previously conferred with Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and is cooperating with Robert Murphy, the United States minister.

LAKE CHAD FORCE HAS YOUNG CHIEF

LEADING INVASION

Mysterious Fighting French Column Reported 600 Miles from Tripoli

JAN 6 1943

LONDON, Jan. 6 — (AP) That mysterious Fighting French column which has been reported advancing from the Lake Chad region of Equatorial Africa northward into Libya is led by a 40-year-old general whose real identity is hidden by the nom de guerre "General Jacques LeClerc," a Fighting French spokesman disclosed today.

Italian war reports have mentioned such a column and recent broadcasts from North Africa said it had reached the Fezzan area of Libya, about 600 miles south of the main Axis base of Tripoli. The size of the force, its exact route and destination have not been disclosed.

General's Name Secret

There is no French general in Africa by the name of "LeClerc" and the Fighting French source here said "very few people know the general's real name." The source gave this account of the mysterious figure:

Three years ago in the battle of France, a young captain escaped wounded from a German military hospital. He hid in a chateau, obtained civilian clothing and borrowed from the invading Germans a bicycle to reach the English channel coast.

Eventually the officer reached London, where he joined General Charles de Gaulle. Gen. de Gaulle sent him to the Cameroons in French Equatorial Africa to organize resistance against the Vichy French government.

A month later the mid-African colony joined the Fighting French forces and the captain was promoted to brigadire general for his services.

An announcement in July, 1940 said that all French forces in that area would be commanded by "General Jacques LeClerc." Since then the mystery man has carried that name.

Short, slight and fair-haired, the general is bronzed deeply and wears a close-trimmed moustache. A graduate of the famed St. Cyr academy, he is noted for his taciturnity.

Most of his service had been with the desert cavalry, one of the most colorful of French Imperial armies.

Nazis' Looting Methods In Netherlands Described

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP).—The Netherlands government in exile here issued a memorandum today in connection with the Allied declaration on property rights in occupied countries, asserting that Germany "ever since the beginning of the occupation has robbed and plundered" the Netherlands.

"The form applied by the Germans in the Netherlands most openly is that of simply confiscating the property of public bodies, members of the royal family, persons who are considered to promote the Allied cause or are friendly toward it, Jews and many more," said the memorandum, distrubuted by Aneta, Netherlands news agency.

Sometimes, it was stated, the Germans would acquire property they desired by forced sale, as in the case of private art collections or of Jewish business concerns.

"In many cases, however," the memorandum said, "the enemy chooses the form of seemingly legal transactions, such as, for instance, the purchase of bonds on the stock exchange, of paintings at auction and countless other voluntary purchase transactions. The latter methods of acquiring property in point of fact are also robbery. For the enemy forces the occupied country to make the necessary means available to enable him to make these purchases, either by adding to the occupational charges or by credit provided by the so-called purchase of guilders with marks."

The memorandum asserted that the Germans did considerable looting during the last war, but "in this war Germany has been able to get a much bigger haul. * * *"

"We must be reconciled to the fact that Germany's partner, Japan, will apply a similar system of looting to the Netherlands East Indies," the statement said.

HITLER DISASTER IN '43 PREDICTED

London, Jan. 5 (A. P.).—"There is no doubt in my mind that before many weeks Hitler will be faced with the greatest disaster of the war," Ernest Bevin, Labor Minister and member of Britain's war cabinet, said today in a speech at a Government training center.

"Everybody should be resolute and say that 1943 is Britain's big chance—a chance to take the weight off Russia—and I hope it will be a chance to get in the knock-out blow," Mr. Bevin said.

He declared that the German armies in Russia are in jeopardy and that the task is to combine Britain's First Army in Tunisia and her Eighth Army in Libya to oust Adolf Hitler from Africa.

"Every man and woman should have the feeling that now is the time to put in the big punch," he added. "It is the last round and the last mile that counts."

British Decorate American Flier

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Acting Flight Lieutenant Oliver Charles Kallio of Ironwood, Mich., today received the Distinguished Flying Cross. Serving with the Royal Canadian Air Force, he twice led a fighter squadron against German bomber formations in October, forced them to jettison their loads prematurely and destroyed a Junkers 87.

Nazis Seen Abandoning Hold

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP).—British military observers believed today the Germans were abandoning the central Caucasus after almost attaining the rich Grozny oil fields because of the threat to Rostov. They said the rapid Russian advance in this wintry, hilly region could only have been possible in the absence of organized resistance.

Giraud Sees Macmillan

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP).—General Giraud received as a visitor yesterday Harold Macmillan, new British Resident Minister in North Africa. Macmillan previously conferred with Lieutenant General Dwight D. Eisenhower and is cooperating with Robert Murphy, the American Minister.

Typical of the gulf between the French groups are the meetings of De Gaullists in Algiers. They still gather in secret, although as Fighting Frenchmen they work with the Allies alongside whom Giraud's armies are fighting.

JAVA LEADER DIES

JAN 6 1943

LONDON, Jan. 5 — (AP) Pangeran Adipati Ario Soejono, minister without portfolio in the Netherlands government and first native of the East Indies to be named a member of the cabinet, died today.

Pangeran Soejono, member of a princely Javanese family, was one of the group of Indies leaders who escaped to Australia from Java last March with Dr. Hubertus J. Van Mook, then lieutenant-governor-general. He had previously been a member of the high council of the Netherlands Indies and had held various other administrative posts.

His appointment to the cabinet on June 9, 942, was widely interpreted as indicating increased participation by Indonesians in the affairs of the Netherlands kingdom.

Eisenhower Reported Meeting Hoare, Gort

London, Jan. 5 (AP).—The Vichy radio broadcast a report from Madrid today that Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Madrid, Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, in charge of Allied operations in North Africa, and Lord Gort, Governor-General and Commander in Chief of Malta, had met at Gibraltar.

Quake Is Felt in India

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP).—A Reuters dispatch from Bombay said a sharp earth shock was felt at Shillong in the Indian Province of Assam at 7:05 a. m. today. No damage was reported. Assam is in Northeast India, adjoining Burma.

Princesses Receive Gift of Maple Sugar

London, Jan. 5 (A. P.).—Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose each have received a typically American gift from an American admirer: Two jars of maple sugar.

The package came from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

DRUG BLAMED IN DEATH OF LADY CASTLEROSSE

Coroner Discusses Case of Former Wife of Earl

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP)—A coroner's verdict saiy today that Viscountess Castlerosse, who died in a hospital Dec. 12, had been killed by a drug that she took. She was the former wife of Valwhite Charles Brourde, Earl of Kenmare.

The coroner said that the circumstances in which she took the drug had not been fully disclosed by the evidence.

Two Physicists Isolate No. 85, Last of Known Primary Elements

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 5.—(AP) Two physicists at the Radium Institute of Bern — one a Swiss and the other the wife of an English diplomat—have announced the discovery of a method of isolating chemical element 85, the last of the 92 primary components of matter to be identified, and have named the material Anglo-Helvetium in honor of their countries.

The scientists are Dr. Walter Minder, director of the institute, and Dr. Alice Leigh-Smith, a pupil of Madame Marie Curie, who, with her husband Pierre, discovered radium.

Discovered in 1940 JAN 6 1943

Dr. Minder, who announced in 1940 that he had obtained an infinitesimal amount of element 85 from radium, has been called the discoverer of the element, which he then called simply helvetium.

(The existence of "85", however, had been postulated by other scientists, including some in the United States, where the substance had been named alabamine.)

The new element is said still to be available only in very small quantities but Dr. Minder and Mrs. Leigh-Smith said they had isolated enough to photograph and study further.

Dr. Minder first noted "85" three years ago, when he described it as a relative of chlorine, bromine, iodine and fluorine, but it was available only in such tiny amounts in compound with other elements that some scientists were disinclined to accept his work as proof of discovery.

Later Dr. Leigh-Smith, collaborating with him in experiments on cancer, noted in the behavior of a redium compound she was using irregularities which she could account for only on the assumption that a new elment was present.

Photographed Radiations

She succeeded in separating the element and photographing its radiations.

After that, another year and a half was needed to isolate it and establish scientifically its identity.

Anglo-Helvetium not only was the last of the elements to be discovered but it also completed the list of ten radio-active elements. Thus it carried to a conclusion the work begun by the Curies' discovery in 1898.

Dr. Leigh-Smith, the first woman in England to be awarded a doctorate in nuclear physics, also is noted for cancer research. She carried on the investigation of a new treatment under the auspices of the British empire cancer campaign from 1936 until the outbreak of the war. Her work in cancer research has now been resumed at Bern.

Dr. Minder is also well known for cancer study and for a textbook on radio-therapy.

Swiss Scientists Separate Element From Radium

Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 5 (AP).—Helvetium, chemical element No. 85, and the last discovered of the 92 primary substances which make up all matter, has now been separated from its parent substance, radium, in sufficient quantity so that it can be photographed and given further study, two scientists at the radium institute here asserted today.

The collaborators are Dr. Walter Minder, who announced his discovery of helvetium in July, 1940, and Dr. Alice Leigh-Smith, wife of a British diplomat here and a pupil of Mme. Marie Curie, codiscoverer of radium.

When Minder announced his discovery of the elusive No. 85 in 1940, he said he had isolated a tiny speck, one ten-thousandth of a milligram, from a gram of radium.

Helvetium was not only the last of the theoretically conceivable chemical primaries but was also the tenth and final of the radio-active elements whose discovery began with the work of Pierre and Marie Curie.

NAZIS ADMIT RED AIR SUPERIORITY

Berne, Jan. 5 (A. P.).—The Berlin Lokalanzeiger said today that Soviet troops are superior in the air as well as in men and tanks. It was the first time any Berlin statement ever referred to aviation superiority by the enemy.

Bait Held Out to Poles

Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 5 (AP).—In a new effort to obtain the cooperation of Poles, the Germans were reported today to have instituted a system of a German food ration and wage scale for those Poles accepted in a new "organization of active collaborators."

The newspaper said the members had "the opportunity to lead materially advantageous lives if they showed the proper inner attitude to make an outward contribution" to German Europe.

Italy Hits 'White Paper'

Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 5 (AP).—Virginio Gayda, who often speaks the Italian government's mind in the newspaper Il Giornale D'Italia, asserted today that the United States' White Paper was an attempt by President Roosevelt "to free himself of the immense responsibility for the gigantic scope the war has taken."

De Gaullist Purge Reported in France

JAN 6 1943

Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 5 (AP).—A purge of De Gaullists and other oppositionist elements throughout France was reported yesterday in a Paris dispatch, and private sources said six new concentration camps already had been opened in the Nazi-held country.

Subversive activity against the Vichy government and occupation forces has increased since German troops moved into Vichy, France, and whereas before the groups lacked coordinated direction there was now a general movement for united "terrorist" activity, the report said. Large numbers of arrests were reported in Paris.

8 P.M. Curfew Reported Imposed on Marseille

By the Associated Press.

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 5.—The Vichy radio reported today that the Germans had imposed a curfew on the Mediterranean port of Marseille after a bomb was thrown at a hotel used by the occupation forces and

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...that German soldiers w... fired to shoot if they encou... resistance in enforcing it.

A Frenchman was killed in the bombing. (The Vichy radio as heard in London said German military headquarters and another establishment frequented by German soldiers in Marseille had been bombed Sunday night.)

Under the curfew regulations streetcar service must halt at 7:15 p.m. and Marseille's residents must be off the streets by 8 p.m.

Rumania Dissolves All Religious Sects

By the Associated Press.

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 5.—A Budapest dispatch to the Neue Zurcher Zeitung today said the Rumanian government had ordered the dissolution of all religious sects in Rumania with their property reverting to the state.

It said a decree declared the sects were dependent on foreign countries and had doctrines contradicting Rumanian ideology.

Axis Reports 300 Captured

ROME (From Italian broadcasts), Jan. 5 (AP).—An Italian communique said today that Axis forces had captured 300 prisoners, including six officers, in Tunisia Sunday, and were continuing to consolidate recently captured positions.

"In a successful German coup de main two small forts were destroyed and two officers and eighteen British soldiers were captured," it added.

The communique said Allied pressure was growing against Axis outposts in the desert of southern Libya.

The communique reported Axis raids on Algiers and an Allied raid on Lampedusa Island, between Sicily and Tunisia. It listed twelve Allied planes as destroyed.

Berlin Claims Red Base.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Jan. 5 (A. P.).—The German High Command said today that Nazi forces had captured a Russian base in the western Caucasus in a surprise assault but reported the Red Army attacking on all other fronts from the far Arctic north to the Caucasus. The communique did not identify the base declared captured or indicate its importance.

It said the Germans still were engaged in heavy defensive fighting in the Don area and had repelled Russian attacks southeast of Lake Ilmen, in the Volkhov and Leningrad areas and on the Kandalakcha front far in the north.

"The Russians again lost four-

Berlin Reports Lone Success

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), Jan. 5 (AP).—The German high command said today that Nazi forces had captured a Russian base in the western Caucasus in a surprise assault, but reported the Red Army attacking on all other fronts from the Arctic to the Caucasus. The communique did not identify the base reported captured or indicate its importance.

It said the Germans still were engaged in defensive fighting in the Don area and had repelled Russian attacks southeast of Lake Ilmen, in the Volkhov and Leningrad areas and on the Kandalakcha front in the north.

"The Russians again lost fourteen tanks in fighting around Velikie Luki," the communique added.

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GEN. HURLEY ON TRIP

BAGDAD, Iraq, Jan. 5 — (AP) Brig. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, coming from an unexplained mission to Russia, declined comment on his activities today as he left by air for Cairo. The former U. S. Secretary of War now is minister to New Zealand.

Yanks Raid Crete

JAN 6 1943

By Edward Kennedy

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Over Crete With the United States Air Force, Jan. 2 (Delayed). We are bombing crete today as part of a great effort to knock that island out as a German air base.

We have a number of points to prove. One is that the Germans were not so smart as they thought they were when they took the island with parachutists so they could use it as an offensive air base against the Middle East.

We are trying to do to Crete the very thing they attempted to do to Malta a few months ago—and failed.

Tear Up Runway First

We took off from a secret assembling point somewhere in the Middle East in a large formation of B-24 Liberators. This raid is highly strategic. We are to go over their main fighter airfield at Kastella Pediate, southeast of Candia, and smash up their runway so no fighters can take off.

Then medium bombers, B-25 Mitchells, are to come in at a much lower altitude and destroy their planes on the field.

The man who planned this raid must have had imagination. He happens to be piloting the plane I am in—Lieut. Col. A. F. Kalberer, of Lafayette, Ind.

Former KLM Chief Pilot

He was an airplane pilot in the United States and then became chief pilot for K. L. M., the Dutch air line. He kept that job after the invasion of Holland as K. L. M. continued to operate—and to be one of the best air lines in the world—despite the collapse of its home country.

He went to America at his own expense to join the United States Air Force and, speaking of coincidences, arrived the day the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. He led the first raid by American planes from the Middle East against the Rumanian oil fields.

He also led the second raid, which was against the Italian fleet and highly successful.

Head Straight For Crete

Col. George F. McGuire, of Coffeyville, Kan., is leading this raid, and Kalberer is in command of the final formation of our planes.

We take off. We get in position and then we strike out over the sea straight for Crete.

We ascend. We are so high now that no creature can live without oxygen at this height. No eagle or any other bird has ever flown so high as we are. We are going to fool them this time by coming in higher than they expect us to.

Runway Easily Spotted

It is hard to see much at this height, but we can see mountains and valleys of Crete and, above all, we can see one thing we want to see, which is that runway, and it stands out like a sore thumb.

We go across it and let the bombs drop. Do we get that runway? We not only get it but we get a fighter plane taking off on it. That plane will never take off on any runway again.

Our own plane, Babe the Big Blue Ox, hangs a little behind. In case there is any part of that runway the others have missed, we are going to get it. We find one gap on a little further they missed. We go for that and smash it up.

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Ack-Ack Almost Gets One

We have done our job and all we have to do now is to run home as fast as we can, which is very fast. Some ack-ack bursts, but not very near to our plane. One plane, Poison Ivy, gets a burst under the right wing and the blast lifts its wings almost vertical, but it gets no holes. It straightens out and comes along with us.

Just as we leave we see the medium bombers coming in much below us. That is their affair. We don't know it at the time, but those five Messerschmitts which hovered above us and did not attack us went after the mediums. The mediums had a rough time and shot down one fighter.

On that field were twenty fighters, several bombers and night fighters. Most of them are smashed up now and no fighters can get off that runway to resist other bombings by the RAF, which also took off for Crete today and is over Tunisia too.

Soon we see land again. We are over the Nile delta, looking down at farmers plowing those marvelously fertile fields. It is very green and looks good.

Best Nazi Planes Believed Hurled Into Africa Fight

Air Force Declared, However, Far Below Past Effectiveness

JAN 6 1943

By WES GALLAGHER,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 5.—Adolf Hitler's attempt to keep the Mediterranean blocked to Allied shipping has turned the Tunisian war into a major effort with thousands of German and Italian troops deployed from Bizerte to the Tripolitanian border along with part of the first line strength of the German Air Force.

This purely personal conclusion is based on a 2,100-mile trip to the war front in a jeep, topped with another 700 miles of travel in a Flying Fortress, much of it on a bombing mission over Tunis.

For sheer torture, the jeep trip was by far the worse.

These are the main impressions I got in traveling over the front:

1. Rain and the constant threat of rain make Allied tank warfare impossible in Northern Tunisia until late February. There are only a few main roads leading into Tunis and Bizerte and the ground between them is nothing but muck which would mire the lightest tank.

Nazis Hold Advantage.

2. The Germans, with short lines of communication, a perimeter defense of the two ports, and a great concentration of artillery and aerial protection from Sardinia and Sicily, could halt any infantry assault with murderous losses.

3. In the North ...d warfare has stagnated with ne... side able to take a definite initia...ve.

4. Despite the advantage of established bases in Sicily and Sardinia with easy reach of the front, the German air force is losing its punch in the face of Allied opposition and is only a shadow of the terrible weapon it was in Greece and France.

5. The lack of airfields is handicapping the Allied air effor... but the military punishment being dealt out by Flying Fortresses, Lockheed Lightning (P-38) fighters and RAF attacks is 10 times as effective militarily as the blows of the German air force.

French Fighting Gallantly.

6. French troops, with a total disregard of politics and antiquated equipment, are fighting with great gallantry, particularly at Pont De Fahs and in the south along a winding irregular line through the mountains toward Gafsa.

7. The Germans are making great preparations for the defense of their positions in Tunisia.

One hindrance to the Allied drive is the terrain, which, next to the weather, is the key to the situation. It resembles that of Arizona in appearance, with fewer trees and with great mountains of rock cut by narrow twisting roads.

There are great plateaus in Central Tunisia where the roads run from 50 to 60 miles without turning, often skirting the ruins of old Roman cities. Along these roads war chariots raced hundreds of years ago. Now sleek Lightning fighters whisk down them a few feet above the camels driven by Arabs.

Fewer German Planes.

But where 100 Stukas once appeared, only 15 now appear. Where 40 Axis fighters flew, only 4 now fly. When they are challenged by the RAF and American fighters they quickly disappear. The Germans obviously are husbanding their waning strength.

To the soldier underneath particularly, the dive-bombing is still hell, but it is impossible to keep every enemy plane off every Allied soldier. The Germans, with long-prepared fields in Sardinia and Sicily, hold every advantage, but they have been unable to exploit them to the extent they did in Greece, Crete and Norway.

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In dry weather Tunisia's great plateaus provide a hundred flying fields for the asking, but now these fields must be created with thousands of tons of wire netting brought hundreds of miles by trucks. Even with these, I have seen Spitfires land in 6 inches of water which sprayed 2 feet high over the cockpit as the plane came in.

On the other hand, the Allied bomber attack has been one of the most consistent of the war. Able to pick and choose from fields well behind the lines, American bombers smash down on the Germans in Bizerte, Tunis, Sfax, Gabes and Sousse by day while bombers from the Middle East command hit by night.

In the North of Tunisia, the war has gone into wet and miserable trenches along the ridges as in

For every four bombs dropped by the Germans on Bone or behind the Allied lines, however, British and American bombers drop 40. This ratio is increasing and when it can be co-ordinated with a tank attack it can be a deciding factor.

Gen. Walther Nehring, the German commander in Tunisia, recognizes this and he is conserving air strength which has been estimated at about 1,000 planes in Tunisia, Southern Italy, Sardinia, Sicily and Tripoli.

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Any doubt that Hitler intends to fight for the bottleneck of the Mediterranean between Tunisia and Sicily has been dispelled by the quality of the prisoners being taken. There are crack German airmen who saw service in Western Europe, Norway and Russia. Some of them wear insignia denoting 110 operational flights.

The first scratch troops are being replaced by veteran German outfits and their numbers are increasing every day.

Africa

(Continued From First Page.)

World War days. It is here that American troops are facing the veteran German troops and learning through hardship the crafts of war.

In the south, there is no line—just a series of strong points held by the French, British parachutists and scattered American troops.

The Germans use gliders to drop their patrols behind these strong points for guerrilla raids while American and French patrols often penetrate deep into the enemy lines on similar raids.

It is a dangerous and exciting country where one never knows while driving along whether parachutists or glider troops have mined the road or bridge just ahead.

I can still hear the howls of rage from the ground troops. They have been dive-bombed and strafed dozens of times. I have done my share of ditch jumping as Messerschmitts raked the road.

Rule Air for Short Periods.

It is still true that the Germans can raid the Allied lines, making daylight travel on the few roads dangerous, and they even control the air for short periods.

American Flyers Blast Foe in South Tunisia; Poilus in U. S. Tanks Smash German Assault

JAN 6 1943

Railroad Yards at Kairouan and Cherichera Are Heavily Bombed

LAND ACTION AT STANDSTILL

Germans Continuing Massing Troops and First Line Planes in Tunisia.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Jan. 5 (A. P.).—The United States Army Air Force struck effective blows in support of the French and American ground forces in South Tunisia today, bombing railroad yards at Kairouan and other targets at Cherichera, six miles northeast of Fondouk. Fondouk is southeast of Pichon, which is sixty miles west of the Gulf of Gabes in the sector manned by the French.

The bombers and their escorting fighters shot down four German planes and suffered the loss of one Boston bomber and one fighter, advices to headquarters said.

In the north, bad weather continued meawhile to keep the opposing armies inactive.

French Tell of Exploit.

A French communique announced that the enemy armored forces repulsed on Sunday at Fondouk left in French hands ten heavy tanks "destroyed either by Allied aircraft or by our anti-tank guns." The repulse of the Axis tank attack was announced yesterday, when the French gave much of the credit to American planes and to American-made anti-tank guns newly supplied to the French. Today's communique said that there was nothing new to report from the Pichon sector.

Tonight's Allied communique said that twelve to fifteen enemy tanks were destroyed in the attack on Sunday and that the French also inflicted casualties on the enemy.

Clark Heads U. S. 5th Army In Africa

JAN 6 1943

New Yank Force Activated as Allies Plan Tunisia Drive

By J. Wes Gallagher
Associated Press Staff Writer

Allied Headquarters, North Africa, Jan. 5.—Indicating progress in the organization of the huge Allied force that is being geared for the attack on Tunis and Bizerte, Allied headquarters announced tonight that the United States Fifth Army had been activated and Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark placed in command of the new force.

General Clark is the 46-year-old hero of the secret agent thriller who visited North Africa by submarine three weeks before the Allied landings and held a secret rendezvous with French officers.

His post of deputy commander in chief to Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower now is vacant, the announcement said.

(Presumably the announcement means that a United States Army of several divisions has been organized through its various ranks and is ready to take its place alongside the British First Army of Lieut. Gen. K. A. N. Anderson in Tunisia.

Nazi Thrust Repelled

(In military terms an "army" may mean a force of as little as two or three divisions, though it usually is much larger, and may be as large as the British Eighth Army in Libya, which usually is estimated to have 10 or 12 divisions.)

Meanwhile, Allied forces in the Fondouk area, 50 miles southwest of Sousse in central Tunisia, were disclosed in an Allied communique today to have scored a telling defeat on a German tank force which made a surprise thrust in that sector against the supposedly weakly-armed French.

Running unexpectedly into American-made antitank guns in the hands of the French and coming under an effective bombing and strafing attack of the United States Air Force, the Germans lost between 12 and 15 tanks and were forced to retire, the communique said.

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10 Nazi Tanks Destroyed

Ten of the tanks were destroyed by the air attack and the rest by the antitank guns.

Reports from the sector said the French were holding a commanding hill south of Fondouk and that the enemy was regrouping about three miles to the east.

Intensifying their activity in that sector yesterday, United States bombers and fighters made several sweeps over the area and struck effective blows at Kairouan where they bombed the railway yards, and at Cherichera, a communique announced.

Four German planes were shot down in the sweeps, while a United States fighter and a Boston bomber were lost in an encounter over Cherichera.

(At the other end of the Allied front in Africa, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Libya Army said there was nothing to report. Middle East air forces were grounded by sandstorms.)

Weather Balks Air Arm

Fondouk, where the French forces beat off the surprise tank thrust Sunday with their American equipment and the aid of American Air Forces, is southeast of French-held Pichon, 53 miles west of Sousse on the Tunisian east coast.

Kairouan, where the air forces attacked yesterday, is 20 miles northeast of the Fondouk, and Cherichera is 6 miles northeast of the battle scene.

The French said today that there was nothing new to report from the ground forces in that sector.

In the north, too, bad weather continued to keep the opposing armies inactive.

Despite the minor success of Allied arms reported from time to time it seems apparent, however, that the Allies are faced with a major effort in the Tunisian theater.

Personal observations made on a 2100-mile tour of the war front lead to the conclusion that Adolf Hitler is determined to keep the Mediterranean blocked to the Allies by hanging on to his Tunisian corner, and has deployed thousands of German and Italian troops from Bizerte to Tripolitania to accomplish his purpose.

GERMANS STOPPED BY U. S. BAYONETS

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Americans on Hill Above Medjez-el-Bab Held Fire to Protect Comrades in Vicinity

BROOKLYN BOY GOT TWO

25 of 60 in Attacking Patrol Slain in Hand-to-Hand Combat—Others Surrendered

WITH THE UNITED STATES FORCES in Tunisia, Jan. 2 (Delayed) (AP)—American infantrymen bayoneted twenty-five of sixty attacking Germans during a hill battle near Medjez-el-Bab.

Private Leonard Aaronson of 1938 Seventy-second Street, Brooklyn, who accounted for two of them, explained today that "there was only one thing for us to do and we did it."

His story was one of many, just coming to light, of the epic encounters during the recent fierce see-saw struggle for the heights six miles north of Medjez-el-Bab.

"We had taken the hill the night before and now were on the defensive," Private Aaronson said. "A German patrol set out to see how far it could penetrate our lines. It was dark and there were about sixty of them. They were in our lines before the outpost could give the alarm.

"They opened fire on us, but we were afraid to return it for fear the bullets would kill our own men scattered all about. Instead, we attacked with bayonets.

"It was like a fencing duel. If you could dodge and block fast enough and get your blade in first, you were the victor. I caught the first man with the butt of my rifle and as he went under I gave him the bayonet. He fell over dead."

Private Aaronson said that he moved forward with the other American troops and met a few more Germans, one of whom ran toward him.

Attacked With Rifle Butt

"He was even bigger than the first one and didn't bother to try to stab me," Private Aaronson said. "He swung his rifle butt at me horizontally. The object of this is to disable your opponent and, if you miss the stroke, you are supposed to retain control of the rifle and swing back on guard.

"Unfortunately for him, he lunged with such fury it swung him around and left him wide open for whatever I wanted to give him.

"I didn't have to tell my hands what to do. I followed instinctively the principles the Army drilled into me for years.

"The remaining Germans by then had enough and gave up. Those who knew English dropped their guns and held out crossed hands to surrender. We rounded them up and when our unit was relieved we still held the hill.

"I did not want to bayonet those men. We all wanted them to give up at once. But they chose to fight it out. It was them or us, and there was only one thing for us to do and we did it."

Saved by an Accident

In the same series of battles for the possession of "Long Stop Hill" —named for a British position in cricket—an odd accident saved the life of another infantryman, Corporal Peter di Capua of 216A Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn. He had been temporarily dazed by a ten-foot fall from rock after a mortar shell exploded in front of him and wandered toward the German lines, thinking they were his own. A German soldier rose to hurl a grenade at him, but unexpectedly it burst in his own hand.

"An English soldier who helped me and one of his own injured soldiers to safety told me the explosion blew off an arm of the German and ripped open his side," Corporal di Capua said. "He lay there in the mud and cried in German. They took him away to one of the hospitals and I don't know whether he lived or died. I am only grateful the grenade didn't reach me."

Arthritis Stops Driver Who Survived 3 Tanks

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN TUNISIA, Jan. 3 (Delayed) (AP).—His reputation preceded one American tank driver who has had three tanks shot from under him in flaming ruins and escaped alive.

A sympathetic doctor, wondering where to start sewing first, asked as the driver was admitted to the hospital: "What's wrong, young fellow?"

"Nothing much, doc," answered the tankman. "I just have a touch of arthritis. My major is afraid it will affect my driving and wants you to fix it before I get back in another tank."

man's-land to the edge of German territory. American 105s had just finished shelling a farmhouse in the enemy lines on which vehicles were seen converging and no sign of Nazis now was visible.

During the morning United States soldiers found the bodies of two Germans who apparently were killed in one of the numerous patrol clashes which nightly turns the battlefront into a series of border forays.

The country has little natural cover and resembles the foothills of eastern Colorado.

To storm these bare slopes against a strong and resourceful enemy is an expensive proposition. Nevertheless, one officer said: "Hell, this mud was made for the doughboy. Never mind waiting for the weather to slack up so the rolling stuff can get underway. Give us enough good, old-fashioned infantry and we'll push Heinie right through the mud to Tunis."

The Americans are making highly effective use of camouflage and forward positions are so well disguised one could pass within a few feet without noticing them.

Yanks Eager To Fight Even In Tunisian Mud

JAN 6 1943

By Harold V. Boyle
[Associated Press Correspondent]

With United States Forces in Tunisia, Jan. 3 (Delayed)—Caves have become "home, sweet home" to some of the American soldiers who are holding a line near Medjez-el-Bab like a ribbon of unbending steel.

A fortunate few have been able to find comfortable bivouacs in these abandoned caves, which sometimes run seventy-five feet into Tunisian hillsides. Others are forced to seek other shelter from the rainy, wintry weather, and some slept for weeks with only one blanket to keep them warm.

A tour of the front today with a colonel from Gainesville, Fla., disclosed that the morale of the troops was at its peak despite weather which one soldier said "damn near makes this a navy job."

I stood with the colonel atop an American outpost hill and gazed across three miles of rolling no-

Little movement of heavy equipment by either side was apparent. The slippery slopes offer little traction and even the all-weather jeeps slide around on the roads like water bugs when the going gets sticky.

In one tent, so well hidden that it looked like a section of the hillside, a group of officers discussed patrol plans.

All said they found patrol warfare highly exciting but expressed a preference for larger scale action.

81 OFFICERS GET D. F. C. IN AFRICA

Cairo, Jan. 5 (A. P.).—Eighty-one American flying officers were awarded Distinguished Flying

30.24 — 107

Crosses by Major-Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commander of the United States air forces in the Middle East, at ceremonies yesterday at an air base.

The citations, read by Brig-Gen. Patrick W. Timberlake, said that the awards were in recognition of outstanding achievement while participating in aerial operations.

Every man decorated had at least 200 hours of operational flight against the enemy in this theater.

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Three especially cited were Lieut.-Col. John R. (Killer) Kane of Shreveport, La., who led the American raid on Naples on December 4; Col. George F. McGuire of Coffeyville, Kan., who once kept his formation unbroken through fifty minutes of battle with enemy planes; and Major Chris W. Reuter of Franklin, Tenn., for excellent work in raids on Naples and Tripoli.

Among others decorated was Capt. Harold G. Wells of Cos Cob, Conn.

All Quiet in Libya.

Cairo, Jan. 5 (A. P.).—Severe sandstorms prevented aerial operations over the Libyan battle area where British troops were last reported in contact with the retreating Axis army in the Wadi Bei el Chebir-Buerat el Hsun area, a British communique said today.

Of the ground fight, the communique said "There was nothing to report from our land forces."

CRASH KILLS LADY TEDDER

Wife of Air Vice Marshal Was Resident of Australia

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 5 (AP)—Lady Tedder, the wife of the vice chief of staff of the Royal Air Force, Air Marshal Sir Arthur William Tedder, was killed in an airplane crash here yesterday.

Before her marriage Lady Tedder was Rosalinde Maclardy of Sydney, Australia.

JAPANESE PLANES RAID THREE CHINESE CITIES

Foe's Siangshan Bay Naval Base Reported Completed

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 5 (AP)—Twenty-one Japanese planes unloaded more than 100 bombs on the southwestern fringe of Kweilin, the capital of Kwangsi Province, in a raid yesterday morning, the Central News Agency reported today, but damage was declared negligible.

Shiukwan, the provisional capital of Kwangtung Province, was bombed by six Japanese planes yesterday afternoon. Three other planes machine-gunned Chuhsien, a south Hunan Province town on the Canton-Hankow railway.

Eight other Japanese planes explored over Kwangtung and Hunan Provinces in extensive reconnaissance flights, it was reported.

A Chinese Army spokesman told a press conference today that the Japanese had completed the construction of a naval supply base on Siangshan Bay, 120 miles south of Shanghai in Chekiang Province, and recalled his prediction several weeks ago that such a project would serve as a defense against possible Allied naval attacks.

Installations, too, that Japanese troops that had been driven out of Hupeh Province were now threatening the important highway center of Lihwang in Anwhei Province. Some 35,000 Japanese troops are in the army driving northward along the Yangtse Valley toward the Tapieh Mountains on the Hupeh-Anwhei border, the spokesman said.

Japs Grouping Great Armada In South Seas

Foe May Be Aiming Blow at Guadalcanal Or Sanananda Point

By the Associated Press

Melbourne, Australia, Jan. 5.—The larges armada of transports, supply vessels and warships yet sent by Japan into the southwest Pacific is being assembled at various points under cover of adverse weather, a high government official said in a statement widely displayed in the Australian press today.

The official, who would not permit use of his name, said the threatening concentration meant one of three things:

1. The Japanese are about to try again to retake Henderson Airfield on Guadalcanal in the Solomons,

See PACIFIC, Page 2, Column 4.

Japs Grouping Armada in Pacific

PACIFIC, from Page 1

now held by United States forces;

2. They are bent upon a determined effort to reinforce their units desperately isolated at Sananda Point in New Guinea where Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Australians and Americans are preparing a final general attack; or

3. The Japanese are making a major effort to strengthen their general defensive position in the southwest Pacific.

Scouting Australian Coast

He said Japanese aircraft apparently operating from submarines had been engaged in extensive reconnaissance of Australia's northeast coast, and he added that at Munda, on the northwest coast of New Georgia Island, 200 miles northwest of Guadalcanal, the enemy was building one of the greatest airfields in the area.

(In Washington, Navy Secretary Frank Knox said at a press conference that he had no information concerning an unusual Japanese naval concentration at Rabaul, New Britain. There always are a number of Japanese ships at that base, 650 miles northwest of Guadalcanal, he said, but activities there are under constant observation.

(A Navy communique, announcing another of the daily attacks on Munda, disclosed also that the installations there consist not of one runway but several.)

(Knox, shedding some light on recent Navy communiques telling of a group of Japanese destroyers which approached Guadalcanal's north coast Saturday, said the warships did not make a landing but attempted to float some supplies ashore.

Attacked by U. S. Units

(Originally numbering 10, the destroyers were under attack by United States Flying Fortresses and dive bombers for 275 miles during their approach and by torpedo boats after their arrival, Knox said, and his statement and Navy communiques indicated that only five may have escaped unscathed.

(The dive-bombers set one of them afire and sank another at Rendova Island, 200 miles from Guadalcanal, while the torpedo boats scored hits on one and three possible hits on two more.

(A communique from General MacArthur's headquarters on Friday also told of a large concentration of Japanese ships at Rabaul and said United States four-motored bombers in a dawn attack hit three ships of 10,000, 8000 and 6000 tons with 1000-pound bombs.)

Possibly indicating that the main Japanese purpose may be defensive, the high official said Japanese land parties also were engaged in feverish construction of new defenses in the Solomons and in Portuguese-Dutch Timor to the northwest of Australia.

Recently the Japanese twice raided Merauk, 450 miles west of Port Moresby in Dutch New Guinea, where the Japanese communique claimed a new Allied base is under construction.

The Melbourne press attached particular importance to the Japanese aerial reconnaissance of the Queensland coast of the Australian northeastern mainland, however, and leaned to the interpretation that the Japanese had large amphibious operations in mind.

War Council Called

Prime Minister John Curtin, after receiving the official's report, conferred with senior members of the Australian naval staff, and called a meeting of the war council for next week.

Observers suggested that the report may have prompted the prime minister's representation "to the proper quarters" last week demanding strengthening of Allied Pacific forces and contending that the policy of regarding Hitler as the No. 1 enemy has been overdone.

If the Japanese intention was to run reinforcements to their beleagured forces at Sanananda in New Guinea the policy evidently was born in desperation.

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BIG U.S. BOMBERS SCORE DIRECT HITS IN MID-DAY ATTACK

1,000-Pound Bombs Set Vessels Afire at Enemy Base

JAN 6 1943

SIX ZEROS SHOT DOWN

Australia Reports Armada of Japanese Ships Assembled in Islands.

By C. YATES M'DANIEL

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Wednesday, Jan. 6—(AP) General Douglas MacArthur's heavy bombers roared down upon a formidable Japanese naval concentration yesterday at Rabaul, New Britain island, sinking or setting afire at least nine and probably 10 vessels, totalling more than 50,000 tons.

Flying over the hub of the enemy's seapower in the southwest Pacific in good weather at noon, Flying Fortresses and Liberators scored direct hits with 1,000 pound bombs on eight Japanese merchantmen and supply vessels and another 1,000 pounder crashed into a destroyer tender, alongside which a destroyer was tied.

Six Zeros Shot Down

The Liberators downed three of between 12 and 15 Zeros which attempted to intercept and the Fortresses knocked down a similar number of between eight and 10 enemy fighters.

(The news of this big raid coincided with press reports from Melbourne quoting a high government official as warning that the Japs were concentrating one of the largest armadas of transports, supply vessels and warships yet sent into the southwest Pacific under cover of adverse weather).

One Bomber Lost

Only one of the heavy American bombers which participated in this raid on Rabaul within the past 10 days by Gen. MacArthur's airmen failed to weather the medium level attack, made in the face of a heavy anti-aircraft fire screen thrown up by the Japanese ships.

In widespread air activity over the southwest Pacific area, Australian Beaufighters were credited with destroying one enemy fighter and trucks in a strafing attack on the Fuiloro airfield on Portuguese Timor.

In New Guinea, one B-24 bombed the often pounded airfield at Lae while other Allied planes bombed and strafed Salamaua and adjacent villages as well as Madang, recently developed Jap base on the New Guinea coast northwest of Salamaua.

Air Attack Paves Way For Sanananda Drive

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Jan. 5 (AP).—An attack to clean the Mikado's men out of Sanananda Point, their last foothold in Southtastern New Guinea, was shaped by Allied forces today.

"We are regrouping our troops preparatory to attack," a communique from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said.

The headquarters announcement told of far-ranging air activity, with the Japanese airdrome at Lae, in Northeastern New Guinea, suffering the heaviest blows from Allied bombers. Advices from the front also told of an air prelude to the tank and infantry drive massing against the Sanananda salient.

Medium bombers roared in at low altitudes and dropped 300-pounders on Japanese machine-gun nests and light attack bombers swept over the area to strafe enemy positions. Fires were started in the Japanese-held positions.

Front-line dispatches also said there still was intermittent fighting in the Buna sector where 50 more Japs had been killed in mopping-up operations.

Allied attack planes and medium bombers, raiding the Lae airdrome and installations, destroyed three grounded craft and started fires in the hangar and building area, headquarters said.

An enemy supply boat was strafed by an Allied reconnaissance unit in the harbor at Finschhafen, northeast of Lae; an enemy schooner in Jacquinot Bay, on the southeast coast of New Britain, was machine-gunned and 1,000-pound bombs were laid on the Gasmata, New Britain, airdrome yesterday, it was reported.

Marshall Congratulates MacArthur on Buna

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Jan. 6 (AP).—Gen. Douglas MacArthur has received from Gen. George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, this message of congratulations:

"We are stimulated and encouraged by the news of completing of the enemy's destruction in the Buna sector (of New Guinea). I know the terrific difficulties under which you have operated and the handicaps under which you initiated and staged your campaign. My thanks and congratulations to you and all concerned."

Sees Happier New Year

SOMEWHERE IN SOUTH PACIFIT, Jan. 5 (AP)—Progress of the war effort in the South Pacific "very definitely" is making for a happier New Year prospect this year than last, Major Gen. Millard F. Harmon said today.

General Harmon, commander of Army air and ground forces in the South Pacific, returned to his headquarters recently from an inspection visit to Guadalcanal. Of the lull in the Japanese efforts there he said:

"It certainly is not going to last. They can reasonably be expected to resume bombing operations with planes improved in armor and armament."

General Harmon said that he thought there "could be no question about the United States' present air superiority at Guadalcanal." Army troops in the Solomons, he continued, "are getting along all right" in the jungle warfare. He added:

"They're growing wiser and tougher, learning to flow through the jungle instead of crashing through, and learning not to wear themselves down."

The general added that the amphibious phase of the Guadalcanal fighting, for which Marines were specially trained, was over and that the Army now was carrying on the work with the Marine Corps.

1943

U. S. Submarine Whisks 29 on Isle To Safety as Japanese Lay Trap

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By The Associated Press.

WITH SOUTH PACIFIC FLEET, Jan. 5—A daring submarine operation under the cover of darkness has resulted in the rescue of twenty-nine men, women and children from a Japanese-held island in the Solomon group, Admiral William F. Halsey disclosed today.

The commander of the South Pacific force said seventeen of those rescued were white women known to have been in imminent danger of ill treatment and death. Three were children.

The operation involved the detaching of a fleet submarine from the task of sinking Japanese shipping and sending her to shallow waters to effect the evacuation. The daring coup was accomplished under the very noses of the Japanese.

Information was received late in December that a party of missionaries, who had not been evacuated prior to enemy occupation of the Solomons last Spring, was in danger of capture by a raiding force of several hundred Japanese. The missionaries had heard of the presence of white women on the island.

[Apparently the missionaries sent word of their plight to American forces after they had heard that another group of whites, including women and children, had landed on the island from another point in the South Pacific. Subsequently the missionaries apparently made contact with the new group and brought the party together for the rescue attempt.]

The task of rescuing the group became a race against time. Just before New Year's Day information was received that the Japanese planned to send a strong detachment to capture the missionaries after two enemy ensets had sent the whites scurrying into the brush for safety.

Only two methods of effecting the rescue were feasible—by air or submarine. The underwater craft was chosen.

Messages were dispatched to this craft, which was unable to reply, lest she give away her position. Thus progress of the daring plan to evacuate those endangered would not be determined. It is known now, however, that the submarine commander received and carried out the orders.

The submarine reached the rendezvous exactly on schedule. She stood close to shore and took the refugees aboard at night after replying to a predesignated signal. It had been planned to make a second attempt the following night if the initial try was unsuccessful.

As it turned out, that would have been tragic, for the morning after the fleeing party was placed aboard the submarine a large number of Japanese landed.

Forty-eight hours after the submarine slipped away from the scene the commander's first laconic announcement of success was received. A day later the group was transferred to an American patrol vessel in friendly waters and taken to Australia.

The names and addresses of those rescued are not known at this time.

Announcement Of Birth Via Air

With the United States Pacific Fleet, Jan. 4 (AP).—Its a safe bet that Lieut. Louis de Camp, a naval aviator from Hollywood, found out he had a new daughter via the strangest birth announcement ever put out.

It was written on a slate and said: "Mother and baby daughter doing nicely. Congratulations."

The slate was held up, so Lieutenant de Camp could read it, by another pilot in a plane which drew near De Camp's while he was on flight.

Baby de Camp now is 3 months old.

New Role for India's Untouchables Seen

Laborite Who Rose From Forbidden Class Gives His Solution for Caste System

JAN 6 1943

By Dewitt Mackenzie

Associated Press Staff Writer

New Delhi (Delayed).—History provides few human tragedies so awful as that of India's 60 million untouchables who are condemned by tradition to live as pariahs just as their ancestors have done for hundreds of years.

"I've just come from talking with Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, champion of the untouchables. The 45-year-old doctor himself has escaped from the horrors of his class by a queer twist of fate.

He is a lawyer by profession—a man of wide learning who has been educated in Columbia, London and Bombay Universities. Now he is a member for labor in the Viceroy's Council.

Let Dr. Ambedkar tell the story:

"In order that you may understand our problem I must start at the beginning and give you some of the fundamental facts. One of these is that India is a land of villages. There are few towns and cities, but there are 700,000 villages.

In Two Sections

"Now, the villages consist of two sections. There is the village proper and apart from it there is the settlement of the untouchables. This depressed class represents on an average perhaps one-tenth of the total population of the village.

"The untouchables are not a part of the village, but are wholly outside its life, though for purposes of taxation they are regarded as in the village. These untouchable settlements have no economic independence.

"They have no land. In some places, like the Punjab, they are forbidden by law to own land.

"Thus the untouchable is helpless and dependent on the village for his livelihood. All ways of earning a living are blocked to him except for the lowest and most menial tasks. Because he is untouchable nobody, for example, should buy butter, milk or vegetables from him if he had any to sell.

"Every village has its social code. Under this the untouchable is compelled to wear dirty clothing. He has no place to wash and if he tries to use a village well the people rise up against him.

Use Only Clay

"Untouchables may not wear ornaments. They may not even have metal utensils, but must use clay. I've known places where women have been assaulted for carrying brass pots to the well. The villagers took offense.

"The untouchable may not have a tile roof. He must use grass. His water supply must be separate. His school must be separate. His temple is separate. The whole administration of the country—the whole civil service, police, judiciary, etc.—is mainly in the hands of Hindus, and partly in the hands of Moslems. Untouchables have no place in it.

"If an untouchable has a quarrel with the village then the police prosecute. The regular courts won't deal with it, or if they do they handle it badly and in favor of the Hindu.

"The government doesn't include the untouchable in the police service. The police have to arrest people and search houses. The untouchable can't do that. The same is true of the other civil services.

"We tried to remedy this situation by claiming for the depressed classes seats in the provincial legislatures. The untouchables have 151 seats of a total of 1558 and these were given to us by way of safeguard.

"Our seats in the legislatures give us a chance to protest against unjust laws, but this doesn't enable us to help the untouchables in the villages or to get justice.

Here is my solution:

Regrouping Asked

"All these scattered settlements of untouchables should be removed and regrouped into villages of their own. There is a lot of free land in India which can be cultivated. The government should provide the money and in 20 years the change could be made.

"We want to escape from perpetual slavery to the Hindus.

"As regards the police and magistracy we should have a certain number of places reserved for us in those security services.

"Thus we should have representatives of our own in these services to see that no harm was done to us.

"This plan would abolish untouchability. A man is an untouchable by inheritance. An untouchable can't hide his birth. He is perpetually an untouchable.

"But if we transfer the untouchables to far-off settlements of their own, then the means of identification will be gone. An untouchable looks like any other Indian of his race. It would do away with untouchability. It would destroy the inferiority complex of the depressed classes.

Inferiority Complex

"The untouchables suffer terribly from an inferiority complex. They can't live respectably or dress respectably. They can't get education or hold office. They have come to regard this as their destiny.

"The settlements will remove all this. That's what we want in the new constitution.

"We look to America to come to our rescue in the settlement of the Indian question."

"And how, Dr. Ambedkar, did you escape from the fate of your people?" he was asked.

"I am a product of history," replied the doctor. "We must go back to the Napoleonic wars. India was conquered at that time by the East India Company with the help of Indian troops, not British. And it was the untouchables who fought for the company.

"This enlistment of the untouchables was a godsend to them, as it opened up a career and provided high places in the army. My people were in the army and my father got an education and thought of giving me an education.

"I had to fight all difficulties though. I couldn't sit with the other children in school but had a stool in the corner.

"In 1892 the government stopped recruiting untouchables for the army because the Hindus wouldn't serve under or with them. This removed the only career open to an untouchable."

The late Gaekwar of Baroda took an interest in Ambedkar and sent the young man to Columbia University, where he obtained his Ph.D.

Nimitz Awards Silver Star To His Son, Officer on Sub

Commander of Salt Lake City Gets Navy Cross for Attack on Japs.

JAN 6 1943

By WALTER B. CLAUSEN

PEARL HARBOR, Jan. 5—(AP) Admiral Chester W. Nimitz awarded the Silver Star today to his 27-year-old son, Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz, Jr., officer on a submarine operating in enemy-controlled waters, and the Navy Cross to Capt. Ernest G. Small, commanding officer of the valiant cruiser Salt Lake City.

It was the first time the commander in chief of the Pacific fleet had seen his son in three and a half years.

The admiral "looks better than when I last saw him," the lieutenant commented.

Saved Cruiser Boise

The Salt Lake City figured heavily in the night battle off Savo island Oct. 11 and 12. The ship was credited with probably saving the cruiser Boise from destruction and with participanting in the sinking of one enemy heavy cruiser, one transport, and four destroyers. Another Japanese cruiser was badly damaged and other ships probably sunk.

The citation for Captain Small, whose family lives in New Haven, Conn., read:

"For extraordinary heroism and distinguished service in line of his profession as commanding officer of the Salt Lake City in night action off Savo island, British Solomon islands, on the night of October 11-12.

"Due to his aggressiveness and determined action, and through his skill and devotion to duty, a superior Japanese force heading for Guadalcanal was destroyed or turned back. In one phase of the engagement, his excellent seamanship was the deciding factor in protecting the heavily-hit Boise from further damage.

"The success of this action prevented a planned Japanese attack on our positions on Guadalcanal and prevented the enemy from landing reinforcements on that island.

"His conduct throughout was in the highest traditions of the naval service."

Served Aboard Submarine

Lieutenant Nimitz' citation set forth that he performed duties aboard a submarine, in enemy-controlled waters from the outbreak of war, in an outstanding manner.

"Your efforts contributed greatly to the success of many actions of your submarine in sinking or greatly damaged much enemy shipping," it read.

The lieutenant, a graduate of the naval academy in 1936, couldn't say much about operations between the time he was in Manila, when war started, and his arrival here, but when asked what he thought of the enemy, he commented:

"The only enemy we encountered proved to be a heads-up outfit."

The admiral, in presenting the awards, indicated that Capt. Small and Lieut. Nimitz were examples of those who had properly interpreted his orders to the fleet to come to grips with the enemy — "We cannot defeat the enemy by propaganda or shadow boxing; we must get them under our guns."

CABINET OF CHILE TO HEAR MORALES

Santiago Will Break Relations With Axis Friday, Argentine Source Declares

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MINISTER SEES PRESIDENT

Confers With Rios on Return From Washington, Rio and Buenos Aires

JAN 6 1943

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 5 (AP)—The Chilean Cabinet was summoned by President Juan Antonio Rios tonight to hear Interior Minister Raul Morales Beltrami's report on the attitudes of the warring governments of the United States and Brazil and neutral Argentina toward Chile's apparently imminent diplomatic break with the Axis.

Dr. Morales went into conference with President Rios soon after he had stepped out of a plane from Buenos Aires at the end of almost month-long travels to Washington, Rio de Janeiro and Argentina.

United States Ambassador Claude G. Bowers immediately offered his congratulations, but did not say for what.

Dr. Morales was greeted warmly by the Brazilian and Argentine Ambassadors.

Dr. Morales departed last Dec. 12 with Congressional permission to take a leave of absence to repair his health and since then has conferred with President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles in the United States; President Getulio Vargas and Foreign Ministere Oswaldo Aranha in Brazil, and President Ramon S. Castillo and Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu in Argentina.

The Foreign Minister of Chile, Joaquin Fernandez y Fernandez, was unable to go to the airport because of continued illness.

President Rios last week stayed a Senate vote on a resolution for breaking relations with the Axis until Dr. Morales' return and because of Foreign Minister Fernandez's illness.

Chile Reported Severing Axis Ties on Friday

Argentine Official Says Rios Will Bid Congress Act; Cabinet Hears Morales

BUENOS AIRES, Jan 5 (AP).—A high Foreign Office source said tonight that the Argentine government has been informed that Chile will break relations with the Axis on Friday.

President Juan Antonio Rios of Chile, this source said, will send a message to Congress at that time asking an immediate rupture of diplomatic and commercial relations with Germany, Italy and Japan, after a final secret session of the Chilean Senate on Thursday.

This informant gave his information only a few hours after Raul Morales, Chilean minister of the interior, had arrived at Santiago, the Chilean capital, from a tour in which he visited the United States, Brazil and Argentina and interviewed high officials, including the presidents of the three countries.

His last stop was in Buenos Aires where he had opportunity to impart full information on the situation.

Soon after his arrival in Santiago, Morales was closeted with President Rios, who called a cabinet meeting immediately.

A break of relations with the Axis by Chile would leave Argentina as the lone western hemisphere country maintaining normal diplomatic connections with the Axis.

11 Die in Bus Fire

Jojutla, Mexico, Jan. 5 (AP).—Eleven persons were burned to death and 25 others were seriously injured last night when a match ignited the gasoline tank of a bus in which a crowd of merrymakers was en ruote to a dance.

Worst Storm in 50 Years Hits Ontario-Quebec Area

By the Associated Press.

TORONTO, Jan. 5.—Censorship was lifted today to disclose that Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec suffered their worst winter storm in 50 years over the New Year holiday.

The city of Brockville, on the St. Lawrence River, was without power, telegraph or telephone service for three days and communications have not been fully restored.

Late last night Cornwall, a city of 14,000, still had no communication lines open.

One person was killed and nearly 100 others hurt on Toronto's icy streets. Railroad schedules were impaired, with many servicemen forced to spend New Year Day in railroad stations.

Communications between New York and Montreal and the principal Canadian cities were disrupted. The Canadian Press set up an emergency news distribution center in Bermuda which relayed press dispatches to Halifax, whence they were sent on the Canadian Press network.

Bullet Container Made Of Paper

JAN 6 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Ottawa, Jan. 5—New designs in ammunition containers and the substitution of less critical materials have accounted for an annual saving of some $4,500,000 and valuable man-hours, and diverted tin, rubber and steel directly to war use, the Canadian Munitions Department said today.

Scrap newspapers, impregnated with asphalt, are being used in one instance as cartridge containers, supplanting metal.

Used Several Times

One type of ammunition locker, requiring ten board feet of lumber and half a pound of steel nails, formerly was used only once. Now each box is used several times with an estimated annual saving of 2,000,000 boxes and 1,000,000 pounds of nails.

Webbing replaced rope or rubber grips; fiber and enameled black iron supplanted soldered tinplate, and redesigning of a cylinder for large anti-aircraft shells is saving $1,250,000 and 2,750,000 man-hours a year, the department said.

Canada's War Powers Upheld

OTTAWA, Jan. 5 (AP).—The Canadian Supreme Court upheld government war-time economic powers in two test cases today when it ruled valid controls over chemicals. The government had submitted the questions to establish the legality of orders-in-council appointing war-time economic controllers and of the powers vested in such controllers.

Flier, Dropped In Snowdrift, Tells About It

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, Quebec, Jan. 5.—(AP) Harry Hanford Griffiths, 20-year-old Royal Air Force ferry command navigator, perched on a stool in a military hospital here today and told how he said "goodbye" to life when he fell through the emergency hatch of a Boston bomber low over nearby frozen Lake St. Louis on Dec. 21.

"I screamed like hell," he recounted, adjusting his 130 pounds and five feet, three inches comfortably and turning cool blue eyes on a row of newspapermen. The story had to be pried from him.

Except for some chapped knuckles, the result of frost bite, he bore no marks of his ordeal.

"I was making adjustments to the wind drift instruments in my compartment," he said. "I was on my hands and knees and thinking of Christmas leave with my family in Toronto.

"Suddenly I plunged through the emergency hatch. I don't know what caused it to open. I might have tripped its lock with my foot. I made a wild grab and managed to catch hold of a slat which crosses my instrument.

"I held on for dear life, half in and half out of the plane. I screamed like hell over the roar of the motors to draw the attention of the pilot and tried hard to pull myself back into the plane. I saw the plane dropping and figured the pilot realized what had happened.

"I looked down and saw the snowy ice surfaces coming toward me. My hands and arms were numb with cold and I knew I was losing hold. So I let go and shot out of the hatch.

"I remember seeing the bomber shooting away from me, and I remember thinking I was about to die. I said to myself 'goodbye.' I don't remember anything else until the next afternoon when my brother talked to me in the hospital here."

Griffiths had no recollection of picking himself up out of a snowdrift and of walking across the ice, nor of meeting the farmer who warmed him and drove him to the hospital.

Sitting nearby and listening to Griffith's recital was Capt. Sid Gerow of Wayzata, Minn., who, when he saw his navigator's plight, had brought the fast plane down so dangerously close to the ground that his propeller cascaded snow.

"I let her drop as close to the snow-covered ice as I could," he said, "and stayed there until I had barely enough room to clear the trees on the shoreline, and then zoomed up."

Gerow estimated he zoomed down from 14,000 feet to only a few feet from the ground in five minutes after he heard Griffiths' scream. He said the plane was probably going 120 to 140 miles an hour when Griffiths dropped off.

The knees of Griffiths' heavy flying suit were torn, indicating he landed on his knees, skidding along the ice and plowing through the snow.

"Give up flying on account of that mishap? I should say not," Griffiths declared. "I want to get back there as soon as possible. I don't scare easily."

And he wants Gerow as his teammate in future flying, for "he sure saved my life." When he gets out of the hospital his first act will be to take Gerow to the nearest tavern "for a long beer to drink to his health and mine."

Japs Thrown Back In Guadalcanal Battle

Enemy Loses Part of Heights Flanking Rim of Henderson Airfield

JAN 6 1943

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—(AP) American troops have wrested from the Japanese important heights flanking the southwestern rim of the U. S. position on Guadalcanal island, the Navy announced today.

The advance may have signalized the beginning of a campaign to drive the enemy beyond artillery range of the Solomons island airfield.

150 Japs Killed

The Japanese counter-attacked the newly-won American positions six times, a communique said, but were repulsed with a total loss of 150 dead. While this fighting was in progress, our patrols in other sectors of the island battleground killed 20 Japs and captured howitzer mortars and light machine guns.

The advance was accomplished Monday (Guadalcanal time) in the vicinity of Mount Austen, a 1,514-foot peak rising out of the jungle-covered ridges four miles southwest of the airfield. This is the section in which the Japs long ago set up artillery to harass the field and American defense positions with occasional bombardments which U. S. forces were hard put to answer because the wild countryside offered excellent coverage for the enemy guns.

A general campaign to deprive the Japs of these positions has been expected, as artillery shelling is about the only means of attack the enemy has had available since mid-November, when his supplies were virtualy cut off by destruction of much of his naval forces in the Solomons.

Fail to Get Supplies In

The latest Jap attempt to move in supplies, on a squadron of 10 destroyers, was described by Secretary Knox today as having failed in the main. Some metal drums filled with supplies were thrown overboard near the Japanese-held northwestern coast of the island, Secretary Knox told a press conference, but probably only a few of those reached the enemy land forces.

The 10 Japanese destroyers set out for Guadalcanal last Saturday. Early Saturday afternoon they were discovered and attacked by Army Flying Fortresses. Late that day they were blasted by Navy-Marine corps dive bombers, and two were badly damaged.

The other eight, then about 200 miles northwest of Guadalcanal, continued their voyage. As they approached the island about midnight, they were attacked by American torpedo boats which certainly torpedoed one and possibly hit two others.

Allies Promise To Restore Loot To Nazi Victims

17 Governments Plan Step When Axis Is Ejected

By the Associated Press.

Seventeen Allied governments and the French National Committee (Fighting French) served notice on the Axis and its beneficiaries today that property rights in countries now occupied by them will be restored to their rightful owners when the Axis is ejected.

In a declaration made public by the State Department, the signatories emphasized they had reference to all property rights or interests which have changed hands through enemy action "whether such transfers or dealings have taken the form of open looting or plunder of transactions apparently legal in form." The declaration applies even to such transfers of property which "purport to be voluntarily effected," such as the disposal of homes, businesses or securities whose owners were terrorized into signing them away.

The declaration does not specifically mention properties previously owned by Jews in Germany or other countries and now held by non-Jews who took them over at panic prices when Jews were forced out of business or expelled. Officials emphasized, however, that it applies to "property, rights and interests of any description whatsoever" lost by individuals, corporations or governments through enemy action or manipulation.

New Owners Warned.

In effect, it warns all persons in Axis-occupied countries that any property rights they may acquire under the protection of Axis occupation authorities or puppet governments will not be recognized when the Axis is expelled. The text of the declaration follows:

"The Union of South Africa, the United States of America, Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, the Czechoslovak Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Greece, India, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Yugoslavia, and the French National Committee:

"Hereby issue a formal warning to

Restoration of Loot To Victims of Axis Promised by Allies

17 Governments Serve Notice of Action When Nazis Are Ejected

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(Continued From First Page.)

all concerned, and in particular to persons in neutral countries, that they intend to do their utmost to defeat the methods of dispossession practiced by the governments with which they are at war against the countries and peoples who have been so wantonly assaulted and despoiled.

"Accordingly, the governments making this declaration and the French National Committee reserve all their rights to declare invalid any transfers of, or dealings with, property, rights and interests of any description whatsoever which are, or have been, situated in the territories which have come under the occupation or control, direct or indirect, of the governments with which they are at war or which belong, or have belonged, to persons, including juridical persons, resident in such territories. This warning applies whether such transfers or dealings have taken the form of open looting or plunder, or of transactions apparently legal in form, even when they purport to be voluntarily effected.

"The governments making this declaration and the French National Committee solemnly record their solidarity in this matter."

The phrase "and in particular to persons in neutral countries" has the effect of warning persons in such countries against the purchase of securities and other wealth which may have been seized in an occupied country and transported to a neutral country for sale.

Flyer Urges More Air Aid

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP).—Major David L. Hill, of Hunt, Tex., a squadron leader of the China air task force—the old "Flying Tigers"—said today that with new equipment in larger quantities the Japanese air force could be destroyed from bases in China.

"If we get enough stuff in there we can take them," he said at a press conference. "I don't think we can do it anywhere else in the world. Nobody else knows their tactics as General Chennault. He's a genius—a man who never lost a battle, and I'll put my money on a man like that any day."

Hill said the Japanese are using two new and improved fighters: The 97-2, a single-engine fighter with a considerable edge in speed over the Zero, and the 1-45, a twin-engine, high-altitude plane. The latter, he said, has been in use for a long time as a reconnaissance plane, but last summer began appearing in a fighter version.

Hill, who said he would like to get some new equipment and get back to China, has sixteen confirmed victories over Japanese planes and twenty probables.

He praised the skill and fighting qualities of Chinese pilots, with whom he said he had passed considerable time in northern China. "They have got some mighty fine boys, and they are well trained," he said. "When they get their equipment they are going to show up well. They want to fight."

ARMY ORGANIZING FREE BATTALIONS

Austrian Unit Is Controlled by War Dept., Roosevelt Declares

JAN 6 1943

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5. — (AP) President Roosevelt told reporters today the Army was organizing a number of what he termed free battalions, among them an Austrian battalion, but he said reports that Archduke Otto of Hapsburg was controlling the organization of the Austrian unit might as well be exploded now.

It is wholly a War department matter, Mr. Roosevelt said at his press conference.

He said he understood several committee of Austrians were trying to tell all their countrymen in this country about it so it would be well known, and he believed that Otto was a member of one committee. He said the archduke, who is a pretender to the Austrian throne, had two brothers who had gone into the battalion as privates.

The purpose of the committee, Mr. Roosevelt explained, is to let Austrians loyal to the United States know how and where they can apply to the War department.

His discussion of the subject arose after he was told reports were current that Otto was heading a committee controlling an Austrian unit in the Army.

Mr. Roosevelt said he had read them, that they were completely vicious and untrue, but that they had been copied by quite a number of papers. He had before him as he talked over the matter a memorandum from which he drew some of his information.

Congressional Medal Goes To San Francisco Hero

Schonland Commanded Cruiser in Savo Island Battle

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP).—Commander Herbert E. Schonland of New London, Conn., who was "too damned busy" fighting fire and water to take command of the badly damaged cruiser San Francisco when all his superiors, including Rear Admiral Daniel J. Callaghan, were killed or wounded, received the Congressional Medal of Honor today from President Roosevelt.

Commander Schonland was damage control officer of the cruiser in her action against numerically superior Japanese forces in the battle off Savo Island the night of Nov. 12-13. He sent word to Lieutenant Commander Bruce McCandless on the bridge to take charge of the ship. From the interior of the vessel, he informed the bridge: "I'm too damned busy down here fighting fire and water."

The San Francisco, although heavily hit, survived a major battle and ultimately reached port.

WAR CASUALTIES TOTAL 61,126 MEN

8,531 Killed, 7,389 Wounded, 42,740 Are Missing.

JAN 6 1943

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—(AP) Announced war casualties of the American armed forces to date total 61,126, the Office of War Information reported today.

The toll had increased 2,819 over the losses announced on the anniversary of Pearl Harbor last month. The new total includes 8,531 killed, 7,389 wounded, 42,740 missing, 2,466 taken prisoner or interned in neutral countries.

All the armed services and the Philippine scouts, as well as the merchant marine, are included.

The Army's casualties total 36,528 as of Dec. 20, OWI said, and the Navy has reported 23,254. The Navy's total does not include prisoners of war, because these are reported by the provost marshal's office.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—General Wladislaw Sikorski saw President Roosevelt today for the last time before returning to the seat of his Government in Exile in England and said afterward that he was "sure we will be fully victorious."

HALIFAX SAYS AXIS MIGHT TRY A PEACE

United Nations Will Fight Until Enemy's Defeat Is Assured, He Tells Allied Group

FOR WORLD ORGANIZATION

JAN 6 1943

British Envoy Looks Ahead to Need for Unity in Victory, Greater Than in War.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador, predicted today an Axis effort to propose peace in order to avoid defeat, but, as for the United Nations, he said, "We shall make no peace until the forces of the Axis, East and West, North and South, have suffered final, unmistakable and irrevocable defeat."

Lord Halifax spoke at a meeting at the Office of War Information of the United Nations Information Board, an agency to which eighteen of the Allies sent representatives.

"I am convinced that, as the dream of Axis victory fades into the grim prospect of defeat," Lord Halifax said, "we shall receive from some quarter, in some shape, proposals for peace. But we have no intention of allowing Germany the opportunity once again to bring disaster upon the world, and so to any such proposals we can forecast our answer now."

The British envoy spoke primarily about the post-war world, emphasizing the necessity of some sort of a world organization to maintain peace and justice, plans for punishing Axis criminals responsible for atrocities, and the promotion of economic rehabilitation.

"The need of unified direction of war is obvious," he said. "The same unity so essential to victory will be just as necessary when the fighting stops, but, as we know from the unhappy experience of 1918, this may be more difficult to insure.

"There are many matters with which we are all familiar and on which we must needs cooperate after victory. Apart from such immediate measures as relief, retribution and the disarmament of the enemy, there is the whole range of problems involved in the international structure of the future and the permanent economic rehabilitation of a world bled white by war."

GIRAUD AT DAKAR

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—(AP) Gen. Henri Giraud, high commissioner in French North and West Africa, arrived at Dakar today with an escort of 25 planes, the Dakar radio reported in a broadcast recorded here by the Federal Communications commission.

Crowds lined the road from the airport and cried "Long Live Giraud" and "Long Live France," the report added. General Giraud was greeted by Gov.-Gen. Pierre Boisson of French West Africa and will review garrison troops tomorrow, the broadcast said.

Japan Planning to Move Textile Plants to China

Shift of Many Factories Will Utilize Raw Materials, Labor

A Tokio dispatch broadcast yesterday by the Berlin radio and recorded by The Associated Press said plans are being made to move a large part of the Japanese textile industry to China, to utilize more effectively the vast resources of raw material and labor there. The Tokyo newspaper "Asahi" said it also would relieve present transportation difficulties.

There have been several reports recently of the movement of Japanese plants to Manchukuo (Manchuria) and other Japanese-held parts of China. One reason was said to be to remove them from zones likely to be bombed when the Japanese homeland comes under attack.

Removal of the textile plants, however, would be part of a longer-range plan to fit China's cotton-growing areas and her abundance of cheap labor into the Japanese Empire's economy.

Swedish Relief Ship, Eros, Foundered in Gale

New York, Jan. 5 (AP). —The 3151-ton Swedish motorship Eros, relief ship, carrying grain from Canada to Greece, foundered in a gale while en route from Piraeus to Salonika and the ship and its cargo may be a total loss, the American Swedish News Exchange announced today. The date of the foundering was not given.

One of the eight vessels chartered by the Swedsih Red Cross and granted safe-conduct rights by the belligerents, the Eros was wrecked close to shore and the crew was saved, the agency said.

Victims of Nazi Sub Torpedoeing Land in Boston

JAN 6 1943

Boston, Jan. 5 (AP)—Striking without warning in the inky dark of a starless night, a German submarine torpedoed a medium-sized freighter of Panamanian registry in the Indian Ocean early last November, it was revealed today by survivors who arrived at Boston shortly after being landed at another North Atlantic port.

An engineer, a member of the gun crew and the chief cook were reported to have lost their lives. The torpedo, entering the portside engine room, failed to sink the vessel and the submarine came to the surface and shelled the stricken ship.

Innocent victims of war, 500 live monkeys which were part of the vessel's cargo, perished in the sinking. Members of the crew abandoned ship in lifeboats and later were spotted by airplanes which sent rescue vessels to their assistance.

Russians in Airacobras Score 39-to-1 Victory

By the Associated Press.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Russians flying Bell Airacobras (P-39) shot down 39 German aircraft during a 30-day period while losing only one of their planes, Col. Peter S. Kiselev, 37-year-old Soviet ace, said yesterday.

Col. Kiselev, holder of the Red Star award, one of Russia's two highest honors, visited the Bell Aircraft Corp. plant to acquaint engineers with mechanical problems caused by intense cold on the Eastern front.

The cannon-carrying Airacobras are "certainly giving a good account of themselves," he said, and are considered by Soviet pilots to be one of the best fighter planes.

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LONDON, JAN. 5 — (AP) — THE ANNOUNCEMENT IN CAIRO LAST THURSDAY THAT WILLARD WHITNEY STRAIGHT, AMERICAN-BORN SOCIALITE FIGHTER PILOT IN THE RAF, HAD RECEIVED NORWAY'S WAR CROSS SOMEWHERE IN THE MIDDLE EAST WAS THE FIRST CONFIRMATION OF REPORTS THAT HIS FRIENDS KNEW THAT HE HAD ESCAPED FROM NAZI CAPTIVITY.

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FRIENDS IN LONDON SOCIETY AND SPORTS CIRCLES HAD HEARD RUMORS FOR SEVERAL MONTHS THAT HE HAD FLED A GERMAN PRISON CAMP AFTER HE WAS REPORTED WOUNDED AND CAPTURED AUG. 1, 1941, BUT OFFICIAL QUARTERS HAD BEEN SILENT. IN PEACE, STRAIGHT WAS A WELL KNOWN AUTOMOBILE RACING DRIVER.

STRAIGHT WAS REPORTED TO HAVE SAVED MANY PLANES FROM A NORWEGIAN FIELD WHEN THE GERMANS WERE ATTACKING IT DURING THE INVASION OF NORWAY.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6-(AP)-THE GERMANS IN TUNIS WERE REPORTED TODAY WORKING FEVERISHLY TO CONVERT THAT CITY INTO ANOTHER FORTRESS LIKE STALINGRAD, EVACUATING CIVILIANS EXCEPT FOR THE CAPITAL'S JEWS WHO, IT WAS SAID, ARE BEING FORCED TO HELP.

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THE DAILY MAIL'S AFRICAN CORRESPONDENT SAID THIS WAS THE STORY OF ARABS WHO CROSSED THE NO-MAN'S-LAND BETWEEN GERMAN AND ALLIED FORCES WEST OF THE TUNISIAN CAPITAL.

THESE ARABS, THE NEWSPAPER SAID, GIVE "A PICTURE OF A DEAD CITY, SHUTTERED AND STILL EXCEPT FOR THE GERMAN GARRISON, WITH SHOPS CLOSED AND SHUTTERS UP ON MOST DWELLINGS NOT BEING USED BY AXIS TROOPS."

"THE CIVILIAN POPULATION HAS BEEN MOVED OUT, AND THE JEWS OF THE CITY HAVE BEEN FORCED TO HELP IN DEFENSE WORKS."

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THE NARROW TWISTING STREETS IN THE OLDER QUARTER FACING INLAND WERE SAID TO BE WELL-SUITED TO NAZI DEFENSE PLANS.

LONDON, JAN. 5--(AP)--A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT THE FORMAL ANTI-SPOILS WARNING BY THE ALLIED NATIONS WAS ESPECIALLY NECESSARY NOW THAT THE AXIS WAS MEETING MILITARY REVERSES.

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"IT HAS ALWAYS BEEN FORSEEN," HE SAID, "THAT WHEN THE TIDE OF BATTLE BEGAN TO TURN AGAINST THE AXIS, THE CAMPAIGN OF PLUNDER WOULD BE EVEN FURTHER EXTENDED AND ACCELERATED AND EVERY EFFORT WOULD BE MADE TO STOW AWAY STOLEN PROPERTY IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES AND TO PERSUADE NEUTRAL CITIZENS TO ACT AS FENCES OR CLOAKS ON BEHALF OF THE THIEVES."

"THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT THIS IS NOW HAPPENING UNDER PRESSURE OF EVENTS IN RUSSIA AND NORTH AFRICA."

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HE SAID THAT A SPECIFIC PURPOSE OF THE DECLARATION WAS TO ~~EXX~~ PUT NEUTRAL COUNTRIES ON GUARD AGAINST THE PRACTICES.

LONDON, JAN. 5-(AP)-WITH THE BRITISH ADVANCE INTO BURMA, THE AIR MINISTRY SAID IN A REPORT TODAY, THE ALLIED FORCES EVERYWHERE HAD PASSED DURING DECEMBER FROM THE DEFENSIVE TO THE OFFENSIVE, SCORING SEVERAL UNPRECEDENTED AIR SUCCESSES IN THE PROCESS.

WHILE ALLIED BOMBERS POUNDED AXIS TARGETS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, FROM TRIPOLI TO NAPLES, NEARLY EVERY NIGHT, THE REVIEW SAID, "TORPEDO AIRCRAFT HAD GREATER SUCCESSES THAN EVER BEFORE IN THEIR ATTACKS ON ENEMY SHIPPING" IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

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FIGHTER-BOMBERS, THE REPORT SAID, "OPERATED ON AN UNPRECEDENTED SCALE" WHEN THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY TURNED FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL'S FORCES OUT OF MERSA BREGA ON DEC. 14, AND "AXIS AIR FORCES PROVED THEIR TOTAL INEFFECTIVENESS."

DESPITE BAD WEATHER IN THE MIDDLE OF THE MONTH, ROYAL AIR FORCE AND U.S.BOMBERS OPERATED WIDELY OVER GERMAN-HELD EUROPE, MAKING EIGHT NIGHT ATTACKS ON GERMANY AND THREE ON ITALY AS WELL AS THREE DAYLIGHT RAIDS BY HEAVY BOMBERS ON FRANCE. THIS WAS DONE DURING A PERIOD WHEN THE GALES OVER BRITAIN SOMETIME REACHED 100 MILES AN HOUR.

THE REPORT CREDITED THE RAF WITH THE DESTRUCTION OF 40 ENEMY AIRCRAFT OVER GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT DURING THE MONTH, BUT ALSO ADMITTED THE LOSS OF 120 PLANES.

THE POSITION WAS REVERSED IN THE MIDDLE EAST WHERE THE RAF LOST 44 PLANES TO 100 ENEMY CRAFT SHOT DOWN.

IN SUSTAINED ACTIVITY BY ALL BRANCHES OF THE AIR SERVICE OVER THE TUNISIAN FRONT, RAF NIGHT FIGHTERS "INFLICTED A HIGH RATIO OF LOSSES" ON AXIS RAIDERS, THE REPORT SAID.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JAN.6-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT "THE NEXT STATEMENT ON THE SHACKLING OF PRISONERS MUST COME FROM BRITAIN," AND THAT THE BRITISH REPLY TO THE LATEST GERMAN NOTE "STILL IS OUTSTANDING."

THE BRITISH AND CANADIANS UNSHACKLED THEIR GERMAN PRISONERS WEEKS AGO, BUT THUS FAR THE NAZIS APPARENTLY HAVE NOT DONE THE SAME WITH BRITISH PRISONERS. INSTEAD THEY HAVE SENT ANOTHER NOTE TO BRITAIN THROUGH THE SWISS GOVERNMENT, PROLONGING DISCUSSIONS ON THE ISSUE.

PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL IS EXPECTED TO DISCUSS THE SUBJECT BEFORE PARLIAMENT SHORTLY.

JAN 6 1943

LONDON, JAN.5-(AP)-THE MORAL REARMAMENT MOVEMENT, SOME OF WHOSE MEMBERS IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE ASKED FOR DRAFT DEFERMENT, HAS BEEN DORMANT IN THIS COUNTRY SINCE OCT.1941, WHEN MINISTER OF LABOR ERNEST BEVIN REFUSED TO CONSIDER THEM A RELIGIOUS GROUP AND ORDERED 11 OF THEIR NUMBER TO REGISTER FOR SERVICE.

THEIR SUPPORTERS APPEALED BEVIN'S DECISION AND RECEIVED BACKING FROM MORE THAN 170 MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, BUT IT WAS OF NO AVAIL, AND SINCE THAT TIME THE GROUP HAS BEEN HEARD OF ONLY IN DISPATCHES FROM THE UNITED STATES.

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PRIOR TO BEVIN'S RULING, SOME 250 MEMBERS OF THE GROUP, KNOWN THEN AS THE OXFORD MOVEMENT, ALREADY HAD JOINED BRITAIN'S FIGHTING SERVICES. NOW ONLY ABOUT A SCORE REMAIN TO LOOK AFTER THE INTERESTS OF DR.BUCHMAN, LEADER OF THE MOVEMENT, AND THEY ALL ARE INELIGIBLE FOR MILITARY SERVICE EITHER THROUGH AGE OR ILL HEALTH. NONE OF THEM IS LISTED AS A CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR.

A.P.HERBERT, THE WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH WRITER, OPENED A CAMPAIGN AGAINST

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THE OXFORD MOVEMENT AS FAR BACK AS MARCH, 1939, WHEN HE INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS A MOTION DECLARING IT TO BE "HARMFUL TO THE BRITISH CAUSE IN MANY COUNTRIES." ON ANOTHER OCCASION IN COMMONS HE CHARGED DR.BUCHMAN WITH FASCIST TENDENCIES.

JAN 6 1943

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JAN.6-(AP)-THE FUNERAL OF MAJOR LEMUEL EDWARD DAY OF CHICAGO, THE "MOST BELOVED SURGEON OF AMERICAN FORCES BATTLING IN THE MUD OF NEW GUINEA," WAS DESCRIBED TODAY BY THE DAILY TELEGRAPH IN A DISPATCH FROM ITS CORRESPONDENT WITH AMERICAN TROOPS THERE.

DAY DIED OF HEART FAILURE, THE DISPATCH SAID, AFTER WEEKS OF INCESSANT WORK IN WHICH HE LOST 34 POUNDS AND HIS HAIR TURNED GREY.

"IN THE SPOTTED LIGHT AND SHADE OF THE CREEPER-HUNG PAPUAN JUNGLE, THE GRAMOPHONE SOUNDED THIN AND UNREAL," THE TELEGRAPH CORRESPONDENT CABLED. "IT WAS HOT, STICKY AND OPPRESSIVE.

"THE GRAMOPHONE WAS PLAYING 'BEAUTIFUL ISLE.' NOT A LEAF STIRRED. AT LAST THE RECORD CAME TO A CLOSE. THEN THE BODY OF MAJOR DAY WAS LOWERED WITH ALL CARE INTO THE GRAVE.

"THERE WAS NO FLAG TO COVER HIM; NOT EVEN A BUGLER TO SOUND LAST POST. BUT THE STAFF OF HIS SMALL, MUCH-BOMBED FIELD HOSPITAL FELT THEY HAD TO DO SOMETHING FOR 'POP' SO THEY WOUND UP 'POP'S' OLD GRAMOPHONE WHICH HE HAD SO OFTEN PLAYED TO CHEER THEM UP IN THE GRASS-ROOFED HOSPITAL, AND PUT ON HIS FAVORITE RECORD FOR THE LAST TIME."

LONDON, JAN. 5-(AP)-THE ANNOUNCEMENT IN CAIRO LAST THURSDAY THAT WILLARD WHITNEY STRAIGHT, AMERICAN-BORN SOCIALITE FIGHTER PILOT IN THE RAF, HAD RECEIVED NORWAY'S WAR CROSS SOMEWHERE IN THE MIDDLE EAST WAS THE FIRST CONFIRMATION OF REPORTS THAT HE HAD ESCAPED FROM NAZI CAPTIVITY.

FRIENDS IN LONDON SOCIETY AND SPORTS CIRCLES HAD HEARD RUMORS FOR SEVERAL MONTHS THAT HE HAD FLED A GERMAN PRISON CAMP AFTER HE WAS REPORTED BOUNED OVER FRANCE AND CAPTURED AUG. 1, 1941, BUT OFFICIAL QUARTERS HAD BEEN SILENT. IN PEACE, STRAIGHT WAS A WELL-KNOWN AUTOMOBILE RACING DRIVER.

STRAIGHT WAS SAID TO HAVE SAVED MANY PLANES FROM A NORWEGIAN FIELD WHEN THE GERMANS WERE ATTACKING IT DURING THE INVASION OF NORWAY.

LONDON, JAN 5-(AP)-CAROLE LANDIS, BLONDE FILM STAR FROM THE UNITED STATES, AND CAPT. THOMAS C. WALLACE OF PASADENA, CALIF., A U.S. ARMY AIRFORCE PILOT, WERE MARRIED TODAY.

MISS LANDIS CAME TO BRITAIN TO ENTERTAIN TROOPS. CAPTAIN WALLACE HAS BEEN HERE TWO AND A HALF YEARS AND WAS ONE OF THE ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE'S AMERICAN EAGLE SQUADRON.

THE WEDDING CEREMONY WAS PERFORMED IN THE CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION. THE COUPLE HAD PLANNED TO BE MARRIED NEW YEAR'S DAY, BUT MISS LANDIS HAD NOT RECOVERED FULLY FROM AN APPENDICITIS OPERATION.

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Bern: Add Helvitium

HINDER'S SEARCH FOR HELVETIUM IS CREDITED WITH HAVING BEEN INDIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FINDING OF THE NEXT-TO-LAST ELEMENT, NO NUMBER 87, THE CLUE [redacted] BEING CONTAINED IN A THEORY WHICH HE PUBLISHED IN 1930. AS EARLY AS 1930, HOWEVER, TWO AMERICAN SCIENTISTS DR. FRED ALLISON AND [redacted] HAD DETECTED SIGNS

OF THE EXISTENCE OF IT THE MINERALS POLLUCITE AND LEPIDOLITE.

ELEMENT 85 IS ALSO KNOWN IN THE UNITED STATES AS ALABAMINE. ELEMENT 87 IS KNOWN IN THE UNITED STATES AS VIRGINIUR AID BY MANY SCIENTISTS ITS DISCOVERY HAS BEEN CREDITED TO DR. JACOB PAPISH OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY, BY OTHERS TO THE AMERICANS ALLISON AND MURPHY.

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MADRID, JAN.5-(AP)-MAJ.-GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON,JR., CHIEF OF AMERICAN FORCES IN FRENCH MOROCCO, TODAY PAID A COURTESY CALL ON GENERAL LUIS ORGAZ, HIGH COMMISSIONER OF THE SPANISH ZONE IN MOROCCO, A SPANISH NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH FROM TANGIER REPORTED.

THE OFFICIAL AGENCY SAID THE AMERICAN GENERAL "REITERATED THE GUARANTEES RECENTLY OFFERED TO SPAIN BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE NORTH AMERICAN NATION," AND THAT GREAT CORDIALITY MARKED THE VISIT.

MADRID, JAN. 5-(AP)-- SOUTHWESTERN EUROPE TONIGHT PREPARED FOR THE VISIT OF THE THREE KINGS OF THE ORIENT, WHILE IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE ORTHODOX CATHOLICS PLANNED THE BEST CHRISTMAS CELEBRATIONS THEY COULD MANAGE.

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FOR CHILDREN THIS EVE IN PORTUGAL, SPAIN, FRANCE, BELGIUM, SWITZERLAND AND ITALY CORRESPONDS TO CHRISTMAS EVE IN NORTHERN EUROPE AND THE AMERICAS, AND THE THREE KINGS TAKE THE PLACE OF THE BEARDED SAINT, Nick

IN OLD SERBIA AND THROUGHOUT THE ORTHODOX CATHOLIC BALKANS TOMORROW IS THE DAY BEFORE CHRISTMAS, WHICH IN PEACETIME RIVALLED CHRISTMAS ITSELF AS A DAY OF CEREMONY.

IN SERBIA HOUSEWIVES CLEANED THEIR HOMES FROM TOP TO BOTTOM IN PREPARATION FOR THE CEREMONY OF CAKE, WHEN THE HEAD OF THE HOUSE AND ALL HIS SONS BRING PIECES OF STRAW IN THE HOME, AND THE HEAD OF THE HOUSE PLACES HIS BIT OF STRAW PLATE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE ROOM WHICH WILL HOLD THE CHRISTMAS CAKE.

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THIS YEAR ONLY CHILDREN AND SMALL BOYS REMAIN AT HOME TO ACT AS HEAD OF THE HOUSE, BUT IN THE MOUNTAINS MANY SERB SOLDIERS WILL CARRY OUT ANOTHER PART OF CHRISTMAS EVE CEREMONIES TOMORROW.

IN FRANCE THE DAY OF THE KINGS CEREMONIES ARE LIMITED BY RESTRICTIONS WHICH MADE IT ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO GET FLOUR TO BAKE CAKES FOR TOMORROW'S BANQUET.

NEVERTHELESS MANY HOMES WILL HAVE CAKE OR BISCUIT OF SOME KIND IN WHICH THEY HIDE A BEAN. THE ONE WHO FINDS THE BEAN

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BECOMES KING OR QUEEN AND SELECTS A QUEEN OR KING TO "RULE" WITH HIM AT THE BANQUET.

ITALY'S DAY OF KINGS--"LA BEZZANA"-- IS CELEBRATED AS IN SPAIN AND ITALIAN SHOPS ARE FLOODED WITH GERMAN TOYS FOR THE OCCASION.

JAN 6 1943

IN SEVILLA AND IN MALAGA THE THREE KINGS OF THE ORIENT PARADED "IN PERSON" ESCORTED BY MILITARY BANDS AND CAVALRY THROUGH THE STREETS OF THE TWO CITIES ON THE WAY TO ORPHANAGES WHERE THEIR "SERVANTS" DISTRIBUTED THOUSANDS OF TOYS.

SIDEWALKS ALONG THE LINE OF MARCH WERE LINED WITH CHILDREN WHO WERE FREQUENTLY REWARDED WITH SMILES FROM THE AFTERNOON'S MONARCHS AND GIVEN PIECES OF CANDY.

THE THREE EASTERN KINGS ARRIVED AT BARCELONA AT 4 P.M. TODAY. THE CITY GOVERNMENT RECEIVED THEM AFOOT WITH A MILITARY ESCORT ALONG A TWO [illegible] KILOMETER ROUTE TO BARCELONASS RAMBLAS.

IN EL FERROL, ALMERIA, CIUDADREAL, CADIZ, AND MANY PROVINCIAL CAPITALS THE KINGS FIRST APPEAR IN POOR QUARTERS, ANNOUNCED BY [illegible] WITH TRUMPETS, AND GUARDED BY POLICE WHO DID THEIR BEST TO KEEP CHILDREN IN LINE FOR TOYS.

BAD CHILDREN WERE SCHEDULED TO RECEIVED ONLY A FEW LUMPS OF COAL, BUT FEW FAMILIES FAILED TO SOFTEN THE BLOW WITH SOME TOYS BROUGHT LATER FROM HIDING.

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MANY JOKES WERE MADE ABOUT SPANISH FATHERS BEING UNABLE TO AFFORD TO REMEMBER THE [illegible] CHILD WHO HAD BEEN BAD DURING THE YEAR DUE TO THE HIGH PRICE OF COAL NOW.

BY HENRY C.CASSIDY

MOSCOW, JAN 5-(AP)-THE RUSSIANS SMASHED ON DOWN THE MIDDLE DON TODAY OVER POWERFUL GERMAN RESISTANCE THAT IN ONE SECTOR MOMENTARILY THREW BACK THE SOVIET FORCES, AND CONTINUED ADVANCES IN THE CAUCASUS AND WEST OF MOSCOW, THE RED ARMY COMMAND ANNOUNCED.

THE THRUST DOWN THE MIDDLE DON OVERRAN SEVERAL ADDITIONAL TOWNS AND VILLAGES, THE SOVIET MID-DAY COMMUNIQUE DECLARED, BUT AT THE COST OF SOME OF THE HEAVIEST FIGHTING OF THE CURRENT CAMPAIGN.

IN ONE AREA, SAID THIS COMMUNIQUE, FRESH GERMAN TROOPS HURRIED INTO A SAVAGE COUNTER-ATTACK AND PRESSED THE RUSSIAN TROOPS BACK, BUT RUSSIAN TANK CHARGES SUBSEQUENTLY BROKE THE NAZI LINE, KILLED HUNDREDS AND DISABLED 49 ENEMY TANKS. THE SOVIET ADVANCE THEN RESUMED.

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THIS CONTINUED MARCH JOWN THE MIDDLE DON, OFFICIALLY DESCRIBED AS IN SOME SECTORS A PURSUIT OF "THE RETREATING ENEMY," WAS IMMINENTLY THREATENING TO CLOSE A SECOND ARC OF ENVELOPMENT UPON LARGE GERMAN FORCES STANDING WEST OF STALINGRAD AND BEYOND THE SURVIVORS OF 22 AXIS DIVISIONS LONG SINCE CUT OFF BETWEEN THE DON AND VOLGA RIVERS. THE CLOSING OF A GAP OF ONLY ABOUT 30 MILES WAS NECESSARY TO DRAW SHUT THE TRAP.

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AT THE FAR SOUTHERN END OF THE FRONT, IN THE CAUCASUS, RUSSIAN ADVANCES BEYOND RECAPTURED MOZDOK, TOWARD THE RAILWAY JUNCTION OF PROKHLADNENSKI, AND IN THE AREA SOUTHEAST OF NALCHIK WERE REPORTED.

IN THE MOZDOK SECTOR IT WAS REPORTED UNOFFICIALLY THAT THE GERMAN INE WAS BROKEN BY RUSSIAN CHARGES THAT RECAPTURED THREE VILLAGES ON WHICH THE NAZI DEFENSES HAD BEEN BASED.

GERMAN INFANTRY, SUPPORTED BY 40 TANKS, COUNTER-ATTACKED AND THRUST BACK INTO ONE SETTLEMENT ONLY TO BE DRIVEN OUT AGAIN.

ABOUT NALCHIK HASTY GERMAN EFFORTS TO THROW UP NEW FORTIFICATIONS WERE SAID TO HAVE FAILED. THE INVADER'S LOSS OF A SERIES OF POSITIONS WAS REPORTED.

THE MID-DAY COMMUNIQUE, RELATING "AN ESPECIALLY FIERCE ENGAGEMENT" SOMEWHERE IN THE NORTHERN CAUCASUS, DECLARED THAT THE GERMANS WERE ROUTED IN RAW FIGHTING WITH THE BAYONET AND RIFLE BUTT.

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(LONDON REPORTED THE RECEIPT OF UNCONFIRMED REPORTS THAT THE NAZIS IN THE CAUCASUS HAD BEEN ORDERED TO HOLD ON AT ANY COST DESPITE GROWING DANGER OF THEIR BEING CUT OFF.

THESE REPORTS WERE TO THE EFFECT THAT IF THE GERMAN CAUCASIAN ARMIES' LAND COMMUNICATIONS WERE CUT AN EFFORT WOULD BE MADE TO SUPPLY THEM BY SEA--THIS IN THE FACE OF THE FACT THAT THE RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET WOULD BE A GREAT FACTOR WITH WHICH TO CONTEND.

(IT WAS SAID THAT THE GERMANS WERE ASSEMBLING A SUPPLY FLEET OF ALL AVAILABLE BLACK SEA SHIPS OF 200 TONS AND MORE.)

ON THE CENTRAL (MOSCOW) FRONT, A RUSSIAN BREAK-THROUGH INTO A STRONGLY FORTIFIED ENEMY CENTER SOUTHWEST OF THE RECENTLY RECAPTURED CITY OF VELIKIE LUKI WAS ANNOUNCED. THIS THRUST WAS OVER MINE FIELDS AND BARBED WIRE MAZES.

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WEST OF RZHEV--WHICH HAD FORMED WITH VELIKIE LUKI AND VYAZMA A STRONG GERMAN DEFENSIVE TRIANGLE BETWEEN MOSCOW AND THE OLD LATVIAN FRONTIERS--THE GERMANS WERE COUNTER-ATTACKING.

MOSCOW, JAN 5-(AP)-A TASS DISPATCH FROM LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND, BROADCAST BY THE MOSCOW RADIO, SAID TODAY THAT ITALY HAD RENEWED PRESSURE ON GERMANY TO SATISFY ITALIAN TERRITORIAL CLAIMS AGAINST FRANCE.

TASS SAID THAT DINO ALFIERI, ITALIAN AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN, HAD INFORMED NAZI FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP PARTICULARLY THAT THE POPULATION OF NICE WAS CONCERNED BECAUSE THAT FRENCH RIVIERA REGION HAD NOT YET BEEN INCORPORATED INTO ITALY.

THE SOVIET AGENCY SAID THAT BOTH RIBBENTROP AND HANS GEORG VIKTOR VON MACKENSDN, GERMAN AMBASSADOR IN ROME, SUPPORT THE ITALIANS BECAUSE ITALY'S LOSS OF PRESTIGE AS A RESULT OF HER UNFULFILLED AMBITIONS MIGHT AFFECT THE AXIS ALLIANCE. HOWEVER, TASS SAID, OTHER NAZI LEADERS ARE STRONGLY OPPOSED.

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ANKARA, TURKEY, JAN.5-(AP)-A WELL-AUTHENTICATED REPORT FROM GREECE TODAY SAID THE GERMANS HAD THREATENED TO INTERVENE THERE UNLESS ITALIAN OCCUPYING TROOPS CRUSH GREEK GUERRILLAS WHO ARE MENACING AXIS COMMUNICATIONS IN GREECE.

THE GERMAN THREAT ALLEGEDLY WAS MADE AT AN ATHENS CONFERENCE BETWEEN GERMANS AND ITALIANS.

IN A BITTER EXCHANGE OF WORDS, THE ITALIANS WERE SAID TO HAVE REMINDED THE GERMANS THEY HAD FAILED TO SUPPRESS THE CHETNIKS IN YUGOSLAVIA, AND THE GERMANS ACCUSED THE ITALIANS OF LAXITY IN GREECE.

BY JOSEPH MORTON

JAN 6 1943

DAKAR, JAN.5-(AP)-GEN.PIERRE BOISSON, THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF FRENCH WEST AFRICA WHO REPELLED THE FIGHTING FRENCH-BRITISH ATTACK ON THIS PORT IN SEPTEMBER, 1940, SAID TODAY AN UNDERSTANDING WITH THE FOLLOWERS OF GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE IS "MOST DESIRABLE."

IN THE FIRST INTERVIEW GRANTED AN AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMAN, GENERAL BOISSON WAS ASKED HIS POSITION REGARDING THE FIGHTING FRENCH.

"IN THE HIGHEST INTERESTS OF FRANCE I CONSIDER A RAPPROACHEMENT TO BE MOST DESIRABLE," HE SAID. "HOWEVER THE PROBLEM IS NOT LIMITED ONLY TO WEST AFRICA. IT RESTS UPON GENERAL GIRAUD (HIGH COMMISSIONER OF FRENCH AFRICA) TO TREAT IT IN ITS ENTIRETY."

DAKAR, FRENCH WEST AFRICA, JAN. 4 (DELAYED)-(AP)-

JAN 6 1943

SEVEN BRITISH NAVAL AND AIR OFFICERS ATTACHED TO A SPECIAL AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY MISSION HAVE ARRIVED IN DAKAR.

THEY WERE PRECEDED BY [redacted], LONDON REPRESENTATIVE OF THE JOINT ALLIED SHIPPING BOARD FOR NORTH AFRICA, WHO WAS THE FIRST BRITON TO ENTER THE CITY SINCE THE SUMMER OF 1940.

JAN 6 1943

THE BRITISH WILL WORK WITH THE AMERICAN GROUP TO DETERMINE HOW THE PORT AND AIRFIELD FACILITIES CAN BEST BE USED TO EXPEDITE THE FLOW OF PLANES TO NORTH AFRICA, TO IMPROVE THE GENERAL SITUATION AND TO COMBAT U-BOATS.

DAKAR (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)- A FRENCH MILITARY TRIBUNAL HERE HAS ORDERED THE EXECUTION OF TWO FRENCH CITIZENS FOR "COLLUSION WITH THE INFORMATION SERVICES OF GERMANY."

NO DATE FOR THE EXECUTION WAS SET.

ONE OF THE MEN WAS CONVICTED OF TREASON, THE OTHER OF COMPLICITY OF TREASON. THE GOVERNMENT DECLINED TO DISCLOSE DETAILS OF THE CASE, BUT IT WAS REPORTED IN RELIABLE QUARTERS THAT THE MEN

WERE FOUND IN POSSESSION OF A RADIO TRANSMITTER ON THE WATERFRONT.

DAKAR POLICE, MEANWHILE, HAVE BEGUN A ROUNDUP OF ITALIAN MEN, PRESUMABLY FOR INTERNMENT. JAN 6 1943

BY JOSEPH NORTON

DAKAR, JAN. 2X (DELAYED)--(AP)-- A SMALL GROUP OF NATIONALS OF THE UNITED NATIONS-- LIVING IN DAKAR THE LAST TWELVE [redacted] ARE CONVINCED NOT A SINGLE GERMAN SUBMARINE OBTAINED FUEL SUPPLIES AT THIS PORT OR VICINITY.

THEY ARE EQUALLY EMPHATIC IN DENYING REPORTS RECURRENT SINCE 1940 THAT THE GERMAN ARMISTICE COMMISSION VISITED HERE.

THEY ARE WILLING TO GIVE FULL SUPPORT TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL PIERRE BOISSON'S FLAT DECLARATION THAT THE STORIES OF DAKAR BEING USED AS A BASE FOR AXIS SUBMARINES OPERATING IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC ARE UTTERLY WITHOUT FOUNDATION. JAN 6 1943

THE UNITED NATIONS GROUP, WHICH INCLUDES SEVERAL AMERICANS, SAYS THESE RUMORS ARE JUST AS SHADOWY AS THE GERMAN SUBMARINES. WHEN THEY ARE INVESTIGATED, THE SOURCES OF THE RUMORS VANISH, AND THEY SIMPLY CANNOT BE VERIFIED.

ONE OF THE BEST INFORMED MEMBERS OF THE GROUP CALLS THE U-BOAT A REPORTS AN "ETERNAL RUMOR."

THIS MAN, WHOSE ALLIED AFFILIATIONS PREVENT DISCLOSING HIS NAME, ASSERTS THAT NONE OF THE THOUSANDS OF BITTER NAZI-HATERS AT DAKAR HAS YET PRODUCED ACCEPTABLE PROOF THAT EITHER GERMAN OFFICIALS OR SUBMARINES VISITED HERE. HE CITES ALSO THE FAILURE OF FRENCH SAILORS OF STRONGLY ANTI-NAZI VIEWS TO OFFER ANY POSITIVE INFORMATION.

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"HOW COULD A SUB TENDER GO OUT AND HANDLE A REFUELING JOB WITHOUT SOME SEVERAL HUNDRED OF THE CREW TALKING?" HE ASKS. "NEARLY ALL FRENCH SEAMEN HAVE BEEN PRO-AMERICAN FROM THE START. THEY WOULD GO OUT OF THEIR WAY TO BRING IT TO OUR ATTENTION."

ALGIERS, JAN. 2-[redacted] (DELAYED)--(AP)--GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE'S PROPOSAL FOR A MEETING ON FRENCH SOIL WITH GEN. HENRI GIRAUD AROUSED KEEN INTEREST [redacted] IN FRENCH AND ALLIED MILITARY CIRCLES, BUT THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE COMMENT.

GENERAL DE GAULLE DISCLOSED IN LONDON THAT HE SUB-

CESTED CHRISTMAS DAY TO GENERAL GIRAUD THAT THEY COMMIT SIX METHODS TO UNITE THE FIGHTING FRENCH AND GIRAUD GOVERNMENT FORCES OF FRENCH NORTH AFRICA.

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THERE WERE SOME INDICATIONS HERE THAT A STATEMENT MIGHT BE ISSUED LATER, BUT NO DEFINITE ANNOUNCEMENT.

HERETOFORE THE GIRAUD GROUP HAS BEEN [illegible] RELUCTANT TO EVEN SUGGEST NEGOTIATIONS WITH DE GAULLE, PRESUMABLY BECAUSE THEY FEARED SUCH A MOVE MIGHT REACT UNFAVORABLY IN SOME CIRCLES WHICH COULD NOT BE RECONCILED TO ACCEPTING FIGHTING FRENCH LEADERSHIP ALTHOUGH THEMSELVES THOSE CIRCLES ARE CONSIDERED PRO-ALLIED

THERE WAS GENERAL BELIEF HERE THAT INVITATIONS FOR DE GAULLE AND FIGHTING FRENCH LEADERS TO VISIT WASHINGTON WERE PRELIMINARY TO NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE FIGHTING FRENCH AND GIRAUD GOVERNMENTS UNDER UNITED NATIONS SPONSORSHIP.

JAN 6 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS I NORTH AFRICA JAN 5-(AP)-A DETACHMENT OF FFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE CANADIAN ARMY ARRIVED IN NORTH AFRICA RECENTLY FROM BRITAIN TO GAIN BATTLE EXPERIENCE WITH THE BRITISH FIRST ARMY IN TUNISIA.

THIS DETACHMENT, COMPARATIVELY SMALL, IS THE FIRST TO JOIN THE ALLIES IN THIS WAR ZONE AND INCLUDES REPRESENTATIVES OF NEARLY ALL TYPES OF UNITS--ARMORED REGIMENTS, INFANTRY, ARTILLERY, SUPPLY, COMMUNICATION AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

CAIRO-- FIRST AND AMERICAN AWARDS X X X AND TRIPOLI.

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AMONG OTHERS DECORATED ARE:

MAJOR MAX R. FENNELL, STANWOOD, WASH.; MAJ. PAUL J. LONG, PATTON, PA.; CAPT. EUGENE V. RAPHEL, CUMBERLAND, MD.; CAPT. ROBERT J. BENISH, LONG BEACH, CALIF.; CAPT. THOMAS T. CHIAVARO, WAGONER, OKLA.; CAPT. ROBERT W. ZANT, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.;

CAPT. CHARLES E. BLANKENHORN, GREAT FALLS, MONT.; CAPT. BRUNO G. DEL MISSIER, SEATTLE, WASH.; CAPT. JAMES W. SIBERT, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.; CAPT. GEORGE A. BEEK UNION, BRIGHTON, COLO. CAPT. MARTIN R. WALSH, JR., YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO;

CAPT. WILLIAM P. DWYER, RANDOLPH, NEBR.; CAPT. JOHN W. WILKINSON, [illegible], KY.

MAJ. JOHN N. CARMACK, DECATUR, GA.; CAPT. [illegible] ANDERSON, CLEVELAND, GA.; CAPT. THURMAN D. BROWN, PLANT CITY, FLA.; CAPT. MARK T. MOOTY, WINTER HAVEN, FLA.; CAPT. SAM R. OGLESBY, JR., GREAT FALLS, S.C.

CALGARY, ALTA., JAN. 5-(AP)-THE REV.EDWARD LYONS AND MONSIGNOR JOHN FRASER, CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES IN CHINA WHOSE WHEREABOUTS HAVE BEEN IN DOUBT SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR WITH JAPAN, NOW ARE KNOW TO BE SAFE.

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FATHER LYONS WROTE HIS FATHER IN CALGARY, TELLING HOW HE CARRIED A 50-POUND PACK THROUGH CHINA TO REACH CUNGKING.

MONSIGNOR JOHN FRASER, CABLED HIS NEPHEW, THE MOST REV.FRANCIS P.CARROL, ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF CALGARY, THAT HE WAS SAFE IN MANILA.

FATHER LYONS' LETTER WAS THE FIRST WORD FROM HIM IN NEARLY A YEAR. HE NOW IS A CHAPLAIN WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE.

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, JAN 5-(AP)-PICTURES OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR INSPECTING THE NEW GUINEA BATTLEFRONT ON CHRISTMAS DAY WERE PUBLISHED TODAY BY SYDNEY NEWSPAPERS. THE INSPECTION TOUR WAS MADE FROM HIS OPERATIONAL BASE.

JAN 6 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JANUARY 5-(AP)-GENERAL DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR TODAY AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS AND THE OAKLEAF CLUSTER IN LIEU OF A SECOND D.S.C. TO LIEUTENANT HERBERT PEABODY, OF POULTNEY, VT., FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM IN ACTION ON TWO SEPARATE OCCASIONS IN NEW GUINEA.

THE D.S.C. ALSO WAS AWARDED TO PVTS.DONALD PRICE, OF ELKHORN, WIS., MARO JOHNSON OF (1544 EAST 61ST) CHICAGO, HOMER MCALLISTER OF (624 CHIPLEY AVE) GREENWOOD, S.C., CLOYD (CORRECT) MYERS OF (102 EAST TENTH) MCCOOK, NEB., WHO JOINED LIEUTENANT PEABODY IN RESCUING ALLIED SOLDIERS FROM A SMALL BOAT WHICH WAS UNDER ATTACK BY THE JAPANESE OFF CAPE SUDEST, NEW GUINEA, LAST NOVEMBER 16.

WHEN ENEMY AIRPLANES ATTACKED AND SET FIRE TO SEVERAL SMALL SHIPS CARRYING ARMY PERSONNEL, PEABODY CALLED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND WITH FOUR ENLISTED MEN BOARDED A SMALL COASTAL VESSEL AND ORDERED IT TO PROCEED TO THE BURNING SHIPS. DESPITE BOMBING AND STRAFING THEY CONTINUED TO SEARCH FOR SURVIVORS UNTIL LONG AFTER DARK.

PEABODY WON THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER FOR HEROISM NEAR BUNA DEC. 19. A RIFLE COMPANY PATROL BROKE THROUGH ENEMY LINES AND ESTABLISHED ITSELF ON THE BEACH NEAR BUNA STATION THE ONLY SUPPLY ROUTE LAY THROUGH AN ENEMY POSITION. PEABODY LED A CARRYING UNIT FORWARD TO REPLENISH THE PATROL'S AMMUNITION, CRAWLING THROUGH ENEMY MORTAR FIRE AND SNIPER ACTIVITY TO MAKE THE DELIVERY.

JAN 6 1943

PEABODY AND MYERS ARE INFANTRYMEN. THE OTHERS ARE OF THE QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

THE DECORATIONS WERE THE FIRST OF THIS TYPE BESTOWED IN THE BUNA FIGHTING.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JAN.6-(AP)-TAKING COMMANDOF HIS COMPANY WHEN ALL THE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED, FIRST SERGT.REUBEN STEGER OF MARSHFIELD, WIS., PERFORMED SO VALIANTLY BEFORE HE WAS KILLED IN THE DRIVE ON BUNA, NEW GUINEA, THAT HE WAS AWARDED POSTHUMOUSLY TODAY A DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS BY GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

JAN 6 1943

SERGEANT STEGER WAS ONE OF THREE INFANTRYMEN KILLED IN ACTION NEAR BUNA TO BE HONORED BY POSTHUMOUS DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS AWARDS.

THE OTHER TWO WERE SERGT.BOYD LINCOLN HERSEY, MICH., AND PVT. HAROLD GARBER, A MACHINE GUNNER FROM LA FOLLETTE, TENN.

THE CITATION SAID STEGER LAST NOV. 21 LEAD AN ATTACK ON STRONG

ENEMY POSITIONS, SEVERAL TIMES ADVANCED INTO FIRE-SWEPT ZONES TO BRING WOUNDED MEN TO SAFETY, AND INSPIRED HIS MEN TO PRESS THE ATTACK IN WHICH HE WAS KILLED. THE MEDAL WILL BE PRESENTED TO HIS MOTHER, MRS.J.M.STEGER (913 NORTH AVENUE) MARSHFIELD, WIS.

PRIVATE GARBER LAST DEC. 5 CONTINUED TO FIRE HIS MACHINE GUN, ALTHOUGH RECEIVING CONCENTRATED ENEMY FIRE, UNTIL THE PLATOON HE WAS SUPPORTING CAPTURED A HOSTILE POSITION. IN ANOTHER PHASE OF THE ATTACK, HE OPERATED THE GUN UNTIL HE WAS KILLED. THE AWARD WILL GO TO HIS FATHER, FRED GARBER, ROUTE 2, LA FOLLETTE, TENN.

SERGEANT LINCOLN LED AN ATTACK ON A STRONGLY FORTIFIED POSITION LAST NOV. 30. HIS ACTION MADE POSSIBLE THE CAPTURE OF THE POSITION BY HIS PLATOON. FRANK DYKOA, HERSEY, MICH., LINCOLN'S NEXT OF KIN, WILL BE RECIPIENT OF THE MEDAL.

JAN 4 1943

WITH ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

JAN 4 1943

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, JAN.4--(DELAYED)--(AP)--RED HAIRED, RED BEARDED CAPT.RICHARD ROBINSON DROPPED DOWN THROUGH A TRAPDOOR FROM THE COCKPIT OF HIS BATTLEWORN B-26 AND DECLARED:

"IF WHAT THEY SAID WAS THERE, WE HIT IT."

THAT WAS SOMETHING APPROACHING A KEYNOTE SPEECH FOR THE VETERAN BOMBING SQUADRON WHICH TODAY BEGAN AN INTENSIVE AERIAL POUNDING OF THE JAP SALIENT ON SAMANANDA POINT---LAST IMPORTANT ENEMY HOLDING ON THE BUNA-GONA FRONT.

GUIDED BY CAREFULLY MARKED AERCAL PHOTOMAPS, THESE PILOTS, NAVIGATORS AND BOMBARDIERS, MOST OF WHOM HAVE BEEN IN NEW GUINEA FOR MONTHS, "REALLY POURED IT ON THE JAPS," LETTING LOOSE 11,000 POUNDS OF BOMBS, ROBINSON SAID.

IT WAS OBVIOUS THE MISSION HAD BEEN SUCCESSFUL FROM THE MOMENT THE RETURNING MEDIUM BOMBERS REACHED THE END OF THEIRLANDING STRIP AND STARTED TAXIING TO DISPERSAL BAYS. AS THEY CAME TRUNDLING UP THE RUNWAY, ALL CREW MEMBERS EXCEPT THE PILOTS, AND CO-PILOTS WERE PERCHED TOPSIDE OF THE CIGAR-SHAPED FUSELAGES, WAVING AND SHOUTING TO THE GROUND CREWS.

FOR THIS ASSIGNMENT THE SQUADRON USED THE BEST MEN AVAILABLE. THREE CAPTAINS, FOR INSTANCE, FLEW IN THE PLANE WHICH ROBINSON PILOTED AS FLIGHT LEADER, HIS CO-PILOT WAS CAPT.ALBERT FLETCHER OF SCARSDALE,N.Y., WHO USUALLY FLIES THAT PARTICULAR PLANE--NAMED THE "FLYING PARSON"--WENT ALONG AS PHOTOGRAPHER. LIEUT.LYLE THOMPSON, FERGUS FALLS,MINN., WAS BOMBARDIER.

THE SQUADRON COMMANDER, MAJOR, MAJOR HUGH HANSON OF ORLANDO,FLA., DID NOT TAKE PART IN THE FLIGHT BUT A FORMER COMMANDING OFFICER, MAJOR HERBERT HENDRICKS OF KANSAS CITY,MO., FLEW AS CO-PILOT FOR LIEUT.CARL G.KING, LAGRANGE,GA.

JAN 4 1943

OTHER PILOTS WERE CAPT.HOYT "NAP" JOLLY OF AUBURN,ALA., WHO LED THE FIRST FLIGHT; CAPT.LOUIS FORD, LOS ANGELES; LIEUT. LEONARD T.NICHOLSON, PRESCOTT,ARIZ., AND LIEUT.JOHN H. [illegible], DAYTON,OHIO.

HITTING THE TARGET AREA, WHICH WAS BOUNDED BY AN ARC EXTENDING A THOUSAND YARDS INLAND FROM THE TIP OF SAMANANDA POINT, FROM DIFFERENT ANGLES, THE BOMB SPRAYED THE SECTOR WITH 300--POUND FRAGMENTATION BOMBS. EVEN KING WAS SATISFIED WITH THE RESULTS, ALTHOUGH HE HAD TO MAKE THREE RUNS BEFORE HIS BOMBS DROPPED.

"I FLEW IN THE FIRST FLIGHT," HE REPORTED. "MY BOMBS DIDN'T

GO. I JUST HAD TIME TO JOIN THE OTHERS IN THEIR FIRST RUN. AGAIN THE BOMBS DIDN'T GO.

"I WAS AFRAID THE BOYS WOULD GO HOME THEN AND LEAVE ME WITH THE JOB UNDONE, BUT ON ORIGINAL FLIGHT MADE ANOTHER RUN. I JOINED THEM AND GOT THE BOMBS AWAY AT LAST. I SAW ONE SCORE A DIRECT HIT ON THREE JAPS."

JAN 4 1943

THE OTHERS LAUGHED AND KIDDED KING FOR THINKING HE COULD SEE THREE JAPS FROM SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET IN THE AIR. BUT ALL AGREED THAT WITH THE EXCEPTION OF TWO OR POSSIBLY THREE BOMBS WHICH FELL IN THE SEA JUST OFF THE POINT, ALL HIT THE PRESCRIBED AREA. THERE WAS NO ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE TO BOTHER THEM, SO THE PLANES STAYED OVER THE TARGET ABOUT HALF AN HOUR.

FJ70 4ACW

FIVE DAYS LATER THAT THE REQUEST HAD BEEN RECEIVED, BUT MADE NO REPLY.

DIPLOMATIC SOURCES HAVE EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT NIEBUHR WOULD BE EXPELLED FROM ARGENTINA IF HE COULD NOT BE BROUGHT T

JAN 4 1943

PANAMA, JAN 5-(AP)-TECHNICAL SERGT. EUGENE NEIMAN OF YORK, PA., AND CORP. EVERETT CROWDER OF NAPA, CALIF., TODAY RECEIVED SOLDIER'S MEDALS FROM BRIG. GEN. EDWARD STACKPOLE FOR SAVING THE LIFE OF A COMRADE, STAFF SERGT. KERMIT WILLIAMS OF EVERGREEN, ALA., WHO NEARLY DROWNED WHEN HE WAS CAUGHT IN A DEEP HOLE IN THE CHEPO RIVER ON A FISHING EXPEDITION. BOTH DECORATED SOLDIERS ARE WITH THE QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Buenos Aires Chile-AXIS

THE FOREIGN OFFICE SOURCE SAID ALSO THAT ENRIQUE RUIZ-GUINAZU, ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER, HAD ASKED THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT TO HASTEN ITS ANSWER TO ARGENTINA'S REQUEST THAT THE GERMAN NAVAL ATTACHE, CAPT. DIETRICH

JAN 4 1943

TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE ARGENTINE SUPREME COURT FOR TRIAL ON CHARGES OF ESPIONAGE.

THE COURT ASKED THE FOREIGN OFFICE LAST DEC. 21 TO REQUEST THAT GERMANY WAIVE NIEBUHR'S DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY. BERLIN ACKNOWLEDGED

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san juan, p.r. jan 5--ap--army authorities explained today that a 30 minute blackout last night was ordered when an unidentified plane, later found to be friendly, was detected. the black-out, they added, was almost perfect.

JAN 4 1943

OTTAWA, JAN 5-(AP)-RCAF HEADQUARTERS TONIGHT ANNOUNCED THE AWARD OF DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES TO TWO AMERICANS SERVING OVERSEAS WITH THE RCAF. THEY ARE PILOT OFFICER E.B.COZENS, HAVERFORD, PA.; AND FLIGHT LT. OLIVER CHARLES KALLIO, IRONWOOD, MICH.

COZENS' CITATION SAID:

"PO COZENS HAS PARTICIPATED IN A LARGE NUMBER OF OPERATIONAL

SORTIES. ONE NIGHT IN DECEMBER, 1942, HE WAS CAPTAIN OF AN AIRCRAFT DETAILED TO ATTACK A TARGET IN NORTHWEST GERMANY. WHEN APPROACHING THE OBJECTIVE HIS AIRCRAFT WAS HELD IN A CONE OF SEARCHLIGHTS AND BADLY DAMAGED BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

JAN 6 1943

"DESPITE THIS, PO. COZENS, DISPLAYING GREAT DETERMINATION, FLEW ON AND BOMBED THE TARGET FROM A VERY LOW LEVEL. ON THE RETURN JOURNEY THE BOMBER WAS AGAIN HIT BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND THE STARBOARD INNER ENGINE CAUGHT ALIGHT. DESCENDING TO 100 FEET, A FUEL TANK WAS JETTISONED AND THE FIRE EXTINGUISHED. PO. COZENS THEN FLEW HIS AIRCRAFT SAFELY BACK TO BASE.

"HE IS AN OUTSTANDING OFFICER WHOSE ONLY DESIRE IS TO GET AT GRIPS WITH THE ENEMY. HIS QUIET DETERMINATION AND COURAGE HAVE BEEN A FINE EXAMPLE TO OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS CREW."

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, JAN. 5-(AP)-SECOND LIEUT. DONALD J. CALHOUN, BOMBARDIER FROM MIDLAND, S.D., WAS AWARDED THE ARMY AIR MEDAL TODAY FOR "REPEATED DAY AND NIGHT INSTRUMENT FLIGHTS OVER WATER DURING ICING CONDITIONS" TO ATTACK THE JAPANESE IN THE WESTERN ALEUTIANS.

YORK, [illegible] 5-(AP)-A [illegible] BROADCAST RECORD [illegible] COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION ANNOUNCED A NEW CALL FOR MILI. SERVICE FOR ITALIANS EFFECTIVE FROM FEBRUARY 1 TO 15.

JAN 6 1943

[illegible] ITALIANS EXPERIENCED IN MOUNTAIN CLIMBING OR TRAINED IN OTHER SPECIALIZED GROUPS WERE ASKED TO REPORT AT ONCE.

[illegible] THE RECORDED BROADCAST GAVE NO OTHER DETAILS.

JOHN BABB

THE BUNA CAMPAIGN IS NEARLY OVER, BUT EVEN WHEN GENERAL MACARTHUR IS ABLE TO ANNOUNCE THE END OF JAPANESE RESISTANCE THERE THE FIGHT TO RECOVER NEW GUINEA WILL ONLY HAVE BEEN WELL STARTED.

SATISFACTION OVER THE DRAMATIC IMPROVEMENT OF ALLIED FORTUNES IN THAT THEATER SINCE SEPTEMBER, WHEN THE JAPANESE WERE THREATENING PORT MORESBY, HAS TENDED TO OBSCURE THE SIZE OF THE JOB IN HAND.

NEW GUINEA IS THE WORLD'S SECOND LARGEST ISLAND, WITH AN AREA ROUGHLY EQUAL TO THAT OF TEXAS AND OKLAHOMA COMBINED. IT IS DIVIDED INTO THREE PARTS, PAPUA IN THE SOUTHEAST, A TERRITORY OF THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH; NORTHEASTERN NEW GUINEA, FORMERLY GERMAN BUT NOW AN AUSTRALIAN MANDATE, AND DUTCH NEW GUINEA, THE WESTERN HALF.

JAN 6 1943

WHEN THAT LAST JAPANESE CENTER OF RESISTANCE ON SANANADA POINT, AROUND WHICH THE AUSTRALIAN AND AMERICANS ARE REGROUPING FOR THE ATTACK, IS GONE THE UNITED NATIONS WILL HAVE RECOVERED PAPUA, WHICH ACCOUNTS FOR ABOUT TWO-FIFTHS THE TOTAL AREA.

THE JAPANSE REMAIN IN ALMOST COMPLETE CONTROL OF NORTHEASTERN NEW GUINEA, WHERE THEY HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED NEARLY A YEAR AND HAVE BUILT FORMIDABLE BASES AT SALAMAUA AND LAE, SOME 150 MILES UP THE COAST FROM THE BUNA-GONA BATTLEFIELDS. THE ENEMY IN RECENT MONTHS ALSO HAS OCCUPIED ALL THE IMPORTANT TOWNS IN THE NORTHERN COASTAL FRINGE OF THE DUTCH TERRITORY. THE SOUTHERN HALF OF THE DUTCH SECTION REMAINS IN ALLIED HANDS. THE TWO PARTS ARE DIVIDED BY THE HIGHEST RANGE ON THE ISLAND, INCLUDING MOUNT CARSTENS, 16,404 FEET.

THE JAPANESE RECENTLY HAVE BEEN SHOWING INTEREST IN THIS SOUTHERN

HALF AND LAST WEEK BOMBED MERAUKE, ON THE SOUTH COAST 250 MILES WEST OF PORT MORESBY. TOKYO ASSERTED THAT THE ALLIES WERE BUILDING AN AIR BASE THERE AND THAT THE AIR ATTACKS PUT IT OUT OF COMMISSION. ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NONCOMMITTAL AS TO MERAUKE'S IMPORTANCE, REPORTED A RAID THERE LAST WEEK, BUT SAID LITTLE DAMAGE WAS DONE.

JAN 6 1943

LAE AND SALAMAUA ARE LIKELY TO BE MACARTHUR'S NEXT OBJECTIVES AND THEIR REDUCTION PROMISES TO BE A STILL TOUGHER JOB THAN THAT ALREADY DONE IN THE BUNA-GONA REGION. LAE WAS GIVEN A THOROUGH GOING OVER BY ALLIED ATTACK PLANES AND MEDIUM BOMBERS ONLY YESTERDAY, PART OF A PROG WHICH IS SUBJECTING THE TWO NEW GUINEA PORTS AND RABAUL ON THE NEARBY ISLAND OF NEW BRITAIN TO ALMOST DAILY DRUBBINGS. RABAUL, WHICH THE JAPANESE HAVE CONVERTED INTO THEIR MAIN AIR AND SEA BASE FOR THE WHOLE NEW GUINEA-SOLOMONS ISLANDS AREA, LOGICALLY WOULD COME AFTER LAE AND SALAMAUA, THE BIG PRIZE OF THE WHOLE FARFLUNG AMPHIBIOUS CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

THE PRESS IN AUSTRALIA, WHERE THERE IS RENEWED INSISTENCE THAT UNITED NATIONS LEADERSHIP HAS OVERDONE THE BEAT HITLER FIRST POLICY, IS CALLING FOR AN IMMEDIATE AND VIGOROUS FOLLOW UP TO THE PROSPECTIVE RECOVERY OF PAPUA. "THE ALLIED FRONT IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC IS NOT YET SECURE AND CAN NOT BE SECURE UNTIL RABAUL IS BACK IN ALLIED HANDS," SAYS THE MELBOURNE HERALD. "BUT THE CAMPAIGNS IN NEW GUINEA AND THE SOLOMONS HAVE AT LEAST BEATEN BACK THE JAPANESE THREAT AND FRUSTRATED THEIR ATTEMPT TO SECURE THE CONTINENT OF ASIA BY ISOLATING AUSTRALIA AS A GREAT ALLIED BASE AND BY DISRUPTING AUSTRALIA AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS IN THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC."

JAN 6 1943

IN RELATION TO THE OBJECTIVES BEYOND THE BUNA OPERATION IS A SMALL ONE. ITS MOST IMPORTANT GAINS HAVE BEEN MEASURED IN HUNDREDS OF YARDS AND ITS BLOODIEST BATTLES FOUGHT BY COMPANIES OR PLATOONS. BUT ITS PLACE IN THE HISTORY OF THIS WAR IS LIKELY TO RESEMBLE THAT OF BELLEAU WOOD IN THE LAST ONE. ON THE BUNA-GONA SECTOR AND ON GUADAL-CANAL THE AMERICANS AND AUSTRALIANS BEGAN THE RECOVERY OF VITAL TERRITORY AND THEY ARE PROVING THEIR ABILITY TO ROOT OUT A FANATICAL ENEMY FROM HIS MOST DIFFICULT FOOTHOLDS.

THE PROCESS MAY HAVE TO BE REPEATED SCORES OF TIMES UP THROUGH THE ARCHIPELAGOES IN WHICH ALLIED UNREADINESS ENABLED THE JAPANESE TO ESTABLISH THEMSELVES IN ONLY A FEW WEEKS. THE JAPANESE GAME IS TO MAKE EACH BEACHHEAD A BUNA, EXACTING THE MAXIMUM POSSIBLE PRICE IN TIME AND LIVES FOR EACH ONE YIELDED. IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN HOW OFTEN EVEN THE FATALISTIC, FANATICAL JAPANESE CAN REPEAT THE EXPERIENCE OF THAT LIMITED BUT TERRIBLE NEW GUINEA BATTLEFIELD.

UNDATED MERAUKE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JAN 6 1943

ANOTHER FAR OFF AND OBSCURE SETTLEMENT HAS COME INTO THE WAR NEWS WITH BOTH ALLIED AND JAPANESE COMMUNIQUES REPORTING ATTACKS LAST WEEK BY JAPANESE BOMBERS ON MERAUKE, IN SOUTH NEW GUINEA. THE JAPANESE SAID THE ALLIES WERE ESTABLISHING AN AIR BASE THERE.

WHAT PURPOSE THE ALLIES WOULD HAVE IN DEVELOPING THIS LONELY OUTPOST OR TO WHAT DEGREE THEY HAVE MADE IT A BASE IS NOT CLEAR. OUTSIDE THE IMMEDIATE ZONE OF OPERATIONS LITTLE HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN BEYOND THE COMMUNIQUE REFERENCES TO IT.

IT IS THE ONLY SETTLEMENT IN THE WHOLE AREA AND BEFORE THE WAR DUTCH VESSELS WOULD PUSH A FEW MILES UP THE MERAUKE RIVER TO DOCK THERE AND PICK UP COPRA AND OTHER CARGO. VIRTUALLY ITS ONLY INHABITANTS WERE A DUTCH RESIDENT OFFICIAL, THE MEN OF A SMALL GARRISON, THE STAFFS

30.24 —— 125

OF A HOSPITAL AND A CATHOLIC MISSION CHURCH, THE OPERATORS OF A WIRELESS STATION AND A FEW CHINESE STOREKEEPERS.

MERAUKE MIGHT BE VALUABLE AS A BASE GUARDING THE NORTHERN SHORES OF THE ARAFURA SEA, THE WESTERN APPROACH TO THE TORRES STRAIT AND CAPE YORK. IT MIGHT ALSO BE USED TO OPPOSE ANY JAPANESE ATTEMPT TO EXTEND THEIR HOLDINGS IN DUTCH NEW GUINEA, NOW CONFINED TO THE NORTHERN COAST SUCH AN ATTEMPT PROBABLY WOULD BE MADE BY SEA SINCE THE ISLAND'S HIGHEST MOUNTAINS DIVIDE THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN SECTIONS.

JAN 7 1943

RUSSIANS MOVE ON ROSTOV, RECAPTURE 21 MORE TOWNS; BRITISH WIN TUNISIAN HEIGHT

FIVE-DAY LOSSES OF NAZIS REPORTED AT 26,500 TROOPS

Town of Marinsk, 92 Miles from Rostov, Falls to Reds.

ENEMY IN FULL FLIGHT

Soviet Forces Capture Great Stores of Equipment as Germans Retreat.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 7 — (AP) — Russia announced the capture of 21 towns and two more railway stations yesterday in the middle Don and Caucasus offensives and said that these drives have cost the Nazis more than 330,-150 dead and captured since Nov. 19.

Two communiques as broadcast by Moscow and heard by the Soviet monitor here listed one town as Marinsk, which may be a town of that name of the lower Don about 25 miles west of Tsimlyansk, which the Russians said fell to their armies on Tuesday.

92 Miles From Rostov

Marinsk is about 92 miles from Rostov, Caucasian gateway whose fall would trap hundreds of thousands of German troops in the Caucasus.

Another town was listed as Krem-Konstantinovskaya, which the Soviet monitor here did not locate. The monitor first announced it uncorrectly as Konstantinovsk. There is a city of that name 60 miles beyond Tsimlyansk and only about 65 miles short of Rostov — the key Nazi communication point whose seizure would trap huge German forces in the Caucasus.

Many of the newly-won points were in the Nalchik-Prokhladnenski sector deep in the Caucasus where the Germans were reported retreating hastily northwestward toward Rostov lest they be trapped by the Russian columns striking westward from Stalingrad and southward along the Moscow-Rostov railway in the Middle Don area.

JAN 7 1943

26,500 Nazis Slain

The capture of these cities was reported in the regular midnight communique. Before it was issued a special communique said that 26,-500 German had been killed or captured from Jan. 1 to Jan. 5 on the Stalingrad front, and the regular bulletin added approximately 1,050 more Nazi casualties during yesterday's operations to that figure.

The Russians admitted the Germans were counter - attacking heavily in the middle Don and southwest of Stalingrad, but did not acknowledge any sustained resistance in the Caucasus battle zone some 360 miles southeast of Rostov. This bolstered the belief of British military quarters that the Germans were withdrawing in that area without putting up any organized fight there.

The tremendous quantities of captured equipment listed by the Russians in the action southwest of Stalingrad was seen as further evidence of a Nazi withdrawal so precipitate that huge dumps of valuable stores fell intact into Russian hands.

Red army troops were "conducting engagements for the annihilation of an encircled enemy garrison" on the middle Don front, the midnight communique said.

This phrase has been used for several days by the Russians to describe action apparently along the Moscow-Rostov railway in the Millerovo area. The Russian columns pushing southward there have met heavy resistance from fresh German reserves thrown into the struggle.

One Russian tank unit was said to have driven the Germans from an unidentified town, killing 300 Nazis and capturing much equipment.

Enemy Trenches Overrun

West of Stalingrad, presumably in the Don-Volga river pocket where the Russians are trying to annihilate the remnains of 22 Nazi divisions which they say they have encircled there, the communique acknowledged "stubborn resistance" but said Soviet troops had advanced to overrun a series of enemy trenches. Approximately 400 Germans were killed in this battle, the communique said, and Red airmen destroyed three grounded Nazi transport planes and shot down nine other aircraft in combat.

Heavy losses were reported inflicted on enemy troops south and southwest of Stalingrad where the Russians also said their advance was continuing and had overrun several populated places.

Inside Stalingrad itself Russian shock troops were reported to have stormed and destroyed 23 more enemy dugouts along with their garrisons.

On the central front Russian troops were still consolidating newly-won positions, and beating off counterattacks southwest of captured Velikie Luki, Moscow said. The Nazis were said to have lost three tanks and 150 men in one unsuccessful two-hour assault on Russian lines.

In the Caucasus the Russians told of the continued occupation of populated points, and the seizure of a quantity of equipment, but mentioned only one specific engagement in which 200 Germans were killed.

Nazis in Full Flight

Moscow's army newspaper Red Star said the Germans were in full flight in the central Caucasus because heavy blows southwest of Stalingrad and in the middle Don area were threatening their rear communication pivot and base at Rostov.

In a special bulletin Jan. 1 the Russians announced the Red army had killed 175,000 Nazis and captured 137,650 since Nov. 19 on the Stalingrad front which includes part of the Don river bend.

Tonight's communique spoke of fresh casualties inflicted south and southwest of Stalingrad — 20,000 Germans killed and 6,500 captured from Jan. 1 to Jan. 5.

Since Nov. 19 the Russians said they had destroyed in this area 85 planes, 118 tanks, 122 guns, 787 machineguns, 570 trucks carrying troops and equipment, 432 railway wagons and other material.

JAN 7 1943

Russian Christmas Today

Moscow, Jan. 6 (AP).—The Russian Orthodox Church offered special services today on the eve of the Russian Christmas, which comes tomorrow according to the Julian calendar which this country still uses.

Thus, 13 days after most of the Christian world had celebrated the birth of Christ, the Yelokhovsky Cathedral and more than 20 other Moscow churches were opened for Christmas Eve masses, which started at 4:30 in the afternoon.

The main Christmas "Zautrenia," or early morning mass, will be celebrated tomorrow before dawn.

Middle Don Thrusts Threaten Hitlerites

By Henry C. Cassidy

Associated Press Staff Writer

Moscow, Jan. 6.—The Germans in the central Caucasus, reported in full retreat under powerful Soviet pressure, were increasingly menaced at their rear tonight by Russian offensives smashing down toward Rostov from the area of the middle Don.

These great looping thrusts, the Soviet command announced in its midday communique, had overrun several more towns and villages, beating down Nazi counterattacks beyond the strong recaptured German position of Tsimlyansk, itself about 125 miles short of Rostov.

In the central Caucasus, the German army that had spent so much in blood and machines in groping vainly last autumn for the lower Caucasian oil, was now abandoning in days what it took months to win, blowing up the bridges and and mining the roads in the effort to hold back the pursuing Russians.

The retreat had begun from the eastern end of the Caucasus, where the invader's lines had been broken by Russian reoccupation of Mozdok, then Nalchik and Prokhladnenski. Where and when it would end, where the Germans would be able to make a new stand, was not yet clear; but already they had left the gateways leading to the oil fields of Grozny and across the mountains to the oil port of Baku.

From the western Caucasus, the day brought no word of activity. There the Germans long had been locked in about Tuapse and Novorossisk along the Black Sea. Apparently they were trying to hold that line in accordance with their usual tactics of clinging to advanced positions to the last possible moment, despite the risk of encirclement.

The whole of the Caucasian province of North Osetia, lying between Ordzhonikidze and Nalchik, was said by the military press to have been regained.

JAN 7 1943

NAZIS BLOW UP ROADS AS THEY FLEE RUSSIANS

British Sources Declare Half Million Germans Are on the Run.

REDS GAIN IN DON SECTOR

Soviet Forces Sweep Onward in Swift Pursuit of Foe—Advance Above Rostov.

Moscow, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—The German Army was reported in full retreat in the Caucasus today, blowing up bridges and mining roads in a desperate effort to check the surging advance of Russian forces driving hard at its heels.

Red Star, organ of the Soviet Army, said Russian forces, which

already had stormed and won the important towns of Mozdok, Nalchik, Prokhladnenski, Kotlyarevskaya and Maiskoye, continued their sweeping advance along a wide front, winning back a large number of additional towns.

[A British broadcast, recorded in New York by CBS quoted the Finnish radio as saying: "It is admitted in Berlin that the Russians are all the time attacking and that they have had outstanding successes during the last few days."]

The entire province of North Osetia, lying between Ordzhonikidze and Nalchik, had been won back under the Red banner by Soviet forces operating along the west bank of the Terek River, while other Russian troops rolled the Germans back to the north, Red Star asserted.

JAN 7 1943

Reds Gain on Lower Don.

To the north, along the lower Don, the Russians were reported fighting forward after overrunning the important Nazi bridgehead town of Tsimlyansk and thus driving a second spearhead within 125 miles of Rostov, whose fall might doom the entire German force in the Caucasus.

The first spearhead was thrust earlier southwest of Kamensk to a point about 100 miles northwest of Rostov.

[Reuters, British news agency, estimated in London that more than a half-million of Adolf Hitler's finest troops were in full retreat in the Caucasus and the middle Don.]

Red Star said the main line of German fortifications at the eastern end of the Caucasus front was shattered Monday when the Russians stormed the approaches to Nalchik and occupied the city after a terrific street battle.

Soviet troops were said to have pursued the Germans northward from this sector across a western branch of the Terek River. In a twelve-mile final thrust yesterday, Red Star said, the Russians drove into and captured the town of Prokhladnenski, thirty miles northeast of Nalchik.

Don Cossacks Charge Nazis.

Prokhladnenski is the juncture where the trunk line Caucasus railroad from Rostov to the Baku oil fields meets a branch line running south to Ordzhonikidze.

Still other forces rolled the Germans back to the west at an accelerated rate, with tanks and infantry overwhelming enemy centers of resistance, the Army newspaper reported.

Don Cossack guardists, swinging their sabers in mounted action and then dismounting for action with modern automatic weapons, were reported playing an epic part in the Caucasus campaign. Izvestia, the Government newspaper, said the cavalry raided German flanks, slashed through to the rear and stormed enemy defenses in attacks leading to the recapture of Mozdok on Monday. Izvestia said the Germans hurled tanks against the horsemen, but the Cossacks withstood the counter-attacks, outmaneuvered the heavy machine guns and charged on over the Nazi positions.

11,000 Nazis Slain in Caucasus.

The fall of Tsimlyansk was announced in a trimphant special Russian communique which declared that five other important towns on the lower Don and the Caucasus fronts had been won back under the Red banner. The Germans were said to have lost more than 11,000 men in the Caucasus between December 24 and January 4.

Reported recaptured, along with strategically important Tsimlyansk, were the nearby rail juncture of Morozovskaya, great Russian champagne producing center, and the Caucasus towns of Nalchik, Prokhladnenski, Kotlyarevskaya and Maiskoye, where the Germans were rolled steadily back from their deepest gains toward the Grozny oilfields and the mountain passes to Ordzhonikidze and the south.

Nalchik was the last major objective taken by the Germans in their 1942 drive for Caucasian oil. They approached the city October 28 and occupied it November 2. From there they attempted a push southeast toward Ordzhonikidze, starting point of the military highway to Tiflis, but were halted in the foothills.

Fall of Tsimlyansk Depicted.

It took their offensive two months to move from Prokhladnenski to Nalchik—the distance covered by the Red Army counter-offensive Monday and Tuesday.

Tsimlyansk, stronghold on the lower Don, was taken yesterday after a fierce two-day battle, Izvestia reported. It said the German garrison which was surrounded and crushed represented a large, wellequipped force. First, the Government newspaper reported, the German defenses were battered by artillery fire, then tanks and infantry charged in from all sides. Izvestia said the Germans tried to flee as their last defenses then crumbled before the onslaught, but many were captured.

More Towns Fall; Russians Press On Along Wide Front

Half Million Germans Reported in Full Retreat

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP).—Surging Red Armies in the Caucasus and in the Middle Don have driven their spearheads farther on the roads to Rostov today with the capture of Nalchik in the Caucasus, Tsimlyansk in the Middle Don, and four other cities vital to the strategy of the Soviet campaign, the Russians announced.

Reuters, British news agency, estimated that more than a half million of Hitler's finest troops are in full retreat before the Soviet armies' drives in the Middle Don and the Caucasus.

In the Nalchik area, the Russians stormed into the railway junction of Prokhladnenski and also captured the railway center of Kotlyarevskaya and the town of Maiskoye, the Moscow radio said.

Near Tsimlyansk, on the north bank of the Lower Don River loop, the railway junction of Morozovskaya was reported captured.

A special war bulletin and the regular midnight communique, both broadcast from Moscow, told of the seizure of the six towns. Both war reports were recorded by the Soviet Monitor here.

More Towns Captured.

The Soviet midday communique, similarly broadcast and recorded by the Soviet Monitor, reported more towns captured during the night in the Caucasus and the Middle Don fighting, but did not identify them.

"Our troops continued their successful offensive and captured several populated places," it said of the Caucasus battle, listing more than 300 Germans captured along with 26 tanks, a four-engined plane and other war materiel in two days of the drive.

"In the area of the Middle Don our troops occupied several populated places. One formation in engagements with the enemy wiped out about one battalion of enemy infantry and destroyed three tanks. • • • More than 100 prisoners were taken.

"In another sector, an enemy tank and infantry attack which was endeavoring to reach a German garrison encircled by Soviet troops was beaten off. One hundred and eighty Hitlerites killed and six tanks destroyed."

South and southwest of Stalingrad the Germans were said to be sending fresh reinforcements against the Russians in counterattacks which the Russians wryly said "inevitably fail."

400 Hitlerites Wiped Out.

One unit wielded anti-tank rifles against a sortie of 14 enemy tanks, set fire to five and forced the others to flee, the war bulletin reported.

"Men of X unit, in fighting for a populated place, wiped out more than 400 Hitlerites," the Soviet reports said.

The midday communique omitted any mention of the central front west of Moscow—the Rzhev-Veliki Luki-Vyazma triangle—but, in telling of fighting that continues in and about Stalingrad, it defined one sector as "west of Stalingrad," a designation new to the Russian communiques.

There, it said, "in fighting for a height, our troops occupied several dozen more enemy trenches. The enemy left more than 200 dead on the battlefield and prisoners and war material were captured."

Stubborn Fighting.

Nalchik was taken in a night attack after stubborn fighting at its approaches, the Russians reported.

"The Germans had girdled the town with powerful fortification works and mined all the approaches," one war bulletin said. "Our troops, supported by artillery and tanks, overcame all obstacles. In the night they penetrated into the town and in a decisive attack captured it. At the approaches to Nalchik and in the streets of the town the enemy left hundreds of killed officers and men."

Prokhladnenski was taken by storm apparently in a push from Mozdok, previously captured. The thrusts at once cleared out the most pronounced menaces to the Grozny oil fields, and perhaps started the Germans on a withdrawal toward Rostov, 310 miles to the northwest.

British military observers offered the opinion that the absence of organized German resistance chiefly accounted for the rapid Russian advance through the hills. Previously some British had said they foresaw an Axis retreat of as much as 200 miles to draw up defenses for Rostov along the Kuban River, in an attempt to avert the entrapment of the entire Axis army east of Rostov.

Position Penetrated.

Little was said in the Russian night communique of the drives toward Salsk, about 100 miles southeast of Rostov, but the war bulletin reported that in the area southwest of Stalingrad the Soviet troops, after fierce fighting, penetraed an advantageous position which they said the Germans had attempted to hold at any cost.

The armies of the Middle Don might effect a junction at the railway center of Likhaya, about 75 miles north of Rostov, it was believed here.

One army is moving down from the north, where it has by-passed Millerovo, but little specific mention has been made of its advances in recent communiques.

Another army is the one which now holds Tsimlyansk and Morozovskaya.

Tsimlyansk was the point where the Germans established the bridgehead last summer through which they poured troops into Kotelnikovski and toward Stalingrad.

Threaten Pincers Action.

Spurs of the armies north and east of Likhaya also threaten a pincers action which would close another trap on Axis troops east of the area.

The North Caucasus fighting has taken a toll of more than 11,000 German troops from December 24 to January 4, the Russians announced, and has yielded a vast store of tanks, planes, trucks and guns captured or destroyed.

The capture of units of a German airborne division, including a regiment commander, in the Middle Don area was announced by the Russians.

Russian Christmas Eve

Moscow, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Russian Orthodox Church offered special services on the eve of the Russian Christmas, which comes tomorrow according to the Julian calendar, which this country still uses.

Thus, thirteen days after most of the Christian world had celebrated the birth of Christ, the Yelokhovsky Cathedral and more than twenty other Moscow churches were opened for Christmas Eve masses, which started at 4:30 in the afternoon.

The main Christmas "Zautrenia," or early morning mass, will be celebrated tomorrow before dawn.

JAN 7 1943

Berlin Reports Lines Holding

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), Jan. 6 (AP).—The German high command asserted today that yesterday "heavy defensive fighting continued with unabated fury in the Don area."

It said the Russian attacks were repulsed and the Red Army suffered heavy losses, including fifty-six tanks. Some of these, it said, were knocked out when German forces counter-attacked.

"Enemy attacks against Velikie Luki and southeast of Lake Ilmen were repulsed," the communique added.

[The Russians announced the capture of Velikie Luki, important base and communications hub on the front west of Moscow, last Friday. The German high command has not admitted the loss of the city.]

Nazi Version of Fight.

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"Enemy attacks against Velikie Luki and southeast of Lake Ilmen were repulsed," the communique added.

[The Russians announced the capture of Velikie Luki, important base and communications hub on the front west of Moscow, last Friday. The German High Command has not admitted the loss of the city.]

In widespread air attacks, the communique said German bombers hit Red Army supply routes in the south, downed twenty Soviet planes on the central and northern sectors and attacked the Murmansk railway, including the Kandalaksha station, in the far north

BRITISH DRIVE FOE OFF HILLS NEAR MATEUR

Now Mopping Up in First Activity in North in Some Time.

HURRICANES SUPPORT ATTACK

4 Nazi Fighters and Dive Bomber Shot Down—Fortresses Blast Sfax at Sfax.

JAN 7 1943

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—Allied forces have captured Djebel Azzag and other points in the vicinity as part of attacks in which British troops have driven the enemy from strategic hills fifteen miles west of Mateur, Allied headquarters announced today.

The newly won positions were not named immediately and the communique did not describe them.

"Our forces are mopping up isolated machine-gun posts and have repulsed a counter-attack against one of our newly-won positions," the communique added.

Mateur is twenty miles southwest of the Tunisian naval base of Bizerte.

The attack was supported by R. A. F. Hurricane bombers and fighters, and an R. A. F. spokesman announced that during yesterday four Nazi Focke-Wulf 190 fighters and one JU-87 dive-bomber were shot down for the loss of one British plane.

Flying Fortresses—U. S. four-motored B-17 bombers—raiding the enemy port of Sfax, were said to have scored hits on or near a cruiser leaving the harbor and to have left the power station in flames. American medium B-26 Marauder bombers also attacked a Nazi airdrome at Kairouan,

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about thirty-six miles southwest of the east coast port of Sousse.

[United States and British communiques in Cairo disclosed that Sousse itself also was hit. An American communique said that United States heavy bombers made the raid and unloaded all their bombs "within the target." The British, apparently referring to the same attacks, said that hits were scored on docks and buildings. There was nothing to report from the pursuit of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in Libya and the communique said that there were no important air operations yesterday on the Libyan front.]

JAN 8 1943

New U. S. Army Activated.

Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark, the tall, 46-year-old American officer who made a daring landing on the hostile shore of North Africa from a submarine for a secret meeting with French officers before the Allied occupation, has been placed in command of the newly activated United States Fifth Army, now preparing with its British and French Allies to drive Axis forces from Tunisia.

The announcement that Gen. Clark, formerly deputy commander in chief to Lieut.-Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in North Africa, had assumed his command came as most of the long Tunisian front lay quiet in the mud and winter rains.

[A Reuters dispatch from the Tunisian front said that crack troops of the British First Army, including Commandos and parachutists, had driven the Germans from a strong position in the hills a few miles west of Mateur, about twenty miles southwest of Bizerte.

[The British troops fought three hours on the bare, rain-drenched mountainside against some of the best German troops who had been consolidating their positions for weeks, the dispatch said. Strong air and artillery support aided the British in the difficult action, which apparently took place Monday or yesterday, it was reported.]

Canadians in North Africa.

As the United States Fifth Army came into being under Gen. Clark, it was learned that a detachment of Canadian officers and non-commissioned officers had arrived in North Africa to gain battle experience with the British First Army under Lieut.-Gen. K. A. N. Anderson.

The Canadians, representing almost all Army branches, will go into the battle line as regular reinforcements to British regiments and later will return to England to pass on their experience of battle conditions to their own units.

An Allied communique reported that a German tank force which attacked French positions in the Fondouk area, fifty miles southwest of Sousse in central Tunisia, Sunday, was roughly treated both by the French, using American anti-tank guns, and the United States Air Force. The Germans were forced to retire after losing between twelve and fifteen tanks, the communique said. The French were reported holding a commanding hill south of Fondouk, while the Axis forces regrouped three miles to the east.

[The announcement of the activation of the United States Fifth Army indicates that a force of at least two or three divisions has been organized and made ready to take its place besides the British First Army and the French forces fighting in Tunisia as an independent entity. American troops have of course been engaged in the fight since the beginning of the occupation.]

BRITISH UNITS GAIN IN TUNISIA BATTLE

JAN 7 1943

Capture Jebel Azzag in Attack on Enemy-Held Hills.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 6 — (AP) Veteran British First army troops captured Jebel Azzag and nearby points in an attack launched yesterday to drive the Axis enemy from high ground dominating Allied positions along a road about 15 miles west of Mateur, the Allied command announced tonight.

It was the first real fighting in two weeks in north Tunisia.

"Successful attacks were made on hills north of the road and we captured Jebel Azzag and other points in the vicinity," the Allied command communique announced.

"Our forces are mopping up isolated machine-gun posts and have repulsed a counter-attack against one of our newly-won positions."

Axis Cruiser Bombed

In the air, a headquarters spokesman said, Fortress bombers scored hits or near misses on a cruiser leaving the Tunisian harbor of Sfax and left the Sfax power station in flames.

(The British and Americans were pounding the Axis with relentless energy from both ends of the Mediterranean, reports showed.

(The Admiralty announced in London that British submarines had destroyed a large enemy troop transport and supply ship; hit and probably sunk two other vessels in the Mediterranean and bombarded the Italian and Axis-occupied Greek coasts.

(The British and Americans announced in Cairo that their bombers blasted the Tunisian port of Sousse yesterday. The Americans said their heavy bombers put all their explosives within the target in a daylight raid and bursts were observed on the commercial phosphate and southern quays. The British merely announced that hits were scored on quays and buildings.)

Mateur is 25 miles southwest of the naval base of Bizerete.

(Reuters, British news agency, said that a British force of Commandos and parachutists won the battle over some of the best German troops in a three-hour fight.)

R.A.F. Hurricane bombers and fighters supported the British on the ground. An R.A.F. spokesman said that in battles yesterday four German Focke-Wulf 190 fighters and one Junkers 87 dive bomber were downed at the cost of one plane.

In addition to the Fortress attack on Sfax, American Marauder bombers struck at a Nazi airdrome at Kairouan, about 36 miles southwest of Sousse.

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No News From Libya.

Although the Cairo communiques of the R.A.F. and the American headquarters told of air action in support of the Allies in Tunisia, there was nothing to report from the land forces pursuing Nazi Marshal Rommel in Libya.

The Germans merely announced fighting on a minor scale in North Africa with air engagements in which three enemy planes were shot down while the Italians declared fighter bombers had "effectively bombed" the harbors and warehouses of Algiers, Bougie and Philippeville.

The British Admiralty's communique announcing its new submarine successes said the big troops transport was encountered off Sicily while bound toward Africa. Despite a heavy escort, she was said to have been hit by three torpedoes and sunk.

The communique also said a submarine scored a "large number of hits" in a bombardment of a brick railroad viaduct near Palinuro, Italy, 80 miles southeast of Naples, and had inflicted considerable damage.

Another British submarine was said to have shelled harbor installations in the Greek port of Kyme, on the Aegean sea, on the east coast of Greece.

Paratroops Take Part

Parachute troops took part in the British attack, Reuters added.

Rome's Report on Africa.

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts) Jan. 6 (A. P.).—Intense reconnaissance activity on the Tunisian front was reported today by the Italian High Command. It said that on the Libyan front "there is nothing new to report."

The communique listed nine guns, several machine guns and some infantry weapons among the booty captured in Tunisia and said that thirty Allied vehicles were destroyed on that front.

Allied bombers attacked Kairouan, about thirty-six miles southwest of Sousse, and Axis planes bombed the Allied ports of Algiers, Bougie and Philippeville, Algeria, it was said.

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Jan. 6—British troops have driven the enemy from strategic hills fifteen miles west of Mateur and now are mopping up in the first activity on the northern Tunisian front in some time, an official spokesman announced today.

Commando Tactics Used By U. S. Patrols in Africa

Men Reconnoiter by Night, Hide From Foe During Day

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN TUNISIA, Jan. 5 (delayed) (AP)—American Scouts led by a former Missouri Valley tennis champion are playing an important role in keeping Allied eyes—and pressure—on the Axis forces.

"It certainly is great training for a leg man," said twenty-six-year-old Lieutenant Mark T. Martin jr., a former St. Louis reporter and assistant telegraph editor of "The Des Moines Register-Tribune," who comes from Hoe Hill, Elkhorn, Neb.

The patrols include thirty men who reconnoiter by night and dig in by day to escape observation. "We are lucky if we get two hours sleep out of twenty-four," Martin said.

Although casualties have been comparatively heavy, as expected in these dangerous, commando-type operations, the spirit of the men is high and they are anxious to take on more risky assignments, Martin said.

Among the commando-type Americans who distinguished themselves in the campaign are Sergeant Marvin Anderson, of Minneapolis, the first American soldier to enter Algiers, and Swiss-born Corporal Frank Sargent, twenty-five years old, of 42-02 Layton Street, Elmhurst, L. I.

Sargent acts as interpreter for the unit, for he speaks English, German, French and Spanish. "I also know a little Czech and enough Arabic to get the hill Arabs to sell us eggs occasionally," he said.

U. S. Sergeant of Sioux Descent Notches Garand Rifle 10 Times

Kenneth Scissons of South Dakota Stalks Nazis in Tunisia as Well as His Indian Grandfather Tracked Palefaces.

By Harold V. Boyle

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With United States Forces in Tunisia, Jan. 6—The leading scorer in the race by Commando-trained American soldiers to see who can kill the most Germans is a young South Dakota lumber-mill worker of Sioux Indian descent, who has ten notches on his Garand rifle and whose big worry is that he may be bitten by an African centipede.

Sergt. Kenneth Scissons, of Rapid City, S. D., now is engaged in patrol work in what he calls the "Sissy Size" Tunisian hills, and he's doing as good a job as could his trail-wise Indian granddaddy.

Score Made In Four Minutes

His record string was chalked up in less than four minutes last month during a sortie by British-trained units near Bizerte.

This daring engagement behind enemy lines was one of the bloodiest in which American troops, trained in the hit-and-run tactics of the British Commandos, have yet participated.

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Scissons is quarter Indian, quarter English and half Norwegian.

Before dawn, he and others of his unit were on the coast so close to Bizerte they could make out the airport. The object was chiefly to harass the enemy behind his own lines and in this the men certainly succeeded.

After reaching their objective following an all-night fifteen-mile march, Scissons and some others were ambushed by the Germans in a hilly area.

"They pinned us down with Tommygun fire from a ridge," the sergeant said. "I told our leader our only chance would be for some of us to go around the hill and clean them out. I volunteered to take my subsection.

"The only way to get up was to follow the creek bed for 150 yards, but we had to run through open country to reach it. I didn't stop to look behind but when we reached the creek bed only five of our original twelve were left.

Decide To Withdraw

"We got halfway up when we ran into more tommygun fire and lost another man. As we were then too few to hope to take the ridge, we decided to withdraw. We thought the best plan was for two of us to make a break for safety while the others protected with covering fire as well as possible.

"Guy Wright, of Henryetta, Okla., and I stayed behind when our other two fellows started back down the hill, hitting the ground about every ten feet like jackrabbits. Some Arabs, or Germans dressed like Arabs, shouted and began popping. Hidden German soldiers then raised up to fire.

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"That was the first good glimpse of them we got and we really went to town on them. Wright, whose buddy had been killed only a few minutes before, threw a hand grenade at the nearest German. It landed right at his feet and he went in a dozen different directions at once.

"I had begun to clear off our section of the ridge. It was like popping off squirrels, only I was never able to get anywhere near that many squirrels in anything like that time. You can't fool ten squirrels in four minutes.

Foe Just Too Stubborn

"That M-1 (the Garand) is one grand rifle. Boy, it's perfect. Every time I pulled the trigger, over went a German. We were behind a knoll. They couldn't see us and they were just too damn stubborn to quit trying to get our boys.

"The Germans were about 150 yards away, except for the one that Wright picked off with his grenade. The whole thing was over in less than four minutes and you know they never even scratched our decoys.

Hid Under Rock Shelf

"We met the other two fellows at the bottom of the hill and decided to beat it back to headquarters. The whole country was swarming with groups of Germans. Only a short distance away we ran into more fire and escaped by crawling under a rock shelf, where we laid for seven and a half hours until darkness, when we got out and managed to join up with a British Commando unit.

"We patroled with it for four more days and eventually returned to our lines after five days in enemy territory.

Lost Photos Of Wife, Child

"I had lost everything but the shirt on my back, but I missed most the pictures of my wife and 3-year-old daughter Ruth."

Scissions, who is tall and dark-skinned, with black hair and a black mustache, said "I have fished and hunted all my life in the Black Hills and I feel I owe my life to the knowledge of woodcraft I learned there as a boy.

He was educated in Indian schools in Rapid City, and in Denoa, Neb., and in the high school at Rapid City.

He Likes Patrol Work

Despite the hardships and freezing cold, which was unalleviated by even a single blanket because of the need to travel light, Scissons said he enjoyed patrol work in the hills which are much less rugged than his native Black Hills.

He added: "I feel much safer on patrol than in a billet in town. You're not a bomb target. The only thing I don't like about it is these centipedes. I have seen more centipedes than Germans."

Dakar Aid Repledged

JAN 13 1943

Boisson For Union

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 6.—The Governor General of French West Africa, Pierre Boisson of once-suspect Dakar, has given assurance that there would be no recession of his support to the Allies and that he favors alliance of the Giraud forces with the Fighting French, who attacked his capital with British support in 1940.

Boisson's new pledge of support to the United Nations, including the use of his fleet, air and sea ports and his superb Senegalese soldiers, as fast as they can be armed, coincided with the arrival in Dakar of Gen. Henri Honore Giraud on an inspection tour of several days.

In Favor of Rapprochement

As to the question of union with the Fighting French of Gen. Charles De Gaulle, who were beaten off in their 1940 attack on Dakar, Boisson said:

"In the highest interests of France, I consider a rapprochement to be most desirable. However, the problem is not limited only to West Africa. It rests upon General Giraud to treat it in its entirety."

The statement was given in an interview at Dakar to the Associated Press correspondent, Joseph Morton, who was assured by Boisson that French West Africa never had served the Axis, as long had been rumored.

"There never has been a single Axis submarine to enter the port or refuel off Dakar," Boisson said. "There never has been a German or Italian commission here."

Fleet at Allies' Disposal

At the Algerian headquarters of General Giraud's high commission, an authoritative source said—apparently on Boisson's assurances to Giraud—that the French fleet at Dakar would continue at the disposal of the Allies and manned by French sailors despite the assassination of Admiral Jean Darlan.

General Giraud arrived at Dakar by plane with his staff to confer with Boisson and the United States mission of Vice Admiral William A. Glassford, jr., to inspect military and naval works. They paid the usual tribute to the Senegalese who died in the last war.

Giraud still has not offered to take up De Gaulle's invitation for a meeting on French African soil, but one source who should know said the union was distinctly possible.

"It is a question of method rather than of principle," he said.

Boisson Regards Agreement With De Gaulle Up to Giraud

By JOSEPH MORTON.
Associated Press War Correspondent.

DAKAR, Jan. 5 (Delayed).—Gov. Gen. Pierre Boisson of French West Africa said today he considered an agreement with the Fighting French of Gen. Charles de Gaulle "most desirable," but that the problem should be handled "in its entirety" by Gen. Henri Honore Giraud, high commissioner of French North and West Africa.

M. Boisson, who ordered resistance to the attack on Dakar by the British and the Fighting French in September, 1940, and remained an unyielding adversary of the De Gaullists until the Allied occupation of North Africa, stated his position in the first interview he has granted an American newspaperman.

"In the highest interests of France I consider a rapprochement to be most desirable," he said. "However, the problem is not limited only to West Africa. It rests upon Gen. Giraud to treat it in its entirety."

Congenial, Pleasant Man.

The Governor General wiped away with his first hearty chuckle a mental picture based on published stories of a grim-visaged despot who governed French West Africa with an iron hand.

I found instead a congenial man, slightly nervous, but pleasant in every respect. He made an effort to hide his amusement on being confronted with the three questions about Dakar raised over and over again in the last two years.

The first question concerned the story that if the attack on Dakar in 1940 had lasted another hour the city would have been forced to surrender.

"I don't believe so," M. Boisson said. "It is true that we were rather low on ammunition when the attack ceased, but nevertheless we could have held out for some time."

Asked if any Axis submarines ever had entered the port of Dakar or received fuel and supplies off Dakar, he said: "There never has been a single Axis submarine enter the port or refuel off Dakar."

No Axis Commission Sent.

To the third question as to whether the Germans or Italians had ever sent an armistice commission to Dakar, Boisson replied: "There never has been a German or Italian commission here."

The governor-general volunteered the information that "superbly trained" West African troops already are being sent to North Africa and that the number sent into combat depended entirely on the arrival of materiel for them.

The man who resisted the Fighting French and the British spoke solemnly and with evident sincerity as he told of the desirability of uniting with them.

"We have made the decision," he said. "From the moment we decided to go into the war with the Allies we have had no ulterior motives. Once we put the signature on paper our decision was cut and dried."

Nazi General's Ouster In Tunisia Is Reported

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 7.—(AP) A roundabout report reached London early today stating that the German army commander in Tunisia, Gen. Walther Nehring, has been replaced.

A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm quoted the Berlin correspondent of the Swedish newspaper Svenska Dagbladet as saying that General von Arnim had been appointed German commander-in-chief in Tunisia in place of Gen. Nehring.

The report was without immediate confirmation elsewhere.

Gen. von Arnim is relatviely little known outside Germany, although he has figured from time to time in German reports of the African campaign.

Gen. von arnim was described in the Reuters dispatch as a tank commander and "one of Hitler's favorites" who was promoted to the rank of colonel general recently.

Darlan Assassination Declared Not to Affect Pledge to Use Fleet

Authoritative Source Says Pro-Allied Military Effort Is Maintained

JAN 7 1943

By Lewis Gaulla Gibson,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

ALGIERS, Algeria, Jan. 6.—An authoritative source said today that the political complications following the death of Admiral Jean Darlan had made no change in the admiral's pledge to use the French fleet at Dakar with the United States and British Navies and had caused no slackening of pro-Allied French military effort.

"French sailors have been saddened by the admiral's death, but there has been no slackening of their morale and they are ready to take their ships to sea against the Axis when they are ordered, which will be as soon as possible," said the informant, whose identity may not be divulged.

Satisfied With De Gaulle Suggestion.

Persons in the confidence of Gen. Henri Giraud, high commissioner for French North and West Africa, expressed satisfaction with the suggestion of Gen. Charles de Gaulle for a meeting to unite pro-Allied Frenchmen under one banner and pointed out tht there were no differences between the two men, both of whom are fiercely anti-Nazi.

"It is a question of method rather than of principles," one source said.

Officially, the Giraud government has been silent on any plans for negotiations with the Fighting French. (Gen. De Gaulle sent his offer to meet Gen. Giraud on French soil on Christmas Day.)

(Gen. Giraud arrived in Dakar yesterday with an escort of 25 planes, the Dakar radio reported in a broadcast recorded in New York by the Federal Communications Commission.

(Crowds lined the road and cried "long live Giraud" and "long live France," the report added.)

French Left to Own Settlement.

French sources said the shadow of Marshal Petain lies heavily on the people of North Africa, who also have been subjected to two years of Nazi propaganda, and any premature move to open negotiations might increase public tension.

The United States and Britain seemed to have adopted a policy of leaving the French to settle their own political problems despite the arrival of Harold MacMillan as British Resident Minister for Allied headquarters, who has called on Gen. Giraud, and the presence of Robert Murphy, the United States Minister.

Observers regarded it as unlikely that either the Americans or the British would act as direct intermediary in any negotiations. Gen. Giraud, who dislikes political matters, is known to prefer to devote his time to forming a big French army to help drive the Germans from France and leave political problems to some one else.

TWO AXIS SHIPS SUNK BY BRITISH

JAN 7 1943

London, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced tonight that a large enemy troop transport and a supply ship had been destroyed and that two other ships had been hit and probably sunk by British submarines in the Mediterranean.

The big troop transport was encountered off Sicily while bound southward—toward Africa—with a heavy escort but she was hit by three torpedoes and sunk, the communique said. The communique said that a submarine also had scored "a large number of hits" in a bombardment of a brick railroad viaduct near Palinuro, Italy, eighty miles southeast of Naples, and had inflicted considerable damage.

Another, it said, shelled harbor installations in the enemy-occupied Greek port of Kyme. Kyme is in the Ægean Sea, on the eastern coast of Greece.

LEBRUN IN AFRICA?

London, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—Albert Lebrun, President of the French Republic until its fall, was reported by a Brazzaville broadcast to have arrived in North Africa, but unofficial though completely reliable quarters in London said today it was known definitely that this was not true.

The report of the Brazzaville radio, controlled by the Fighting French, was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission in the United States last night.

DUTCH HUMOR PLAGUES NAZIS

Germans Are Butts of Many Jests in Holland.

London, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—From beneath the iron heel of the Nazis, planted hard on little Holland, raucous gusts of irrepressible Dutch laughter and raillery are coming, according to Hollanders who recently have filtered through the German nets to England. Kidding the conqueror is the only real joy left in life for the Dutch, they said. The jokes are grim, but lusty.

On street cars, for example, the conductor collects fares after the passengers have come aboard. Then he surveys the whole car and, pointing at each passenger, he says, "I've got you—got you—got you," &c., in a regular rhythm.

If there is a German soldier aboard, the routine varies slightly. In the midst of all the "got yous," he comes to the German, points at him and murmurs aloud, "Some dark night I'm going to get you." The Germans never understand why the Dutch break into laughter and applause.

Joke on Dutch Nazis.

Dutch Nazis are the particular target of a Macabre joke. The wife of a Dutch Nazi—Smith, for example—receives a telephone call. The brief conversation runs:

"Hello, is this the Widow Smith?" The woman rightly answers, "No, this is Mrs. Smith."

"Oh!" comes the answer, "then I'll call back in about a week when you are the Widow Smith."

Just Propaganda.

Dutchmen howled with laughter over a story making the rounds when the Germans first came into Holland. At that time, the Nazis presumably were all ready to invade England.

A group of German soldiers stood on the low, sandy coast, peering across the Channel, unable to see land on the other side. Apparently, they had been told that the British coast was only a few thousand yards across the water.

They called a Dutch fisherman and asked him why England was invisible from there. He told them that the Channel was a hundred miles wide at that point.

They looked at him, with benevolent indulgence: "That's nothing but Jewish propaganda," they replied.

Gen. Giraud Given Hero's Welcome

By Joseph Morton

Dakar, Jan. 6 (AP).—This French West African capital, which once repulsed a fighting French-British attempt to seize it but now is on the Allied side, extended a noisy hero's welcome today to Gen. Henri Giraud, high commissioner for North and West Africa who once more is putting French armies in the field against the Axis.

"Long live Giraud" and "Long live America" were shouted as thousands of persons lined the streets to see General Giraud review the Dakar garrison, and, with Vice Admiral William A. Glassford, jr., head of the United States mission here, place wreaths on the monument to Senegalese troops who died in the First World War.

General Giraud arrived yesterday in a fighter-escorted bomber and was met at the airport by Vice Admiral Glassford and Gen. Pierre Boisson, governor general of French West Africa.

Air Marshal Killed

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Jan. 6—Air Vice-Marshal Wilfred McClaughry, commanding the Royal Air Force in Egypt, was among eleven persons killed Monday in an airplane crash, it was disclosed today.

Lady Tedder, wife of Air Marshal Sir Arthur Willian. Tedder, vice chief of staff of the RAF, was killed in the same crash. Her death was disclosed yesterday.

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Chinese Kill 500, But Are Driven From Lihuang

JAN 1 1943

Chungking, Jan. 6 (AP).—Chinese forces have killed 500 Japanese soldiers in street fighting at Lihuang, western Anhwei Province, and have beaten back the enemy in other scattered action in the last four days, tonight's Chinese communique reported.

Japanese rushed reinforcements into Lihuang and the Chinese withdrew from the city, but continued to fight from the suburbs.

In another skirmish, a Japanese force was driven back after attacking Kingkou in the Canton area, the communique added. The enemy also was reported thrown back at Yuho in the southern Honan Province by a counterattacking Chinese force that at first had met stiff resistance.

Indian Newspapers Strike

100 Dailies and Weeklies Suspend for Day in Censorship Protest

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 6 (AP).—Nearly a hundred Indian daily and weekly newspapers went on a one-day strike today in protest against censorship of incidents growing out of disturbances last August, the all-India newspaper editors' conference said. There was an outbreak of violence at Chimar, in the central provinces, last August, and the protest is aimed at censorship of activities of the authorities in quelling it.

Newspapers in India Strike Over Censorship

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JAP RAIL LINES IN BURMA BOMBED

New Delhi, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—United States and Royal Air Force flying crews are crippling some river and rail transport facilities used to transport Japanese troops and supplies in Burma, communiques reported today.

While United States bombers raided railroad yards in Mandalay Monday, starting fires that could be seen for seventy miles, other crews attacked a 15,000-ton vessel moving up the Irrawaddi River toward Rangoon. Thick smake billowed from the ship after two direct bomb hits and near near misses.

Heavy bombers from the Tenth Air Force made the attacks on the ship and a concentration of freight cars and other railroad equipment in the Mandalay railroad yards, communiques said.

The same day railroad installations at Naba Junction, also in Burma, were attacked by medium bombers. On January 2, medium United States bombers scored seven direct hits on runways of the Japanese air base at Monywa, fifty miles west of Mandalay, and many others in the airfields dispersal area.

The attack by bombers of the Tenth United States Army Air Force on railroad communications coincided with R. A. F. assaults on river and coastal shipping in Burma, ranging from the North Arakan Coast down to Pagoda Point at the southern tip of Burma, a British communique said.

More than sixty small vessels of various types were bombed or machine-gunned, usually from a low level, a communique said.

British bombers attacked Jap positions west of Rathedaung Monday and the same night other formations attacked the freight yards at Mandalay. Mandalay was again blasted yesterday. No British planes were lost in these operations.

Giraud In Dakar To Meet U. S. Mission

JAN 1 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Dakar, Jan 5 (Delayed)—Gen. Henri Honore Giraud, high commissioner for French North and West Africa, arrived here by plane today with several members of his staff to confer with the United States mission headed by Vice-Admiral William A. Glassford, Jr., and with Pierre Boisson, governor general of French West Africa.

Giraud also will inspect French West African troops and military and naval installations.

Decorates Monument

Giraud drove directly from the airfield to the center of the city, where he and Glassford placed wreaths at the foot of a monument to the Senegalese killed in the first World War.

Dakar was gayly decorated with flags, bunting and stands built for a formal review of the troops tomorrow.

There was no announcement of how long Giraud would stay or what his schedule was, but he was expected to be here for several days at least.

MALTA TAKES TOLL OF AXIS AIRCRAFT

JAN 1 1943

955 Planes Destroyed in Year, R.A.F. Accounts for Most.

LONDON, Jan. 6 — (AP) Malta, the British Mediterranean stronghold which has suffered more bombing raids than any other one spot during this war, destroyed 955 enemy aircraft during 1942, the Middle East news service of the R.A.F. said today.

Of these, 773 were shot down by R.A.F. fighters with loss of 195 British craft. The pilots of 89 of these were saved, however. Anti-craft fire accounted for 182 of the enemy craft.

On the offensive against enemy supply ships in the Mediterranean, R.A.F. planes based on Malta attacked 46 convoys, six single vessels, and five forces of naval vessels.

The score was 46 ships either sunk, severely damaged or left in flames, and about 40 other ships damaged to a less degree.

Naval aircraft based at Malta hit 37 ships with bombs or torpedoes, including four cruisers and two destroyers.

In its attempts to knock out the island, the enemy last year dropped 12,000 tons of bombs on it.

Striking back with its limited resources, planes from Malta have dropped 1,500 tons of bombs on the enemy in North Africa and Sicily.

Rumanian Plot Reported, With 4,000 Arrested

JAN 7 1943

London Hears 80 Have Been Executed in Iron Guard Move Against Antonescu

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP).—The British news agency Reuters said today that reports to Switzerland from Budapest said Rumanian police had arrested more than 4,000 persons and executed eighty after uncovering an Iron Guard (Fascist party) plot against Marshal Ion Antonescu, Rumanian Chief of State.

It said the report was published by the "Basler Nachrichten" and came from that newspaper's Budapest correspondent. The arrests, it said, were made in Bucharest, Ploesti, Giurgiu and elsewhere throughout Rumania. Government officials were said to have been involved.

The dispatch said Axis troops were guarding Bucharest streets, manning machine guns at key points.

Horia Sima, fugitive Iron Guard leader and former Cabinet member who fled to Germany when a similar plot failed two years ago, was said to have been taken into custody by Axis authorities. The newspaper said he left Germany last week, was arrested in Italian territory and was returned to Germany.

Britain Will Reply Soon To Stalling on Unshackling

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Britain's reply to Germany's stalling on the question of unshackling British and Canadian prisoners in Germany is expected to come when Parliament reassembles, probably from Prime Minister Churchill, it was reported today.

Although the German prisoners who had been chained in Britain and Canada in retaliation for the chaining of British prisoners were released from their fetters December 12, Germany apparently has not reciprocated and appears to be prolonging discussion of the question deliberately.

The German radio said yesterday that Britain's reply to the latest German note on the question "still is outstanding."

The Foreign Office remained silent on this assertion. When the German prisoners were unshackled, Britain made no mention of what would be done if the Germans refused to follow suit.

London Eyes Congress

JAN 7 1943

London, Jan. 6 (AP)—London newspapers displayed anxiety today over the opening of the new Congress in the United States.

Headlines read:

Daily Mirror: "Will U. S. Again Become A World Hermit?"

Daily Mail: "Roosevelt's Foes Today Start Congress Battle To Cut Down His Power."

Daily Express: "The Next Sixty Days — Don't Lose Faith In America."

Daily Telegraph: "This U. S. Congress Will Strive To Influence Policy-Bias Which Will Challenge Not The War Effort But 'New Deal' Planning."

'42 British Clearings a Record

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP).—Bills and checks passing through the British Bankers' Clearing House in 1942 were at a new record high of approximately $196,627,280,000, more than 8 per cent above the previous record established in 1929, according to an annual statement released today.

Budapest Reports Plot on Antonescu

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Reuters said today that reports had reached Switzerland from Budapest that Rumanian police had arrested more than 4,000 persons and already had executed 80 after uncovering an Iron Guard plot against Marshal Ion Antonescu, Rumanian Chief of State.

It said the report was published by the Basler Nachrichten and came from that newspaper's Budapest correspondent.

Government officials were said to have been involved in the plot.

The dispatch said Axis troops were guarding Bucharest streets, manning machine guns at key points.

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10,000 PRISONERS INTERNED IN JAPAN

Red Cross Delegates Report Conditions 'Comparatively Satisfactory' in Camps.

LONDON, Jan. 6—(AP) A British War office statement said tonight that 10,000 prisoners of war—half of them Americans—are interned in Japan.

It said a Red Cross representative in Tokyo had visited three prison camps and reported conditions "comparatively satisfactory" although some prisoners were suffering from tropical diseases.

The prisoners, the statement continued, have been forced to adapt themselves to the Japanese diet, consisting largely of rice, although there are some bread, fish and vegetables. It said the prisoners get very little meat.

"Medical treatment is handicapped by a lack of medicaments which appears to be general throughout the Far East," it said.

"Considerable quantities of medicaments were, however, sent to the Far East by Allied Red Cross societies on the last diplomatic exchange and some of these supplies have been distributed."

The report said Japan's prisoners work an eight-hour day in docks and factories. It added that about 1,500 Americans were interned in a camp at Woosung, near Shanghai.

R.A.F. HAS NEW BOMB, WHICH FALLS SLOWLY

LONDON, Jan. 6 — (AP) The censors permitted the first mention today of the R.A.F.'s use of a new 2,000-pound "slow-bomb" in several recent raids on Germany.

With a secret braking device, it falls at reduced speed and in impact spreads destruction rather than dissipating most of its power downward.

The drag is in the form of a cap at one end. The R.A.F. said the new bomb could not be described accurately as a parachute type because it does not float.

The upward and outward effects of the explosion on impact are described as terrific.

Gen. Patton Visits Head Of Spanish Morocco

By the Associated Press.

MADRID, Jan. 6 — Maj. Gen. George S. Patton, jr., chief of American forces in French Morocco, yesterday paid a courtesy call on Gen. Luis Orgaz, high commissioner of the Spanish Morocco, in Morocco, a Spanish News Agency dispatch from Tangier reported.

The official account said the American general "reiterated the guarantees recently offered to Spain by the President of the North American Nation" and that great cordiality marked the visit.

QUISLING PREPARES FOR SPEEDY ACTION TO MEET ATTACK

JAN 7 1943

Prepares List of Norwegians to Be Arrested, Held as Hostages.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Jan. 6 — (AP) The Swedish press reported tonight that Vidkun Quisling has made up a list of representative Norwegians, including churchmen, to be arrested and held as hostages the moment an invasion of Ger-

man-held Norway occurs.

The press also reported that Quisling by that method hopes to stay the people from joining the fighting.

Quisling apparently is feeling so insecure, the press added, that he has expropriated four estates neighboring his castle Gimle outside Oslo in order to isolate the property and shelter it with a heavy force of guards.

JAN 7 1943

Purge Expected

A purge of "unreliable" Quisling agents is expected by Norwegian quarters as the Germans continue to speed up anti-invasion measures in Norway.

The latest indication of fears of Quislings within the Nasjonal Samling, the Quisling party in Norway, was said by the Norwegians to have come in a confidential letter from a top Norwegian Nazi official in Oslo to communal chairmen requesting at the insistence of the Ministry of Interior that they survey their official employes as soon as possible and determine who ought to be dismissed.

The letter was said to have asked names with full details and recommendations for replacements.

Reports continue to flow from Norway telling of intensive defensive preparation by the Germans in the last two months along the west coast.

Dugouts, trenches, and machine-gun posts built earlier in parks, streets and corners, now are being replaced by stronger and more permanent fortifications.

Concrete tank barriers are being built to block streets leading from harbors or likely landing places. Buildings are being converted to strongholds.

Crossroads Barricaded

Inland strategic crossroads and other lines of communications are being fortified.

Railway workers have been threatened with death, it was reported, if they reveal military transport movements or movements of trains carrying prominent Germans.

The newspaper Aftonbladet said that a plan had been prepared for conscription of the male population of Norway for labor service in event of an invasion in order to prevent the men from aiding the Allies.

Outcroppings of dissatisfaction and distrust within Quisling's Nasjonal Samling party, especially among the strong-armed Hirdmen, who are the Norwegian elite troops, were said to be complicating the situation.

Quisling's position was described as difficult because the party, with only an estimated 30,000 members, has so few capable and reliable men to draw on. The Hirdmen have been estimated to number between 5,000 and 6,000.

Invaded Party Headquarters

Recent reports, now confirmed by reliable Norwegian quarters, said that a group of Hirdmen invaded the Norwegian headquarters and knocked down a Quisling adjutant and party minister Furlesang as a protest against "free masons and renegades" taking over big party jobs.

Hirdmen who went to the eastern front to fight the Russians, estimated originally at 1,000 but now reduced through casualties and illness to 450, were said to be complaining in letters home of hardships they endure at the front while others at home are waxing fat.

Disaffections and desertions by the Hirdmen across the Norwegian border were said to be occurring periodically recently because of disagreement over Quisling's anti-Jewish measures and deportations.

Others were said to be endeavoring to reestablish themselves in the eyes of Norewian patriots by deliberately getting themselves into trouble with the Germans and being jailed.

Russian Prisoners In Finland Aided

Geneva, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—The International Committee of the Red Cross announced today the arrival in Helsinki, Finland, of quantities of foodstuffs and vitamins as gifts from the American and Canadian Red Cross units to Russian war prisoners. The shipment consisted of 3,749 eleven-pound packes of food and 499,000 vitamin units. Last August, 5,000 food packages were delivered to Helsinki.

ITALIAN REPATRIATES REACH HOME SAFELY

ROME (From Italian Broadcasts) Jan. 6.—(AP) The Italian liners Vulcania and Saturnia, carrying Italian civilians being repatriated from East Africa, have arrived at an Italian port, the Stefani news agency announced today.

(The repatriation of thousands of Italian noncombatants caught in Ethiopia, Somaliland and Eritrea when the British wrested those East African areas from Mussolini's forces, has been carried out by special British-Italian arrangement. It has been in progress for more than a year. The Italian liners made the long voyage around Africa and into the Mediterranean under the British navy's safe conduct).

Italians Call Libya Quiet

ROME (From Italian Broadcasts) Jan. 6 (AP).—Reconnaissance activity on the Tunisian front was reported today by the Italian high command. It said that on the Libyan front "there is nothing new to report." Axis planes bombed the Allied ports of Algiers, Bougie and Philippeville in Algeria, it said.

ITALIAN KING GOES ON TOUR OF SICILY

JAN 7 1943

The Rome radio disclosed today that King Victor Emmanuel III has completed a tour of Sicily, where he experienced an air raid alarm at Palermo. The broadcast said that his reception proved that Italians were unshaken by British and American aerial bombardment.

The King, long shoved into the background by Premier Mussolini, apparently made the trip as part of a planned effort in which he is being paraded before the populace of Italy's most heavily bombed districts. Previously he had visited raided Naples and Genoa.

The broadcast account of the latest tour by the generally esteemed, but politically impotent, monarch quoted the diplomatic editor of the official Stefani news agency as saying:

"There was a superb episode at Palermo, in which the King continued with perfect tranquillity his review (presumably of troops) in spite of an air-raid alarm and the great crowd gathered around the sovereign instead of hunting dugouts, as though they wanted to protect him against the enemy attack. This is the best proof that the Anglo-American bombardmdents are far from having shaken the iron morale of the Italian people."

YUGOSLAVIA THREATENS REPRISAL AGAINST NAZIS

CAIRO, Jan. 6—(AP) Reuters correspondent George Crawley reported today that Gen. Draja Mihailovic had issued a statement from his secret patriot headquarters threatening to "use the same measures against German soldiers and civilians in Yugoslavia if the Germans continue their atrocities in Serbia."

Crawley said the Yugoslav patriot commander declared that "fearing a general uprising in Yugoslavia in the event of an Italian debacle, Germany has recently sent another three divisions into our region, bringing the total to nine German divisions.'

"The Italians," the generals' statement added, "have 18 divisions stationed in Yugoslavia, the Bulgarians seven and the Hungarians six.

"Even so the Axis does not feel secure in our country. Two divisions were recruited among members of the German minority, while the Croat Ustachi (Iron Guardist troops of the Axis-supported Croat government) are being used against the Yugoslav army under my command."

Telling Blow Dealt Lashio By U. S. Bomber Squadron

JAN 7 1943

Jap Airbase Severely Pounded in First Night Raid; No Planes Lost.

By J. REILLY O'SULLIVAN

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN CHINA, Dec. 22.—(Delayed)—(AP) American bombers have struck a telling one-two punch at Lashio, the Japanese-held eastern Burma city where the railroad from Rangoon joins the Burma road.

The blows fell so fast that we still were flying home this moonlit Tuesday night when the plane's radio picked up an American news broadcast of the first raid Sunday.

This was the first night raid ordered by Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, commander of the United States Air Task Force in China, since the bombardment of Hongkong last Oct. 25.

Warehouses Laid Waste

The Japanese apparently had no warning until they heard the bombers only about 15 miles—a few moments flying time—away from the targets, and their warehouses and air base installations soon were sparkling in the darkness with fire and explosion.

Strings of incendiaries started fires across the big warehouse concentration in the center of the town, from which the enemy sends supplies up the Burma road to his China front, and tons of fragmentation bombs blasted the barracks housing troops on one of Japan's largest Burma air bases.

All Bombers Returned

An anti-aircraft barrage sprang up suddenly northeast of Lashio, but no night fighters took off and all our bombers returned safely.

Lieut. Col. William Basye of Independence, Mo., commanded the mission which took off shortly after dinner when a brilliant, round moon poked up over the mountain peaks. He was accompanied by Lieut. Col. Clinton Vincent of Natchez, Miss., chief of operations of the China Air Task Force, himself a fighter and bomber pilot, who summed it up as a "damned good show... the bombs hit right in the target areas."

I rode on Basye's left wing with Capt. Elmer Tarbox of Lubbock, Tex., in a bomber appropriately named, "Jap Nitemare."

It was my second flight to Lashio. I went also in the Sunday daylight raid.

Close Formation

We held a close formation over some of the most rugged country in the world. The Salween river was a silver ribbon in the deep, dark gorges below.

About 20 miles off we picked up the lights of Lashio, only partly blacked out, but the city was in utter darkness before we reached the targets.

Seated in the bomber's nose behind the bombardier, First Lieutenant Charles Dearth of Sydney, O., I was watching intently for the release of Basye's bombs on the barracks when red streams of tracers snaked upward over on the right. The Japanese ground fire was aimed at the flight led by Capt. Everett Holstrom of Tacoma, Wash., which had turned off and dived low over the city.

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Intense Light Flood Up

The Holstrom flight, however, whipped through the barrage at terrific speed, with bullets almost clipping its wings, and two strings of the most intense white light quickly showed on the ground where thermite fire bombs had started fires among the warehouses.

Basye, after reaching the airdrome, swung wide and came back on a run for the nearby barracks. As his bombs let go, it was the signal for "bombs away" for the planes on his wings.

Dearth flipped his release switches and strings of "frags" whistled down into a cluster of buildings. These fragmentation bombs are not as spectacular as incendiaries when they burst, but there can be small doubt of the death and destruction they spread.

Still without opposition, we flew directly over the airport, wheeled again, and went in lower to rake the barracks.

Tracers Pierced Target

Gunner Sergeants Pat Boudreaux of Port Arthur, Tex., and Douglas Erickson in "Jap Nitemare" joined the gunners of the other bombers in sending streams of bullets into the building from our steeply banked planes. Colored tracers showed clearly that their fire was thudding into the targets.

Three blossoms of fire were observed in the city as we sped away. The fire bombs had not had time to take full effect when Lashio was lost in the distance, First Lieutenant George Stout, of Emporia, Kan., the leading bombardier, explained.

It was on the way back, while First Lieutenant Joseph Dockweiler of Syracuse, N. Y., was taking celestial observations, that I heard the news broadcast of the Sunday radio on Lashio.

We were back on the home base before midnight.

Canadian Officers in Africa

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 6 (AP).—It was learned today that a detachment of Canadian officers and noncommissioned officers has arrived in North Africa to gain battle experience with the British 1st Army. The Canadians, representing almost all army branches, will go into the battle line as regular reinforcements to British regiments, and later will return to England to pass on their experience of battle conditions to their own units, it was said.

Nazi Threat to Intervene In Greece Reported

By the Associated Press.

ANKARA, Turkey, Jan 6.—A well-authenticated report from Greece today said the Germans had threatened to intervene there unless Italian occupying troops crush Greek guerrillas who are menacing Axis communications in Greece.

The German threat allegedly was made at an Athens conference between Germans and Italians.

In a bitter exchange of words, the Italians were said to have reminded the Germans they had failed to suppress the Chetniks in Yugoslavia, and the Germans accused the Italians of laxity in Greece.

Marine Corps Band At Pearl Harbor Is Trained Battle Unit

Two Musicians Won Citations for Bravery During Jap Attack

(The following dispatch was written by Second Lt. Earl J. Wilson, a Marine Corps public relations officer, whose home is at 2816 Connecticut avenue N.W.)

JAN 7 1943

PEARL HARBOR, T. H., Jan. 6.—When the first Jap planes struck this island base December 7, 1941, it was a signal for the Pearl Harbor Marine Band to start swinging—but not with music.

Band members, doubling in bullets as well as ballads, manned machine guns. Two of the musicians won citations.

The 30-piece marine band, upholding the Leatherneck tradition of "every man a fighting man," stands ready today to form several machine-gun crews in event of hostile attack.

Drill Twice Weekly.

Schooling and drills in small arms and machine guns comprise a twice-a-week routine for this crack aggregation.

The band is under the direction of Master Technical Sergt. Frederick A. Lock of San Diego, Calif., who also leads the marine 12-piece dance orchestra, augmented to 17 at times. It also has performed as a five-man "jam" band when the occasion demanded.

The musicians have acquired an enviable reputation among servicemen and residents through appear-

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ances at social and civic affairs, athletic contests, radio broadcasts and military functions.

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Broadcasts Frequently.

During a month, the dance orchestra may be called upon to play at 20 social events such as officers' and enlisted men's dances or USO-sponsored parties. A notable recent appearance was with the "Blackout Revue" at the Community Theater in Honolulu.

The orchestra has given frequent radio broadcasts, both locally and to the mainland, over Honolulu radio stations KGU and KGMB, including appearances on the "Swing-ing in Hawaii" program, beamed to the mainland.

The musicians have gained recognition on islands in the Hawaiian group through trips to Maui, Hawaii and Molokai.

The trips were discontinued for the most part after the outbreak of hostilities, but a notable recent trip was the airplane journey to another island where the dance orchestra furnished music for a marine detachment.

Assists Symphony.

Marine Corps aviation was credited with an assist on that occasion by providing a transport plane for the two-day visit, during which the Pearl Harbor orchestra played for an officers' dance and an enlisted men's dance.

The orchestra invariably has been represented at the Honolulu Symphony Orchestra concerts. During the last concert season it provided the symphony orchestra with three musicians.

For a decade prior to the war, the Marine Band made an annual appearance at the Shriners' Hospital Benefit football game, which brought together a local team and one from the mainland.

The band made its last such appearance at the University of Hawaii-San Jose contest December 6, 1941, the day before the Japanese attack. In recognition of the services at these charity contests, the band was presented with the Shriners' "Certificate of Award for Merit."

Greeted Transports.

Prior to the war the Pearl Harbor Marine Band greeted transports on their arrival and briefly, during 1936, "pinch hit" for the famed Royal Hawaiian Band in greeting luxury passenger steamships at the docks of Honolulu.

On the post at the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard, the Marine Band plays "colors" every morning, offers a 45-minute concert twice a week and marches in all post parades. It also provides music for athletic contests at the post.

The first Marine Corps band in Hawaii was organized in 1905 as a volunteer group at Camp Very, now Fort Armstrong, in Honolulu. When the marines moved to the Pearl Harbor base in 1914, the band was authorized as a regular unit of the command and has functioned as such since that time.

Nimitz Decorates His Son At First Meeting in 3½ Years

JAN 7 1943

By the Associated Press.

PEARL HARBOR, Jan. 6.—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz awarded the Silver Star yesterday to his 27-year-old son, Lt. Chester W. Nimitz, jr., officer on a submarine operating in enemy-controlled waters, and the Navy Cross to Capt. Ernest G. Small, commanding officer of the valiant cruiser Salt Lake City.

It was the first time the commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet had seen his son in three and a half years.

The admiral "looks better than when I last saw him," the lieutenant commented.

The Salt Lake City figured heavily in the night battle off Savo Island, October 11 and 12. The ship was credited with probably saving the cruiser Boise from destruction and with participating in the sinking of one enemy heavy cruiser, one transport, and four destroyers. Another Japanese cruiser was badly damaged and other ships probably sunk.

Helped Protect Boise.

The citation for Capt. Small, whose family lives in New Haven, Conn., read:

"For extraordinary heroism and distinguished service in line of his profession as commanding officer of the Salt Lake City in night action off Savo Island, British Solomon Islands, on the night of October 11-12.

"Due to his aggressiveness and determined action, and through his skill and devotion to duty, a superior Japanese force heading for Guadalcanal was destroyed or turned back. In one phase of the engagement, his excellent seamanship was the deciding factor in protecting the heavily-hit Boise from further damage.

"The success of this action prevented a planned Japanese attack on our positions on Guadalcanal and prevented the enemy from landing reinforcements on that island.

"His conduct throughout was in the highest traditions of the naval service."

Silent About Operations.

Lt. Nimitz's citation set forth that he performed duties aboard a submarine, in enemy-controlled waters from the outbreak of war, in an outstanding manner.

"Your efforts contributed greatly to the success of many actions of your submarine in sinking or greatly damaging much enemy shipping," it read.

The lieutenant, a graduate of the Naval Academy in 1936, couldn't say much about operations between the time he was in Manila, when war started, and his arrival here, but when asked what he thought of the enemy he commented:

"The only enemy we encountered proved to be a heads-up outfit."

The admiral, in presenting the awards, indicated Capt. Small and Lt. Nimitz were examples of those who had properly interpreted his orders to the fleet to come to grips with the enemy—"we can't defeat the enemy by propaganda or shadow boxing; we must get them under our guns."

Two sisters of Lt. Nimitz, Catherine and Nancy Nimitz, live at 2222 S street N.W.

U. S. DESTROYER TACKLES 4 JAPS, SURVIVES BATTLE

'Aaron Ward' Sailed Into Enemy Fleet, Damaged Battleship.

By CHARLES McHARTRY

WITH THE U. S. FLEET IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC — (Correspondence of the Associated Press) — Destroyers look insignificant alongside a battleship but the U. S. destroyer Aaron Ward damaged four enemy vessels, including a battleship, in that historic Nov. 13 naval engagement off Savo island.

Commander Orville F. Gregor, of La Jolla, Calif., and formerly of St. Louis, Mo., took the Aaron Ward between two lines of Japanese warships in that engagement, fought as close as 2,000 yards in 2 a. m. darkness.

Hit by Big Shells.

The Aaron Ward was hit by three 14-inch shells, by 8-inchers and by 5-inchers. Three torpedoes passed under her bow. "I saw their wakes," said Commander Gregor, her captain.

But the little warship made the Japanese pay heavily for that damage and made port herself, to fight again.

"We possibly sank one light cruiser and damaged three other ships — a battleship and two destroyers," Commander Gregor said. "We saw fires and explosions on the light cruiser. Then she blew up. We put 40 or 50 shells into the other three ships."

Commander Gregor was awarded a Navy Cross for his part in the battle.)

"Our first target was a battleship. After we fired our first salvo it was so bright we could see her plainly. (Star shells and searchlights illuminated the sea.)

Drove Through Jap Force

"We fired at that battleship until one of our cruisers got into our line of fire. Then we proceeded through the entire Jananese force, firing at targets on both sides of us.

"We took nine direct hits. Our mast was knocked off. One shell burst downward and killed two men in our director room. We had seven hits in the vicinity of the bridge.

"The Japs finally were firing at their own ships. It was so dark we couldn't always tell where our own ships were.

"Then the Japs illuminated us very bright with star shells.

"Five starshells burst right over us. It was so bright you could read a newspaper," Commander Gregor related.

"Then we saw shells coming. Each one looked like a big white light at a distance. We couldn't see them close but heard six to ten whistle overhead.

"Then there was one that we didn't hear. That's the one that hit a gunmount. Fire broke out and ammunition was going off all around us."

Ship's Galley Hit

One shell struck the ship's galley, wounding more men.

"I heard those crippled boys praying aloud," he resumed. "I never heard anything like that and never hope to again. It was pitiful. They didn't yell or cry, just prayed."

One man was mortally wounded as shrapnel tore off his telephone headset. "But he was so true to his job that he kept sending range messages until he died," Commander Gregor said.

"We had been firing almost point blank at 2,000 yards.

"The battle lasted about 25 minutes. We lost our electricity the last one-third of that time. Finally we went dead in the water as the battle ended.

"Ships were burning all around us. A Jap destroyer blew up 1,000 yards away. A heavy cruiser keeled over nearby, apparently hit by a torpedo.

"We got under way again under our own power but couldn't make much speed. We broke down again just before daylight.

Attacked by Battleship

"There was a crippled Jap battleship, just four or five miles away, at dawn. The Jap fired four salvos at us. One salvo straddled us with 14-inch shells. He was getting our range. We probably would have been sunk but as he fired his fourth salvo United States bombers roared over. He limped away trying to escape. (The Navy reported the bombers finished that battleship, one of the Kongo class.)

"Then a tug came out and towed us into port."

Commander Gregor described the battle as "hell on wheels."

How Yanks Wiped Out Japs As They Fled Into Sea Off Buna

JAN 7 - 1943

By Murlin Spencer
United Press Staff Writer

With American Troops in New Guinea, Jan. 2 (Delayed).—Clean-up units of an American ground force drove through the last enemy defenses today and captured the bomb-shattered Buna Government Station after many Japanese had fled into the sea in a mad effort to escape.

It was mainly through sheer weight of numbers—for there are no tanks in this area—that the Americans, their jungle green uniforms mud-splattered and their bodies worn by six weeks of battle against the Japs as well as the jungle, broke down the enemy's bunker defenses.

Rather than fight to the last as they said they would, the Japs sought to flee by raft, small boats and even by swimming. On their refusal to come ashore and surrender, many were shot by machine-gunners and riflemen while others were strafed by planes.

I watched the Americans open their campaign in the Buna area on November 19 with an attack in the jungles south of Cape Endaidere. I watched it end with our troops systematically mopping up the coconut-palm bunkers with rifles and grenades. The campaign ended on the same savage note on which it began—no quarter asked and none given.

The once scenic Buna Government Station, with its palm grove overlooking the ocean between Buna Village and Cape Endaidere looked as though a cyclone had hit it.

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Buildings Shattered

Its half dozen buildings, some of corrugated iron (most pretentious in Papua), were shattered, twisted and pocked by shrapnel. Others were burned to the ground and still smoldering when I crossed a shaky bridge and walked to the station.

Cleanup patrols were still firing. The ground, churned by bombs and shells, helped to explain the hunted look of the Jap prisoners. Mostly coolies who had been forced to labor, they gulped down the food given them.

The day's battle started and ended spectacularly.

In the early morning a score of Japs tried to break through the force commanded by Capt. Jefferson Cronk of Menomonie, Wis. But a grenade-throwing young private who pitched like Lefty Grove in his heyday—Lindsey Wagner of Woodward, Okla.—and others stopped them. They had waited a long time to get the Japs in the open, and made the most of it.

Jap Attack Smashed

Earlier, a three-man Jap patrol had come down the coast toward the American-held finger of land but our fire killed two. About 8 o'clock in the morning a 20-man patrol moved down the beach, stealthily lugging one heavy and two light machineguns.

Captain Cronk waited until the big gun was set up, then cut loose with machineguns and rifles.

Wagner, a slightly-built youth, stood up straight tossing grenades, some of which scored direct hits. He kept yelling, "hand me the grenades, boys!"

A dozen dead Japs were counted on the beach as the result of that skirmish.

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Other bodies were found in the water, and the Americans captured the machine guns. That gave us round one.

About 6:20 a. m., Private Raymond K[illegible]ll of Petoskey, Mich., standing watch west of the Government station, saw a small group of Japs walking around on the station's beach. Then a small boat towing a raft put out from shore heading seaward presumably in hopes of reaching Jap positions in the direction of Sanananda.

Krussell warned Sergt. Lavern Shultz of Oshkosh, Wis., a machine-gunner; Sergt. John K. King, Los Altos, Calif.; Sergt. Raymond F. Dashmann, San Francisco, and Pvt. Robert McAlear of San Jose, Calif. Other riflemen in beach trenches awaited the signal.

When the boat and raft were directly offshore, they fired and sank the boat. There were heads bobbing in the surf as our troops waved a white flag and motioned the Japs to come ashore. The enemy made no effort to start for shore, refusing to surrender just as they did two days before the battle started.

So the boys resumed firing and were still at it when I arrived in Buna village. Machinegun and rifle bullets sent up little spouts of water around the Japs. From that distance, there was no way of knowing how many were killed.

By 3:30 in the afternoon the command post west of the station reported it saw our men advancing through the palms. At 4:27 p. m. it announced we had taken the station.

New London Officer A Leader

In between, the Americans passed over the partly destroyed bridge over Entrance creek. Lieut. Sol Bernstein of New London, Conn., led a group of engineers who repaired it, and troops swarmed over.

Corp. Herbert Diebolt of Owosso, Mich., told how he found three Japs hiding in a hut. He tossed in a grenade and killed them all.

Natives on South Pacific Island Dazed by Energy of U.S. Troops

By NORMAN BELL

UNITED NATIONS BASE, South Pacific—(Correspondence of the Associated Press) Looking down on this South Sea island base from a Navy scouting plane there is plenty evidence of war but none at all of the Japs, who certainly included the area not so long ago in their dream of conquest.

The wing of the plane tilts sharply as the pilot banks to follow the curve of the coastline, where mangrove bushes grow right down into the ocean—like willows on a lake shore.

Big Navy observation and transport planes ride at anchorage, on one side of the bay.

The white and brown residents seem half dazed by the tide of men and energy engulfing their once sleepy community.

Among the hills beyond are Army and marine corps ground encampments and airfields.

Hospitals, with trim Army and Navy nurses in attendance, are treating the wounded and sick from the sea, land and air fighting.

Highways and roads are alive with American trucks and jeeps.

More detailed evidence of war is concealed by camouflage, presumably from the eyes of Jap observers or bombers.

But the pilot of the Navy scout frankly didn't expect to sight any enemy in the air and there was no sign of submarines lurking anywhere in the white flecked sea, spotted with coral reefs and islands.

Nor were any of Admiral Yamamoto's surface ships expected in these parts, since none had appeared to challenge recent thrusts of Navy task forces into waters where battles had previously been fought.

The stubborn little men from Nippon have vanished from the air, sea and land hereabouts and the trend for them throughout the south Pacific seems to be backward.

That trend would bear out the optimistic New Year's predictions of the United States Navy and Army south Pacific commanders: Admiral William J. Halsey, who expects complete victory in 1943, and Major General Millard F. Harmon, who thinks the prospects are greatly improved over last year.

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M'ARTHUR'S PLANES POUND FOE AT LAE

Four Anti-Aircraft Posts and a Grounded Bomber Wrecked in New Guinea

GASMATA ALSO A TARGET

A Fortress Pays Another Visit to Enemy's Airdrome on New Britain Island

AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Thursday, Jan. 7 (AP)—Medium bombers and attack planes of the Southwest Pacific Command yesterday swept over the Japanese airdrome at Lae in New Guinea, destroying four anti-aircraft gun positions and a grounded bomber.

Allied ground forces meanwhile pushed preparations for the final assault on the remaining Japanese foothold in Northeastern New Guinea, in the Sanananda area.

Except for an attack on the Gasmata airdrome on New Britain island by a Flying Fortress, General Douglas MacArthur's heavy bombers were out of the operational picture yesterday, while B-25's and fighters carried on the job of softening enemy positions along the Sanananda trail with bombing and strafing attacks.

The communiqué reported concerning the raid on Lae, a point often bombed because of its proximity to the Papua battlefield, that medium bombers and attack planes bombed and strafed the airdrome and supply installations. A twin-engined bomber caught on the ground was reported set afire and four anti-aircraft positions were destroyed by direct hits.

U.S. TASK FORCE SHELLS JAP BASE

Munda Airfield Blasted by Surface Ships, Cruiser, Transport Bombed

JAN 7 1943

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 — (AP) — In a daring foray into the Japanese-dominated middle Solomons, an American force of surface warships has shelled and battered the enemy air base and installations at Munda, New Georgia island.

The operation, which was carried out during the early morning darkness yesterday, was reported in a Navy communique today which told also of an air attack, with uncertain results, on a heavy Japanese cruiser, and the bombing of an enemy transport some 300 miles north of Guadalcanal island.

84 Japs Slain

In addition, the communique related that 84 Japanese were killed in mopping up operations in the Mount Austen sector of Guadalcanal. Mount Austen, a 1,514 - foot peak southwest of the American-held airfield, was wrested from the Japanese January 4.

In all the operations, seven Japanese planes definitely were shot down and four others were probably destroyed. Two United States planes were lost.

In Aleutian waters, meanwhile, Mitchell medium bombers (North American B-25s) sank an enemy cargo ship 110 miles northeast of Kiska. This action took place yesterday, the Navy announced. Today a Liberator bomber (Consolidated B-24) scored one direct and two near-hits on an enemy ship 185 miles southwest of Kiska.

The size of the surface task force which bombarded the Munda airfield was not indicated. Ordinarily, however, such a Navy designation for a surface force means it includes at least one cruiser and several destroyers.

As the force was withdrawing, it was attacked by enemy dive-bombers. Four American Wildcats—fighter planes of the type used by the Navy and Marine corps—engaged the Japanese planes, shot down four certainly and possibly two others. The remaining Jap planes turned tail and fled. It was not clear whether the American fighters were land-based, were catapulted from cruisers, or were carrier-borne. They could have operated from the Guadalcanal airfield, which is 180 miles from Munda.

Flying Fortresses attacked the Japanese cruiser at Buin, Bougainville island. They were accompanied by Lockheed Lightning fighters which got into a battle with 25 Japanese planes, both Zeros and Float-type biplanes. Three of the enemy were shot down and two others probably downed. The two American planes were lost in this action.

The Japanese transport hit by bombs was attacked by Flying Fortresses in the Shortland Island area.

Jap Move Anticipated

All these attacks, together with an air raid on Raboul, in which General Douglas MacArthur reported that nine ships were hit, fell into a general pattern of operations designed to upset an apparently impending Japanese move in the southwest Pacific.

For some weeks, the Japanese have been reported assembling surface ships at various points in the area. If they have in mind a renewed large scale attempt to recapture Guadalcanal, they would ccunt on air support from the Munda base which they have been developing for weeks despite frequent American attack. The raid by surface ship thus was designed to damage the base so heavily that it would be of limited use in any such Japanese effort.

In addition to the attack by surface ships, the airfield was bombed yesterday by medium bombers. The Navy said the results could not be observed.

U. S. Ships Shell Jap Airport At Munda

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 6—The navy reported today that a United States task force of surface units had "successfully bombarded" the Japanese airfield at Munda, New Georgia Island in the Solomons.

Munda is 180 miles northwest of Guadalcanal. The Japanese have been attempting for weeks to establish a strong air base there, presumably for operations against American troops on Guadalcanal.

A communique said the task force was attacked by Japanese bombers but these were driven off by four "Wildcats" (Grumman planes) which shot down four of the enemy and probably destroyed two others.

Navy's Statement

The text of the communique, number 241, follows:

"South Pacific (all dates east longitude):

"1. On January 5:

"(a) During the darkness of the early morning a United States task force of surface units successfully bombarded the Japanese airfield at Munda on New Georgia Island.

"(b) As the task force retired it was attacked by Japanese dive bombers. Four 'Wildcats' (Grumman F4F) intercepted and shot down four of the enemy dive bombers and probably destroyed two more. All 'Wildcats' returned safely after the remaining planes had withdrawn.

"(c) 'Marauder' medium bombers (Martin B-26) later attacked enemy installations at Munda. Results could not be observed.

Cruiser Attacked

"(d) During the afternoon 'Flying Fortresses' (Boeing B-17) escorted by 'Lightning' fighters (Lockheed P-38) attacked an enemy cruiser at Buin on the island of Bougainville. Results were not observed. Our fighters were attacked by twenty-five 'Zeros' and float-type biplanes. Three enemy planes were shot down and two others were probably destroyed. Two United States fighters were lost.

"(e) 'Flying Fortresses' attacked and scored a bomb hit on a Japanese transport in the Shortland Island area.

"(f) During the day eighty-four Japanese were killed in mopping-up operations in the Mount Austen sector on Guadalcanal Island."

Allied Bombers Blast 10 Jap Ships at Rabaul

Attack Follows Reported Massing Of Enemy Armada

(Map on Page A-10.)

By the Associated Press.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 6.—Heavy bombers of the Allied air forces under Gen. Douglas MacArthur's command have smashed again at massed enemy shipping in Rabaul Harbor, leaving eight vessels afire or sinking and destroying a ninth with a direct hit by a half-ton bomb, it was officially announced today.

Probably a tenth vessel was destroyed, an Allied headquarters communique reported on the heels of warnings that the Japanese were gathering a new war fleet in the Southwest Pacific.

In all 50,000 tons of shipping suffered under the newest blows of the bombers which have been making Rabaul, capital of New Britain Island, the objective of concentrated attacks ever since the Solomon Islands campaign opened. The direct hit was on a destroyer tender. Alongside her was a destroyer, which might have been damaged.

The eight other ships were merchant vessels.

One Bomber Is Lost.

One bomber was reported lost on the flight, but six Japanese planes were downed among a flight of about two dozen which tried to intercept the attack.

The communique also noted new bombings of Lae, Salamaua and Madang, in Northeastern New Guinea; Gasmata Airdrome, in Southern New Britain, and on Timor Island, northwest of Australia. Airdromes at Lae, Madang and on Timor were the targets.

One air force unit also pounded the Japanese ground forces holding the spit of beach at Sanananda Point, north of Buna, as Allied tank, artillery and infantry closed in, the headquarters report said.

The air forces began intensive bombardment of the Japanese beach position two days ago, dropping 11,000 pounds of the missiles on the Japs in their first sortie, William F. Boni, Associated Press correspondent in New Guinea, reported.

The raid on Rabaul was the sixth in 10 days on that base more than 600 miles northwest of Guadalcanal Island, and about 800 miles northeast of Cape York Peninsula, northeast tip of Australia.

Rabaul Handy to Truk.

With its deep harbor, Rabaul also lies handy to Truk, a first-rank Japanese naval base in the mandated islands to the north. The Japanese occupied Rabaul January 24, 1942, and they have been under steady aerial attack ever since.

A high Australian government official yesterday voiced the warning that the Japanese were assembling transports and supply ships at various points in the Southwest Pacific, aided by bad weather, with a view to regaining the footholds they have lost in the Solomons and in Southeastern New Guinea, and to bolster their line facing Australia from Timor eastward.

The Australian press displayed prominently the opinion of government leaders and others insisting that more equipment should go to this theater of war in the belief that a minimum of offensive now would gain maximum results, against a reverse situation if the offensive were attempted later.

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Jap Fighter Not a Superman, Just a Monkey, Halsey Declares

By J. C. GRAHAM
(Canadian Press Correspondent)

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Jan. 6—(AP) Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., United Nations commander-in-chief in the south Pacific who recently predicted the complete defeat of the Axis in 1943, has a low estimate of the Japanese service man.

In an interview in New Zealand, the United States admiral stood confidently on his prediction of Allied victory this year and added:

"When we first started out, I held one of our men equal to three Japanese. I now increase this to 20.

"They are not supermen although they try to make us believe they are. They are just low monkeys. I say monkeys because I can say what I would like to call ..."

reported atrocities by the se in combat in the Solomons, Admiral Halsey said they occur usually when Americans are trying to aid Japanese who are either wounded or seem wounded.

"The way the Japanese meets this kindness is with a hand grenade," he said. "That is quite in line with their apish or bestial instincts—use which word you like."

In reply to a question as to whether there was basis for the one-time popular belief that Japanese battleships were top-heavy, the admiral said:

"We sank two battleships, one by direct gunfire at night and the other by a combination of gunfire, bombing and torpedo action. It took a long time to sink that fellow. No, I will not say he was top-heavy."

plane pilots who fly their lumbering, lightly armed Catalina flying boats into almost certain death—suicide missions epitomized by one pilot who radioed his carrier:

"Am shadowing (following Japanese warships.) Notify our next-to-kin."

Ten minutes later that pilot was dead

Use PBY's For Combat

The Catalinas (PBY's) can fly tremendous distances on patrol, but these pilots are using the slow planes as dive bombers, fighters and torpedo planes in missions deep in enemy territory.

To give you an idea of their exploits, there is Lieut. Com. Clay—C. Marcy, 36, o. Lander, Wyo., who flew his patrol plane from the Philippi es to Bornec and Java one jump ahead of the Japanese, ferrying twenty-one refugees at a time.

Attacks Jap Carrier

Lieut. Charles (Whisky) Fountain Willis, of 5502 Bosworth avenue, Baltimore, Md., who gets his name because he doesn't drink, who volunteered to rescue an army bomber crew deep in Japanese territory.

Lieut. (j. g.) Donald L. Jackson, who singly made a night torpedo attack on an enemy carrier—and hit it.

Lieut. Williard (Bill) King, Lexington, Va., who was forced down in thirty-foot waves, but battled successfully for four days to save his plane.

Lieut. Melvin K. Atwell, who bombed an enemy cruiser at night at such a low altitude that his plane

planes.

Lieut. Com. James O. Cobb, who helped turn back a Japanese landing attack on Guadalcanal by bombing enemy ships at night.

Lieut. George E. Poulos, 25, of Manteca, Cal., who "shadowed" a Japanese carrier task force three hours despite fierce opposition.

Willis Rescuer Colonel

Lieutenant Willis has raided Japanese bases in his PBY, made contact reports with Japanese forces, bombed submarines and averaged 134 hours in the air monthly since the war started.

And he rescued Col. L. G. Saunders, whose army bomber scored direct hits on enemy ships at Buin Harbor, and Bougainville Island before he was attacked by a large number of Zeros.

Saunder's pilot was killed, the copilot mortally wounded and his bombardier injured. Saunders lifted the dead pilot from the seat and took over the controls, but his engines stopped and a fire broke out in his right wing.

Crash Landing On Reef

He made a crash landing on a reef off an island between Bougainville and New Georgia and Willis volunteered to go to the rescue.

"We found Colonel Saunders on the first pass over the reef after skimming less than a hundred yards over a Japanese army camp," Willis said. He landed and natives hurried Saunders and his crew to the Catalina.

Go On Torpedo Raid

"It sure is good to see a navy flying boat out here," Saunders said in greeting.

In another exploit, Willis, Lieut. V. J. Coley and Lieutenant Poulos submitted plans to their commanding officer to torpedo Japanese warships at night in Tonolei harbor at Buin Island. The "Cats" were stripped of all confidential gear and

dead ahead was an enemy 'can' (destroyer). We raised over that. Then there sat a big fat cruiser. Willis took his port and Lewung around and put a fish into his starboard. Our crews saw geysers as our fish socked into the cruiser's belly. When it blew up it was a fine sight. Coley, meanwhile, circled over a carrier, but by now the entire harbor was blazing so he dropped his torpedo in the midst of the warships and scrammed."

Forced Down At Sea

Lieutenant King was forced down with his crew after bombing the Japanese base at Tulagi, starting fires in oil and gas supplies visible one hundred miles away. Another PBY sighted them the day after the landing on the heaving seas and guarded the plane from enemy subs. Two days later a destroyer came, but it was twelve hours before it could get a line to the plane crew.

The destroyer captain wanted to shell King's "Cat," but King asked him to wait because "every plane counted." Next day King and three of his crew of ten went back and got the Catalina up.

Scores Torpedo Hit

Cobb led a long harassing raid on the Japanese at Munda Point in New Georgia and another time, in a night torpedo attack on an enemy carrier force off Guadalcanal, he made four approaches before releasing his torpedo. It made a direct hit admiships on an unidentified vessel and the Japanese force turned back.

Marcy kept his fleet of big Catalinas from being caught on the ground when the Japanese attacked the Philippines and brought out his plane. But only two out of thirty-six "cats" got to Australia.

As the Japanese nose tightened on the Philippines, patrol plane after patrol plane, poorly equipped for combat, fell to the enemy because these men dared to attack battleships and cruisers and fought it out with the swift enemy Zeros.

Known ... Qualities.

"Then there's Gordon [Lieut. (J. G.) Gordon B. Snyder of Riverside, Cal.]. I told him to stay low, but he didn't want to miss them and climbed to 6,000 feet. He was shot down in flames but his message kept coming in until his plane hit the ocean. Of his crew only one man, Aviation Pilot Vernon Pugh of Pensacola, Fla., was rescued by Lieut. Richard J. Teich, flying in an adjoining sector.

"The third was Lieut. (J. G.) Dighton L. Polan of New York city. In his contact report he said that his controls were shot away but he maintained contact until the sea claimed him.

"Our work isn't heroic. We simply find the enemy, track him and get his course and speed so that he can be destroyed. After the battle we pick up survivors. We brought back three or four from Midway."

Lieut. Clark tackled three two-engined Japanese torpedo bombers in air combat and some Zeros swooped in on him. Their shots wrecked his left elevator and rudder, but Clark got away into the clouds. He had six cannon shell holes in his hull, and more in the wings and starboard engine, with innumerable machine-gun bullet holes. But one Zero dropped out of the fight smoking, and another spun into the sea.

As the Japanese noose tightened on the Philippines, patrol plane after patrol plane, poorly equipped for combat, fell to the enemy because these men dared to attack battleships and cruisers and fought it out with the Zeros.

Their successes were due to only one thing, the determination of the Navy pilots.

is an employe of the Maryland Drydock Company. He has two sisters, Mrs. C. Edward Sparrow, Jr., and Mrs. William H. Krehnbrink, both of Baltimore.

American Troops on Alert In Vital Panama Canal Zone

All Service Units Practice Combat Work, Men Eager for Action.

JAN 7 1943

By CHANDLER DIEHL

U. S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Panama Canal Zone, Jan. 6.—(AP) "A direct hit—target smashed to hell!"

That's the rule rather than the exception along the secret coast gun positions where the mighty rifles that defend the Panama Canal thunder in firing practice.

And right in the heart of the Canal oZne, there is combat training; the blue sky is flecked with many sudden puffs of smoke bracketing a "sleeve target" towed by a high-flying plane as anti-aircraft gunners get on the beam and perfect their aim for a rousing "welcome" to be extended to any Axis visitors.

It's easy to see that the thousands of fighting men in Panama are spoiling for a fight.

Troops On Alert

For weeks on end soldiers, sailors and marines have been on the alert—ready always for defense of the canal, and for weeks on end they've been in tough combat training—ready anytime to move on as combat troops to one of the world's many tropic-climbed battlefronts.

The men crave action.

Combat training in Panama today is of the most advanced sort. The word from Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett, Caribbean area commander, is to go "all out." So there is rough-house, Commando-toughening work. And there is frequent maneuvering under curtains of "live" ammunition.

In the field this past week—covering combat maneuvers over Panama's gullied badlands, firing problems from Panama's dense jungleland, and invasion rushes across Panama's sandy beaches—I've seen troops that are ready for action—here or elsewhere.

Practice Beach Landing

One day, with Capt. N. G. Payne of Roanoke, Va., and his marine detachment, I eased down the coastline in a tank-landing barge. A rendezvous with barges of bluejackets was made in a small bay, then all struck for shore. The heavy gates of the barges clanked down on the sand, and the heavily-armed "devildogs" and "gobs" poured out to "establish a beach-head."

They looked fit for action—combat action.

Another day, deep in Panama's interior, I was at an advanced maneuvers command post with Lieut. Robert H. Williams of Gettysburg, Pa., an infantry instructor, while potent artillery shells whizzed overhead and churned up a wooded clearing 600 yards ahead of our "point."

As suddenly as it began, the fire ceased and infantrymen charged out of their foxholes firing their rifles and machineguns—live ammunition—getting the feel of battle-smoke and battle-noise.

And ahead, when the men reached the woods, there was mute evidence of the heavy hand of the artillery. Trees were stripped of branches and foliage. Splinters, shell fragmentation and craters made a hellish scene. Smoke from the scorched and burning brushland billowed up and hid much of the horizon.

The following day, with Col. John U. Ayotte of Boston there was a visit to Panama's "badlands" to

Willis In South Pacific Since Summer Of 1941

Lieut. (j. g.) Charles Fountain Willis, Jr., was born in Beaumont, Texas, but has been a resident of Baltimore since the age of 11 months. Now 24 years old, he attended Polytechnic Institute here and was graduated from the University of Florida in 1940.

He was a member of the first class to enter the Jacksonville (Fla.) Naval Air Station in October, 1940, and received his commission in July, 1941. The following month he was ordered to the Pacific area, and he has been there since except for one trip to this country with his squadron to pick up new planes for delivery.

Lieutenant Willis is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Willis, of 5502 Bosworth avenue. His father

Baltimorean In Daring Air Group Patrolling Pacific War Zone

JAN 7 1943

By Eugene Burns
[Associated Press Correspondent]

With the United States Fleet in the South Pacific, Dec. 24 (Delayed) — Some of the great war stories in the South Seas are being written in valor by navy patrol-

was blown 200 feet upward by the concussion.

Fights Duel With 9 Planes

Lieut. (j. g.) R. B. Clark, who fought a duel with nine enemy

only skeleton crews made the trip.

"We made the last 150 miles in bright moonlight at twenty-foot altitude," Poulos said. "When we reached the harbor entrance my heart stopped for a second. There

watch airmen and ground forces team in liquidation of an "enemy" position.

Tree-skimming pursuit planes roared over the advance units and ripped the gullied area immediately ahead with a deadly hail of cannon-fire and machinegun-bursts. Earth and brush splattered up with the kick of the shells. Ground forces pushed right ahead into the softened area.

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Artillery Team Performs

And there was Lieut. H. K. Clark of Rushville, Ind., and his crack artillery team—which rushed to the frontlines time and again throughout the day to pour a withering barrage of point-blank fire into an objective only a few hundred yards ahead.

Another day Maj. C. E. Glassen of Bayside, New York, conducted a tour of secret positions where the coast guns are blasting targets with real accuracy.

Even the Navy is in training on land-fighting maneuvers in Panama. There was a morning spent with Lieut. (j. g.) R. F. Miller of Los Angeles, Calif., and Ensign G. W. Gulick of Newark, Ohio, while their contingent of bluejackets from the inshore patrol practiced beach landings in full battle array, followed by machete-swinging surges into jungle-covered hills that break upward from the shore.

Schools for Officers

Officers are in training at special field and demonstration schools. Engineers are engaged in construction and demolition maneuvers. The medical corps tests its methods under the rough field conditions afforded by Panama's rugged and varied terrain.

Airmen are in constant training—on daily patrols, at special schools. There are advanced schools for gunnery, and an advanced school for navigation—important were so much flying is over water.

And, in the waters off the canal entrance, speedy PT-boats—the mighty mites of the Navy—whiz by and around in defense and offense formations, coordinating their maneuvers with other naval forces, air forces, or both.

On land, at sea and in the air the fighting men in Panama are in combat training today—and every day. The one thing wanted now—is a fight!

3 Navy Airmen Killed In Crash at Puerto Rico

Catholic, Protestant and Jew Buried Side by Side

SAN JUAN, P. R., Jan. 6 (AP).—Three Navy airmen were killed Dec. 31 when their plane crashed in the harbor here during a take-off, the 10th Naval District headquarters announced tonight.

Those killed were Lieutenant (j. g.) Edward Mallory Vogel, twenty-seven years old, of Erwin, Tenn.; Issie Goldberg, twenty-three, aviation ordnance man, of 485 East 173d Street, New York City, and Edwin J. Sipowsky, twenty, aviation machinist mate, Waukegan, Ill.

The Navy's announcement said the three men, a Protestant, a Jew and a Catholic, were buried side by side with naval honors in the service cemetery with clergymen of the three sects jointly officiating.

All three had arrived here only the day before they were killed, and Vogel had been married during the Christmas holidays in Norfolk, Va.

Chile Silent on Reports Break With Axis Is Near

By the Associated Press.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 6.—The Chilean cabinet met with President Juan Antonio Rios last night to discuss the report of Interior Minister Raul Morales on his visit to Washington, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires, but official sources refused comment on reports that Chile would break relations with the Axis Friday.

(A high Foreign Office source in Buenos Aires said the Argentine government had been informed that President Rios would ask the Chilean Congress Friday for an immediate rupture of diplomatic and commercial relations with Germany, Italy and Japan.)

Morales, who returned here yesterday after a month-long trip during which he conferred with President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Hull and Presidents and Foreign Ministers of both Argentina and Brazil, announced that a statement would be made today.

CHILE OFFICIAL HOME

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 6.—(AP) The Ministry of Foreign Relations announced tonight that Interior Minister Raul Morales had returned from visits to the United States, Brazil and Argentina with "decisive" information, but it failed to disclose how that affects Chile's relations with the Axis.

The Foreign office in its statement said that President Rios had asked Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez to report "at his convenience" to the Senate the details of Morales' conversations abroad. The question of whether Chile is to break diplomatic relations with the Axis is the leading issue of the day.

QUITS CUBAN CABINET

HAVANA, Jan. 6.—(AP) Ramon Vasconcelos, minister of education, resigned from the cabinet today because, he said, it appeared he did not enjoy the confidence of President Batista.

'Must Disarm Axis,' Says Rayburn

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 6—Speaker Rayburn told a cheering House today that when victory at war is won "this time there must be no stopping until the vandalism and paganism of Berlin, Rome and Tokyo are wiped from the face of the world."

"We must disarm these vandals and keep them disarmed," Rayburn said. He had shortly before been reelected House Speaker as the Seventy-eighth Congress convened.

Post-War Problems Seen

He told the House that this nation would be confronted with "world-shaking" problems at the war's end and that the problems of "trade and commerce, peace and civilization, must be looked to."

Simultaneously he pledged that it would be his "unswerving determination" as Speaker "to protect, to defend the rights, the prerogatives and the powers of the House."

Roosevelt Report Tomorrow

Both the Senate and House quickly disposed of preliminaries so that President Roosevelt may report tomorrow on a year at war and his program to achieve victory.

Rayburn called for "teamwork" between the legislative and administrative branches of Government, and asserted: "The cooperation must be mutual and understood by all of us."

He said that he had "no complaint" about the cooperation tendered Congress in the past by the President, of whom he said, "I do not believe that a greater war leader than our present Commander in Chief could be found."

Serves Notice On Bureaus

But he served notice, as he did at a Democratic caucus yesterday, that department and bureau heads, seeking passage of legislation, must see to it that "those in position of responsibility up on the hill" are first consulted.

Representative Joseph Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, the Republican minority leader, escorted Rayburn into the chamber.

Martin was loudly applauded when he said the election was an exemple of "the American way of Government functioning at its very best" and "we are all a united people." He promised that there would be no division of membership on matters dealing with the war, though there might be differences on other matters.

"Victory Congress"

The Seventy-seventh Congress, he said, was kown as "the War Congress" and the present Congress would go down in history as "the Victory Congress."

Referring to Rayburn as "a great speaker" and "a great American," Martin suddenly broke into song, singing "Happy Birthday to You," and informed the House that it was fitting that Rayburn should have been elected on his sixty-first birthday.

Martin's defeat in the speakership race automatically made him Republican leader of the House. The Democrats renamed another Bay St[illegible]ueo Ol[illegible]maker, Representative McCor[illegible]k, as Democratic floor leader yesterday.

Rayburn Wins, 217 To 206

The vote for Speaker was: Rayburn, 217; Martin, 206; on strict party lines.

Martin had been nominated by Representative Woodruff, of Michigan, and Rayburn by Representative Sheppard, of California.

Galleries were jammed to capacity in both the Senate and House,

U. S. CASUALTIES ARE NOW 61,126

Figures Include Killed, Wounded and Missing.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Announced casualties of the United States armed forces from the outbreak of war to today, total 61,126, the Office of War Information reported today.

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This total includes killed, wounded, missing, interned in neutral countries and prisoners who are members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Merchant Marine and the Philippine Scouts.

The War Department reported that as of December 20 the Army's casualties totaled 36,528. Of this number, 2,193, including 469 Philippine Scouts, were killed; 3,948, including 747 Philippine Scouts, were wounded; 1,016 are prisoners of war, and 106 are interned in neutral countries. Of the 3,948 wounded, 699 have returned to duty.

The Navy Department has reported or is in the process of reporting 23,254 casualties to next of kin from December 7, 1941, to today. This total includes:

Navy—Dead 4,657, wounded 1,769, missing 8,970.

Marine Corps—Dead 1,201, wounded 1,653, missing 1,943.

Coast Guard—Dead 51, wounded 19, missing 134.

Merchant Marine—Dead 429, wounded 9, missing 2,428.

The figures on merchant marine losses represent the latest total published as dead or missing according to Merchant Marine officials.

According to the Provost Marshal's office, 575 of the Navy and 769 marines are prisoners of war.

The total number of United States civilians interned, according to Japanese, German and Italian figures to date is 4,226. Of this number, 2,648 are held by the Japanese, 1,557 are held in Germany and twenty-one are held by the Italians.

Elmer Davis Won't Back Halsey Victory Prediction

Says He Can't Substantiate View War Will End in '43

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP).—Elmer Davis, whose job is to keep the nation informed on the war, took exception today to a high-ranking naval officer's flat prediction of victory this year.

Asked for comment on the optimistic view recently expressed by Admiral William F. Halsey, the South Pacific commander, Mr Davis responded: "I have no information to support such a prediction, although I have been trying to get some."

On the contrary, the Director of War Information asserted, the Germans, to the best of his knowledge, still are building more submarines than the United Nations are sinking and the toll the U-boats are taking of Allied shipping is creating "heavy losses in ships and in the cargoes that go with them, and sometimes trained men on them."

Although he spoke pessimistically of the "continuing serious submarine menace," Mr. Davis said the United Nations, particularly the United States, for "some months" have been building ships faster than the Axis submarines were sinking them.

Of the State Department's recently issued white book detailing the efforts of the United States and other United Nations to prevent war in the decade before Pearl Harbor, Mr. Davis reported that Axis propagandists apparently were finding the publication hard to answer.

Davis Cautions U. S. On War

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 6—Elmer Davis, director of war information, spoke out today against overoptimism about an early end to the war and stressed particularly the "continuing serious submarine menace."

Davis, who in his New Year's message to the people advised them to expect casualties and losses, took specific exception to a prediction of Admiral William F. Halsey, South Pacific commander, that the war will end this year.

Still Building U-Boats

"I have no information to support such a prediction, although I have been trying to get some," Davis told a press conference.

Davis said that, to the best of his knowledge, the Germans were still building more submarines than the United Nations were sinking, while the toll that the German subs were taking of Allied shipping was creating "heavy losses in ships and in the cargoes that go with them, and sometimes trained men on them."

Axis "Indignant"

However, Davis said that the United Nations, particularly the United States, are now building ships faster than Axis submarines are sinking them.

Davis also reported that the German, Italian and Japanese radios "are still showing a great deal of indignation about our "white book"—the State Department's recent publication of official documents showing how the United States and the other United Nations tried in the decade before Pearl Harbor to prevent the war.

Direct News From Algiers

Army Wireless Channel to U. S. Expected to Spread Africa Tidings

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP).—Elmer Davis, director of War Information, announced today the opening of a direct news transmission channel from Algiers to Washington by Army wireless, which he said would speed and greatly increase the flow of news from the North African front.

The first transmission this morning brought in 3,000 words of dispatches from American newspaper and press association correspondents and is expected hereafter to average about 10,00 words a day.

Davis Starts Book Drive With Tolstoy Epic on War

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—Tolstoy's "War and Peace," contributed by Elmer Davis, Director of War Information, was the first book collected in a new 1943 campaign to obtain millions of volumes for the armed forces.

The OWI, in announcing Mr. Davis's contribution, called on Americans to give "good" books.

"Members of the armed forces need books about the ideas for which they are fighting," the OWI said. "They need books to help a fellow get ahead in the Army or Navy or Marines or Merchant Marine. Most of all, they need books they will enjoy reading—good fiction, good mystery stories, good biographies."

The American Library Association, the American Red Cross and the United Service Organizations, in cooperation with the Office of Civilian Defense, are sponsoring the 1943 victory book campaign.

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SECRET NAVY GUN DEATH TO PLANES

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Washington, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—The Navy's announcement Sunday that an unidentified American battleship had destroyed twenty Japanese dive bombers and twelve other Jap aircraft, the members of the battleship school of thought girded for another round. It seems to have made battleships terrors to warplanes.

This announcement told how the American battleship, part of an aircraft carrier task force which was attacked by planes of three Japanese carriers in the Battle of Santa Cruz Island October 28, shot down an initial assault flight of twenty dive bombers and bagged twelve more torpedo planes and dive bombers which attempted two more assaults.

The ship, the announcement said, suffered only one bomb hit, on a turret, and the damage was repaired so rapidly that she was able to participate in the Battle of Guadalcanal on November 14.

That anti-aircraft guns on our ships have been improved and now are able to throw up murderous curtains of fire is evident from this latest battleship-plane bout, and Navy Secretary Knox reports "the development of anti-aircraft defenses seems to have reached a very satisfactory point on our battleships—and in fact on all our ships."

The secret of this improvement seems to be a five-inch dual purpose gun, which Capt. Leland P. Lovette, Navy public relations chief, says is the main reliance of Navy anti-aircraft ordnance and which Secretary Knox calls a perfectly splendid weapon capable of firing against aerial or surface targets.

PACIFIC WAR BODY HEARS OF AIR LINES

Washington, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—The Pacific War Council, meeting with President Roosevelt at the White House, discussed today the possibility of strengthening supply lines by opening up new air routes across the Pacific. The British Ambassador to the United States, Lord Halifax, disclosed that the matter had been discussed, but no hint where any additional routes might be located.

Richard G. Casey, British Minister of State in Cairo, attended the meeting and reviewed operations in the Libyan campaign and the difficulties encountered there. Lord Halifax said that Mr. Casey was in this country primarily on problems of supply, and that the principal problem of the British Eighth Army was one of obtaining adequate amounts of such essentials as gas, food and ammunition.

Lord Halifax said he never made prophecies, but that he was quite confident that the Nazi forces would be cleared out of Tripoli.

Walter Nash, New Zealand's Minister to this country, said that the efforts in Mediterranean sector were a great help in the Pacific theater of operations. He added that the help would come to a large degree through release of shipping to carry supplies to Burma, India, China and elsewhere.

ROOSEVELT HONORS MEXICAN GENERAL

Washington, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—Award of the Legion of Merit to Gen. Cristobal Guzman Cardenas of the Mexican Army by President Roosevelt was announced today at the White House. The citation said:

"For extraordinary fidelity and exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service while in a position of high responsibility as military attache in Washington and delegate to the Inter-American Defense Board. His services contributed greatly to the present close cooperation between Mexico and the United States and his untiring efforts assisted in the cause of the democracies and the defense of the American republics."

Gen. Cardenas was the third foreigner and first Mexican to receive the award, which President Roosevelt authorized in an executive order on October 29, last, for members of the armed forces of the United States or of friendly foreign nations.

Admiral Hewitt Awarded DSM

(By the Associated Press)

Washington, Jan. 6—Vice-Admiral Henry K. Hewitt, commander of the American naval forces which covered Allied troop landings in French Morocco, received the Distinguished Service Medal today.

Secretary of Navy Knox presented the decoration on behalf of President Roosevelt.

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The Citation

The accompanying citation said:

"For exceptionally meritorious service in a duty of grave responsibility as commander of the United States naval forces in successful landing and occupation of certain objectives in French Morocco from November 7 to November 15, 1942. By his careful and exhaustive planning and his able and efficient combat of escort and coverage of United States Army landing forces, Rear Admiral Hewitt contributed greatly to the successful accomplishment of one of three major objectives in the occupation of North Africa."

British Envoy to Russia Arrives on Visit to U. S.

Kerr in New York, Will Go to Washington for Short Stay

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP).—Sir Archibald John Kerr Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to Russia, has arrived in the United States for an unofficial visit, the British information service said tonight.

The Ambassador was believed to be in New York and was expected to come to Washington unofficially for a short stay. The information service said it was not known when he would reach the capital or how long he would remain here.

Pan-American Parley Canceled

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The governing board of the Pan American Union, acting on the recommendation of the government of Colombia, today approved postponement indefinitely of the ninth international conference of American States scheduled to open in Bogota in December. The last of the conferences, held every five years, took place in Lima in 1938.

Buzz Wagner Found Dead In Florida

By the Associated Press

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Johnstown, Pa., Jan. 6.—Lieut Col. Boyd D. (Buzz) Wagner whose name ranks alongside that of Colin Kelly and other air heroes of the pathetic Philippines campaign of World War II, lost his life when his single-engined plane crashed during a routine flight in Florida, it was disclosed tonight with discovery of the body.

The 26-year-old flyer had been missing since he left Eglin Field, Fla., on November 29, on a routine flight to Maxwell Field, Ala.

The War Department notified Wgner's grief stricken parents, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd M. Wagner, that the body had been found in the wreckage of a plane about 25 miles from Eglin Field.

Officers at the field declined to comment on the crash. The Pensacola, Fla., Journal stated, however, that the badly wrecked pursuit plane, its engine buried six feet in the earth, had been found 11 miles from De Funiak Springs. The body was mangled, it stated.

When the war broke out, Wagner was a first lieutenant stationed near Manila. There are many stories about his feats which led to his becoming the youngest lieutenant-colonel in the Army after he had been transferred to Australia.

Wagner was credited with downing three planes during one of the biggest aerial dogfights of the early New Guinea campaign.

GABLE GETS WINGS

Tyndall Field, Fla., Jan. 6 (A. P.).—Lieut. Clark Gable, former motion picture leading man, was graduated today from the Army's Air Force gunnery school at Tyndall Field.

Lieut. Gable, who came here last fall after receiving his commission in the Miami Beach Officer-candidate school, received his silver wings, emblematic of an Army aerial gunner, from Col. W. A. Maxwell. He said he was happy to have won them in a class which he described as a fine group of chaps, adding:

"They have blood in their eyes. They want to see action, and of course I would like to see action, too."

Lieut. Gable does not know his future orders. He enlisted as a private last summer, advancing to the rank of corporal when he entered Officer-Candidate School. He became a second lieutenant at Miami Beach and was promoted to first lieutenant during his training at Tyndall Field.

Japs Lack Only One Objective, Writer Asserts

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By the Associated Press

Baltimore, Jan. 6.—The Japanese admitted during the first years of their war in China that they planned to fight the United States, and they have accomplished all but one thing they said they were going to accomplish in the Pacific, Clark Lee, Associated Press correspondent who served on Bataan and the Solomons, said during a visit here last night.

"I think they thought they would take New Caledonia before we began to fight back," Lee said.

Japanese army officials told Lee when he was following their army's conquests in China that when they had taken over just about what they have now their position would be impregnable, the correspondent said.

"They were very frank in admitting they expected to have a complete line of bases that would force us to take back what we had lost inch by inch—and that's exactly what we're doing," Lee said.

During his assignment in China, Lee became convinced that the Pacific war, when it came, would be a long one. He now believes the breakup of Japan's position in the Pacific is far off, and thinks she will concentrate next on China, with Russia as perhaps a still later goal. "But," he added, "I should imagine they'll be rather doubtful about that."

The correspondent after nearly four months back in the States feels the American people do not need much pushing to back up the fighting men with whom he worked on Corregidor and Guadalcanal. "From what I've seen here," Lee said, "I believe everyone is doing what he can with the best possible spirit."

The 35-year-old New Jerseyite disclaimed credit for initiating any revolutionary methods of war reporting, though he has been credited with being the first war correspondent to personalize his accounts of fighting men.

LONDON, JAN 6-(AP)-DAVID COBB, A NEGRO PRIVATE IN THE U.S. ARMY, WAS CONVICTED BY A COURT MARTIAL TODAY AND SENTENCED TO BE HANGED FOR THE FATAL SHOOTING OF SECOND LIEUT. ROBERT J. COBNER.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COURT MARTIAL, HELD AT AN EAST ANGLIAN TOWN, WAS THAT COBB, WHILE ON GUARD DUTY, HAD TOLD COBNER HE "WASN'T STAYING ON THIS POST NO LONGER."

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WITNESSES SAID THAT COBB POINTED A RIFLE AT THE GUARDS COBNER ORDERED TO ARREST HIM, AND SHOT COBNER WHEN THE LATTER TRIED TO DISARM HIM.

THE DATE FOR COBB'S EXECUTION WAS TO BE SET LATER. HIS SENTENCE IS SUBJECT TO REVIEW BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

COBNER WAS FROM SWISSVALE, PA.

LONDON, JAN 6-(AP)-A BRITISH SOURCE SAID TODAY THAT GREAT BRITAIN HAS ADOPTED AN ATTITUDE OF "WATCHFUL WAITING" ON THE SUBJECT OF ARGENTINA'S CONTINUED NEUTRALITY AND RELATIONS WITH AXIS COUNTRIES.

DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES DOUBT THAT FURTHER COMMUNICATIONS ABOUT IT WILL BE EXCHANGED BETWEEN LONDON AND BUENOS AIRES. JAN 7 1943

AN ARGENTINE SPOKESMAN RECENTLY SAID HIS GOVERNMENT "RESENTED" THE WORDING OF A STATEMENT WHEREIN GREAT BRITAIN DEPLORED THE FACT THAT ARGENTINA REMAINS IN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS.

THE BRITISH SOURCE, WHO MUST REMAIN UNIDENTIFIED, SAID THAT ALTHOUGH NO FURTHER NOTES WERE INTENDED, GREAT BRITAIN WAS WATCHING THE SCOPE OF ARGENTINA'S DEALINGS WITH THE AXIS.

LONDON, JAN 6-(AP)-THE MOROCCO RADIO SAID TODAY THAT BRITISH PATROLS WERE ACTIVELY TESTING NAZI MARSHAL ROMMEL'S DEFENSIVE POSITIONS COVERING THE DOUBLE APPROACH TO MISURATA, SOME 120 MILES SOUTHEAST OF TRIPOLI.

THIS WAS NOT CONFIRMED IN ALLIED REPORTS. THE DAILY COMMUNIQUE FROM CAIROSAID THERE WAS NOTHING TO REPORT AND THE LATEST ADVICES HERE PLACED THE EIGHTH ARMY IN THE REGION OF BUERAT EL HSUN, ABOUT 80 MILES SOUTHEAST OF MISURATA.

THE MOROCCO BROADCAST INDICATED HOWEVER THAT GEN.SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY MIGHT BE UNDECIDED WHETHER TO ADVANCE ACROSS THE WADI ZEM ZEM INLAND TOWARD MISURATA OR PUSH UP A NARROW ARM OF LAND TO THE COASTAL SIDE OF A LONG SWAMP NEAR THE GULF OF SIRTE SHORELINE LEADING TO MISURATA.

helsinki, finland, jan 6-(ap)-nation-wide conscription of labor was begun today to overcome a shortage of manpower in vital industries.

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all able-bodied men between the ages of 19 and 55, not in the army or otherwise freed from labor service, must report for placement in work immediately necessary to the national welfare.

most of the conscripts will be put to work in the forests to build up the [illegible] industry which provides 80 per cent of the normal value of finland's exports, unless her export trade can be

were brought

london, jan 6, -(ap)-fourteen belgian soldiers appeared before a belgian court martial in an english midlands town today, accused of taking part in propaganda which would cause indiscipline in belgian army-in-exile and of demonstrating against measures taken by legal authorities for security and defense.

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it is said that last november they wrote to ~~mr~~ hubert pierlot, premier and defense minister of the belgian government-in-exile, threatening that if steps to reform the army and "stop this neutrality attitude" were n o t taken, ~~plans~~ plan a ~~plan~~ for its refor m would be sent to every newspaper in the country and to prime minister churchill and sir stafford cripps, air minister.

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the propaganda in which the men were said to h have taken part accused the belgian government-in-exile of betrayin the cause of democracy by following a policy of strict neutrality.

one of the accused was said to be a priest who was formerly a professor at the university college in cairo.

hearings are expected to last several days.

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fbm 928aes thru fourth 1346

(Advance) London, Thursday, Jan. 7 - (AP) — Award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to Pilot Officer Ernest Cosens of Haverford, Pa., a flier in the Royal Canadian Air Force, was announced today.

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Cosens is a veteran of many operational flights. One night last month his plane was caught in a searchlight cone and heavil damaged by ground fire but he bombed his target from low ~~w~~ level and brought his crippled plane home.

(end advance for use at 7.30 p.m., eastern war time, today, wednesday, ~~th~~ jan. 6.)

(LONDON, JAN. 6 (AP)— ~~SIR WYNDHAM DEEDES~~, FORMER SECRETARY TO THE BRITISH ADMINISTRATION IN PALESTINE, SAID IN A SPEECH TO BE BROADCAST TONIGHT THAT ANTI-SEMITISM EXISTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND "IT IS RATHER WORSE FOR BEING COVERED UP."

(CALLING ANTI-SEMITISM "THE MOST ODIOUS OF SOCIAL DISEASES," DEEDES DECLARED "OUR ATTITUDE TOWARD THE JEWS IS BY NO MEANS SUCH THAT WE CAN STAND BEFORE THE WORLD WITH A CLEAN SHEET."

LONDON, JAN. 6 - (AP) - [illegible] HAD RECEIVED A REPORT FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT [illegible] "INSIDE EUROPE" THAT THE GERMANS HAVE REQUISITIONED ALL FRENCH FIREFIGHTERS IN THE OCCUPIED FRENCH PORT OF TOULON.

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ABOUT 30 FIREFIGHTERS CANNOT BE [illegible] BECAUSE OF THE SCUTTLED WARSHIPS BLOCKING THE ROADSTEAD, ACCORDING TO THIS REPORT, AND THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN SALVED BY WORKERS' SABOTAGE IN THEIR ATTEMPTS TO RAISE THE WRECKED HULKS.

LONDON, JAN. 6--(AP)--A SINGLE [illegible] PLANE DROPPED AN EAST [illegible] COAST TOWN IN DAYLIGHT TODAY, KILLING AT LEAST FOUR PERSONS AND INJURING A NUMBER OF OTHERS.

ONE BOMB HIT A CLUB, BURYING A NUMBER OF PERSONS, AND ANOTHER MADE A DIRECT HIT ON A THEATER.

THE AIR AND HOME SECURITY MINISTRIES ANNOUNCED BOMBS ALSO WERE DROPPED AT A PLACE NEAR THE COAST OF EAST ANGLIA BUT LITTLE DAMAGE WAS DONE AND ONLY ONE PERSON WAS INJURED BY MACHINE GUN FIRE. #

Add London: Von Arnim

THE ONLY VON ARNIM LISTED IN THE NAZI WHO'S WHO IS DIETLOFF VON ARNIM, BORN IN 1876, WHO SERVED AS A CAVALRY CAPTAIN AND A BATTALION COMMANDER IN THE INFANTRY DURING THE WORLD WAR, AND HELD THE IRON CROSS DECORATION. THIS VON ARNIM, WHO WOULD BE 66, ALSO HAD SERVED IN THE GERMAN COLONIAL MINISTRY, AND AS A BERLIN POLICE AND BRANDENBURG PROVINCE OFFICIAL.

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LONDON, JAN 6-(AP)-A FIGHTING FRENCH FORCE DRIVING UP THROUGH SOUTHERN LIBYA FROM THE LAKE CHAD AREA HAS TAKEN AN IMPORTANT ENEMY POSITION AND HELD IT AGAINST A COUNTER-ATTACK BY ENEMY MOTORIZED COLUMNS, A COMMUNIQUE FROM THE HEADQUARTERS OF BRIG.-GEN. JACQUES LECLERC ANNOUNCED TONIGHT. (JACQUES LECLERC IS THE ALIAS ADOPTED BY A FIGHTING FRENCH COMMANDER TO PROTECT HIS FAMILY IN FRANCE.)

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THE COMMUNIQUE AS REPORTED BY REUTERS FOLLOWS:

"WEATHER CONDITIONS HAVING IMPROVED, FRENCH TROOPS HAVE RESUMED THBUR ADVANCE IN SOUTHERN LIBYA AND HAVE TAKEN AN IMPORTANT ENEMY POSITION.

THEIR ADVANCE IN SOUTHERN LIBYA AND HAVE TAKEN AN IMPORTANT ENEMY POSITION.

"ENEMY MOTORIZED COLUMNS WHICH ATTEMPTED TO RETAKE THE POSITION WERE VIGOROUSLY REPULSED AND WERE FORCED TO RETREAT TOWARDS THE NORTH."

THE LOCATION OF THE POSITION WAS NOT GIVEN.

30.24 ——139

SALISBURY, ENGLAND, JAN. 6-(AP)-FORTY UNITED STATES NAVAL OFFICERS AND MEN FROM SALISBURY, MD., WERE ENTERTAINED AT A LUNCHEON AND TEA TODAY BY ALDERMAN J.S. RAMSBRIDGE WHO, AS MAYOR OF SALISBURY, ENGLAND, IN 1932 VISITED SALISBURY, MD., FOR THE TOWN'S BICENTENARY CELEBRATION.

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LONDON, THURSDAY, JAN. 7-(AP)-THE GERMAN ARMISTICE COMMISSION CAPTURED BY THE ALLIES IN ALGERIA WAS REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE ARRIVED IN BRITAIN. ALLIED HEADQUARTERS HERE SAID THEY HAD NO COMMENT TO MAKE ON THE REPORT.

#

LONDON, JAN. 6-(AP)-COL.IRWIN S.BIERKING OF JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., WHO FOR THE PAST FIVE MONTHS HAS BEEN SERVING AS CHIEF QUARTER MASTER OF THE NORTHERN IRELAND BASE SECTION, HAS BEEN APPOINTED COMMANDING OFFICER OF U.S. TROOPS IN NORTH IRELAND.

HE SUCCEEDS MAJ.GEN.RUSSELL P.HARTLE, WHO IS TEMPORARY LEADER OF U.S. ARMY FORCES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER IN THE ABSENCE OF LIEUT. GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, ALLIED COMMANDER IN AFRICA.

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BY EDWARD ROBINSON

(ADVANCE) LONDON, JAN. 3-(AP)-FURTHER CURTAILMENT OF THE LABOR SUPPLY AND OF AVAILABLE RAW MATERIALS FACED THE CLOTHING TRADES AS THEY BEGAN 1943.

THE SQUEEZE APPARENTLY WILL GO THE LIMIT, OBSERVERS SAID.

SOME SECTIONS OF THE DRAPERY AND ALLIED TRADES REPORTED CRITICISM OF RESTRICTIONS AND URGED THAT THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD DIG ALL UNNECESSARY EMPLOYES OUT OF CIVIL SERVICE BEFORE SHOPS WERE TRIMMED OUT OF EXISTENCE.

MANCHESTER REPORTED VERY SLACK MARKETS WITH CONSIDERABLE BUSINESS SIDE-TRACKED BY THE HOLIDAYS. MOST OF THE BUYING WAS OF CLOTH AND YARN FOR GOVERNMENT REQUIREMENTS.

DEMAND FOR YARN WAS MAINLY FOR COARSE COUNTS OF ORDINARY WEAVING QUALITIES ALTHOUGH THERE WERE A FEW CALLS FOR SPECIALTIES.

RAYON CIRCLES SAID YARN SUPPLIES WERE TIGHT BUT THAT LOOMS COULD BE KEPT RUNNING FOR SOME TIME WITHOUT RECEIVING NEW ORDERS. RAYON YARNS ARE BEING USED EXTENSIVELY FOR TIRES AND EXPERTS SAID

APPEARED THE PRACTICE WAS HERE TO STAY. LININGS AND INSULATING MATERIALS WERE CALLED FOR IN SUBSTANTIAL QUANTITIES.

RAYON MANUFACTURERS GENERALLY WERE BOOKED FAR AHEAD ON UTILITY FABRICS.

--DASH--

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BRADFORD WOOLEN CIRCLES CENTERED THEIR ATTENTION THIS WEEK ON TALK OF A CONFERENCE IN LONDON AMONG REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BRITISH, DOMINIONS AND UNITED STATES WHICH IS EXPECTED TO DRAW UPA
HKGNHBXUQGGXXUQXGGXKQXGVKQTFPGWPTY TWPLDQZPLWFNEHMHM

BRADFORD WOOLEN CIRCLES CENTERED THEIR ATTENTION THIS WEEK ON TALK OF A CONFERENCE IN LONDON AMONG REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BRITISH, DOMINIONS AND UNITED STATES WHICH IS EXPECTED TO DRAW UP A MARKETING SCHEME AIMED AT POST-WAR TRADE.

MANUFACTURERS WERE AWAITING THE TERMS OF THE NEW WOOL RATION, WHICH WERE EXPECTED TO CLEAR THE WAY FOR A FAIR AMOUNT OF NEW CIVILIAN BUSINESS.

--DASH--

MOST ULSTER LINEN WORKS WERE SHUT DOWN FOR THE HOLIDAYS AND THE TRADE REVIEWED 1942 FOR POSSIBLE INDICATIONS OF WHAT THE NEW YEAR WOULD BRING.

PRODUCING GOOD YARN FROM LOW-GRADE FIBER WAS THE BIG ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE YEAR, SPINNERS SAIF. MOST OF THEM NOW ARE WORKING AT ABOUT 30 PER CENT OF CAPACITY, CHIEFLY ON CONTRACTS FOR AIRPLANE CLOTHS.

-DASH-

THERE IS LITTLE LIKELIHOOD OF THE USUAL BARGAIN-HUNTERS' FROLICS THIS MONTH. THE GOVERNMENT AND RETAILERS APPEAR GENERALLY AGREED THAT SPECIAL SALES SHOULD BE BARRED, THE GOVERNMENT OPPOSING THEM AS BRINGING ABOUT "LUXURY" SPENDING AND THE TRADE BECAUSE SUCH SALES ARE CONSIDERED "UNNECESSARY." THE NEAREST APPROACH WILL BE "DISPOSALS OF ODDMENTS," IT WAS SAID.

THE GOVERNMENT AND SCOTLAND YARD WERE BUSY THIS WEEK TRACING DOWN A "BLACK MARKET" IN CLOTH, ALREADY CREDITED WITH MAKING AROUND $2,000,000 PROFIT, AND FOUND IN A YEAR'S

A "BLACK MARKET" IN CLOTH, ALREADY CREDITED WITH MAKING AROUND $2,000,000 PROFIT, AND FOUND IN A YEAR'S INVESTIGATION TO BE NATION-WIDE IN SCOPE.

LAUNDRY BILLS ROSE TWO CENTS ON A 20-CENT TICKET THIS WEEK TO HELP COVER A RECENT 10 PER CENT WAGE INCREASE. THAT PUTS THE AVERAGE WASHING COST ABOUT 33 1/3 PER CENT ABOVE PRE-WAR CHARGES.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JAN. 4)

LONDON REPORTS:

MORE WORK CALLS
DUE AS ENGLAND
ENTERS NEW YEAR

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FURTHER RESTRICTIONS ON CIVILIAN NON-ESSENTIALS EXPECTED

BY EDWARD ROBINSON

LONDON, JAN. 2-(AP)-MORE BRITONS EXPECT TO GET THEIR MARCHING ORDERS SOON.

NOT ALL WILL MARCH TO THE FRONT, OR THE SECOND FRONT, BUT THERE WILL BE MORE OF THEM AT WAR WORK ON THE HOME FRONT.

FORECASTERS PREDICTED THE NEW YEAR WOULD BE FULL OF SHOCKS FOR THE WHOLE NATION FROM 'TEEN-AGERS TO PENSIONERS.

THE AIM IS TO THROW THE WAR EFFORT INTO EVEN HIGHER GEAR AND BRING IN ENOUGH NEW WORKERS TO RELEASE ENOUGH FIGHTING-AGE MEN TO REPLACE EXPECTED CASUALTIES.

THE GOVERNMENT WAS REPORTED CONSIDERING REGISTRATION OF MEN UP TO 55 AND WOMEN UP TO 50 FOR INDUSTRIAL WORK.

THE CONSCRIPTION AGE FOR GIRLS MAY BE LOWERED TO INCLUDE 19-YEAR-OLDS OR EVEN THOSE A YEAR YOUNGER.

DRASTIC CONCENTRATION PROGRAMS ARE UNDER WAY FOR LUXURY AND NON-ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES.

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-DASH-

THERE WAS SOME CRITICISM THIS WEEK OF THE GREEN VEGETABLE PRICE CEILINGS, WHICH WILL BECOME EFFECTIVE JAN. 11 AND CONTROL PRICES AT LEAST UNTIL APRIL. THE COMPLAINTS WERE THAT THE PUBLIC STILL WAS PAYING TOO MUCH, THE GROWER GETTING TOO LITTLE AND THE MIDDLEMAN GETTING THE BEST OF THE DEAL.

POWDERED MILK WILL BE THE NEXT ADDITION TO BRITAIN'S WAR TIME LOAF OF BREAD. IT IS EXPECTED TO MAKE THE STAFF OF LIFE MORE PALATABLE AND RECALLED THE POPULAR "MILK-BREAD" OF PRE-WAR DAYS.

SPEAKING OF FOOD--MORE THAN 850,000 SCHOOL CHILDREN NOW TAKE THEIR NOON LUNCHES AT SCHOOLS, FIVE TIMES THE PRE-WAR TOTAL. IT IS EXPECTED THAT TOTAL WILL BE SWELLED BY ANOTHER 400,000 AS THE PROGRAM GETS UNDER WAY.

-DASH-

BRITAIN, MANUFACTURER AND SHIPPER FOR THE WORLD FOR MANY YEARS, IS HAVING A FARM LAND PRICE BOOM. IN MANY CASES VALUATIONS CITED ARE 70 PER CENT ABOVE PRE-WAR FIGURES.

SMALL FARM HOLDINGS AVERAGE $300 A FARM; THAT IS, $240 AN ACRE.

IN LINCOLNSHIRE, WHERE THE LAND IS AMAZINGLY FERTILE, A THREE-ACRE FIELD SOLD RECENTLY FOR $3,000 AND A FIVE-ACRE FIELD FOR $4,200.

-DASH-

A CROSS-SECTION OF WAR TIME LIVING: MOTORISTS USING TIRES THROUGH WHICH THE FABRIC SHOWS ARE LIABLE TO A FINE OF $2,000...APARTMENT HUNTERS OFFER $20 TO $100 FOR HELP IN FINDING A HOME...MATERNITY HOSPITALS HAVE NO ROOM FOR NEW BABIES AND ARE BOOKED FOR MONTHS AHEAD; IT'S THE SHORTAGE OF NURSES AND THE POPULATION SHIFTS OF RECENT YEARS...ABSENTEEISM WAS REDUCED IN SHOPS WHERE A BARBER-CHAIR WAS INSTALLED, SINCE WORKERS NO LONGER HAD HAIRCUTS AS AN EXCUSE FOR A HALF-DAY HOLIDAY...HALF A MILLION WORKERS GOT PAY HIKES IN NOVEMBER AGGREGATING $350,000...EARNINGS OF 6,250,000 MANUAL WORKERS WERE ESTIMATED TO HAVE RISEN TO AN AVERAGE OF $22.30 WEEKLY BY JULY 18 1942, FROM $15.20 A YEAR EARLIER.

SALISBURY, ENGLAND, JAN. 6-(AP)-FORTY UNITED STATES OFFICERS AND MEN FROM SALISBURY, MD., WERE ENTERTAINED AT A LUNCHEON AND TEA TODAY BY ALDERMAN J.S.RAMBRIDGE WHO, AS MAYOR OF SALISBURY, ENGLAND, IN 1932 VISITED SALISBURY, MD., FOR THE TOWN'S BICENTENARY CELEBRATION.

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Berne, Jan. 6-(ap)- The Basler Nachrichten, a Basle newspaper, reported in a dispatch from Budapest today that Horia Sima, fugitive Rumanian Iron Guard leader, had been arrested in Italy.

and former cabinet members

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The paper's Budapest correspondent previously had forecast an attempt by Sima to [illegible] an Iron Guard putsch against the government of Marshal Ion Antonescu, with Sima [illegible] prepared to return to Bucharest to reorganize leadership of the Iron Guard.

but never the less

Sima fled to Germany when a similar plot failed two years ago. The correspondent said that Sima left Germany late last week, was arrested in Italian territory and returned to Germany.

Other reports from Bucharest, the correspondent said, told of a wide scale year-end roundup of former members of the Iron Guard in Rumania when information seeped through to police that reorganization attempts had been begun.

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BY THOMAS F. HAWKINS

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JAN 6-(AP)-JULIU MANIU, PEASANT LEADER WHO LED AGITATION IN RUMANIA 10 MONTHS AGO FOR WITHDRAWAL OF THAT COUNTRY FROM THE AXIS, WAS AMONG 4,000 PERSONS ARRESTED IN A NEW PURGE OF THE OLD IRON GUARD AFTER AN ATTEMPTED CHRISTMAS EVE PUTSCH, IT WAS REPORTED TODAY FROM BUDAPEST. JAN 7 1943

EIGHTY PERSONS HAVE BEEN EXECUTED ALREADY, IT WAS SAID.

THE WIFE OF HORIA SIMA, HIMSELF CAUGHT IN ITALY WHILE ATTEMPTING TO RETURN TO RUMANIA FROM GERMANY TO LEAD THE REVOLT, ALSO WAS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY. SIMA IS THE RUMANIAN IRON GUARD LEADER AND FORMER CABINET MEMBER.

PLANS FOR THE PUTSCH WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN LAID ON A WIDE BASE AND CALLED FOR THE OUSTER OF MARSHAL ION ANTONESCU, HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT.

THE IRON GUARD PARTICIPANTS HAD PLANNED, PRIVATE FOREIGN ADVICES SAID, TO CAPITALIZE ON THE GENERAL SENTIMENTS AGAINST THE WAR ON RUSSIA TO GAIN SUPPORT FOR THE GOVERNMENT THEY HOPED TO FORM.

THE POLICE DISCOVERED THE PLOT AND ACTED QUICKLY. THE RUMANIAN AND GERMAN MILITARY, CIVILIAN AND GESTAPO POLICE RESTORED THE RIGID CONTROLS WHICH HAD BEEN RELAXED IN RECENT MONTHS. RAILWAYS, HIGHWAYS AND FRONTIERS WERE CLOSELY GUARDED.

AUTOMOBILES WERE STOPPED AND THE OCCUPANTS WERE REQUIRED TO PRODUCE IDENTIFICATION PAPERS. EVEN PEDESTRIANS ON BUCHAREST STREETS WERE HALTED. CAFES AND AMUSEMENT PLACES WERE PUT UNDER AN 11 O'CLOCK CURFEW. AFTER WHICH ALL PERSONS WERE FORBIDDEN TO BE ON

THE ARRESTS WERE CARRIED OUT IN BUCHAREST, PLOESTI AND OTHER TOWNS.

A NUMBER OF ENGINEERS OF THE MALAXA INDUSTRIAL WORKS WERE AMONG THOSE SEIZED. THE FACTORY FORMERLY WAS WELL KNOWN AS IRON GUARD HEADQUARTERS.

MANIU SENT A LETTER LAST MARCH TO MARSHAL ANTONESCU DEMANDING THAT THE GOVERNMENT DENOUNCE THE TRIPOWER PACT. HE ADVOCATED AVOIDIN FURTHER CONFLICT IN THE EAST AND CONCENTRATING ON REGAINING ALL TRANSYLVANIA.

AFTER HORIA SIMA'S FLIGHT AFTER AN UNSUCCESSFUL REVOLT IN JANUARY, 941, WHEN MACHINE GUN BATTLES IN THE STREETS OF BUCHAREST BROKE OUT AND TANKS WERE USED TO RESTORE ORDER, MANIU HAS BEEN THE ONLY IMPORTANT OPPORTUNIST REMAINING OPENLY ACTIVE IN RUMANIA.

BUCHAREST ITSELF MADE NO OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE PUTSCH ARRESTS. THE ONLY DISPATCH FROM THERE TODAY DEALT WITH THE ANNUAL RELIGIOUS CEREMONY OF THE BAPTISM OF THE CROSS, AN ORTHODOX RITUAL. KING MIHAI ATTENDED. JAN 7 1943

HELSINKI, FINLAND, JAN. 6-(AP)-THE HELSINKI NEWSPAPER UUSI SUOMI TODAY CHARGED THAT POWERFUL HOSTILE INTERESTS WHO VIEW WITH DISFAVOR CONTINUANCE OF FINNISH-AMERICAN RELATIONS WERE SYSTEMATICALLY SABOTAGING FINNISH SYMPATHIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

THIS NATIONAL COALITION PARTY NEWSPAPER CITED WHAT IT CALLED "EXAGGERATED AND UNTRUE" STORIES ABOUT FINLAND APPEARING IN THE AMERICAN PRESS.

IT ACCUSED THE HOSTILE INTERESTS WITH TRYING TO PORTRAY MEMBERS

OF THE FINNISH GOVERNMENT AS PERSONALLY ILL-DISPOSED TOWARD AMERICA, AS IN THE JAPANESE FILM INCIDENT.

(THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION ON DEC. 17 BROADCAST TO FINLAND A REPORT THAT FINNISH CABINET MEMBERS HAD ATTENDED A JAPANESE LEGATION PARTY IN HELSINKI ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF PEARL HARBOR AND HAD CONGRATULATED THE JAPANESE.

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(THIS REPORT WAS PUBLISHED FIVE DAYS LATER IN THE UNITED STATES. THE FINNS OFFICIALLY ACKNOWLEDGED THAT MOVIES HAD BEEN SHOWN DURING THE TEA PARTY BUT ASSERTED THE GUESTS HAD NOT KNOWN WHAT THE PROGRAM WOULD BE AND THAT THE FINNISH GOVERNMENT HAS "NO KNOWLEDGE OF ALLEGED CONGRATULATIONS ADDRESSED BY ANY OF ITS MEMBER TO THE JAPANESE MINISTER.")

THE NEWSPAPER EXPRESSED REGRET AT THE WASHINGTON ACTION IN SUSPENDING THE FINNISH INFORMATION SERVICE IN THE UNITED STATES BECAUSE IT PREVENTS GIVING THE AMERICAN PUBLIC THE TRUE PICTURE OF CONDITIONS HERE.

IN THE RECENT CONDUCT OF FINNISH AFFAIRS "THERE OUGHT TO BE NOTHING OUT OF HARMONY WITH OUR OFTEN EXPRESSED DESIRE TO KEEP ON THE BEST POSSIBLE TERMS WITH AMERICA," THE PAPER SAID.

AP Moscow

THE UNCHECKED RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN PURSUIT OF THE RETIRING NAZIS--THUS IT WAS PICTURED IN FIELD DISPATCHES--WAS ONLY LACONICALLY DESCRIBED IN THE NOON COMMUNIQUE OF THE SOVIET COMMAND.

"IN THE NORTHERN CAUCASUS," IT SAID, "OUR TROOPS CONTINUED THEIR SUCCESSFUL OFFENSIVE AND CAPTURED SEVERAL POPULATED PLACES."

(THE BRITISH NEWS AGENCY REUTERS ESTIMATED IN LONDON THAT MORE THAN 500,000 OF HITLER'S TROOPS WERE IN RETREAT IN THE CAUCASUS AND MIDDLE DON.

(THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND IN ITS REGULAR DAILY COMMUNIQUE MADE NO SINGLE MENTION OF THE CAUCASUS. IT DEALT MAINLY WITH THE POSITION IN THE DON AREA, WHERE IT REPORTED: "HEAVY DEFENSIVE FIGHTING CONTINUED WITH UNABATED FURY....SOVIET ATTACKS WERE REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES FOR THE ENEMY.")

FIRST LEAD AFRICAN

JAN 7 1943

CAIRO, JAN 6-(AP)-HEAVY BOMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY'S NINTH AIR FORCE POUNDED THE EASTERN TUNISIAN HARBOR OF SOUSSE AGAIN YESTERDAY IN A DAYLIGHT ATTACK WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A PLANE, AN AMERICAN COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

"ALL THE BOMBS FELL WITHIN THE TARGET," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. "BURSTS WERE OBSERVED ON COMMERCIAL PHOSPHATE AND THE SOUTHERN QUAYS."

A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE, APPARENTLY REFERRING TO THE SAME ATTACK, SAID THAT "HITS WERE SCORED ON QUAYS AND BUILDINGS" BY ALLIED BOMBERS

LONG-RANGE FIGHTERS, IT WAS REPORTED, SHOT DOWN [illegible] GERMAN BOMBER OFF LAMPEDUSA ISLAND BETWEEN MALTA AND THE TUNISIAN COAST. ONLY ONE BRITISH PLANE WAS LOST IN THESE AND OTHER OPERATIONS, THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED.

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AGAIN THERE WAS "NOTHING TO REPORT" FROM THE BRITISH LAND FORCES PURSUING FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL'S ARMY IN LIBYA. THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED THAT THERE WERE NO IMPORTANT AIR OPERATIONS OVER THE LIBYAN BATTLE AREA YESTERDAY. (END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:37 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6)

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CAIRO, EGYPT, JAN. 6-(AP)-GREEK OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT 300 GREEKS, INCLUDING GENERALS, OTHER OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS, HAD BEEN TRANSPORTED TO ITALY IN CHAINS FROM AXIS-OCCUPIED GREECE.

ON INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM GREECE, THESE OFFICIALS SAID GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES IN THAT COUNTRY HAD BROUGHT A FRESH WAVE OF TERRORISM FROM THE ITALIAN-OCCUPYING AUTHORITIES.

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GREEKS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN FLOGGED, THEIR HOMES BURNED AND THEIR PROPERTY CONFISCATED IN ATTEMPTS TO MAKE THEM REVEAL PARTICULARS OF PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS OFFERING OPPOSITION. #

CAIRO, JAN. 6-(AP)-REUTERS CORRESPONDENT GEORGE CRAWLEY REPORTED TODAY THAT GEN.DRAJA MIHAILOVIC HAD ISSUED A STATEMENT FROM HIS SECRET PATRIOT HEADQUARTERS THREATENING TO "USE THE SAME MEASURES AGAINST GERMAN SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS IN YUGOSLAVIA IF THE GERMANS CONTINUE THEIR ATROCITIES IN SERBIA."

CRAWLEY SAID THE YUGOSLAV PATRIOT COMMANDER DECLARED THAT "FEARING A GENERAL UPRISING IN YUGOSLAVIA IN THE EVENT OF AN ITALIAN DEBACLE, GERMANY HAS RECENTLY SENT ANOTHER THREE DIVISIONS INTO OUR REGION, BRINGING THE TOTAL TO NINE GERMAN DIVISIONS."

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"THE ITALIANS," THE GENERAL'S STATEMENT ADDED, "HAVE 18 DIVISIONS STATIONED IN YUGOSLAVIA, THE BULGARIANS SEVEN AND THE HUNGARIANS SIX.

"EVEN SO THE AXIS DOES NOT FEEL SECURE IN OUR COUNTRY. TWO DIVISIONS WERE RECRUITED AMONG MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN MINORITY, WHILE THE CROAT USTACHI (IRON GUARDIST TROOPS OF THE AXIS-SUPPORTED CROAT GOVERNMENT) ARE BEING USED AGAINST THE YUGOSLAV ARMY UNDER MY COMMAND."

CAIRO, JAN. 6 (AP)—GENERAL SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER, BRITISH COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN THE MIDDLE EAST, HAS JUST CONCLUDED AN INSPECTION VISIT TO ERITREA, WHERE HE SAW AMERICANS AND [redacted] BRITONS WORKING SIDE BY SIDE ON NAVAL INSTALLATIONS, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

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DISPATCHES FROM ERITREA, THE [redacted] COLONY WRESTED BY THE BRITISH FROM THE ITALIANS IN 1941, [redacted] WHERE A BIG AMERICAN MILITARY BASE HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED, SAID ALEXANDER ALSO INSPECTED INDIAN AND SUDANESE TROOPS AND NATIVE ERITREAN POLICE.

BY RICE YAHNER

WITH UNITED STATES ARMY IN MOROCCO (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-YOUNG FELLOWS WHO DO MORE FLYING THAN FIGHTERS OR BOMBERS, IN JOBS SOMETIMES AS PERILOUS, ARE THE AIR FREIGHTERS.

WHEN UNITED STATES TROOPS HIT NORTH AFRICA THE FREIGHTERS FERRIED PARACHUTISTS FROM ENGLAND IN THE LONGEST SUCH OPERATIONAL FLIGHT UP TO THAT TIME. SINCE THEN THEY'VE BEEN CARRYING GUNS, AMMUNITION, WOUNDED, TINNED GASOLINE AND SOLDIERS--SEVEN DAYS A WEEK, EIGHT AND TEN HOURS A DAY.

THE CARGO SHIPS FLY INTO ENEMY TERRITORY TO RESCUE FORCED-DOWN FLYERS--FLY BACK WITH ACCESSORIES AND CREWS TO REPAIR THE FORCED-

DOWN PLANES. THE BI-MOTORED SHIPS, SHORN OF FANCY TRIMMING, ARE AN ARMY TYPE OF THE AIRLINERS AT HOME.

CARGO PILOTS ARE AT HOME IN THE AIR OVER OCEAN OR BARREN TERRAIN,"

CARGO PILOTS ARE AT HOME IN THE AIR OVER OCEAN OR BARREN TERRAIN. THEIR SHIPS CARRY NO ARMAMENT AND MORE OFTEN THAN NOT FLY WITHOUT FIGHTER ESCORT OVER ENEMY TERRITORY.

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ONE OF THE PLANES IN WHICH I RODE HAD A DOZEN HOLES PATCHED WITH ADHESIVE TAPE. A SNIPER'S BULLET HAD EXPLODED A BUNDLE OF GRENADES WHILE THE PLANE WAS ON THE DESERT ONE NIGHT. THE PILOT, LIEUT.B.C.SAUER, JR., OF CLEVELAND ESCAPED INJURY BUT HIS CO-PILOT WAS KILLED.

THE 25-YEAR-OLD SAUER KEPT RIGHT ON, HOWEVER, IN THE PATCHED PLANE, HAULING SUPPLIES AND EVACUATING WOUNDED. HIS NEW CO-PILOT IS LIEUT. HARRY HUSMAN, 26, OF CINCINNATI AND IN THE CREW WITH THEM ARE SGTS. R.A.MIKELITCH, CAPITOLA, CALIF., AND N.W.PONTIUS, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

ON ANOTHER TRIP, I HEARD A STORY ABOUT AN ARMY PRIVATE WHO SAID THAT HE SHOT DOWN ONE OF TWO GERMAN STRAFING PLANES WITH A BLAST FROM A BROWNING AUTOMATIC RIFLE. THE SOLDIER WAS WOUNDED AND RELATED THE ACCOUNT TO OFFICERS, ONE OF WHOM WAS CAPT.SIDEN AUERBACH OF WASHINGTON.

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THERE WAS A GOOD CROSS-SECTION OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE PLANE THAT DAY: CAPT.JOHN H.CHAMPION, LA GRANGE, ILL.; LIEUT.JOHN R. SUTHERLAND, TEXARKANA, TEX.; LIEUT.JOHN G.STEWART, BURLINGAME, CALIF.; SGTS.RAYMOND BYBEE, SALT LAKE CITY; ALBERT G.THORSON, WALLACE, S.D.; MAYNARD CARP, BALTIMORE; BRAD CHALKER, GIBSON, GA.; CHAPLAIN RICHARD H.CHASE, PROVIDENCE, R.I.; CORP.JERRY KOZLOVE, LOUISVILLE; AND STAFFORD REID, NEW YORK, VICE CONSUL AT CASABLANCA

ADD-Tunisia-Cavendish

"WE WERE OUT IN THE HILLS FOR FIVE DAYS AT A STRETCH, TRAVELLING 60 TO 100 MILES AND FEEDING THE WHOLE TIME ON EMERGENCY RATIONS IN OUR LIGHT PACKS.

"WE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE A BLANKET OR TWO BUT THEY TAKE UP SPACE AND SLOW US DOWN, SO ALL WE CARRY BESIDE FOOD IS OUR WEAPONS."

MARTIN, WHO WAS RANKED AS NUMBER ONE JUNIOR CLASS TENNIS PLAYER IN THE MISSOURI VALLEY IN 1933, WEIGHED 190 POUNDS WHEN HE TOOK UP THE COMMANDO-LIKE TRAINING. NOW HE WEIGHS 165 POUNDS.

THREE OF HIS SERGEANTS HAVE BEEN PROMOTED TO SECOND LIEUTENANTS FOR VALOR AND EFFICIENCY IN ACTION. THEY ARE LEO TAYLOR, 21, OF 1518 AVENUE D, COUNCIL BLUFFS,IA.; FRANK MCFARLAND, 24, OF VILLISCA,IA.; AND DEAN MAXWELL, 20, OF GLENWOOD,IA.

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"OUR PRESENT JOB," SAID TAYLOR, "IS CHIEFLY TO KEEP AN EYE ON JERRY AND TO KEEP HIM FROM SLIPPING THROUGH OUR FLANKS.

"IT IS LIKE RABBIT HUNTING. YOU MIGHT GO FIVE DAYS WITHOUT SEEING THE ENEMY--BUT ON THE OTHER HAND YOU MIGHT BUMP INTO HIM THE FIRST MILE AFTER STARTING."

"THUS," SAID MAXWELL, "ON OUR LAST TRIP WE WALKED ALL OVER AFRICA FOR FIVE DAYS--AND FOUND NOTHING THE WHOLE TIME BUT MUD AND HILLS AND ARABS."

MCFARLAND, WHO COMMANDED A RECENT PATROL IN THIS AREA, SAID:

"THE ONLY EXCITEMENT CAME WHEN WE CONTACTED A PATROL OF 16 JERRIES ABOUT 11 O'CLOCK ONE MORNING. THEY SIGHTED OUR OUTPOST AND BEGAN CLOSING IN, APPARENTLY FIGURING THEY HAD EASY PICKINGS. THEY DIDN'T KNOW OUR REAL STRENGTH, AS MOST OF US AT THE TIME WERE BEHIND ROCK

BARRICADES.

"WHEN THEY GOT WITHIN 100 YARDS THEY OPENED FIRE ON US, SO WE BEGAN BOUNCING BACK. THEY TURNED TAIL AT ONCE, LEAVING ONE DEAD GERMAN.

"THE REST OF THE TIME WE SPENT LOOKING AROUND AND SHIVERING. THE ONLY PROTECTION FROM THE COLD IS THE CLOTHING ON YOUR BACK. AT NIGHT YOU ARE FREEZING SO YOU KEEP ON THE MOVE MOST OF THE TIME.

"THE ELEMENTS--WIND AND RAIN--ARE TOUGHER OPPOSITION IN PATROL WORK THAN BULLETS."

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Chungking, China, Jan. 6--(ap)--The Chinese Central News Agency reported tonight that 700 shops and houses in and around Shihhwan, provisional capital of Hunanteng Province, were razed by fire caused by a raid of 21 Japanese planes yesterday.

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The news agency said the planes dropped 200 bombs. One hundred shops in the city and 600 houses on its outskirts were reported destroyed.

CHUNGKING, JAN. 7 (AP)-CHINESE FORCES KILLED 500 JAPANESE SOLDIERS IN STREET FIGHTING AT LIHUANG, WESTERN ANHWEI PROVINCE, AND BEAT BACK THE ENEMY IN OTHER SCATTERED ACTION DURING THE PAST FOUR DAYS, TONIGHT'S CHINESE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED.

JAPANESE RUSHED REINFORCEMENTS INTO LIHUANG AND THE CHINESE WITHDREW FROM THE CITY, BUT CONTINUED TO FIGHT FROM THE SUBURBS.

IN ANOTHER SKIRMISH, A JAPANESE FORCE WAS DRIVEN BACK AFTER ATTACKING KINGKOU IN THE CANTON AREA, THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED. THE ENEMY ALSO WAS REPORTED THROWN BACK AT YUHO IN THE SOUTHERN HONAN PROVINCE IN A COUNTER-ATTACK ON A JAPANESE FORCE THAT AT FIRST HAD MET STIFF RESISTANCE.

JAN 7 1943

MELBOURNE, JAN. 6-(AP)-CAPT.A.C.KROEF, FORMER COMMODORE OF K.P.M., ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAM PACKET CO--FAR EASTERN SHIPPING LINES--WHO RETURNED TO MELBOURNE RECENTLY AFTER HIS RELEASE FROM A JAPANESE INTERNMENT CAMP, DIED OF A HEART ATTACK TODAY, THE NETHERLANDS INDIES NEWS AGENCY REPORTED.

CAPT.KROEF FIRST KNEW THAT A STATE OF WAR EXISTED BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE NETHERLANDS WHEN HIS SHIP WAS SEIZED AND HE AND HIS FELLOW OFFICERS WERE JAILED IN YOKOHAMA. AFTER 21 DAYS OF LIVING UNDER "FILTHY CONDITIONS" THERE, HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO AN INTERNMENT CAMP, WHERE CONDITIONS WERE "SOMEWHAT BETTER."

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HE SERVED WITH K.P.M. FOR 33 YEARS, 25 OF WHICH WERE SPENT ON THE SINGAPORE-NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES-AUSTRALIA RUN. HE WAS LIVING IN RETIREMENT IN SYDNEY WHEN THE EUROPEAN WAR BROKE OUT, AND RE-ENTERED MARITIME LIFE WHEN HOLLAND WAS INADED IN 1940. HIS SON, JAN, IS SERVING WITH THE NETHERLANDS NAVY.

SOMEWHERE IN [illegible], NOV. 25-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THIS AMERICAN FIELD HOSPITAL RECENTLY UNDERWENT AN AIR RAID WITHOUT A SCRATCH, AND THE CALMEST PATIENT WAS PVT.WILLIAM HUGHES OF CHARLOTTE, N.C., WHO SAID HE WAS HAPPY TO HAVE SUCH DRY SLEEPING QUARTERS AND GOOD MEDICAL ATTENTION FOR A SUPERFICIAL BAYONET WOUND.

HUGHES WAS WITH A GROUP OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO WERE SITTING DOWN IN A SMALL CLEARING TO HAVE A BIT OF BULLY BEEF WHEN THREE JAPANESE BUMPED INTO THEM.

"THE JAPS LOOKED AS SURPRISED AS WE WERE. ONE OF THEM YELLED AND THREW HIS RIFLE LIKE A SPEAR, HITTING ME IN THE ARM.

"I GRABBED A TOMMYGUN AND GOT ONE AS THEY WERE SCRAMBLING FOR COVER, AND ONE OF MY BUDDIES GOT THE OTHER TWO."

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THE BUDDY WAS PARIS WILLIAMS OF OJAI, CALIF.

HUGHES SAID HE WAS EAGER TO GO BACK AND JOIN HIS MATES. ONE OF HIS PALS, HE SAID, IS ORVILLE SUTTON OF CHARLEVOIX, MICH., WHO PICKED OFF A JAPANESE TRYING TO CUT COMMUNICATION LINES.

OTHER CASUALTIES HERE INCLUDED CAPT.LLOYD FYMBO, OF SERGEANT BLUFF, IA., WHO BROKE HIS ARM FALLING INTO A SLIT TRENCH, AND PVT. GORDON OMHOLT, OF SHIOCTON, WISC., A HOSPITAL ORDERLY WHO WAS SKINNED UP DOING THE SAME.

AMONG THE NURSES HERE ARE BETTY HALL, LOS ANGELES, MARY KING, STAMPS, ARK., JANE GODWIN, ONTARIO, CANADA, [redacted] AND EDITH WHITTAKER OF PAWTUCKET, [redacted] R.I.

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MISS GODWIN AND MISS WHITTAKER WERE ON NIGHT DUTY WHEN THEY [redacted] HEARD A PLANE RECENTLY AND THOUGHT [redacted] IT WAS AN ALLIED [redacted] CRAFT UNTIL THE HEARD THE SHOUT [redacted] "RAID!" THEY STRETCHED OUT ON THE GROUND AND HEARD THE BOMBS STRIKE [redacted] HARMLESSLY IN THE MOUNTAINS.

BY DEAN SCHEDLER

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, [redacted] 24-(DELAYED)-(AP)-UNDER NEW GUINEA'S BROILING HOT SUN I WATCHED AMERICAN TROOPS PILE A PORTABLE HOSPITAL UNIT INTO SEVERAL TRANSPORT PLANES HEADED FOR A SPOT WITHIN HEARING RANGE OF GUNFIRE IN THE BUNA AREA.

AMBULANCES AND TRUCKS LOADED HIGH WITH EQUIPMENT BACKED FLUSH WITH THE PLANE DOOR, THROUGH WHICH SWEATING ENLISTED MEN PUSHED CRATE AFTER CRATE.

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THE UNIT'S COMMANDING OFFICER IS MAJOR LEMUEL DAY, OF CHICAGO. (A LATER DISPATCH TO THE LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH SAID MAJOR DAY HAD DIED AFTER WEEKS OF EXHAUSTING WORK AND HAD BEEN BURIED IN NEW GUINEA.)

OFFICERS SERVING UNDER MAJOR DAY INCLUDE LIEUT.LLOYD TAYLOR, OF (631 O'DONNEL) SAN FRANCISCO, MAJ.VICTOR STACEY, NEW ORLEANS, CAPT. WILLIAM EDWARDS, NEW ALBANY, IND., LIEUT.NATHAN BROOKS, DETROIT, AND LIEUT.JULIAN GUTOW, FLINT, MICH.

LIEUTENANT TAYLOR, AN OKLAHOMA UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, SAID THE UNIT WAS ORGANIZED ON A BOAT BOUND FOR AUSTRALIA LESS THAN SEVEN MONTHS AGO. HE EXPLAINED THE HOSPITAL WOULD BE ABLE TO HANDLE ANY CASE FROM A SCRATCH TO A MAJOR OPERATION RIGHT ON THE SPOT.

PVT.VENZEL THOMPSON OF DETROIT WAS SPORTING A SHINER WHICH HIS COMRADES JOKED ABOUT. THOMPSON'S OUTFIT WAS CHARGING A JAPANESE MACHINEGUN POSITION WHEN A BIT OF SHRAPNEL CUT HIS FOREHEAD SLIGHTLY, AND THE BLACK EYE WAS THE MAIN RESULT.

PVT.EARL WATERS, BREWTON, ALA., CLAIMED AT LEAST THREE JAPANESE WITH A DUCK-SHOOTING TECHNIQUE. HE AND HIS MATES, STRETCHED IN THE NEW GUINEA MUD, WAITED FOR THE JAPANESE TO CROSS A LOG OVER A LITTLE

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CREEK CARRYING AMMUNITION AND SUPPLIES, THEN PICKED THEM OFF WITH AUTOMATIC RIFLES.

PVT.HERMAN WILBERT, A GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., MORTAR GUNNER WHO WAS INJURED WHEN A JAPANESE SHELL LANDED NEARBY, HOPES TO GET PATCHED UP IN TIME, HE SAID, FOR "THE KILL AT BUNA," WHICH HE BELIEVES IS COMING SOON.

JAN 7 1943

HUBERT MENNEGA, A BYRON CENTER, MICH., PRIVATE, WAS ON PATROL WHEN A SNIPER CAUGHT HIM WITH A SMALL-CALIBER BULLET. MENNEGA CONTINUED SOME DISTANCE BEFORE HE REALIZED HE WAS WOUNDED. HIS MAIN GRIEVANCE WAS THAT HOSPITALIZATION COST HIM A FLOWING BEARD WHICH HE HAD WANTED TO SAVE UNTIL IT COULD BE PHOTOGRAPHED.

EQUIPMENT TAKEN TO THE BATTLE AREA INCLUDED OXYGEN TANKS, A PORTABLE X-RAY, A COLLAPSIBLE OPERATING TABLE, STERILIZERS, TWO KEROSENE REFRIGERATORS FOR SERUMS AND TENTAGE FOR NINE WARDS. THE ENTIRE DISPLACEMENT WAS LESS THAN 50,000 POUNDS.

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THE SHIPMENT INCLUDED SEVERAL LARGE CASES OF MATTRESSES AND CLEAN SHEETS, THE FIRST MANY SOLDIERS WILL HAVE SEEN FOR MANY MONTHS.

THE ENLISTED MEN, ALL DRAFTEES, PAUSED LONG ENOUGH IN THEIR WORK TO TELL ME THEY WERE PLEASED TO GET A CHANCE TO GIVE FRONT LINE AID.

CORP.FRANK GORENSTEIN, OF PHILADELPHIA, THE GROUP'S LABORATORY TECHNICIAN, WAS A REGISTERED PHARMACIST IN CIVILIAN LIFE.

FRANK GLAB, OF CHICAGO, THE DRIVER, SAID HE WOULD CARRY PATIENTS AS WELL AS DRIVE THEM. "WE WON'T HAVE A VEHICLE WHERE WE'RE GOING."

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OTHERS IN THE UNIT INCLUDED: PRIVATES FRANK SORRELLS, INDIANAPOLIS; GERALD SULLIVAN, ST.LOUIS; RALPH HENSLEY AND JULIAN RUBIN, NEW YORK CITY.

BY DEAN SCHEDLER

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, DEC. 3-(DELAYED)-(AP)-"I WOULD A THOUSAND TIMES RATHER GO BACK UP THERE THAN GO THROUGH THIS," SAID CORP.BOYD LIGHTFOOT, OF SAULT SAINTE MARIE, MICH., AS HE RESTED TODAY IN AN AMERICAN FIELD HOSPITAL.

LIGHTFOOT HAD BEEN THROUGH FOUR DIFFERENT ATTACKS ON JAPANESE POSITIONS WHEN HE WAS STRICKEN YESTERDAY NEAR BUNA WITH WHAT HE THOUGHT WAS AN OLD-FASHIONED STOMACH ACHE, BUT WHICH THE DOCTORS TABBED APPENDICITIS.

HIS CHIEF DISAPPOINTMENT IS THAT THE TIME NEEDED FOR THE OPERATION WILL COST HIM A CHANCE FOR MORE GOOD SHOOTING. HE'S ALREADY WEARING ONE SET OF JAPANESE "DOGTAGS" AROUND HIS NECK, TAKEN FROM A SNIPER HE NAILED.

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THE HOSPITAL'S ONLY COMPLAINT CAME FROM LIEUT.ROSCOE DOUGLAS WHOSE WIFE LIVES IN ALEXANDRIA, LA. HE COMPLAINED OF THE HEAT INSTEAD OF BULLET WOUNDS HE RECEIVED IN THE LEGS WHILE ON A PATROL TRYING TOU OUTFLANK A MACHINEGUN NEST THAT WAS DELAYING AN ADVANCE.

DOUGLAS PRAISED THE FIRST AID MEN WHO DRESSED HIS WOUNDS AND CONTINUED THROUGH MACHINEGUN FIRE TO TREAT ANOTHER MAN AHEAD.

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NURSES WHO ARE MAKING NEWLY-ARRIVED CASUALTIES COMFORTABLE SAID A COKD DRINK OF WATER WAS THE MOST POPULAR ITEM. THEY REPORTED ALL THE PATIENTS WERE IN EXCELLENT CONDITION CONSIDERING THEY HAD ONLY BEEN TREATED AT FIELD DRESSING STATIONS. EVEN MEN WITH FRACTURES

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CREEK CARRYING AMMUNITION AND SUPPLIES, THEN PICKED THEM OFF WITH AUTOMATIC RIFLES.

PVT.HERMAN WILBERT, A GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., MORTAR GUNNER WHO WAS INJURED WHEN A JAPANESE SHELL LANDED NEARBY, HOPES TO GET PATCHED UP IN TIME, HE SAID, FOR "THE KILL AT BUNA," WHICH HE BELIEVES IS COMING SOON.

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HUBERT MENNEGA, A BYRON CENTER, MICH., PRIVATE, WAS ON PATROL WHEN A SNIPER CAUGHT HIM WITH A SMALL-CALIBER BULLET. MENNEGA CONTINUED SOME DISTANCE BEFORE HE REALIZED HE WAS WOUNDED. HIS MAIN GRIEVANCE WAS THAT HOSPITALIZATION COST HIM A FLOWING BEARD WHICH HE HAD WANTED TO SAVE UNTIL IT COULD BE PHOTOGRAPHED.

EQUIPMENT TAKEN TO THE BATTLE AREA INCLUDED OXYGEN TANKS, A PORTABLE X-RAY, A COLLAPSIBLE OPERATING TABLE, STERILIZERS, TWO KEROSENE REFRIGERATORS FOR SERUMS AND TENTAGE FOR NINE WARDS. THE ENTIRE DISPLACEMENT WAS LESS THAN 50,000 POUNDS.

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THE SHIPMENT INCLUDED SEVERAL LARGE CASES OF MATTRESSES AND CLEAN SHEETS, THE FIRST MANY SOLDIERS WILL HAVE SEEN FOR MANY MONTHS.

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ARRIVED WITH THEIR ARMS AND LEGS IN CASTS AS GOOD AS A CITY HOSPITAL COULD PROVIDE, THEY SAID.

ALL THESE MEN, LIKE OTHERS WHO HAVE COME OUT OF THE SWAMPLAND BATTLE, WERE IN HIGH SPIRITS.

BY THOBURN WIANT

AT AN AMERICAN FIGHTER BASE IN EASTERN ASSAM PROVINCE, INDIA, DEC 31-(DELAYED)-(AP)-UNITED STATES FIGHTER PILOTS GAVE THE JAPANESE A TASTE OF WHAT TO EXPECT IN 1943 IN RAIDS ON NORTHWESTERN BURMA TODAY.

BOMBS WERE SHOWERED DOWN ON THE NABA RAILWAY YARDS, STARTING FIRES IN NEARBY WAREHOUSES, AND WRECKING TWO LOCOMOTIVES AND MANY FREIGHT CARS.

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RETURNING PILOTS REPORTED THAT THE JAPANESE OFFERED NO RESISTANCE

LIEUT.WILLARD A.WENDT, OF RICHMOND, CALIF., CELEBRATED HIS 23RD BIRTHDAY TODAY BY BAILING OUT IN FRIENDLY TERRITORY WHEN HIS PLANE'S MOTOR BECAME OVERHEATED EN ROUTE TO HIS BASE.

BEFORE HE WENT OVER THE SIDE HE SHOUTED INTO THE RADIO TRANSMITTER:

"THIS IS MY BIRTHDAY. I MIGHT AS WELL CELEBRATE BY JUMPING."

HE WAS PICKED UP BY MAJOR PAUL C.DROZ, 26, OF SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

MAJOR F.E.BRENNER, 29, OF WATERVILLE, KAS., SAID HE SHOT TWO WATER TOWERS FULL OF HOLES AND "WATER SPURTED IN ALL DIRECTIONS."

CAPT.C.H.COLWELL, 27, OF PARK RIVER, N.D., SAID HE GOT THE MOST SATISFACTION OUT OF WATCHING THE LOCOMOTIVES BLOW UP.

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"FROM EACH LOCOMOTIVE A HUGE COLUMN OF STEAM SWIRLED INTO THE SKY," HE SAID.

"I NEVER HAD SO MUCH FUN IN MY LIFE AND I'D LIKE TO GO AGAIN RIGHT AWAY," BEAMED MAJOR DAVID WALLACE, 29, OF PHENIX CITY, ALA.

MAJOR HAROLD T.WRIGHT, 28, OF HOUSTON, TEXAS, THE CONTROL OFFICER, SAID AFTER THE PILOTS RETURNED THAT "OUR ONLY BEEF IS WE CAN'T GET ENOUGH OPPOSITION. THE MEN ARE ACHING TO SHOOT DOWN THE JAPS BUT THE JAPS ARE VERY RELUCTANT TO TANGLE WITH US."

BACK AT THE BASE, LIEUT.JOHN SVENNINGSEN, 27, OF ST.PAUL, MINN., SAID HE WAS 100 MILES FROM THE BASE WHEN HIS ENGINE STARTED TO FAIL. HE WAPPS

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SAID HE WAS 100 MILES FROM THE BASE WHEN HIS ENGINE STARTED TO FAIL. HE WAS ABOUT TO LAND ON AN EMERGENCY FIELD, BUT HE REACHED INTO HIS POCKET AND FOUND HIS PIPE MISSING, AND THEREUPON DECIDED HE COULD NOT GET ALONG WITHOUT IT.

DETERMINED TO GET HOME, HE FOUND THAT THE MOTOR WOULD RUN IF THE THROTTLE WAS HELD WIDE OPEN, SO HE CONTINUED ON TO THE BASE.

"I COULDN'T GET ALONG WITHOUT THAT PIPE," HE TOLD FELLOW PILOTS.

KK953PEW

SANTIAGO, CHILE, JAN. 6- (AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER JOAQUIN FERNANDEZ PREPARED TO MAKE A STATEMENT TONIGHT ON CHILEAN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS, WHICH WERE VERGING TOWARD A BREAK.

FERNANDEZ ROSE FROM HIS SICKBED TO CONFER DURING THE DAY WITH PRESIDENT JUAN ANTONIO RIOS AND INTERIOR MINISTER

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RAUL MORALES ON MORALES TRIPS TO THE UNITED STATES, BRAZIL AND ARGENTINA TO OUTLINE CHILE'S FUTURE COURSE IN HEMISPHERIC COOPERATION. JAN 7 1943

AFTER THE CONFERENCES MORALES SAID HE WAS PREPARING A WRITTEN REPORT FOR RIOS ON HIS CONVERSATIONS ABROAD WITH [redacted] THE HEADS AND FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE NATIONS HE VISITED.

SINCE FERNENDEZ WAS ACTIVE AGAIN AND ABLE TO SPEAK ON CHILEAN FOREIGN POLICY, MORALES APPARENTLY CANCELLED HIS PLAN TO MAKE A STATEMENT TODAY AS PROMISED ON HIS RETURN TO CHILE YESTERDAY. JAN 7 1943

SANTIAGO, CHILE, JAN 6-(AP)-THE CHILEAN CABINET MET WITH PRESIDENT JUAN ANTONIO RIOS LAST NIGHT TO DISCUSS THE REPORT OF INTERIOR MINISTER RAUL MORALES ON HIS VISIT TO WASHINGTON, RIO DE JANEIRO AND BUENOS AIRES, BUT OFFICIAL SOURCES DECLINED COMMENT ON REPORTS THAT CHILE WOULD BREAK RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS FRIDAY.

(A HIGH FOREIGN OFFICE SOURCE IN BUENOS AIRES SAID THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN INFORMED THAT PRESIDENT RIOS WOULD ASK THE CHILEAN CONGRESS FRIDAY FOR AN IMMEDIATE RUPTURE OF DIPLOMATIC AND COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH GERMANY, ITALY AND JAPAN.)

MORALES, WHO RETURNED HERE YESTERDAY AFTER A MONTH-LONG TRIP DURING WHICH HE CONFERRED WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL AND PRESIDENTS AND FOREIGN MINISTERS OF BOTH ARGENTINA AND BRAZIL, ANNOUNCED THAT A STATEMENT WOULD BE MADE TODAY.

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, JAN 6--(AP)--

THE [redacted] FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT COSTA RICA HAS INVITED VICE PRESIDENT WALLACE TO ATTEND THE DEDICATION OF AN INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE. THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INSTITUTE WITH HEADQUARTERS IN COSTA RICA HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED BY THE PAN AMERICAN UNION OF WASHINGTON, BUT GAVE NO FURTHER DETAILS. JAN 7 1943

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JAN. 6--(AP)--GOVERNOR REXFORD G. TUGWELL ANNOUNCED TODAY HE HAS PREPARING THE GUEST HOUSE AT FORTALEZA GARDEN FOR MEMBERS OF A SENATE COMMITTEE HE HAS [redacted] INVITED TO BE HIS GUESTS.

[redacted] AUDITOR PATRICK J. FITZSIMONS WILL

MOVE FROM THE HOUSE TEMPORARILY TO MAKE WAY FOR THE SENATORS.

A COMMITTEE OF THE U.S. SENATE IS INVESTIGATING THE HAVOC WAR HAS WROUGHT UPON PUERTO RICAN ECONOMY. IT ALREADY HAS HELD HEARINGS IN WASHINGTON. #

TORONTO, JAN. 6-(AP)-ONTARIO WENT THROUGH ITS LARGEST SURPRISE AIR RAID TEST TONIGHT WHEN SCREAMING SIRENS HERALDED A BLACKOUT FROM SUBURBAN TORONTO ON THE EAST TO THE WESTERN BOUNDARY OF THE NIAGARA PENINSULA.

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THE HALF-HOUR TEST,-STARTING AT 9:45 P.M.,-WAS INTERNATIONAL IN SCOPE, EMBRACING THE WESTERN PORTION OF NEW YORK STATE. CIVILIAN DEFENSE OFFICIALS IN ONTARIO AND NEW YORK STATE SAID THE BLACKOUT WAS A SUCCESS, ALTHOUGH SOME LIGHTS GLEAMED IN A NUMBER OF CITIES AND TOWNS. #

OTTAWA, JAN. 6-(AP)-PILOT OFFICER WILLIAM WARD HARRIS, WHOSE MOTHER LIVES IN (1455 NORTH 39TH ST) MILWAUKEE, WIS., IS MISSING AND BELIEVED KILLED, THE R.C.A.F. SAID TONIGHT IN A CASUALTY LIST.

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WITH FOUR OTHER AIRMEN, HARRIS WAS ABOARD A MEDIUM BOMBER WHICH DISAPPEARED DEC. 16 OFF THE EAST COAST OF VANCOUVER ISLAND. #

EDMONTON, ALTA., JAN. 6-(AP)-DISTRICT HEAD OFFICES FOR THE ALASKA HIGHWAY ARE BEING OPENED IN EDMONTON IMMEDIATELY BY THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION, FUNCTIONING UNDER THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTION OF COL. THEODORE WYMAN, UNITED STATES DIVISIONAL ENGINEER, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

J.S. BRIGHT, WHO IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE SHORTLY FROM WASHINGTON, WILL BE DISTRICT ENGINEER IN CHARGE.

A STAFF OF BETWEEN 40 AND 50 PERSONS, INCLUDING ENGINEERS AND CLERKS, WILL BE AT HEADQUARTERS HERE. SOME OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS OF THE P.R.A. OFFICE AT SEATTLE WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO EDMONTON.

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THE OFFICES HERE WILL HAVE DIRECT CHARGE OF LOCATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE PERMANENT HIGHWAY FACILITIES FROM FORT ST. JOHN TO FAIRBANKS, SOME 1,600 MILES. #

VANCOUVER, JAN. 6-(AP)-THE VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE SAID TODAY THAT LT.-GEN. KENNETH STUART, CHIEF OF THE CANADIAN GENERAL STAFF, HAD MADE A FLYING TRIP TO THE ALEUTIANS TO OBTAIN FIRST-HAND INFORMATION ON THE STRENGTH OF JAP FORCES AT KISKA AND ATTU ISLANDS, AND THE POSSIBILITY OF AN ENEMY PUSH INTO ALASKA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE PROVINCE SAID THAT GEN. STUART ALSO FLEW TO SAN FRANCISCO TO DISCUSS WITH MAJ.-GEN. JOHN DEWITT (CAP DW), COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY'S PACIFIC COAST COMMAND, PROBLEMS OF DEFENSE INVOLVING THE TWO COUNTRIES.

GEN. STUART WILL ARRIVE IN VANCOUVER THE LATTER PART OF NEXT WEEK FOR IMPORTANT DISCUSSIONS WITH MAJ.-GEN. G.R. PEARKES, COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE PACIFIC COMMAND OF THE CANADIAN (ACTIVE) ARMY, THE NEWSPAPER SAID, ADDING THE DISCUSSIONS WILL INVOLVE DEFENSE OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

GEN.STUART'S VISIT TO THE ALEUTIANS, THE NEWSPAPER SAID, WAS MADE DURING THE SUMMER. AT THE TIME HE WAS TEMPORARILY AT THE HEAD OF THE PACIFIC COMMAND, A POST HE RELINQUISHED IN AUGUST TO BECOME CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF. #

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BY WADE WERNER

WASHINGTON,JAN 6-(AP)-SOME YEARS AGO, WHEN MANY RUSSIAN CHURCHES WERE BEING DEMOLISHED TO MAKE ROOM FOR OTHER STRUCTURES, A POPULAR NEWS REEL SHOWN IN SOVIET PICTURE THEATRES PORTRAYED THE DYNAMITING OF A SACRED EDIFICE, WITH ITS BULBOUS TOWERS COLLAPSING AND ITS BELLS CRASHING DOWN UPON THE COBBLESTONED SQUARE.

THEN, BY THE TRICK OF REVERSING THE FILM, THE CHURCH FOR A MOMENT MAGICALLY RETURNED TO ITS FORMER STATE, WITH THE BELLS FLYING BACK INTO THE BELFRIES AND THE TOPPLED CROSSES WHIZZING BACK INTO PLACE.

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WAS THIS FILM PROPHETIC?

A FANCIFUL THOUGHT, PERHAPS, BUT ONE THAT OCCURRED TO A WASHINGTONIAN FORMERLY STATIONED IN THE SOVIET UNION, WHEN HE READ A DISPATCH FROM MOSCOW ANNOUNCING THAT PREMIER JOSEPH STALIN HAD SENT "GREETINGS AND THANKS" TO THE ACTING PATRIARCH OF THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH IN ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF A CHURCH SUBSCRIPTION TO BUY TANKS FOR THE RED ARMY.

DIPLOMATS WHO HAVE SPENT MANY YEARS IN THE U.S.S.R., DURING VARIOUS PERIODS OF THE POST-1917 ERA, CAUTIONED AGAINST DRAWING HASTY CONCLUSIONS. SOME POINTED OUT THAT THE NEW ECONOMIC POLICY-NEP-WHICH GRANTED A REPRIEVE TO PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN 1922 WAS INTERPRETED BY SOME AT THAT TIME--MUCH TOO OPTIMISTICALLY--AS THE BEGINNING OF CAPITALISM'S COMEBACK IN RUSSIA.

HOWEVER, THE NEW ECONOMIC POLICY WAS LAUNCHED AT A RELATIVELY QUIET MOMENT IN HISTORY. STALIN'S UNPRECEDENTED MESSAGE TO THE ACTING PATRIARCH COMES IN THE MIDST OF A TERRIBLE WAR, AND AT A TIME WHEN THE WAR SEEMS TO BE CHANGING THE ATTITUDE OF MANY PEOPLE TOWARD RELIGION.

NO ONE YET HAS COME FORWARD WITH A PREDICTION THAT STALIN, WHO ATTENDED A THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY IN HIS YOUTH, IS ABOUT TO RETURN TO THE BOSOM OF THE CHURCH. BUT IT IS INEVITABLE THAT HIS MESSAGE TO THE ACTING PATRIARCH WILL EXCITE COMMENT THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS THE FIRST TIME SINCE STALIN CAME TO POWER THAT A FRIENDLY MESSAGE FROM HIM TO AN ECCLIESIASTIC HAS BEEN PUBLISHED BY THE SOVIET PRESS. IN PAST YEARS, CLERGYMEN FREQUENTLY HAVE BEEN MENTIONED IN THE SOVIET NEWSPAPERS, BUT USUALLY AS DEFENDANTS IN TREASON TRIALS.

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SUCH TRIALS AND THE ACTIVITIES OF THE MILITANT GODLESS LEAGUE WERE SO NUMEROUS THAT MANY PEOPLE OUTSIDE RUSSIA CAME TO BELIEVE THAT THE CHURCH HAD BEEN ALTOGETHER EXTERMINATED THERE.

IN 1941, HOWEVER, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT CALLED ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT ARTICLE 124 OF THE SOVIET CONSTITUTION RECOGNIZES FREEDOM OF WORSHIP.

AS THE OFFICIAL ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE HISTORY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY ISSUED IN MOSCOW IN 1939 PUTS IT, "FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE AND FREEDOM OF ANTI-RELIGIOUS PROPAGANDA IS RECOGNIZED FOR ALL CITIZENS" IN THE SOVIET CONSTITUTION.

WHAT DISTINGUISHES THE STATUS OF RELIGION IN RUSSIA FROM ITS

STATUS IN THE UNITED STATES IS THE FACT THAT THE SOVIET CONSTITUTION DOES NOT RECOGNIZE FREEDOM OF PRO-RELIGIOUS PROPAGANDA. IT IS ILLEGAL, FOR INSTANCE, TO TEACH RELIGION TO MINORS.

BEFORE THE REVOLUTION THERE WERE MORE THAN 300 CHURCHES IN MOSCOW. BY 1939 ABOUT TWENTY STILL WERE FUNCTIONING AS CHURCHES; THE OTHERS HAD DISAPPEARED, OR HAD BEEN CONVERTED TO GARAGES, MOTION PICTURE THEATRES, WORKERS' CLUBS, ANTI-RELIGIOUS MUSEUMS, AND SO FORTH.

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BUT SOME CHURCHES STILL WERE OPEN THEN, THOUGH ATTENDED ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY BY ELDERLY PEOPLE; AND SOME ARE OPEN NOW.

AS FOR STALIN'S MESSAGE TO THE PATRIARCH, THE MERE FACT THAT THE PREMIER RECOGNIZED THE CHURCHMAN'S EXISTENCE WAS UNPRECEDENTED NEWS, COMING OUT OF MOSCOW, AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS DOUBTLESS WILL BE AWAITED BY THOSE KEENLY INTERESTED IN THE TREND OF THOUGHT IN THAT COUNTRY.

THERE WILL HAVE TO BE MANY FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS, HOWEVER, BEFORE RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN RUSSIA RESEMBLES TO ANY APPRECIABLE DEGREE WHAT AMERICANS ARE ACCUSTOMED TO REGARD AS RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

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FOR INSTANCE, NEITHER THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT'S PRINTING PRESSES NOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE HERE DO ANY PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTING OF BIBLES.

BUT IN RUSSIA THERE ARE NO PRIVATE PUBLISHERS OF BOOKS. IN THE UNITED STATES THERE ARE.

THAT, PERHAPS, IS THE BASIC DISTINCTION OF FREEDOM IN THE UNITED STATES--ANY KIND OF FREEDOM. IT IS FREEDOM PLUS PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

BY GLENN BABB.

THE NEWS FROM NORTH AFRICA IS LIKELY TO MAKE DEMANDS ON THE AMERICAN READER'S PATIENCE DURING THE NEXT FEW WEEKS OR EVEN MONTHS. THE HOPES FOR A SPEEDY EXPULSION OF THE AXIS FROM AFRICA, KINDLED IN MANY BREASTS BY THE BRILLIANT EARLY SUCCESS OF THE AMERICAN-BRITISH LANDINGS IN MOROCCO AND ALGERIA AND THE SIMULTANEOUS TRIUMPH OF THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY OVER ROMMEL, NOW ARE SHOWN CLEARLY TO HAVE OUTRUN THE MILITARY POSSIBILITIES. OBVIOUSLY WE ARE JUST ENTERING A PERIOD OF PREPARATION WHICH REQUIRES GIGANTIC EXERTIONS ON BOTH ARMS OF THE UNITED NATIONS' GREAT AFRICAN PINCERS BEFORE DECISIVE BLOWS CAN BE STRUCK AGAIN.

EVEN WERE THE ALLIES READY FOR DELIVERY OF WHAT THEY HOPE---WITH MUCH JUSTIFICATION--WILL BE THE COUP DE GRACE TO THE ENEMY IN AFRICA, THE WEATHER PRESENTS OBSTACLES THAT MAY PERSIST UNTIL THE WINTER IS NEARLY SPENT. WES GALLAGHER'S ABLE AND ILLUMINATING DISPATCH OF YESTERDAY, SUMMARIZING HIS CONCLUSIONS AFTER A 2,100-MILE TOUR OF THE FRONT, DISCLOSES THAT RAIN AND MUD PROBABLY WILL IMMOBILIZE THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH TANKS FORCES IN TUNISIA UNTIL LATE FEBRUARY. UNTIL THEN THE PROSPECTIVE BATTLEFIELDS WILL BE COVERED WITH MUCK THAT WILL MAKE EVEN THE LIGHTEST TANKS HELPLESS.

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FOR PERHAPS TWO MORE MONTHS, THEN, THE BATTLE OF REINFORCEMENT AND SUPPLY MUST CONTINUE TO OCCUPY FIRST PLACE IN THE AFRICAN CAMPAIGNS. TIME WILL NOT NECESSARILY BE ON THE SIDE OF THE ALLIES, FOR THE GERMANS AND ITALIANS HAVE THE ADVANTAGE OF MUCH SHORTER COMMUNICATIONS LINES AND THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT THEY ARE MAKING GOOD USE OF THIS ASSET, DESPITE THE HEAVY TOLL TAKEN BY THE BRITISH NAVY AND THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH AIR FORCES OFF THE COASTS OF ITALY, TUNISIA AND LIBYA. GALLAGHER REPORTS THAT HITLER IS SENDING SOME OF HIS BEST FLIERS AND GROUND

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ASSURANCE THAT AMERICAN PREPARATIONS ARE PROCEEDING STEADILY IS CONTAINED IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE UNITED STATES FIFTH ARMY HAS BEEN ACTIVATED, WITH LIEUT.GEN.MARK W.CLARK, HERO OF THE PRE-INVASION PHASE OF THE AFRICAN ADVENTURE, IN COMMAND. THE IMMEDIATE CHANGE IS LARGELY ONE OF ADMINISTRATIVE FORM, FOR CLARK, AS DEPUTY TO THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, LIEUT.GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, ALREADY EXERCISED MOST OF THE FUNCTIONS OF AN ARMY COMMANDER. BUT THERE IS INSPIRATION IN THE NEWS THAT A UNITED STATES ARMY ONCE MORE HAS TAKEN FORM ON FOREIGN BATTLEFIELDS. AN ARMY NORMALLY CAN NOT BE SMALLER THAN TWO CORPS OF TWO DIVISIONS EACH, AND THE FORMATION OF CLARK'S COMMAND WOULD INDICATE THAT A FORMIDABLE AMERICAN FORCE, PREPARED FOR VIGOROUS OFFENSIVE ACTION, IS READY TO TAKE ITS PLACE IN THE AFRICAN FIGHTING ALONGSIDE THE BRITISH FIRST AND EIGHTH ARMIES.

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THE FIFTH ARMY IS THE FIRST AMERICAN ARMY TO OPERATE ABROAD SINCE THE THIRD ARMY, OR ARMY OF OCCUPATION, WAS WITHDRAWN FROM GERMANY AFTER THE LAST WAR. ITS INCEPTION RECALLS PERSHING'S FORMATION OF THE FIRST AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE SHORTLY BEFORE HE LAUNCHED THE ST. MIHIEL OFFENSIVE. PERSHING RETAINED COMMAND OF THE FIRST ARMY UNTIL THE ARGONNE DRIVE WAS WELL UNDER WAY, WHEN HE FORMED THE SECOND ARMY UNDER GENERAL BULLARD AND TURNED THE FIRST OVER TO GENERAL LIGGETT.

THE LULL IN TUNISIA IS MATCHED IN LIBYA, WHERE DAY AFTER DAY THERE IS "NOTHING TO REPORT" FROM GENERAL MONTGOMERY'S EIGHTH ARMY, WHOSE VANGUARDS STILL ARE NEARLY 200 MILES FROM TRIPOLI IN THE DIFFICULT DESERT COUNTRY JUST EAST OF THE WADI ZEM-ZEM.

MONTGOMERY'S SUPPLY PROBLEM IS A TREMENDOUS ONE, FOR HIS ADVANCE INTO TRIPOLITANIA HAS GONE SOME 500 MILES, AS THE DESERT TRACKS RUN, BEYOND BENGASI, THE NEAREST SUITABLE PORT. AS HIS LINES LENGTHEN THOSE OF ROMMEL BECOME SHORTER AND EASIER. IN TRIPOLITANIA AS IN TUNISIA IT WILL TAKE TIME TO GATHER THE POWER FOR THE NEXT ALLIED BLOWS.

FIGHTERS INTO TUNISIA AND GIVING EVERY SIGN THAT HE MEANS TO FIGHT WITH ALL THE RESOURCES HE CAN SPARE FROM HIS COMMITMENTS ELSEWHERE, PARTICULARLY IN RUSSIA, TO RETAIN A FOOTHOLD IN AFRICA. AS LONG AS HE DOES THAT THE DREADED ALLIED INVASION OF EUROPE FROM THE SOUTH PROBABLY CAN BE POSTPONED.

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Roosevelt Says Victory May Come by End of 1944, Pledges Permanent Disarmament of Axis Nations; Russians Surging Ahead, 75 Miles From Rostov

'Very Substantial Advance' on All Fronts in 1943 Is Foreseen

EARLY TRIUMPH HINTED

78th Congress May Have Privilege of Making Peace, Says Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—(AP) To the stormy applause of the 78th Congress, President Roosevelt predicted today that 1943 would see a "very substantial advance along the roads that lead to Berlin, Rome and Tokyo," and demanded the permanent disarmament of the Axis nations after the war is won.

The United Nations "can and must remain united" to enforce that disarmament, he said and to help achieve a degree of world economic stability that will make freedom from want a fact. In this effort the United States must participate fully, he implied, for "we cannot make an America an island in either a military or economic sense."

Domestic Reforms Urged

With vigor, he "dissented" from the view that war time is no time for a discussion of domestic reforms. In very general terms he called for an expansion of the social security system and for planning that will give our fighting men permanent employment, when the armed forces of this nation are demobilized.

Mr. Roosevelt was delivering his annual message on the "State of the Union," speaking it in person before a joint session of the House and Senate, before a glittering assemblage of big names, cabinet members, and the diplomats of the Allied nations.

Report on World

It developed, however, into a report on the state of the world; on the status of the Allied cause, which he found encouraging; and on American war production, which he found excellent—"the arsenal of democracy is making good," he said. To all this he added a guarded prediction that this Congress may have "the historic privilege" of making the peace.

It was a conciliatory message, one that stressed the victory objectives and accomplishments, upon which all are united, and avoided specific recommendations for domestic legislation which would stir up factional disputes.

Ultimate Objective

His reference to the always controversial subject of social security was couched in the general terms of desirable ultimate objectives, with no insistence upon immediate action. The issue of taxes he ignored altogether. That subject is to be discussed in his budget message on Monday.

The result of all this was that Republicans and Democrats alike praised the message, almost unstintedly. The Republican leader in the Senate, Senator McNary of Oregon, for instance, found it "an excellent review of current conditions affecting our war and productive effort." Even such a steadfast foe of Mr. Roosevelt's policy as Rep. Fish (R-NY) thought it a "very fine speech." And, of course, the Democratic membership was profuse in its praise.

Partisan Rowing Avoided

If the objective of the address was to promote unity and avoid bitter partisan rowing, it obviously accomplished its purpose. But just as obviously the rowing will come later—when specific legislative proposals are presented.

The House membership assembled noisily in the House chamber a half hour before the President's arrival. There was much back-slapping and effusive exchanging of greetings. Meanwhile, page boys, closely supervised by Chairman Bloom of the Foreign Affairs committee, arranged chairs around the rostrum for the distinguished guests.

Soon the Senate entered, and paraded in double file down the center aisle, led by Senator McNary and Senator Barkley (D-Ky) in formal morning attire. Then, in single file, the diplomatic corps entered, to the applause of the Congressmen. Prominent among them was Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador; and Ambassador Litvinoff of Russia.

Ovation for Hull

Next came the cabinet and there was an ovation for Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State. Finally, the doorkeeper of the House, Joseph Sinnott, announced:

"The President of the United States."

Everyone arose. Cheers and the "rebel yells" of Southern members mingled with a tumult of hand-clapping. Meanwhile, the President was making his way to the rostrum, on the arm of his military aide, Major General Edwin M. Watson. He smiled a greeting to Vice President Wallace and Speaker Rayburn and prepared to speak. His naval aide, Captain John L. McCrea, placed his manuscript—typewritten and bound in a black loose-leaf notebook—before him. Mr. Roosevelt removed his pince-nez glasses and placed them on the desk before him, under the semi-circle of eight microphones. He waited for the din to subside and then began.

Spoke Quietly, Swiftly

He spoke quietly throughout, quietly and swiftly. Only occasionally did he raise his voice to emphasize his points. Characteristically, his head bobbed up and down with the rythm of his words.

He began with a review of 1942.

"The Axis powers knew that they must win the war in 1942—or eventually lose everything," he said. "I do not need to tell you that our enemies did not win the war in 1942."

He praised the Russians for their defense of Stalingrad and their present offensives. In the Pacific the battle of Midway was the most important victory, he said, for it secured to the United Nations communication lines stretching far "in every direction."

Japs Will Be Smoked Out

"The period of our defensive attrition in the Pacific is passing," he said. "Now our aim is to force the Japanese to fight. Last year we stopped them. This year we advance and fight."

The ultimate outcome, he said, is a mathematical certainty — "that will become evident to the Japanese people themselves when we strike at their home islands, and bomb them constantly from the air." In these attacks, he asserted, we shall be "closely joined with the heroic people of China." Even today, he added to the amazement of many, more material is being delivered in China by airplane than ever was carried over the famous Burma road.

In the European theater, the effort is to lessen the pressure on Russia, he said, through the successful invasion of North Africa.

This, he added, has opened what Winston Churchill called "the under-belly of the Axis" to attack, and removed any danger of an Axis invasion of South America. He said "great rains and appalling mud" have delayed the "final battles for Tunisia and the Axis is reinforcing its positions there. But he expressed confidence that "though the fighting will be tough x x x the last vestige of Axis power will be driven from the south shores of the Mediterranean."

Churchill, Stalin, Chiang Cheered

A reference to Winston Churchill drew a loud cheer, the name of Joseph Stalin evoked an even mightier one, and the loudest of all came with the mention of the name of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek of China.

"I cannot prophesy," the President said. "I cannot tell you when or where the United Nations are going to strike next in Europe. But we are going to strike—and strike hard.

"I cannot tell you whether we are going to hit them in Norway, or through the Low countries, on in France, or through Sardinia or Sicily, or through the Balkans, or through Poland—or at several points simultaneously. But I can tell you that no matter where and when we strike by land, we and the British and the Russians will hit them from the air heavily and relentlessly. Day in and day out we shall heap tons upon tons of explosives on their war factories and utilities and seaports.

Allies Hold Air Superiority

"Hitler and Mussolini will understand the enormity of their miscalculations—that the Axis would always have the advantage of superior air-power as they did when they bombed Warsaw, Rotterdam London and Coventry. That superiority has gone—forever.

"Yes—the Nazis and the Fascists have asked for it—and they are going to get it."

He went on to talk of production.

Numerically, he said, tank and plane production fell short of the 1942 goals, and yet 48,000 military planes were turned out, more than the aircraft production of all the Axis countries together.

Plane Output Rapidly Rising

In December, he added, plane production was at a rate of 5,500 monthly and "rapidly rising." Moreover, he pointed out, as time goes on the "averages of our types weigh more take more man-hours to make, and have more striking power. Tank schedules were revised as the result of battle experiences and a portion of the tank-production capacity diverted to making "new, deadly field weapons, especially self propelled artillery."

He gave these 1942 production figures:

Combat vehicles—56,000.

Machine guns—670,000.

Anti-tank guns—21,000.

Small arms ammunition—10,250,000,000 rounds.

Artillery ammunition—181,000,000 rounds.

"These facts and figures," he added grimly, "will give no aid and comport to the enemy."

Criticism An Impetus

There had been criticism of the production effort, he said—some of it "based on guesswork and even on malicious falsification of fact"—but on the whole the criticism had "spurred us on" and "reflected a normal American impatience to get on with the job."

Inconveniences and disturbances and "even hardships" were a necessary part of the war effort, he said, and he predicted that 1943 would "not be an easy year for us on the home front." The American people, he added, will "feel in many ways in our daily lives the sharp pinch of war."

Mistakes Acknowledged

He acknowledged that mistakes had been made on the home front. There had been "too many complicated questionnaires," he said, agreeing with a group of Senators which had been conducting an investigation of this aspect of war-time regulation.

But, he added, the solution of war-time problems requires the assembling of much information and the questionaires have "represented an honest, sincere attempt" to obtain it.

He went on to discuss post war plans, saying that first of all:

"We of the United Nations want a decent peace and a durable peace. x x x It would be sacrilegious if this nation and the world did not attain some real lasting good out of all these efforts and sufferings and bloodshed and death.

Employment Security

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"The men in our armed forces want a lasting peace and, equally, they want permanent employment for themselves, their families and their neighbors when they are mustered out at the end of the war."

They will, he added, have a right to expect such employment. Then followed his reference to social security:

"When you talk with our young men and women, you will find that with the opportunity for employment they want assurance against the evils of all major economic hazards—assurance that will extend from the cradle to the grave. This great government can and must provide this assurance.

"I have been told that this is no time to speak of a better America after the war. I am told it is a grave error on my part.

"I dissent.

"If the security of the individual citizen, or the family, should become a subject of national debate, the country knows where I stand.

Issue May Loom Large

"I say this now to this Seventy-Eighth Congress, because it is wholly possible that freedom from want—the right of employment and the right of assurance against life's hazards—will loom very large as a task of America during the coming two years.

"I trust it will not be regarded as an issue—but rather as a task for all of us to study sympathetically, to work out with a constant regard for the attainment of the objective, with fairness to all and with injustice to none."

But economic security, freedom from want and fear, cannot be attained unless there is assurance of lasting peace, he argued.

Complete Disarmament

"It is clear to us," he said, "that if Germany and Italy and Japan—or any one of them—remain armed at the end of this war, or are permitted to rearm, they will again, and inevitably, embark upon an ambitious career of world conquest. They must be disarmed and kept disarmed, and they must abandon the philosophy, and the teaching of that philosophy, which has brought so much suffering to the world.x x x x

"Today the United Nations are the mightiest military coalition in history. They represent an overwhelming majority of the population of the world. Bound together in solemn agreement that they themselves will not commit acts of aggression or conquest against any of their neighbors, the United Nations can and must remain united for the maintenance of peace by preventing any attempt to rearm in Germany, in Japan, in Italy, or in any other nation which seeks to violate the Tenth Commandment—'Thou shalt not covet'.

Demand Success

"There are cynics and skeptics who say it cannot be done. The American people and all the freedom-loving peoples of this earth are now demanding that it must be done. And the will of these people shall prevail."

In closing he spoke assuringly of the future and with certainty of advances to be made in the present year.

"Therefore I say," he said, "that us—all of us—have confidence. Let us redouble our efforts.

"A tremendous, costly, long-enduring task in peace as well as in war is still ahead of us.

"But, as we face that continuing task, we may know that the state of this nation is good—the heart of this nation is sound—the spirit of this nation is strong—the faith of this nation is eternal."

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Washington, Jan. 7 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's annual message to Congress follows:

Mr. Vice-President, Mr. Speaker, members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

The Seventy-eighth Congress assembles in one of the great moments in the history of this nation. The past year was perhaps the most crucial for modern civilization; the coming year will be filled with violent conflict—yet with high promise of better things.

We must appraise the events of 1942 according to their relative importance; we must exercise a sense of proportion.

First in importance in the American scene has been the inspiring proof of the great qualities of our fighting men. They have demonstrated these qualities in adversity as well as in victory.

Spirit Will Live Forever

As long as our flag flies over this Capitol, Americans will honor the soldiers, sailors and marines who fought our first battles of this war against overwhelming odds—the heroes, living and dead, of Wake and Bataan and Guadalcanal, of the Java Sea and Midway and the North Atlantic convoys. Their unconquerable spirit will live forever.

By far the largest and most important developments in the whole strategic picture of 1942 were the events on the long fronts in Russio: first, the implacable defense of Stalingrad, and, second, the offensives by the Russian armies at various points which started in the latter part of November and which still roll on with great force and effectiveness.

The other major events of the year were: The series of Japanese advances in the Philippines, the East Indies, Malaya and Burma; the stopping of the Japanese in the mid-Pacific, the South Pacific and the Indian oceans; the successful defense of the Near East by the British counter-attack through Egypt and Libya; the American-British occupation of North Africa.

Battle Of Convoy Routes

Of continuing importance in the year 1942 were the unending, bitterly contested battles of the convoy routes, and the gradual passing of air superiority from the Axis to the United Nations.

The Axis powers knew that they must win the war in 1942—or eventually lose everything. I do not need to tell you that our enemies did not win this war in 1942.

In the Pacific area, our most important victory in 1942 was the air and naval battle off Midway Island. That action is historically important because it secured for our use communication lines stretching thousands of miles in every direction. In placing this emphasis on the battle of Midway, I am not unmindful of other successful actions in the Pacific, in the air and on land and afloat—especially those on the Coral Sea and New Guinea and in the Solomon Islands.

Essentially Defensive

But these actions were essentially defensive. They were part of the delaying strategy that characterized this phase of the war.

During this period we inflicted steady losses upon the enemy—great losses of Japanese planes, naval vessels, transports and cargo ships. As early as one year ago, we set as a primary task in the war of the Pacific day-by-day and week-by-week destruction of more Japanese war material than Japanese industry could replace.

Most certainly, that task has been and is being performed by our fighting ships and planes. A large part of this task has been accomplished by the gallant crews of our American submarines who strike on the other side of the Pacific at Japanese ships—right at the very mouth of the harbor of Yokohama.

Mathematical Basis

We know that as each day goes by, Japanese strength in ships and planes is going down and down, and American strength in ships and planes is going up and up. The eventual outcome can be put on a mathematical basis. That will become evident to the Japanese people themselves when we strike at their own home islands, and bomb them constantly from the air.

In the attacks against Japan, we shall be joined with the heroic people of China, whose ideals of peace are so closely akin to our own.

Even today we are flying as much lend-lease material into China as ever traversed the Burma road, flying it over mountains 17,000 feet high, flying blind through sleet and snow.

Shall Overcome Obstacles

We shall overcome all the formidable obstacles and get the battle equipment into China to shatter the power of our common enemy. From this war China will realize the security, the prosperity and the dignity which Japan has sought so ruthlessly to destroy.

The period of our defensive attrition in the Pacific is passing. Now our aim is to force the Japanese to fight. Last year we stopped them. This year we intend to advance.

In the European theater of war during this past year it was clear that our first task was to lessen the concentrated pressure on the Russian front by compelling Germany to divert part of her manpower and equipment to another theater of war.

Reached Objectives

After months of secret planning and preparation in the utmost detail, an enormous amphibious expedition was embarked for French North Africa from the United States and the United Kingdom in hundreds of ships. It reached its objectives with very small losses, and has already produced an important effect upon the whole situation of the war.

It has opened to attack what Mr. Churchill well described as "the under-belly of the Axis," and it has removed the always dangerous threat of an Axis attack through West Africa against the South Atlantic Ocean and the continent of South America itself.

The well-timed and splendidly executed offensive from Egypt by the British Eighth Army was a part of the same major strategy of the United Nations.

Final Battles Delayed

Great rains and appalling mud and very limited communications have delayed the final battle of Tunisia. The Axis is reinforcing its strong positions. But I am confident that though the fighting will be tough, when the final Allied assault is made, the last vestige of Axis power will be driven from the south shores of the Mediterranean.

Any review of the year 1942 must emphasize the magnitude and diversity of the military activities in which this nation has become engaged. As I speak to you approximately 1,500,000 of our soldiers, sailors, marines and flyers are in service outside our continental limits, all through the world.

Our merchant seamen are carrying supplies to them and to our Allies over every sea lane.

Outshooting The Enemy

Few Americans realize the amazing growth of our air strength, though I am sure our enemy does. Day in and day out our forces are bombing the enemy and meeting him in combat on many different fronts over the world.

And for those who question the quality of our aircraft and ability of our flyers, I point to the fact that in Africa we are shooting down two enemy planes to every one we lose, and in the Pacific and in the Southwest Pacific we are shooting them down four to one.

We pay the tribute of the United States of America to the fighting men of Russia and China and Britain and the various members of the British commonwealth—the millions of men who through the years of this war have fought our common enemies, and have denied to them the world conquest which they sought.

Welcomes French

We pay tribute to the soldiers and flyers and seamen of others of the United Nations whose countries have been overrun by Axis hordes.

As a result of the Allied occupation of North Africa, powerful units of the French army and navy are going into action with the United Nations' forces. We welcome them as allies and as friends. They join with those Frenchmen who, since the dark days of June, 1940, have been fighting valiantly for the liberation of their stricken country.

We pay tribute to the fighting leaders of our Allies, to Winston Churchill, to Joseph Stalin and to the Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. There is a very real unanimity between the leaders of the United Nations. This unity is effective in planning and carrying out the major strategy of this war and in building up and maintaining the lines of supply.

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Going To Strike Here!

I cannot prophesy. I cannot tell you when or where the United Nations are going to strike next in Europe. But we are going to strike—and strike hard. I cannot tell you whether we are going to hit them in Norway, or through the Low Countries, or in France, or through Sardinia or Sicily, or through the Balkans, or through Poland—or at several points simultaneously.

But I can tell you that no matter where and when we strike by land, we and the British and the Russians will hit them from the air heavily and relentlessly.

Day in and day out we shall heap tons upon tons of explosives on their war factories and utilities and seaports.

Superiority Gone Forever

Hitler and Mussolini will understand the enormity of their miscalculations—that the Nazis would always have the advantage of superior air power as they did when they bombed Warsaw, Rotterdam, London and Coventry. That superiority has gone—forever.

Yes—the Nazis and the Fascists have asked for it—and they are going to get it.

Our forward progress in this war has depended upon our progress on the production front.

There has been criticism of the management and conduct of our war production. Much of this self-criticism has had a healthy effect. It has spurred us on. It has reflected a normal American impatience to get on with the job. We are the kind of people who are never quite satisfied with anything short of miracles.

Confidence Justified

But there has been some criticism based on guesswork and even on malicious falsification of fact. Such criticism creates fears, and weakens our total effort.

I do not wish to suggest that we should be completely satisfied with our production progress—today or next month or ever. But I can report to you with genuine pride on what has been accomplished during 1942.

A year ago we set certain production goals for 1942 and 1943. Some people, including some experts, thought that we had pulled some big figures out of a hat just to frighten the Axis. But we had confidence in the ability of our people to establish new records. That confidence has been justified.

48,000 Military Planes

Of course, we realized that some production objectives would have to be changed—some adjusted upward, and others downward; some items would be taken out of the program completely and others added. This was inevitable as we gained battle experience, and as technological improvements were made.

Our 1942 airplane production and tank production fell short, numerically, of the goals set a year ago. Nevertheless, we have plenty of reason to be proud of our record for 1942. We produced about 48,000 military planes—more than the airplane production of Germany, Italy and Japan together.

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Last month, December, we produced 5,500 military planes and the rate is rapidly rising. Furthermore, as each month passes by, the averages of our types weigh more, take more man-hours to make, and have more striking power.

Tank Schedule Revised

In tank production, we revised our schedule—and for good and sufficient reasons. As a result of hard experience in battle, we have diverted a portion of our tank producing capacity to a stepped-up production of new, deadly field weapons, especially self-propelled artillery.

Here are some other production figures:

In 1942 we produced 56,000 combat vehicles, such as tanks and self-propelled artillery.

In 1942 we produced 670,000 ma-

chine guns, six times greater than our production in 1941 and three times greater than our total production during the year and a half of our participation in the first World War.

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21,000 Anti-Tank Guns

We produced 21,000 anti-tank guns, six times greater than our 1941 production.

We produced ten and a quarter billion rounds of small arms ammunition, five times greater than our 1941 production and three times greater than our total production in the First World War.

We produced 181,000,000 rounds of artillery ammunition, twelve times greater than our 1941 production and ten times greater than our total production in the First World War.

The arsenal of democracy is making good.

No Comfort To Enemy

These facts and figures will give no aid and comfort to the enemy. On the contrary, I can imagine they will give him considerable discomfort. I suspect Hitler and Tojo will find it difficult to explain to the German and Japanese people just why it is that "decadent, inefficient democracy" can produce such phenomenal quantities of weapons and munitions—and fighting men.

We have given the lie to certain misconceptions—especially the one which holds that the various blocs or groups within a free country cannot forego their political and economic differences in time of crisis and work together toward a common goal.

While we have been achieving this miracle of production during the past year our armed forces have grown from a little over 2,000,000 to 7,000,000. In other words, we have withdrawn from the labor force and the farms some 5,000,000 of our younger workers and in spite of this our farmers have contributed their share to the common effort by producing the greatest quantity of food ever made available during a single year in all our history.

Burdensome Regulations

Is there any person among us so simple as to believe that all this could have been done without creating some dislocations in our normal life, some inconveniences and even some hardships?

Who could have hoped to have done this without burdensome Government regulations which are a nuisance to everyone, including those who have the thankless task of administering them?

We all know that there have been mistakes—mistakes due to the inevitable process of trial and error inherent in doing big things for the first time. We all know that there have been too many complicated forms and questionnaires. I know about that. I have had to fill some of them out myself.

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Fair Distribution

But we are determined to see to it that our supplies of food and other essential civilian goods are distributed on a fair and just basis—to rich and poor, management and labor, farmer and city dweller alike. And we are determined to keep the cost of living at a stable level. All this has required much information. The forms and questionnaires represent an honest and sincere attempt by honest and sincere officials to obtain this information.

We have learned by the mistakes that have been made.

Our experience will enable us during the coming year to improve the necessary mechanisms of wartime economic controls, and to simplify administrative procedures. But we do not intend to leave things so lax that loopholes will be left for cheaters, for chiselers, or for the manipulators of the black market.

Even Some Hardships

Of course, there have been inconveniences and disturbances—and even hardships. And there will be many, many more before we finally win. Yes, 1943 will not be an easy year for us on the home front. We shall feel in many ways in our daily lives the sharp pinch of total war.

Fortunately, there are only a few Americans who place appetite above patriotism. The overwhelming majority realize that the food we send abroad is for military purposes, for our own and Allied fighting forces and for necessary help in areas that we occupy.

We Americans intend to do this great job together. In our common labors we must build and fortify the very foundation of national unity—confidence in one another.

One Pertinent Fact

It is often amusing, and it is sometimes politically profitable, to picture the city of Washington as a madhouse, with the Congress and the Administration disrupted with confusion and indecision and general incompetence.

However—what matters most in war is results. And the one pertinent fact is that after only a few years of preparation and only one year of warfare, we are able to engage, spiritually as well as physically, in the total waging of total war.

Washington may be a madhouse—but only in the sense that it is the capital city of a nation which is fighting mad. And I think that Berlin and Rome and Tokyo, which had such contempt for the obsolete methods of democracy, would now gladly use all they could get of that same brand of madness.

Allies Have Never Quit

We must not forget that our achievements in production have been relatively no greater than those of the Russians and British and Chinese, who have developed their war industries under the incredible difficulties of battle conditions. They have had to continue work through bombings and blackouts. They have never quit.

We Americans are in good, brave company in this war and we are playing our own honorable part in the vast common effort.

As spokesmen for the United States Government you and I take off our hats to those responsible for our American production—to the owners, managers and supervisors, to the draftsmen and engineers, to the workers—men and women—in factories and arsenals and shipyards, and mines, and mills, and forests, and railroads and highways.

Praises Other Groups

We take off our hats to the farmers who have faced an unprecedented task of feeding not only a great nation but a great part of the world.

We take off our hats to all the loyal, anonymous, untiring men and women who have worked in private employment and in Government and who have endured rationing and other stringencies with good humor and good-will.

We take off our hats to all Americans who have contributed magnificently to our common cause.

I have sought to emphasize a sense of proportion in this review of the events of the war and the needs of the war.

We should never forget the things we are fighting for. But, at this critical period of war, we should confine ourselves to the larger objectives and not get bogged down in argument over methods and details.

Want A Decent Peace

We, and all the United Nations want a decent peace and a durable peace. In the years between the end of the first World War and the beginning of the second World War we were not living under a decent or durable peace.

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I have reason to know that our boys at the front are concerned with two broad aims beyond the winning of the war; and their thinking and their opinion coincide with what most Americans here back home are mulling over. They know, and we know, that it would be inconceivable—it would, indeed, be sacrilegious—if this nation and the world did not attain some real, lasting good out of all these efforts and sufferings and bloodshed and death.

The men in our armed forces want a lasting peace, and, equally, permanent peace, based on a magnificent idealism. We failed. But by our failure, we have learned that we cannot maintain peace at this stage of human development by good intentions alone.

Today the United Nations are the mightiest military coalition in history. They represent an overwhelming majority of the population of the world. Bound together in solemn agreement that they themselves will not commit acts of aggression or conquest against any of their neighbors, the United Nations can and must remain united for the maintenance of peace by preventing any attempt to rearm in Germany, in Japan, in Italy, or in any other nation which seeks to violate the Tenth Commandment—"Thou shalt not covet."

People Shall Prevail

There are cynics and skeptics who say it cannot be done. The American people and all the freedom-loving peoples of this earth are now demanding that it must be done. And the will of these people shall prevail.

The philosophy of the Axis powers is based on profound contempt for the human race. If, in the formation of our future policy, we were guided by the same cynical contempt, then we should be surrendering to the philosophy of our enemies and our victory would turn to defeat.

The issue of this war is the basic issue between those who believe in mankind and those who do not—the ancient issue between those who put their faith in the people and those who put their faith in dictators and tyrants. There have always been those who did not believe in the people, who attempted to block their forward movement across history, to force them back to servility and suffering and silence.

Strength Gathered

The people have now gathered their strength. They are moving forward in their might and power—and no force, no combination of forces, no trickery, deceit or violence, can stop them now. They see before them the hope of the world—a decent, secure, peaceful life for all men everywhere.

I do not prophesy when this war will end.

But I do believe that this year of 1943 will give to the United Nations a very substantial advance along the roads that lead to Berlin and Rome and Tokyo.

I tell you it is within the realm of possibility that this seventy-eighth Congress may have the historic privilege of helping greatly to save the world from future fear.

Pleads For Confidence

Therefore, let us—all of us—have confidence, let us redouble our efforts.

A tremendous, costly, long-enduring task in peace as well as in war is still ahead of us.

But as we face that continuing task we may know that the state of this nation is good, the heart of this nation is sound, the spirit of this nation is strong, the faith of this nation is eternal.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The White House, Jan. 7, 1943.

Highlights Of Message

Washington, Jan. 7 (AP) — Highlights of President Roosevelt's personally delivered "state of the union" message to Congress:

"The past year was, perhaps, the most crucial for modern civilization. The coming year will be filled with violent conflict, yet with high promise of better things."

"By far the largest and most important developments in the whole strategic picture of 1942 were the events on the long fronts in Russia."

"The Axis powers knew that they must win the war in 1942—or eventually lose everything. I do not need to tell you that our enemies did not win this war in 1942."

"The period o four defensive attrition in the Pacific is passing. Now our aim is to force the Japanese to fight. Last year we stopped them. This year we intend to advance."

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"For those who question the quality of our aircraft and ability of our flyers, I point to the fact that, in Africa, we are shooting down two enemy planes to every one we lose, and in the Pacific we are shooting them down four to one."

"I cannot prophesy. I cannot tell you when or where the United Nations are going to strike next in Europe. But we are going to strike—and strike hard."

"Hitler and Mussolini . . . always had the advantage of superior airpower. That superiority has gone—forever."

"Here are some production figures: In 1942 we produced 56,000 combat vehicles, such as tanks and self-propelled artillery . . . 670,000 machine guns, 21,000 antitank guns, 10,250,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, 181,000,000 rounds of artillery ammunition.

they want permanent employment for themselves, their families and their neighbors when they are mustered out at the end of the war.

Four Freedoms

Two years ago I spoke in my annual message of four freedoms. The blessings of two of them—freedom of speech and freedom of religion—are an essential part of the very life of this nation, and we hope that these blessings will be granted to all men everywhere.

The people at home and the people at the front — men and women—are wondering about the third freedom — freedom from want. To them it means that when they are mustered out, when war production is converted to the economy of peace, they will have the right to expect full employment—for themselves and for all able-bodied men and women in America who want to work.

"Eager To Face Risks"

They expect the opportunity to work, to run their farms, their stores, to earn decent wages. They are eager to face the risks inherent in our system of free enterprise.

They do not want a post-war America which suffers from undernourishment or slums—or the dole. They want no get-rich-quick era of bogus "prosperity" which will end for them in selling apples on a street corner, as happened after the bursting of the boom in 1929.

When you talk with our young men and women, you will find they want to work for themselves and their families; they consider they have the right to work; and they know that after the last war their fathers did not gain that right.

"Must Give Assurance"

When you talk with our young men and women, you will find that with the opportunity for employment they want assurance against the evils of all major economic hazards—assurance that will extend from the cradle to the grave. This great Government can and must provide this assurance.

I have been told that this is no time to speak of a better America after the war. I am told it is a grave error on my part.

I dissent.

If the security of the individual citizen, or the family, should become a subject of national debate, the country knows where I stand.

I say this now to this Seventy-eighth Congress, because it is wholly possible that freedom from want—the right of employment and the right of assurance against life's hazards—will loom very large as a task of America during the coming two years.

Task Not An Issue

I trust it will not be regarded as an issue—but rather as a task for all of us to study sympathetically, to work out with a constant regard for the attainment of the objective, with fairness to all and with injustice to none.

In this war of survival we must keep before our minds not only the evil things we fight against but the good things we are fighting for. We fight to retain a great past—and we fight to gain a greater future.

Let us remember that economic

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safety for the America of the future is threatened unless a greater economic stability comes to the rest of the world. We cannot make America an island in either a military or an economic sense. Hitlerism, like any other form of crime or disease, can grow from the evil seeds of economic as well as military feudalism.

Victory Greatest Goal

Victory in this war is the first and greatest goal before us. Victory in the peace is the next. That means striving toward the enlargement of the security of man here and throughout the world—and, finally, striving for the fourth freedom—freedom from fear.

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It is of little account for any of us to talk of essential human needs, of attaining security, if we run the risk of another World War in ten or twenty or fifty years. That is just plain common sense. Wars grow in size, in death and destruction, and in the inevitability of engulfing all nations, in inverse ratio to the shrinking size of the world as a result of the conquest of the air. I shudder to think of what will happen to humanity, including ourselves, if this war ends in an inconclusive peace, and another war breaks out when the babies of today have grown to fighting age.

Every normal American prays that neither he nor his sons nor his grandsons will be compelled to go through this horror again.

Undoubtedly a few Americans, even now, think that this nation can end this war comfortably and then climb back into an American hole and pull the hole in after them.

Complete Peace Sought

But we have learned that we can never dig a hole so deep that it would be safe against predatory animals. We have also learned that if we do not pull the fangs of the predatory animals of this world, they will multiply and grow in strength—and they will be at our throats once more in a short generation.

Most Americans realize more clearly than ever before that modern war equipment in the hands of aggressor nations can bring danger overnight to our own national existence or to that of any other nation—or island—or continent.

It is clear to us that if Germany and Italy and Japan—or any one of them—remain armed at the end of this war, or are permitted to rearm, they will again, and inevitably, embark upon an ambitious career of world conquest. They must be disarmed and kept disarmed, and they must abandon the philosophy, and the teaching of that philosophy, which has brought so much suffering to the world.

Britons Cheer Roosevelt's Invasion Vow

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 7.—Britons cheered tonight President Roosevelt's assertion to Congress that "we are going to strike and strike hard in Europe" and government circles unofficially called the speech one of the President's best.

Those circles expressed amazement at the United States' arms production figures and said they were delighted also by the President confident predictions of victory.

Conditions for B. B. C.'s radio relay of the speech were excellent and it was heard clearly throughout Britain.

Relayed to Conquered Peoples

Even while he was speaking, B. B. C. had begun to tell the conquered peoples of Europe what he was saying. The Germans were informed that the Allies would carry the war to the continent during this year. In the next 24 hours, the B. B. C. will broadcast the speech in 26 languages and in 135 news bulletins.

Those English who heard the address as it came in over the Fleet Street pub radios cheered Mr. Roosevelt's promise of relentless air attacks against the Axis countries.

Chinese Are Delighted

Sources close to the Chinese Embassy said they were delighted at the President's statement that no obstacle would be allowed to prevent battle equipment from getting to China and his promise of bombing the Japanese home islands.

The Soviet Embassy declined immediate comment, but other Russian sources expressed gratification at the tribute to Soviet valor in 1942.

People Cheered by Broadcast

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Jan. 7—British Government circles declared unofficially tonight that President Roosevelt's speech to Congress today was one of his best and the British generally cheered the address, which was heard clearly throughout Britain on the radio relay of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

In one of the first editorials commenting on the address, The Daily Express said that "as we read his account of the American war equipment we were cheered and made confident."

"But there was one solemn reflection," The Express added. "This year many branches of American and British war industry will reach their production peaks. No longer can we look to the future for bigger output on present plans. Our preparations have come to the final proof. We do not fear the ordeal."

The Daily Mail said:

"A man of action and a man of vision speak in the noble words of President Roosevelt's address to Congress. The President will fight the Axis to the last minute with the last gun. And when the war is over he will do his utmost to see that his country fights against want and fear, both as a nation and as a member of the international order.

"This is the meaning of his speech. Mr. Roosevelt has given us one of the most encouraging, stimulating and statesmanlike addresses of recent years."

Assurance Against "Nagging"

The London Daily Telegraph said:

"Roosevelt spoke to the Congress in the spirit of the offensive which inspires his country and the Allies. Such a message should give a good start to Congress, which may well prove to be historic. It will certainly give the finest encouragement to those who now are allies of the United States and who hope to be long their associates.

"It would be a tragedy if the constructive criticism (in Congress) sags into nagging. That can hardly happen after the President has sounded so clear and confident a note. It is an augury of better things not only on the battlefronts but also on all home fronts."

The Manchester Guardian commented:

"In the closing passages of his speech Roosevelt developed the further application of the four freedoms which he first outlined in a message two years ago.

"Two years ago he stated these as ideals. Now he stated them as positive practical objects to which the American people must address themselves."

The London News Chronicle said:

"The President's confidence in the triumph of the United Nations contrasts sharply with the despondent tone of Hitler's recent speeches. His emphasis upon the necessity of planning now for the four freedoms will give great satisfaction not only in America but throughout the democratic world."

Sources close to the Chinese Embassy said they were delighted at the President's statement that no obstacle would be allowed to prevent battle equipment from getting to China and his promise of bombing of the Japanese home islands.

The Soviet Embassy declined immediate comment, but other Russian sources expressed gratification at the tribute to Soviet valor in 1942.

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NAZIS RETAKE STRATEGIC HILL BELOW BIZERTE

Recapture Heights West of Mateur Won Recently by British Troops.

U. S. RANGERS JOIN IN BATTLE

Twenty American Parachutists Reported Killed—Hitler Said to Have Fired Nehring.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—The Germans have recaptured Jebel Azzag and all the ground previously taken by the British in the hills fifteen miles west of Mateur, Allied Headquarters announced today.

"We have withdrawn to our former positions," the communique said. "Our fighters maintained patrols in this area during the day and fighter-bombers attacked enemy guns which were shelling our troops. Spitfires shot down three enemy aircraft during these operations."

Thus, within two days the vital positions on the front before Bizerte have changed hands twice. The British captured them in a dawn attack on Tuesday and, the spokesman said, were dislodged when the Nazis counter-attacked yesterday.

U. S. Bombers Attack

United States bombers yesterday made three raids on Kairouan, about seventy-five miles south of Tunis, the spokesman also said, noting that it was the fourth successive day they have struck at that enemy-held center.

The French army in Algeria disclosed, meanwhile, that Nazi parachute troopers had been dropped along with a native guide in the Saint Arnano region of Algeria. This is deep behind the Allied lines between Constantine—inland from Philippeville and about 100 miles west of the Tunisian border—and Setif, sixty miles further west. The announcement said the guide was tried by court martial and shot.

Algiers had three air alarms last night. Ground batteries went into action on the first, but there was no report that bombs had been dropped. Meanwhile, the Royal Air Force shot down three German planes over the Tunisian battle area.

The French High Command in southern Tunisia cited two American fighter pilots—both of whom fly Warhawks—for shooting down two JU-88s which were attacking French positions. They were Capt. Levi R. Chase, 26 yeasr old, of Cortland, N. Y., and Lieut. Thomas A. Thomas Jr., 22, of Ada, Okla.

An American Spitfire squadron was credited with having downed 11 1/3 planes. Fractions result from aerial teamwork where several planes share the credit for downing one of the enemy.

Nazis Retake Hill Position

German parachutists and a native guide were dropped far behind the Allied line in Algeria in the Saint Arnando region, 100 to 160 miles west of the Tunisian frontier. A spokesman said the guide was captured and shot. The paratroops were said to have been captured with the aid of Algerian natives.

Kairouan Raided

U. S. bombers raided Kairouan, 75 miles south of Tunis and 30 miles west of Sousse, three times yesterday in support of Gen. Henri Giraud's French forces operating in that region. The French apparently are attempting to reach the east coast of Tunisia to sever Axis communications with Tripoli in Libya.

A spokesman of the U. S. Twelfth Air Force said Boston bombers attacked German troop concentrations twice near Kairouan yesterday and that B-25 Billy Mitchells bombed railway yards. Lightnings and Warhawks escorted each mission and no American plane was lost.

An American Spitfire squadron with the R. A. F. on a forward fighter field—operating as a part of the twelfth air force—was said to have had a "red-letter day recently when they destroyed four of seven German aircraft during a heavy attack on the forward field.

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"A Grand Job"

An R. A. F. spokesman said the squadron under the command of Maj. James Coward of Natchitoches, La., one of the first American fliers to be promoted in the field during the campaign, deserved high praise.

"Those American pilots have done a grand job," said the R. A. F. spokesman, a famous fighter pilot himself.

Air alarms wailed three times last night in Algiers and antiaircraft batteries were in action. There were no reports of bombs dropped. The R. A. F. was reported to have downed three German planes over the battle area.

The German communique said Bone, the small Algerian supply port, was bombed day and night, and that the Allies have lost six planes.

In Tunisia

Enemy Counterblow Drives British Back; De Gaullists Seize South Libya Outpost

By Wes Gallagher

Associated Press Staff Writer

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Jan. 7.—British First Army veterans have been driven from the dominating Jebel Azzag heights commanding a road to Mateur, 15 miles to the east, after capturing and holding the position for a day, a communique from Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters said today.

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A lull in recent heavy rains allowed the British to attack Tuesday. The Germans counterattacked successfully yesterday, regaining all the ground they had lost. Mateur is 20 miles southeast of Bizerte, the naval base which is a prime goal of the British, American and French allies.

(The British Eighth Army in Lbya remained virtually motionless before the fortified German position in the Wadi Zem-Zem, about 180 airline miles east of Tripoli. Air activity increased slightly and patrols were active. Eighth Army bombers started railway and water-front fires at Sousse on the Tunisian east coast, a Cairo communique said.

Counterattacks Hurl Allies Back After All-Day Battle

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By the Associated Press

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Reuters reported from Allied headquarters in North Africa today that the Germans had recaptured positions on both sides of an important crossroads west of Mateur.

The heights 15 miles west of Mateur, which itself is 20 miles southwest of Bizerte, had been captured the day before yesterday by a British infantry brigade and Commando troops in a dawn assault.

Reuters said the Germans regained the tactically important hill positions in a daylight counterattack yesterday.

(CBS Correspondent Charles

Collingwood identified the lost positions as including the key heights of Jebel Azzag, which a headquarters communique yesterday announced had been taken by the Allies. He said United States Rangers also had participated in the attack.

("German counter-attacks yesterday morning took the topmost heights away from the Allied defenders," Mr. Collingwood reported. "Fighting went on all day, but by last night the position was decided to be untenable and the Commandos and Rangers went back to the positions from which they had started.")

Reuters said the Nazi counter-attack was launched after the British had held the heights only about 24 hours.

Despite the support of the RAF which, it said, knocked out some enemy batteries and shot down three planes, the British forces were dislodged and withdrew to their original positions of Tuesday.

The British agency also quoted the German radio as reporting that 30 United States parachutists were dropped behind the German's North African lines last Sunday night with orders to blow up a large bridge. The broadcast, Reuters said, declared that 20 of the parachutists were killed, the rest were captured and "a great quantity" of explosives seized.

Chief Ground Action.

The battle for the hills in Tunisia, in which the Nazi high command declared that the attacking Allied forces "were thrown back in a counterattack beyond their former positions," was the chief ground action in North Africa.

The Cairo communique again said there was nothing to report from the pursuit of Marshal Erwin Rommel westward across Libya except patrol activity and a slight increase in air operations after a virtual halt in aviation over the battle area because of bad weather.

It said Allied planes again had hit Sousse, enemy-held port in Eastern Tunisia, and had made raids on the Italian islands of Sicily and Lampedusa.

Allies Shell Tunisia Peak

ON THE TUNISIAN BATTLE-FRONT AT THE APPROACHES TO MATEUR, Jan. 6 (delayed) (AP).—American heavy guns in cooperation with British artillery shelled the peak of Sidi Daoud, a mountain height commanding the western road to Mateur, while crack British infantry battled with the Nazis for possession of vital high ground today. (Axis forces recovered after initial losses in this combat and recaptured their position, as later dispatches disclosed.)

Sidi Daoud, rechristened "Green Hill" by the Allies, is opposite the outside of a crescent formed by three heights which were captured previously after sharp infantry fighting over rough, shrub-covered hills and deep valleys.

A British brigadier commanding the operation praised the American shooting as "simply wonderful." He said batteries, dragged into position through mud which made tank operations in this area impossible, placed shell after shell directly on the target.

The American guns, which already had seen action, were moved up on the night of Jan. 2-3, fired throughout Jan. 4 and 5, and took an important part in a barrage laid down on the German positions today.

Individual American soldiers are fighting with a commando unit which battled its way against heavy odds to the top of Jebel Azzag, only to be pushed back later by a massed infantry attack.

A commanding officer said the Germans made an effort to get the hill yesterday, but were stopped by a barrage from what was probably the heaviest concentration of artillery yet used in the Tunisian campaign.

French Capture Oasis.

London, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—The Fighting French announced here tonight that Gen. Le Clerc's forces in southernmost Libya have stormed and captured Umm-el-Araueb, main Axis outpost in the Fezzan area.

They said that the French forces advanced northward more than 1,000 miles from their bases near Lake Chad and took Umm-el-Araueb after three days of fierce fighting. They also captured several hundred prisoners, including some officers, and guns, machine guns and other booty, the communique said, adding that the attack was commanded by Col. Ingold, the leader of one of Gen. Le Clerc's columns. Fighting French spokesmen added that Col. Ingold's son was recently killed on active service in the Fighting French Air Force.

Umm-el-Araueb is about sixty-five miles east of Murzuch, in an area roughly 600 miles south of Tripoli.

Von Arnim, Panzer Expert, Reported New Nazi Chief in Tunisia

Hitler Favorite Replacing Nehring, Berlin Dispatches To Sweden Declare

By EDWIN SHANKE,
Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Jan. 7.—Another change in German military leadership was reported today by dispatches from Berlin which said Gen. Walther Nehring had been superseded by Col. Gen. Von Arnim as commander in chief of the Axis forces in Tunisia.

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 7—The Dakar radio said today that Gen. Henri Honore Giraud, High Commissioner for French North and West Africa, declaring the defeat of Germany to be beyond doubt, had urged all Frenchmen to unite to "Liberate our fatherland and avenge the infamous treatment inflicted by the Germans on the French people."

He spoke at Dakar, where he arrived January 5 to confer with Vice Admiral William A. Glassford, Jr., head of a United States mission there, and with Pierre Boisson, Governor-General of French West Africa.

CBS recorded the broadcast.

Nazi Defeat "Certain"

"I am certain of this, Germany is to be defeated," Giraud was quoted.

"I have a very good and simple reason for being so sure of it. I was a prisoner in Germany, a prisoner visited by high officers. . . . Through these contacts I could observe the decline of German might . . . which, in 1942, already showed clear signs of exhaustion."

Giraud declared that 2,500,000 German men have been killed, but that the German army still "is very strong, and Germany's internal structure is undoubtedly much stronger than in 1918." Therefore, he said, "I will not lull you into blind optimism. I am sure of victory, but I am also sure that the fight will be hard, very hard."

The Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper Svenska Dagbladet, who reported the change, described Von Arnim as "one of Hitler's favorite panzer commanders."

Another Swedish newspaper, the Dagens Nyheter, said the weekly German newsreel had shown the Bey of Tunis receiving Von Arnim and indicated he was now in command.

(British military sources identified the general as Juergen von Arnim, 52-year-old Silesian, but said there was no confirmation that he had succeeded Nehring. Nehring is regarded as still in high favor with Hitler and depended upon, with Marshal Erwin Rommel, to conduct the North African campaign. Von Arnim was reported severely wounded while commanding an armored division during the invasion of Russia. London sources said he was not considered a Nazi party man.)

Comparatively Little Known.

Von Arnim, recently raised to the rank of colonel general, is comparatively little known outside Germany, although he has figured from time to time in German news of the African campaign.

Winter War Exercises

Theer had been no intimation from Germany that Nehring had fallen into disfavor with Hitler.

The extent to which German reserves of manpower are being strained was indicated, meanwhile, by a *Dagens Nyheter* dispatch from Berlin saying that all available members of Hitler's Brown-Shirted Nazis party followers were being called up for two months of winter war exercises, beginning in February.

Elite Guard officers fresh from the Russian front will give instruction in marching, shooting and hand-grenade throwing, it was said.

Germans Prodded

All those physically capable of standing training are expected to take part.

Coincidentally the Elite Guard organ, *Schwarze Korps*, told the German people that 1943 would demand "still higher contributions from the soldiers as well as the home front."

The weekly publication declared that "belief in a fast, cheap victory was given up in 1942," and said the nation should "realize the danger threatening.

"Wartime demands now will force us to desist still more from peacetime practices so that we can carry on total war," the article added.

GIRAUD AGREES TO CONFERENCE

But Asks Delay in Meeting Gen. de Gaulle.

London, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—Gen. Giraud, the French commissioner in North Africa, has agreed in principle to meet Gen. Charles de Gaulle on French soil, but proposed for various reasons that the conference be delayed until the end of January, it was announced authoritatively today.

Fighting French spokesmen said that Gen. De Gaulle had repeated in reply to Gen. Giraud's letter—the second which the Fighting French leader has received from the High Commissioner—that the situation within France admits of no delay.

Some London observers expressed the belief that, despite Gen. Giraud's request for a delay, the two leaders are nearer an understanding than they had been.

Germans Report Victory.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Jan. 7 (A. P.).—Counter-attacking Axis forces in Tunisia were declared by the German High Command today to have thrown back Allied troops beyond their former positions.

The German communique today also said "the airdrome of Bone in Algeria was bombed by day and by night. The enemy lost six planes, the Germans claimed.

Cairo Lists Air Attacks

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 7 (AP)—The lull in the pursuit of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Axis forces across Libya is persisting, today's communique of British headquarters here said, with nothing except patrol activity to report from the ground forces and only a slight increase in air activity over the battle area.

"The enemy attempted one or two fighter-bomber attacks, causing but little damage," the war bulletin said. "Three ME-109s were shot down by our ground fire."

Another Allied air attack Tuesday night on the enemy-held Tunisian port of Sousse, it said, started fires in railway sidings and at the waterfront.

The communiqué said that Allied planes carried out offensive operations yesterday over Sicily and Lampedusa Island, stepping-stones in the enemy's air-transport route from Europe to North Africa. It said that two Allied planes were missing from all operations.

Flying Crosses Awarded To 81

Cairo, Jan. 7 (AP)—Air officers and non-commissioned officers from all sections of the United States are among eighty-one newly entitled to wear the Distinguished Flying Cross for outstanding aerial achievements.

Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commander of the United States Air Forces in the Middle East, awarded the crosses in ceremonies at an air base Monday.

Every recipient had had at least 200 hours of operational flights against the Axis in this theater. The citations were read by Brig. Gen. Patrick W. Timberlake.

GERMANS ADMIT WITHDRAWAL IN CAUCASUS SECTOR

Massed Power of Soviet Tanks Hurls Foe Back.

RECAPTURE 13 VILLAGES

Red Army Converging on Rostov Now Within 75 Miles of City.

ENEMY LOSSES HIGH

Two Battalions Wiped Out Near Millerovo, Many Tanks Destroyed.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 8.—BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Russia announced that the Red army converging on Rostov to trap the Nazis in the Caucasus was less than 75 miles from that bottleneck point today after capturing more than a dozen villages yesterday, and for the first time the Germans acknowledged formally that their southern forces were withdrawing before the massed might of Soviet tanks.

At least five Red army columns were sweeping directly or indirectly toward Rostov, at the mouth of the Don river, while 300 miles below that Caucasian "hinge" the Germans were falling back northward in an apparent effort to escape encirclement.

13 Points Taken

The regular midnight Soviet communique, as heard by the Soviet monitor here in a Moscow broadcast, declared 13 populated points and a railway station had fallen to the advancing Russians yesterday on both sides of the lower Don river. The Reuters monitor hearing the same communique listed 17 points, with different spellings in some cases. Although confusion thus existed over details, a study of Russian maps gave this picture:

One Red army column pushing west along the Stalingrad-Likhaya railway inside the Don bend had taken Valkovo, a rail station 110 miles northwest of Rostov, and only 60 miles form Likhaya, junction point on the Rostov-Moscow railway. Likhaya is only about 60 miles north of Rostov.

Second Drive on Likhaya

Likhaya also is the goal of another Russian column driving south from the Millerovo area. The column's exact location is not known except that it last was reported

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within 40 miles of Likhaya after by-passing Millerovo.

A third Red army column is pushing along the Don river's north bank toward Rostov, and yesterday this army took Nikolayev, representing a 10-mile advance in one day. Nikolayev itself is about 37 miles from Rostov. An intermediate point, Zazersky, about 20 miles south of Valkovo on the railway inside the Don bend, also was occupied.

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Approach Open Country

A fourth Russian column is the one thus far ahead in the Soviet dash toward Rostov. It took Bolshaya Orlovka, on the Sal river about 75 miles due east of Rostov, and pushed on down the valley toward that river's confluence with the Don. This column also was getting into more or less open country where the terrain is not so adaptable to defense. After the Sal there is only one main river to be crossed, the Manych, before the Russians can strike at the railway network leading into Rostov.

Behind this column in the Sal valley the towns of Martynovka and Romanovskaya were listed by Reuters as having fallen. The Russians thus appeared to be cleaning out Nazi strongpoints, and annihilating pocketed enemy forces—a Red army version of the mobile tactics used so successfully by the Nazis when their strenght was at its peak.

The fifth Red army unit menacing the approaches to Rostov was striking directly down the Stalingrad-Tikhoretsk railway and was believed to be nearing Zimovniki.

Germans in Trouble

The Germans obviously were in trouble in the Caucasus for the Berlin radio "flashed" an announcement that its troops were withdrawing "according to schedule", and had completed a shortening" of their lines.

This usually is the prelude to a German High command announcement along the same lines. No course was given by the Berlin radio announcer. He said merely that this development "became known in Berlin Thursday night."

If the Germans cannot hold the Russian columns bearing down on Rostov all their Caucasian armies will be cut off from retreat except by ship across the Black sea. And the Russian naval forces in that sea are still intact so far as is known.

Three hundred miles below Rostov in the Caucasus the Russians were pushing northward along the Baku-Rostov railway, and were 25 miles or more beyond the railroad junction of Prokhladnenski.

Large Places Taken

The communique as heard by the Soviet monitor listed the large populated places of Kolomenskaya, Svetaya-Padina, and Severnyi as falling to the Russians in this area. Some of these points were taken in hand-to-hand fighting, and in two engagements the Germans were said to have lost 600 men. Altogether 40 inhabited localities, large and small, were said to have been occupied.

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For the first time Berlin announced a Nazi withdrawal in the Caucasus. A German radio broadcast said:

"German troops in the eastern Caucasus completed, according to schedule the shortening of their front line by withdrawing from advanced strongholds, it became known in Berlin Thursday night.

"Soviet attacks on German rearguard were frustrated despite the Soviets' massed employment of tanks."

For several days British observers have expressed belief the Nazis were withdrawing northward toward Rostov because of the threatening Russian push along the lower Don.

Heavy Nazi Losses

More than 340,000 Germans have been killed or captured since Nov. 19 when the Russians began their counter-offensive in southern Russia, on the basis of Soviet announcements.

The Red army column that pushed southwest of Stalingrad to the Bolshaya Orlovka area near the confluence of the Sal and Don rivers is now 180 miles from the Volga river city that Hitler pledged his people he would take.

Other Russian troops pressing down on Rostov from the north in the Millerovo area apparently are meeting stiffer resistance for the regular midnight communique again spoke of heavy enemy counter-attacks. The Russians were said to have repulsed these to continue their advance, but no specific gains were annonuced.

Two Battalions Wiped Out

Two Nazi battalions were reported wiped out in a two-day fight in this sector, presumably on the railway between Millerovo and Rostov, and seven tanks, two armored cars, and 25 trucks with war materials were destroyed.

In another zone of the same area Russian troops were said to have repelled attempts by an encircled German garrison to break out, and a Nazi infantry colonel was captured.

To the rear of these advance Russian legions other Red army units were attacking enemy troops northwest of Stalingrad, apparently in the Don-Volga river pocket where the remnants of 22 Nazi divisions are reported trapped. Russian troops overran additional enemy trenches yesterday, and killed 150 Nazis, the communique said.

An enemy infantry battalion was reported routed and seven tanks destroyed in a continuing Red army advance south and southwest of Stalingrad. This action apparently referred to fighting along the Stalingrad-Tikhoretsk railway below the lower Don.

Strong Counter-Attacks

On the central front northwest of Moscow the Germans still were said to be counter-attacking violently southwest of Velikie, Luki. The Soviets announced the capture of this town a week ago, but the Germans still say it is in their hands.

More than 400 Germans were said to have been killed yesterday in unsuccessful counter-attacks against the Russians who are consolidating newly-won positions on that frozen front. Sixteen Nazi tanks also were destroyed, the communique said.

Of the multiple fronts on which the Russians are fighting they appeared to be meeting less resistance deep in the Caucasus. The communique said of this area where Berlin admits a withdrawal:

"German troops are retreating under the blow of Soviet forces, setting fire to villages, blowing up bridges, and mining roads, dugouts and earthworks. In the course of three days one unit removed or put out of action over 2,000 mines."

By Henry C. Cassidy
Associated Press War Writer

Moscow, Jan. 7.—The Russians thundered swiftly down the Don to within 75 miles of Rostov today, menacing the retreating Germans in the Caucasus with the same fate that befell the 22 divisions trapped tightly before Stalingrad.

The Red army was reported cutting a 20-mile-wide path on both sides of the lower Don on its westward course to the mouth at Rostov on the Sea of Azov. The Russians already were 50 miles beyond Tsimlyansk, near the juncture of the Don and Sal, with the capture of such villages of Kamishevskaya, Yasirev, Kholdny and Kargalskobellansky. The foremost column was at Bolshaya Orlovka on the Sal.

The Soviet juggernaut was crushing all before it at the rate of 25 miles a day.

In the offensive of seven weeks, the Russians had liquidated a large part of German gains purchased at a heavy price in blood and steel during the summer and early autumn months.

Germans Still Fighting

Despite the risk of isolation, the Germans fought stubbornly in the western Caucasus and offered resistance on their eastern flank, apparently refusing to engage in a race for R[illegible]

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(The Germans said they repulsed all Soviet attacks in the Don and Kalmyck districts and near Stalingrad. They admitted Russian traffic was moving again to beleaguered Leningrad over an ice road across Lake Ladoga, which the Nazis said they bombed and shelled.)

Cossacks spearheaded the drive in the central Caucasus where the Russians were 25 miles northwest of Prokhladnenski and halfway to Mineralnye Vody, a center of several converging railways. The Russians thus had advanced 55 miles through the foothills and ravines of the Caucasus range since recapturing Nalchik Monday. And in this area they were about 300 miles southeast of Rostov.

Nazis Partially Outflanked

The Russians already had outflanked to some extent the Germans south of Stalingrad with their drive along the Don. On the Salsk and Kalmyck steppes the enemy held a broad expanse which was exposed frontally to the Russians who captured Elista and would be opened to attack from the rear should Rostov fall.

The noon communique reported continued advances in the northern Caucasus in which 800 Germans were killed or captured. A number of villages were reported captured in the middle Don sector where 400 other troops were killed.

Reds Break Through Enemy Lines Along 20-Mile Front

By HENRY C. CASSIDY,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Jan. 7.—The Red Army of the lower Don has broken through German lines on a 20-mile front on both sides of the river and has driven to within 75 miles of Rostov, key to the whole Nazi salient into the Caucasus, the Russians announced today.

Dispatches from the front said the Russian forces, commanded by Lt. Gen. Constantin Rokossovsky, veteran of last winter's battle of Moscow, had pushed forward 50 miles since capturing the Don River bridgehead of Tsimlyansk two days ago.

The advanced point which the Russian thrust was said to have reached yesterday was Bolshaya Orlovka on the Sal River just southeast of its confluence with the Don midway between Tsimlyansk and Rostov.

Recaptured in the sweep down the Don were the towns of Marinsk, on the Don 25 miles downstream from Tsimlyansk; and the villages of Kargalsko-Bellansky, Kamishevskaya, Yasirev and Kholodny, scattered along both banks of the river.

Rolls Into Flat Region.

There the Russian offensive was rolling into the flat, low-lying region which stretches past Rostov to the Don mouth on the Sea of Azov—a sector which previously proved to be one of the most difficult of the entire front to defend.

Rostov, whose fall would cut off the whole German Army in the Caucasus, already has changed hands three times. It was taken by the Germans late in 1941, won back quickly by the Russians and then captured again by the Germans last summer.

Deep in the Caucasus the Germans still were in retreat from the Mozdok - Nalchik - Prokhladnenski triangle, but battlefront dispaches said there was no indication that they were attempting a general withdrawal to escape being cut off.

Russian forces were said to be meeting resistance after a swift sweep 25 miles northwest of Prokhladnenski to the railway station of Apolonskaya, almost half way to Mineralnye Vody.

(The Russians reported the capture of Prokhladnenski, 30 miles northeast of Nalchik, on Tuesday.)

More Settlements Taken.

The Russian advance in this sector, however, was reported continuing, and the midday communique issued by the Soviet Information Bureau said two more settlements were recaptured southwest of Stalingrad, and several others retaken in the middle Don sector.

This communique followed earlier war bulletins bringing the total of Axis dead and captured since the start of the Russian winter offensive to 339,150 up to January 5.

These communiques had reported 13 more towns and two railroad stations in the Caucasus recaptured, along with eight more towns in the middle Don.

The Russian drive down the Lower Don wedged in between German defenses in the Middle Don sector and those in the northern part of the Kalmyk steppe, had increased the menace to the Nazis in both.

Increasing Pressure.

Meanwhile, the Russians reported that more than 150 miles back to the northeast from the new Don front line, the remnants of 22 German divisions trapped at Stalingrad were fighting desperately under increasing pressure.

This force was said to be maintaining a trong defense behind its fortifications, but the Russians said that trench-by-trench the Germans were being squeezed back in a tightening trap.

Mineralyne Vody, toward which the Russians were driving in the Caucasus, is the center of a spur line branching from the main Rostov-Baku trunk railway.

The hard-driving Russians also raced northwest from Nalchik in a line parallel to the advance through Prokhladnenski, advancing 15 miles to a cluster of towns including Baksan, Staraya, Krepost and Kizburn and fanning out to the west.

The capture of more than a dozen Caucasus towns yesterday, as listed in the communique, was said here to indicate that the German front in the Caucasus was collapsing more quickly than in any previous battles.

Middle Don Drive Gains.

The advance from Prokhladnenski Tuesday went along the main railway through Soldatskaya, fourteen miles west of the former town, to Apolonskaya. Mineralnye Vody lies thirty-five miles northwest of Apolonskaya.

The Red Army offensive continued in the middle Don area, where the early day communique said eight more populated points were captured.

Red Attacks Fail: Berlin

New York, Jan. 7—Berlin broadcasts heard by the Associated Press, quoted the high command as saying today that "German infantry and tank divisions, in cooperation with strong *Luftwaffe* formations and Rumanian bombers, repulsed all Soviet attacks in continued fighting in the Don and Kalmyck sectors.

"Continuous enemy attacks against Velikie Luki and southeast of Lake Ilmen were repulsed," the communique from Adolf Hitler's headquarters said.

Nazis Admit Only Attack

(The Russians announced the recapture of Velikie Luki, northwest of Moscow, at the end of last week. The Germans have acknowledged only that their garrison there is under attack from all sides.)

The Germans said that at one place in the Velikie Luki-Lake Ilmen area a Russian force had been encircled, and that its destruction was imminent.

In another part of the Central front shock troops were said to have destroyed "numerous enemy strongholds."

Tricked Nazi Units Clash

London, Jan. 7 (AP)—Russian guerrillas, credited with numerous feats that harass and punish Axis invaders, were praised today by Soviet authorities for decoying one German detachment into a battle with another, in the region before Leningrad.

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The Soviet information bureau here reported that the Moscow broadcast of the early daily communique said that the guerrillas attacked the German garrison in a town and killed thirty-five.

The Germans sent out a punitive expedition, the Russians reported, and the guerrillas led them to a neighboring town where other German troops were quartered.

"The Germans in this place mistook their own expedition for the guerrillas and opened fire on them," the communique said. "A battle ensued between the Hitlerites as a result of which sixty men were killed."

Russian Church Backs Army

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Jan. 6 (Delayed)—The Russian Orthodox Church combined an old-style celebration of Christmas Eve today with a demonstration of patriotic support for the Soviet state at war with Germany.

During solemn masses in Moscow churches collections for the Red army were taken up and priests urged worshipers to aid the drive to oust the invaders by giving within their means.

Record Attendance

Collection plates were piled with ruble notes and kopek pieces.

"God is with us! God is with us!" was the worshipers' chant.

Regular churchgoers said attendance was the greatest they could recall since the revolution.

Sergei, metropolitan of Moscow, acting patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church, will celebrate the main Christmas mass tomorrow in Sokolniki Church. The metropolitan personally contributed 100,000 rubles to the army fund.

Several country churches were reopened for Christmas Eve services.

Standley Returning To Post

Moscow, Jan. 7 (AP)—Admiral William H. Standley, American Ambassador to the Soviet Union, returning from a visit to the United States, arrived at Kuibyshev by plane today. He is expected to come to Moscow shortly.

New York, Jan. 7 (AP).—The Berlin radio "flashed" the announcement tonight that German troops in the eastern Caucasus had withdrawn their advanced strongholds and that the Russians made massed tank attacks on German rear guards.

"German troops in the eastern Caucasus completed, according to schedule, the shortening of front lines by withdrawing advanced strongholds, it became known in Berlin Thursday night.

"Soviet attacks on German rear guards were frustrated despite the Soviets' massed employment of tanks."

In carrying the "flash" preamble, the Germans used the customary news agency device to call immediate attention to news of transcendant importance.

BRITISH SUBMARINE ENDS RECORD TWO-YEAR SAGA

LONDON, Jan. 7--(AP) The British Thrasher was back in England today for the first time since 1941 with a record of 16 enemy ships sunk on 13 patrols covering 40,000 miles—and a picture of Hitler taken from one of her sinking victims.

The Thrasher's skipper, Lieut. H. S. Mackenzie, related the submarine's adventures but pleaded, "please don't make too much glamor about it all."

Her most dangerous moment occurred just after two transports were attacked unsuccessfully in the Mediterranean. An enemy destroyer located the Thrasher and passed over her six times in ninety minutes, dropping an accurate pattern of depth charges each time.

Jewels Left Queen Elizabeth

London, Jan. 7 (AP)—The late Dame Margaret Greville, a close friend of the royal family, left her famous jewel collection to Queen Elizabeth, publication of her will disclosed today.

She also bequeathed $80,000 to Princess Margaret Rose, the younger of the Queen's daughters, and $50,000 to former Queen Victoria Eugenie of Spain.

Dame Margaret, the widow of Ronald Greville and a noted prewar hostess, died last September 15. Her father, a Scottish brewer, had left her a $4,000,000 fortune when he died in 1913 and some of her renowned gems were reputed once to have belonged to Empress Josephine.

Kerr in London, Not Here, As Washington Reported

Whereabouts of British Envoy to Russia Cleared Up

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP). — Sir Archibald John Kerr Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to Russia, is in London, and has not gone to the United States, an official announcement declared today, contrary to a statement issued by the British Information Service in Washington yesterday that he was believed to be in New York.

Catroux on Visit to London

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP) — General Georges Catroux, Fighting French delegate general and commander in chief in Syria and Lebanon, arrived here today to confer with General de Gaulle and other Fighting French leaders. It was the second time in two months that he had come to London from the Middle East.

CAPTIVES IN BRITAIN

London, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—An authoritative British spokesman said today that certain members of the German Armistice Commission, captured in French North Africa by forces under American command, had been brought to Britain.

They are being held in custody in Britain, he added, pending clarification of the general position in regard to them.

Ohioan Wins D. S. O.

London, Jan. 7 (AP).—Maj. William Thornton Watson of Columbiana, Ohio, an American serving with the Australian Army, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Order for "epic bravery" in the Southwest Pacific, dispatches from Australia said today.

Yo Ho Ho And—Milk

London, Jan. 7 (AP)—The modern Royal Navy is turning more and more from rum to milk.

The navy reported today that only forty per cent. of its sailors now take their rum ration, compared with sixty-five per cent. in 1924, eighty-eight per cent. in 1913 and ninety-one per cent. in 1850.

It said 24,000,000 cans of condensed milk were supplied to the fleet in recent months.

SHIPBUILDING GOAL IS MET IN BRITAIN

London, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—Construction of merchant shipping in Britain during 1942 reached a previously set goal representing a figure not exceeded in many years, authoritative spokesmen said today.

For security reasons, the total was not revealed.

Troops Cheer Starg

London, Jan. 7 (AP).—An editorial in this week's English edition of Yank, the Army newspaper, praised the work of American movie and stage star units entertaining at Army camps in Britain.

It reported Kay Francis, Carole Landis, Martha Raye and Mitzie Mayfair had been working "harder than they ever worked at home," and had almost brought down the mess halls where they entertained with the cheers of the troops.

Iran Prince Dies in London

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP).—Prince Mohammed Hassan, brother of the late Shah Ahmed, Sultan of Iran who abdicated in 1922, fell dead tonight on a sidewalk in Maidenhead. He had been in ill health for months. The prince unsuccessfully claimed the throne of his brother when the latter died in 1930. He was forty-three years old.

Nazis Claim U-Boat Sailed Up Mississippi

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The German radio, in a broadcast beamed to the United States but heard here, reported today that a German submarine had traveled 90 miles up the Mississippi River "to within a few miles of New Orleans" in the hope of destroying a bridge.

The raider was detected, however, and forced to return to the Gulf of Mexico, the broadcast declared.

The date of the alleged exploit was not given.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7 (AP).—The Navy said here today it had "no comment" on the German broadcast that a Nazi submarine had traveled up the Mississippi River.

Comdr. James G. Stahlman, public relations officer of the 8th Naval District, said he "knew nothing about it."

Germans Deny Looting Of Conquered Areas

By the Associated Press.

LISBON, Jan. 7.—An official denial was issued by the German Legation here today in reply to the statement by the United Nations charging the Germans with systematic looting and disregard of property rights in conquered countries.

The statement, announced in Washington, was published by the Portuguese press early this week.

"See the shop windows in Paris, Brussels, Copenhagen and Amsterdam," the German denial said. "They are full of all utility things that the population needs. . . .

"In Russia, in Norway, in Greece, or in the desert of Egypt, what could we find that could be of any interest to our soldiers? In fact, the populations of those countries were too poor to possess anything that might be of interest to foreigners.

"German respects the property of the vanquished."

Norse Go To Finland

Stockholm, Sweden, Jan. 7 (AP)—Norwegians said today that 545 Norwegian Labor Service youths were head for north Finland via Sweden this week reportedly to cut timber in the neighborhood of Lake Enare for Norway, which needs it badly.

Their departure was scheduled for last Monday, it was stated, but was reported delayed because the men protested when they learned the Finnish camp at Enare would be under German command, causing them to doubt assurances they were to do civil work only.

Nazi-Vichy Report on Assassin

A German broadcast that was recorded by The Associated Press quoted advices from Vichy as saying yesterday that the assassin of Admiral Jean François Darlan was Bornier de la Chapelle, a student and the son of a journalist.

Neutral Switzerland Still Comparative Paradise

[Switzerland has stoutly defended her neutral status for over three years, but not without feeling the impact of the war on her ways of life. Thomas F. Hawkins, Associated Press correspondent at Bern, describes the effects of the global war on the tiny democracy.]

By Thomas F. Hawkins

Bern, Jan. 7 (AP)—Switzerland, paradise of holiday-goers from all of the world in peacetime, still is "just short" of paradise in comparison to the rest of blood-drenched Europe.

"Just short" because there is no guarantee that the bigger nations will permit the Swiss to continue on their peaceful way and that vital transport routes for importing food and raw materials will remain open. There can be no certain guarantee until the rest of the world is again peaceful.

More Alert Than Ever

Nevertheless, Switzerland enters 1943 more alert than ever to guard her independence and with the hope that the year is the homestretch that will bring the end of the war and the start back to normalcy.

For three years the Swiss, now entirely surrounded by Axis troops, have successfully adhered to their policy of neutrality. They have managed to feed themselves well, with something left over for the unfortunates of other countries, largely through the Red Cross.

Keeps Army At Frontiers

They have planned and worked to keep their industry alive despite a difficult, limited export. They have maintained a well-trained and determined army at the frontiers.

Switzerland today is a nation where the poor are about as well off as they were before the war; where the average man is struggling against a fifty-nine per cent. rise in living costs with a generally unchanged salary; where the banker and the industralist still are making profits.

If the war ends in 1943 or shortly thereafter, this beauty spot of the Alps has every chance to emerge into a new and prosperous life. If the war drags on, the hardships and sacrifices will increase in proportion to the diminishing transport routes and sources of supply.

The key reasons for Swiss neutrality are traditional—the doctrine of wanting no territorial gains, of building a wealthy, workable democracy with what they have, of asking only the right to pursue world trade as an independent, and of leaving to others the fighting of battles for new orders.

Interested In War Outcome

This doesn't mean that the Swiss are not interested in which side wins the war. They know that the victor will have much to say about how they carry on their traditions. Deeply concerned with world welfare, they look to post-war problems with the view of a leading political economist who said:

"Any ordering of Europe by force, no matter from which side it came, would arouse our serious mistrust. European economy has its good points, but world economy is the trade frame within which Europe was developed and has flourished ever since other colonies and continents were discovered.

Think In World Terms

"We Swiss have always thought in world terms. Our Geneva experience was not lost, and we represent more than ever the viewpoint that the League of Nations must be universal in order to guarantee international order."

The Swiss thus have their own views about a post-war world. They often point to the ability of their own German, Italian and French-speaking peoples to get along as a unified nation as an example to those nations always quarreling. They feel that their neutrality now is a contribution to the welfare of the world. Militarily they are not a factor, except in self-defense, but they can serve to ease the bitterness on all sides, as, for example, their recent negotiation with the Germans and the British for the release of chained prisoners.

Reason For Neutrality

Beyond traditional policy, the immediate factor working in behalf of Swiss neutrality is its guardianship of the interests of the belligerent nations. Both sides want the industrial products produced here. Switzerland is the guardian of the Gotthard and Simplon tunnels, vital lines in the pathways across Europe.

Germany has complained because Allied planes flew across Switzerland on bombing raids against the Axis. The Allies, on the other hand, have complained at the Swiss blackout and at some of her industrial dealings with Axis countries. Both

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sides, though, have recognized the unique position of the Swiss, and in each case the difficulties have been adjusted.

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Most Trade Is With Axis

The bulk of Swiss trade now is with the Axis countries, due to the fact that the Axis controls the routes of export. However, in return for the use of rails route between Germany and Italy, for which Switzerland is paid, the Axis regularly grants navicerts for the export of watches and other non-military products to the Allied nations.

The Swiss are rigidly on guard against any subversive or fifth column activity. Three persons recently were executed as spies and three others are awaiting execution. The Saint Gallen, or "national opposition" party, was dissolved last week for working both against Swiss neutrality and independence. The determination with which the Government acts against fifth column activity has kept traitorous agitation to a minimum.

The Swiss press exercises considerable freedom, despite a censorship whose basic requirement is that of fact, although in some cases dangerous facts may not be published. The best evidence of the general objectivity of the press is that both the British and the Germans recently complained strongly about the "partiality" of one leading newspaper.

GREEK GENERALS REPORTED CHAINED

Cairo, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—Greek officials announced today that 300 Greeks, including generals, other officers and civilians, had been transported from Greece to Italy in chains.

Information received from Greece, these official added, show that guerrilla activities have brought a fresh wave of terrorism from the Italians. Greeks were said to have been flogged, their homes burned and their property confiscated in efforts to force them to reveal particulars of patriotic organizations offering opposition.

In a broadcast picked up at New York today by CBS, the British radio said that Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch addressed from his mountain headquarters a warning to the German military commander in Serbia, Gen. Bader, that "if the Germans continue to take brutal reprisals, the Yugoslav troops of Gen. Mikhailovitch will be forced to take similar steps against German soldiers and members of the German minority in Yugoslavia."

JAPS MASSING MORE SHIPPING IN RABAUL ZONE

Force Reported Bigger Than That Which First Struck at Solomons.

HAS GROWN SINCE TUESDAY

Air Raids Made on Foe's Bases on Bougainville and at Munda by U. S. Flyers.

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Melbourne, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—Air reconnaissance over Japan's big base at Rabaul, New Britain Island, has revealed that the concentration of Japanese shipping there has been augmented since Tuesday, when it was first disclosed by an Australian Government spokesman, it was asserted in Government circles today.

Pilots returning from missions over Rabaul were said to have reported that the amount of warship-protected shipping now gathered at Rabaul exceeds even the forces gathered by the Japanese for their first counter-attack on the eastern Solomons, held by United States forces.

The amount of enemy shipping reported in the Rabaul area previously had prompted the spokesman Tuesday to assert that the Japanese were massing the largest armada they had yet sent into the southwest Pacific. The official, whose identity was not disclosed, said adverse weather had helped to screen the ships from air attack.

Australia Is Uneasy.

Melbourne newspapers suggested that the Japanese might be preparing for a large scale operation either against the Allied-recaptured Papuan Penninsula of New Guinea or the Americans on Guadalcanal.

A meeting of the Australian Advisory War Council has been called for next Tuesday, and there were reports that it would urge Prime Minister John Curtin to visit Washington and London. Mr. Curtin recently appealed to the Allies for increased aid.

A communique from Gen. MacArthur's headquarters announced yesterday that Allied bombers had left eight ships afire or sinking, and a ninth destroyed in an attack on the massed ships.

Jap Armada At Rabaul Is Growing

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By the Associated Press

Melbourne, Jan. 7.—Government sources asserted today that air reconnaissance had disclosed a concentration of Japanese shipping at Rabaul, New Britain, even greater than that marshaled by the enemy for his first counterattack against the American forces holding the eastern Solomon Islands.

This concentration, these quarters added, thus was shown to have been augmented since last Tuesday, when its presence was first reported by an Australian government spokesman.

Largest Ever Seen

At that time, the spokesman anonymously issued a widely published statement that the Japanese were gathering the largest sea force ever seen in the Southwest Pacific.

(In connection with such reports Secretary of the Navy Knox said on Tuesday in Washington that while there was always enemy shipping at Rabaul, one of the principal Japanese bases in the Australian theater, he had no knowledge of any extraordinary concentration there.)

Yesterday, General MacArthur's headquarters announced that Allied bombers assaulting Rabaul Harbor had damaged or destroyed 50,000 tons of enemy shipping—eight ships set ablaze and left sinking and a ninth destroyed.

Various Explanations

Published suggestions have been variously that the enemy perhaps was planning operations against the Papuan peninsula of New Guinea, where General MacArthur's forces are in the final phase of destroying the Japanese forces; that he was plotting another go at Guadalcanal in the Solomons; that he was attempting to strengthen his position defensively.

The Australian Advisory War Council has been called to meet Tuesday and there were reports that the members would urge Prime Minister Curtin to go to Washington and London.

The Prime Minister has been appealing to the Allies for more aid in this theater.

TWO JAP VESSELS, ONE TROOP-LADEN, SUNK NEAR LAE

18 Zeros Shot Down in First Day of Effort to Reinforce Papua.

NON-STOP AIR ASSAULT

Allied Planes Maintain Continued Blasting of 10-Ship Convoy.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Friday, Jan. 8—(AP) Two large transports, one heavily loaded with troops, sunk and 18 Zeros shot down was the heavy price paid by the Japanese in the first 24 hours of their seventh major attempt to land reinforcements in northeastern New Guinea.

While planes of the Southwest Pacific command of General Douglas MacArthur kept up a virtual non-stop blasting of the 10-ship convoy off Lae, American and Australian ground forces completed envelopment of the Japanese at Sanananda.

Destruction Held Certain

Remnants of Lieut. Gen. Timitar Horii's 15,000 strong Papuan army still holding out are faced with annihilation and the destruction of that army "can now be regarded as accomplished," the communique said.

Reports from New Guinea said a reconnoitering Liberator first sighted the Japanese convoy 30 miles off Gasmata, New Britain, the morning of Jan. 6. The Liberator fought off eight covering Zeros, probably shooting down one, then levelled off for a bombing run.

Lightnings Enter Battle

A strong flight of Lockheed Lightnings, led by Maj. George Prentice, then took up the assault, paced by a Flying Fortress flown by Capt. Charles H. Giddings, of Munday, Tex.

The Lightning pilots believed they knocked down six Zeros while the bomber was working on surface craft in the face of an intense anti-aircraft barrage thrown up by the escorting warships.

After the bomb bays were emptied, the Fortress joined in an aerial melee, shooting down two and possibly three Zeros before leaving the battle scene.

Other Allied Planes Assist

Details of the subsequent attacks on the Jap convoy as it approached the New Guinea coast are lacking but an Allied spokesman said before the warships and remaining transports last were attacked near Lae Consolidated Catalinas and Liberators, North American Mitchells, and Martin Marauders had joined in the relentless pounding.

The spokesman said that regrouping of Allied land forces for the final cleanup assault at Sanananda was nearly completed with wharf patrol activity heralding the smashing of the enemy's last foothold on Papua.

Enemy Losses Listed

Emphasizing confidence in an early windup of the Papua campaign, General MacArthur detailed the units which had comprised the Jap's army and gave these losses for the enemy in that battle area, including Rabaul, New Britain, since the Japs landed at Buna last July: 333 Jap aircraft destroyed, 81 probably destroyed and 117 damaged; six cruisers, 13 destroyers, a destroyer tender, two seaplane tenders, two gunboats, 44 large to medium merchant ships, 39 small to medium merchant ships and between 150 and 200 landing barges sunk, destroyed or seriously damaged.

Allies Keep Up Pounding Of Japs in New Guinea

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Jan. 7 (AP).—Allied airmen continued to pound enemy positions in New Guinea yesterday while ground forces grouped for the destruction of the Japanese at Sanananda Point held their lines with little change, a headquarters announcement said today.

Lae, about 160 miles up the Eastern New Guinea coast from Buna, was the principal target for Allied medium bombers and attack planes which fired a grounded two-engined bomber at the airdrome and destroyed four anti-aircraft gun positions, a communique said.

Medium bombers and fighter planes also went out on strafing tours to soften the Japanese in their trenches and dugouts at Sanananda Point for the land attack that is to come.

Meanwhile, Allied heavy bombers struck again at the airdrome at Gasmata, New Britain, headquarters said, but no further mention was made of the Rabaul area, where numerous attacks have been made recently on concentrations of Japanese shipping.

2 Jap Airfields Are Bombed

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 7—The navy reported today that two new raids had been carried out on Japanese airfields in the Solomons area and that a "possible hit" had been scored on a Japanese transport.

The text of the communique No. 243, follows:

"South Pacific (all dates east longitude):

"1. On January 6:

"(a) Flying Fortresses (Boeing B-17) with Lightning (Lockheed P-38) and Warhawk (Curtiss P-40) escort, attacked a Japanese transport in the Shortland Island area. A possible hit on the stern of the ship was reported.

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Airfield Near Buin Bombed

"(b) United States aircraft bombed the airfield at Kahili near Buin on Bougainville Island. Haze prevented observation of results.

"(c) At noon United States aircraft bombed the airfield at Munda on New Georgia Island. Results were not reported."

FLIERS DESCRIBE BIG RAID

Tell of Rabaul Bombing in Which They Hit Nine Ships

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Jan. 5 (Delayed) (AP)—Veteran Flying Fortress crews teamed up with a less experienced Liberator squadron today for a smashing low-level, daylight bombing attack on Japanese shipping at the vital Rabaul harbor. They damaged more than 50,000 tons of shipping and shot down nine Zeros.

The 50,000 tons of shipping represented nine vessels either fired or sunk by tons of bombs. [This successful attack was recorded in the Allied headquarters communiqué of Wednesday.]

Pilots, bombardiers and gunners returned from the mission acting like a bunch of kids returning from a picnic. There was backslapping and a gleeful comparing of notes as they chortled, "Boy, we sure surprised those so-and-sos!"

Brig. Gen. Ennis G. Whitehead, commander of the United States Air Forces in this theater, looked happy as the four-engined giants checked in. But when the last had landed, he drove away quietly, for in the words of the official communiqué, "One of our bombers is missing," and that is always hard to take.

Perhaps the prize for the day should go to Lieutenant Fred F. Wesche of Roselle, N. J., and his bombardier, Master Sgt. Pete Vasilie of St. Paul, Minn. From their Fortress Vasilie directed two bombs that may have accounted for a destroyer tender of perhaps 18,000 tons, as well as a destroyer, which was moored alongside.

"I got one direct hit on the tend-

er's stern," said Vasille. "Then I placed another thousand-pounder right between the bows of the two ships. I wouldn't be surprised if the hit stove in the sides of both ships."

Among other pilots whose planes got direct hits with 500 or 1,000-pound bombs in this first daylight assault on Rabaul in two months were Captain William Thorington of Montgomery, Ala., and Captain Stanley Salisbury of Batavia, N. Y., Flying Fortresses, and Second Lieutenant Hank Chovanec of Fayetteville, Texas, and Lieutenant Charles Weber Jr. of Kansas City, Mo., Liberator pilots.

Pilot Salisbury's bombardier, Second Lieutenant Ted Burda of Dickinson, N. D., claimed a direct hit with a 500-pound bomb on a transport of about 7,500 tons. Second Lieutenant John M. Dawson of Miami, Captain Thorington's bombardier, said he hit an 8,000-ton transport and saw the Japanese vessel blow high into the air.

The bombardment and strafing of the Sanananda Point area from the air, however, continued for its third successive day, while the enemy base at Lae, farther up the New Guinea coast, again was hit by United States A-20 Havoc attack bombers and by Billy Mitchell B-25 medium bombers. The Havocs attacked from less than 100 feet and poured in thousands of rounds of machine gun fire, knocking out at least four enemy anti-aircraft batteries and destroying some bombers on the ground.

some 240 miles northwest of Guadalcanal. The destroyers threw up a heavy curtain of anti-aircraft fire, spread and twisted, so that our Fortresses were unable to bomb them successfully.

(At this time, presumably, the air escort from Munda had not yet joined the enemy surface units.

Dauglas Dauntless dive bombers then attacked at 6 P. M., scoring hits on two destroyers and a near miss on another. The remaining

Munda Used By Japs As Escort Plane Base

By William Hipple JAN 8- 1943

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Guadalcanal, Jan. 3 (Delayed)—The Japs made the first effective use yesterday of their new Munda airfield on New Georgia Island, sending a fleet of Zeros from there to escort ten destroyers, which tried with little success to reinforce and supply the enemy's troops on Guadalcanal.

The Zeros, outnumbering the Grumman Wildcat fighter planes, which were sent out with dive bombers from the Americans' Henderson Field on Guadalcanal to intercept the destroyers, shot down two Grummans and wounded the pilot of another. One Zero was lost.

(Munda, in the central Solomons, has been raided repeatedly since scouts discovered some time ago that an airfield was being built there, and on January 5, after Hipple's dispatch was written and perhaps as a result of the facts it relates, the field was bombarded heavily by a force of naval surface vessels.)

Two Destroyers Damaged

Two of the ten destroyers were damaged seriously. The approaching enemy units first were sighted by Flying Fortresses yesterday afternoon while they were still

ships continued toward Guadalcanal under cover of darkness, coming in close to Cape Esperance.

Food Supplies Dumped

It is believed the Japs unloaded some troop reinforcements, but most of the food supplies were dumped overside in the hope they would drift into shore.

Motor torpedo (PT) boats attacked and harassed the enemy ships, but results were not observed. The Japs were aided additionally by ten flying boats which formed a protective patrol.

(Navy Department communiques released January 3 and 4 also told of the dive bombers' success against two of the destroyers and credited PT boats with one torpedo hit on one and three possible hits on two others of the eight remaining ships. Secretary Knox said January 5 that torpedo boats also riddled and sank many of the drums of supplies put out by the destroyers to float ashore.)

Henderson Field Bombed

The Jap flying boats also dropped several bombs in the vicinity of Henderson Field before last midnight, but no damage was reported.

As we huddled in dank, mud-filled dugouts, we heard the bombs explode. We also heard naval gunfire—undoubtedly the enemy destroyers firing upon the PT boats. The destroyers eventually retired under cover of darkness.

Early this morning United States fighter planes strafed and set fire with incendiaries to a large amount of the Jap supplies which had washed ashore at the northwest tip of Guadalcanal.

Allies Shell Enemy Force At Sanananda

By William F. Boni JAN 8- 19

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Somewhere in New Guinea, Jan. 7—Allied and Japanese patrols were probing in swamp mud today for weak spots in the opposite lines as the Allies regrouped their land forces for an attack on the enemy stronghold at Sanananda.

Target Shelled

American troops pushed back one Japanese patrol in the vicinity of Tarakena, a village midway between the recently-won Buna station and Sanananda Point. They killed one Japanese and wounded another.

The same area was the target for a sustained artillery barrage with an Australian pilot spotting the objectives for the gunners.

Along the Soputa-Sanananda track itself—which actually is an automobile road—both sides were dug in and making stabs to test the other's defenses. In one hit-and-run raid east of the track, an Allied patrol killed five Japanese.

All patrols reported the swamps extremely deep and heavy, making the approaches to almost all enemy entrenchments most difficult. Most of the track for the final mile to Sanananda Point also was flooded by heavy rains.

Dutch Ship Official Freed Recently by Japs, Dies

By the Associated Press.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 7.—Capt. A. C. Kroef, former commodore of K. P. M., Royal Netherlands Steam Packet Co.—Far Eastern shipping lines—who returned to Melbourne recently after his release from a Japanese internment camp, died of a heart attack today, the Netherlands Indies News Agency reported.

Capt. Kroef first knew that a state of war existed between Japan and the Netherlands when his ship was seized and he and his fellow officers were jailed in Yokohama. After 21 days of living under "filthy conditions" there, he was transferred to an internment camp, where conditions were "somewhat better."

He served with K. P. M. for 33 years, 25 of which were spent on the Singapore-Netherlands Indies-Australia run. He was living in retirement in Sydney when the European war broke out, and re-entered maritime life when Holland was invaded in 1940. His son Jan is serving with the Netherlands Navy.

Aussies Tighten Draft

Melbourne, Jan. 7 (AP)—William C. Wurth, Director-General of Manpower, announced today that Australian industries would be combed for men to swell the ranks of the commonwealth's armed forces.

Wurth said that single men of 18 to 45 and married men from 18 to 35 would be replaced where possible by women.

Restrictions in civilian life will be intensified, Prime Minister John Curtin declared after a meeting of the War Commitments Committee, which reviewed the manpower situation.

He said there were less than 200,000 workers engaged in producing civilian goods, compared with 500,000 before the war.

Factory workers now total 700,000, he said, and 500,000 of them are engaged in making war supplies.

RAF Keeps Up Raids On Burma

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, Jan. 7—RAF bombers made new attacks yesterday on Japanese positions in the Rathidaung area of Burma, north of Akyab, on the Arakan coast, inflicting casualties and doing damage to enemy-occupied buildings, a British communique reported today.

A Japanese gun post near Akyab was destroyed and several small craft were damaged along the Bay of Bengal shore in other forays, chiefly by fighters, it said.

Jap General Killed

Chungking, Jan. 7 (AP).—A Chinese army spokesman said today that Lieut. Gen. Osamu Tsukada, commander of the Japanese Eleventh Army Corps and former vice chief of staff at Tokyo, had been killed in the crash of a Japanese plane in Anhwei Province.

The plane was flying low, and was shot down last December 18 by rifle fire, the spokesman said.

The spokesman announced that a Japanese force attacking from the south had captured Lihwang, provisional capital of Anhwei Province.

Indo-China Claim By Japs

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 7—A Tokyo dispatch broadcast today by the Berlin radio indicated that Japanese efforts to detach French Indo-China still further from Vichy's control are making progress.

It quoted the Saigon correspondent of the Tokyo newspaper *Yomiuri-Hochi* as writing that "the French authorities in Indo-China, in view of the practical impossibility of receiving in time instructions from home, have resolved to decide political and military questions on the spot without awaiting news from home."

There is reason to believe that the Vichy Government has approved of this, the correspondent said. He added that Indo-China's "cooperation with Japan is becoming constantly closer, especially since the British-American invasion of North Africa."

U. S. Envoy Reaches India

Karachi, India, Jan. 7 (AP).—William Phillipps, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to India, arrived here today.

Chile Believed Near Break

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[By the Associated Press]

Santiago, Chile, Jan. 7—Interior Minister Raul Morales has returned from visits to the United States, Brazil and Argentina with "decisive" information "to direct the foreign policy of Chile on the road which her own interests and solidarity with the rest of the American republics dictate," the Foreign Relations Ministry said last night.

There was no direct reference to the issue of this nation's relations with the Axis, but the formal statement added that "we feel closely bound to the destinies" of the American nations "in these moments decisive for the life of the continent and the cause of democracy."

Chile and Argentina are the only republics in the Americas still maintaining diplomatic relations with the Axis nations.

ARGENTINA CURBS NAZI NEWSPAPER

Buenos Aires, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—The Ministry of the Interior today suspended the Nazi daily, El Pampero, for five days, effective at once, for having published on Tuesday an article that ridiculed potential candidates in Argentina's presidential elections next November. The ban was issued under an existing state of siege which empowers the Federal Government to prevent expressions of opinions deemed by the authorities to be injurious to the regime.

Peru Joins Allied Stand On Property Rights

By the Associated Press.

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 7.—Peru today announced its adherence to the declaration two days ago by 17 Allied belligerent governments and the French National Committee on property rights in Axis-occupied countries.

In the declaration, announced in Washington, the countries said they would refuse to recognize any transferrence to Axis interests of properties forcibly acquired by the occupying nations and would restore property rights to their rightful owners when the Axis is ejected.

Cuba Names Charge in Russia

HAVANA, Jan. 7 (AP)—Raul Rodriguez, first secretary of the Cuban Embassy in Washington, was appointed today chargé d'affaires in Soviet Russia.

ERRONEOUS SEE 973.13-1

Mexico Sugar Source Is Barred to Texans

By the Associated Press.

JAN 8- 1943

EL PASO, Jan. 7.—El Pasoans may no longer fill their sugar bowls with unrationed importations from Juarez, Mexico, just across the Rio Grande.

An order by the United States customs collector today prohibited sugar importations by individuals and established rules for across-the-border dealings by commercial users, dozens of whom have been getting Mexican sugar to supplement their rations.

Heretofore El Paso residents have been free to bring across the border up to 2 kilograms (about 4.4 pounds) without duty and unlimited amounts upon which the impost was paid.

TWO U. S. AIRMEN ARE KILLED IN CANADA

GUELPH, Ont., Jan. 7—(AP) Two of three airmen killed yesterday when their plane crashed near here were from the United States. They were Leading Aircraftman Richard Burton Steelman, 27, of Hammond, Ind., and Leading Aircraftman Lester Charles Jones, 21, of Alliance, Neb.

The third flier was Pilot Officer John Caskie, 23, of Hamilton, Ont. Their plane crashed into a snow-covered hill.

NEAR-FAMINE FACES CANADA ISLANDERS

QUEBEC, Que., Jan. 7—(AP) Hormisdas Langlais, member of the legislative assembly for the Magdalen islands, said here today that—following a number of storms and wartime conditions that affect maritime shipping—the population of those islands in the St. Lawrence Gulf face a near-famine, particularly

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shortage of butter, sugar, and flour.

The company that serves the islands from Pictou, N. S. was making one trip weekly instead of the usual four because of the weather conditions and naval needs, Mr. Langlais said.

He added there were some provisions on the wharves of Souris, P. E. I., and Pictou, but that they could not be shipped to the islands because the boat which serves the island is unable to make its regular trips.

Mr. Langlais reported he had asked the federal government to send an icebreaker to the region to assure shipment of stock now in hand.

19th Bombardment Group Cited Fourth Time For Valorous Deeds in Pacific Battles

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Nineteenth Bombardment Group, Army Air Corps, has received its fourth citation as a unit, the War Department disclosed today in announcing the award of individual decorations to 20 officers and 28 enlisted men.

Just what new exploits brought the citation to this most-decorated outfit of the war were not made known. The War Department simply said it was for "actions, details of which have not yet been announced."

The individual decorations were for the aerial bombing raids of last August 7, 9 and 12 on the Japanese base at Rabaul, New Britain.

The Nineteenth previously had received its third citation as a unit for the raids which were in the nature of a covering operation for the marine landings in Guadalcanal. In fact, the raids may have been the key to the success of the American landings in the Solomons, destroying Japanese shipping, facilities and planes which otherwise might have been used in attacking American transports unloading men and supplies at Guadalcanal.

The Nineteenth has accumulated an almost fabulous record. The group was in the Philippines when the Japanese attacked. It fought there as long as it could, receiving two citations as a unit. What planes were left then moved to Java, but some 200 men were left behind to fight as foot soldiers on Bataan and in Corregidor.

After Java fell, the Nineteenth went to Australia and has fought there since. Normally, it consists of about forty planes and 380 men. It suffered terrific losses in personnel in the Philippines, and as now constituted represents a consolidation of the old Nineteenth and the old Seventh Bombardment groups.

It lost many of its records in the Philippines and others in Java, but War Department officials estimate it has destroyed 350 Japanese planes in the air and an equal number on the ground, and has sunk 200 surface ships.

Awards to Easterners

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—The list of awards includes the following to men in Eastern States:

SILVER STARS

Bryant, Warren E., second lieutenant, Billerica, Mass.

Wilson, Robert R., second lieutenant, Verona, N. J.

Bentz, Edward K., staff sergeant, Schmecksville, Pa.

Kennedy, Albert J., staff sergeant, Philadelphia.

Ferraguto, Leo H., sergeant, Middleboro, Mass.

Hines, Joseph M., sergeant, Air Corps, Pittston, Pa.

Andrade, Michael R., private 1st class, Buffalo.

OAK CLUSTERS

Carpenter, John W., 3d, captain, Binghamton, N. Y.

Woods, Merle C., first lieutenant, Sunbury, Pa.

Geckler, John M., master sergeant, Middletown, Pa.

Wallach, John A., technical sergeant, Manchaug, Mass.

Le Gault, Raymond P., staff sergeant, Air Corps, whose mother, Mrs. Phillip Le Gault, lives at 247 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Berran, Ignatius E., sergeant, Shamokin, Pa.

U. S. And Great Britain Sign Marine Pact

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 7—A marine agreement designed to eliminate loss of precious time and tonnage through damage claims and litigation has been signed by the United States and Great Britain, the State Department announced today.

In general, the agreement does away with claims by either Government against the other arising out of ship collisions, damage to cargo or salvage services.

Red Tape Erased

In future, if a collision occurs between a Government-owned American ship and a Government-owned British ship—whether warship or merchantman—no legal proceedings will be taken to determine the degree of blame and no claims for damages will be made by either side.

Repairs will be undertaken at once "without thought of anything but getting the damaged ship back into service in the war effort at the earliest possible moment."

Salvage services performed by either Government to the ships or cargo, owned or insured by the other, henceforth will be on lend-lease terms, each Government paying its own nationals.

Salvage Objectives

"The sole object of salvage services," says a commentary accompanying the text of the agreement issued here, "will be to bring the ship or cargo salvaged back into service as rapidly as possible without regard to any financial considerations."

It is pointed out that the provisions of the agreement regarding waiver of claims apply only to claims of one Government against the other, not to claims between either Government and private interests.

U. S. BOMBER SINKS JAP SHIP OFF KISKA

Washington, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—American bombers, at work to make the Japanese occupation of Kiska as expensive as possible, bombed two Japanese vessels in Aleutian waters on Tuesday and Wednesday, sinking one and scoring a direct hit on the other.

The Navy's 242d communique of the war today said that Mitchell medium bombers attacked an enemy cargo ship 110 miles northeast of Kiska on Tuesday, and that the ship was later seen to sink. Yesterday, the same communique related, a Liberator heavy bomber scored a direct hit and two near-hits "on an enemy ship 185 miles southwest of Kiska."

The presence of a Japanese ship 110 miles northeast of Kiska, far off the normal route between Japan and the outpost, was not explained. This fact suggested that the Japanese may be attempting to establish a new base in that area, that bad weather or a desire to attempt to escape detection had led to the ship to make a wide circle from the normal route or that she was a submarine supply ship.

STIMSON SAYS U. S. PLANES OUTDO FOE'S

Washington, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—Secretary Stimson said today that the air battles over North Africa have demonstrated the definite superiority of American aircraft over Axis planes. At a press conference he declared that the battle losses of the German and Italian air forces in North Africa had been about double those of the Allies and that the damage inflicted on enemy shipping and military installations was much greater than that suffered by the Allies.

Of the war generally, Mr. Stimson said: "Our attention continues to be focused on the striking successes of the Red Army, and in the Caucasus a major German withdrawal appears to have begun." In the North Pacific, the Japanese appear to have taken advantage of the weather, which hampered American operations, to bring in some additional planes to Kiska, but the Americans retain a definite superiority in the Aleutians and are continuing their attacks.

The success of Gen. MacArthur's campaign on the Papuan Peninsula of New Guinea is almost complete, he declared, and reserve supplies of food, motor fuel and ammunition have arrived in Guadalcanal, further strengthening the American forces in the Solomon Islands.

SURVIVORS TELL OF TORPEDOING

Medium Sized U. S. Cargo Was Sunk in November.

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Boston, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—Two torpedoes discharged from an unseen enemy submarine crashed into the engine room of the starboard side and sent a medium sized United States merchantman to the bottom of the South Atlantic early in November, survivors reported today on their arrival at Boston, after having been previously landed at another North Atlantic port.

Fourteen survivors who reached Boston on their way to another port said that they believed that twenty-four of their shipmates had lost their lives in the sinking, and added that they did not know the fate of thirty-four other members of a ship's company of seventy-four. Although the ship went down within two minutes, they said that abandonment was carried out in orderly fashion and that it was possible that others had been picked up.

Surfacing after the sinking, the attacking submarine came alongside a lifeboat in charge of Third Mate Patrick F. Keenon of Huntington, W. Va., and members of the enemy crew questioned the survivors.

Ask About Captain.

"They asked for the captain and the first mate, but I told them they went down with the ship," Keenon said, explaining that he thought the submarine crew intended to make those officers prisoners. First Officer Clayton S. Hammond of Mathews, Va., actually was among those who survived, but the fate of Capt. O. L. St. Marie was not known.

Then, after questioning Keenon regarding his ship's cargo, its destination, tonnage and other details, the enemy submarine commander asked: "What is America doing, helping the black Russians?"

First Officer Hammond quoted the U-boat commander as saying he would have torpedoed the American merchantman hours earlier if she had not been zigzagging. Thus, the enemy commander commented, the survivors might have been spared many miles of rowing.

Fourteen at Sea 13 Days.

The fourteen men were at sea thirteen days after the torpedoing, before they were picked up by a rescue ship which found a majority suffering severely from the experience.

Among those brought to Boston were Hermon Michaelson, oiler, North Bergen, N. J.; Walter Fraser, oiler, Salem, Mass.; Thomas Miranda, Brooklyn; Marion R. Capers, boatswain, Port Orange, Fla.; Charles Brovish, Philadelphia; Nils Peterson, carpenter, Yonkers, N. Y.; Raymond C. Edwards, Woods Crossroads, Gloucester, Va.; Andrew S. Hancock, Cleveland, Ohio; Basil Florentine, Brooklyn and Murdock S. MacLean, chief steward, St. Petersburg, Fla.

FIVE ARE KILLED IN PLANE CRASH

Army Bomber Falls After Take-off in Florida.

Greenville, S. C., Jan. 7 (A. P.).—The Greenville Army air base announced today that one of its medium bombers crashed at Tallahassee, Fla., early yesterday morning, killing five members of the crew, seriously injuring another, and leaving one member missing.

Second Lieut. William M. Putman of Houston, Tex., the pilot, was listed as missing. He was believed to have wandered away from the scene of the wreck in a dazed condition.

The dead were identified as:

NORED, FLIGHT OFFICER RALPH E., 22, Poteau, Okla., the co-pilot.
BROWN, SECOND LIEUT. EARL H., 26, Mount Morris, Mich., bombardier.
BROWN, STAFF SERGT. OLIVER L., 23, Atlanta, Ga., engineer-gunner.
THOMPSON, SERGT. MARVIN T., 31, Bedford, Pa., radio operator-gunner.
MARINARI, PRIVATE FIRST-CLASS G. F., 25, Providence, R. I., bombardier-gunner.

The navigator, Second Lieut. Ivor P. Evans, of Aliquippa, Pa., suffered severe cuts and abrasions but his condition was not regarded as critical.

The announcement said the plane crashed at 12:06 A. M., just after taking off from Dale Mabry Field to return to its home base here from a training flight.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 7 (A. P.).—Eleven men were killed in the crash of a Topeka air base four-motored bomber three miles west of White City late yesterday.

Base officials said today that one man, Second Lieut. Frank Maleckas of Custer, Mich., parachuted to safety before the plane fell into a cornfield and burned twenty minutes after leaving the home field on a routine training flight.

Lieut. L. E. Larson, public relations officer announced the dead:

MASTERS, FLIGHT OFFICER JAMES G., Wisemantown, Ky.
SEDOR, SECOND LIEUT. JOHN, Hammond, Ind.
KENDALL, SECOND LIEUT. NORMAN A., Ruston, La.
SMALLWOOD, SECOND LIEUT. CLIFFORD A., Toledo, Ohio.
ALLEMAN, SECOND LIEUT. ARDON A., Santa Ana, Cal.
HULDER, SECOND LIEUT. JOSEPH P. JR., Armandale, N. J.
CLYNE, FIRST LIEUT. ROBERT, Tuscon, Ariz.
McNABB, PRIVATE LEONARD, Republic, Mo.
DZINGOSKI, PRIVATE GUSTAVE, Camden, N. J.
LARSON, STAFF SEGT. VERNON O., Rochelle, Ill.
MERLINO, STAFF SEGT. THOMAS P., Los Angeles.

A board began investigating the accident.

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Madill, Okla., Jan. 7 (A. P.).—A four-motored Army bomber crashed and burned last night two miles southwest of Lebanon, a village near the Red River, a civilian ambulance driver dispatched to the scene reported today.

The ambulance driver, Walter Blakemore, said that when he arrived the plane still was burning fiercely, making it impossible to attempt a rescue, and that eight or nine men were trapped.

A crew from nearby Perrin Field, Tex., took charge today. But officials said the plane was

not from their field. At Oklahoma City, Will Rogers base officials said all their ships were accounted for.

Aid For Hero's Widow?

[By the Associated Press]

Detroit, Jan. 7—Uncle Sam is being asked to reconsider the income tax as currently expected from Mrs. Carl Siglin, widow of "the bravest man in the United States Army."

Friends have written to Washington in her behalf, it became known today, and United States Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Michigan, has put the matter up to tax experts.

When Major Carl Siglin was killed in Africa, soldiers under his command called him "the bravest man in the United States Army." He sacrificed his life to bring in a wounded man under heavy fire.

Has Two Small Children

The widow, left with two children, Carl, Jr., 22 months, and David, 7 months, now has an income-tax bill of an estimated $80 to $100.

Tax officials here pointed out that the law holds a soldier's widow technically liable to the tax on his income at the instant of his death. He is not required to pay while he is in service. Major Siglin's base pay was $3,000 a year.

Senator Vandenberg said he had put the problem up to staff experts of the Joint Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue. He said they would determine whether "any latitudes are possible under the existing statutes."

"Undeniable Challenge"

The Senator termed the pleas of Mrs. Siglin's friends "an undeniable challenge."

Mrs. Siglin, who lives with her children at her parents' home, said she would do her best to pay the tax. She made no complaint, although admitting worry over whether the Government would give her an extension of time.

"I suppose the Government needs every penny these days," she said.

She said she had put "every extra cent" into war bonds and had not saved expressly for the income tax.

Blakeley Back At Sea Fitted With New Bow

Part of Sister Ship Grafted to Destroyer, Torpedoed in Caribbean Last May

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7 (AP).—The old 1,090-ton four-stacker destroyer Blakeley, which limped 2,000 miles home after her bow was blasted off by an enemy torpedo last May, is at sea again—with greater firepower and cruising range than ever, the Navy disclosed today.

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The Philadelphia Navy Yard put the ship back in action by welding on the bow of a sister ship, the Taylor, decommissioned in 1938.

The Navy told this story of the Blakeley's adventures:

She was in the Caribbean Sea when an enemy torpedo ripped away more than sixty of her 314 feet, killing ten of the crew and injuring six.

A hastily slammed bulkhead door holding back the sea, she limped into a near-by port where a wooden bulkhead was erected across the gap, then pointed her blunt bow toward the nearest United States repair station in the West Indies. There a steel false bow was built and an anchor improvised from a truck axle and differential housing, welded at right angles to a length of railroad track.

The Blakeley's captain, Lieutenant Mitchell D. Matthews, thirty-nine years old, of Maysville, Ky., one of the five aboard who received the Legion of Merit decoration last month, said he navigated her back along the Atlantic coast "with an old compass and a crystal ball."

At the navy yard, under the supervision of Lieutenant J. M. Ballinger, workmen cut the forward edge of the Blakeley and the bow of the Taylor to fit "like a jigsaw puzzle" and welded them into one ship.

The operation differed from the repair of the destroyer Shaw after Pearl Harbor, the Navy said, in that the Shaw was supplied with a new bow.

The navy yard is keeping the Taylor in case another ship needs a similar "grafting" operation.

Giraud Enemy No. One Of Nazis, General Reveals

Germans Face Certain Defeat, Says Leader, Urging French Unity.

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NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (U.P.)—Gen. Henri Honore Giraud disclosed today that the Germans — from whom he escaped — regarded him as "enemy number one" and had shot one of his young relatives in France because a German noncommissioned officer had been attacked in a theater, the Dakar radio declared in a broadcast heard by C.B.S.

The broadcast also reported that the French High commissioner had said he was certain that "Germany is defeated" but that the fight "will be hard, very hard."

Gen. Giraud was quoted as saying he had good reason for being so sure of a German defeat.

"I was a prisoner in Germany," he said, "a prisoner visited by high officers and Army generals because I had the honor of being considered by them enemy number one."

Observed Decline

"Through these contacts I could observe closely the decline of German might, a formidable might at the time it defeated us, but which, in 1942, already showed clear signs of exhaustion. I had until then believed in a German victory and now I am sure of the contrary.

"Germany today has had two million and a half of her men killed. .... However, I will not lull you into blissful optimism. I am sure of victory but I am also sure that the fight will be hard, very hard. The German army today is very strong and Germany's internal structure is undoubtedly much stronger than in 1918. Let us not fancy that we will march into Paris tomorrow."

Knows Fate of Hostages

The general was also quoted as saying that he knew the fate of prisoners and of hostages.

"One of my young relatives was arrested one day for not having painted his bicycle lamp blue. A few days later he was shot as a Communist because a German noncom had been attacked in a theater. I could cite many such examples. It is in order to put an end to all of this that we are fighting.

"I am not a political man. I know only that I want one thing, one thing alone. Chase the Germans out of France and restore France to herself. For this, I want the union of all Frenchmen. We have one program alone ahead of us. Liberate our fatherland, avenge the infamous treatment inflicted by the Germans on the French people."

Nazi Planes Use Rockets, Report

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 7—A British aircraft authority said today that rockets were used at the take-off of the German Junkers 88 medium bombers to give quick acceleration.

Writing in the annual review issue of *Iron Age*, steel-trade journal, C. G. Grey, well known in the British aviation field, said such rocket propelled starts had been used for two years.

Terrifying Sight Described

Grey quoted an escaped Dutch flyer as saying that "few things are more terrifying than to see a heavily loaded bomber full of bombs and gasoline taking off at night with a huge rocket blazing under each wing and knowing that if one engine cuts the whole thing will turn over and go up in one burst of flame."

The author also reported that rockets were being used in another way by the Russians. He said that two or three rocket bombs for ground attack were carried under each wing of the new Stormovik bomber-fighter. The bombs are carried on rails instead of normal bomb racks. They are fired electrically and are given their direction by sliding along the rails. This, he added, with their rocket propulsion, carries them more nearly in a straight line with the course of the plane than if they were ordinary bombs.

Fly From France To Norway

Grey asserted that the big four-engine Focke-Wulf Kurriers, which have been harrying Atlantic convoys, start their trips from a big airdrome near Bordeaux, in the south of France. They fly out around Ireland, up to Iceland and thence to Norway, where they have a runway something over two miles long, from which they take off and fly on the reverse course.

To combat the Kurriers, Grey said, the British have been catapulting Hurricanes from the decks of big merchant ships. If a Hurricane alighted on the water, however, it invariably turned over on its nose and killed or drowned the pilot, so the pilots took to bailing out with their parachutes after shooting down or chasing off the enemy.

In spite of the fact that each such engagement meant the loss of a Hurricane, the method has stopped Kurrier depredations, Grey said.

Gold Urged For Allies

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 7—W. L. Hemingway, president of the American Bankers Association and President of the Mercanti-Commercial Bank and Trust Company, St. Louis, proposed today in a program of post-war reconstruction that the United States make available to the rest of the world a part of its reserves of gold and silver.

"If it is proper, and I think it is," said Hemingway in an address prepared for delivery before the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, "to send butter and guns to our Allies for their sustenance and their defense, why will it not be good business, after the dictators have been put to sleep, to also send gold and silver to enable our Allies and our former enemies too to establish a sound banking and currency system?"

Spirit Of Thrift

Rejecting the idea that the countries of Europe and the Orient will at the end of the war be so bankrupt as to leave no basis for credit, Hemingway said:

"Even though these countries will have suffered fearful losses their people still will retain their industry, there spirit of thrift and their special abilities to make things that we in this country want and need, things that with all our vaunted technical progress we have not been able to make as well as they have. In short they will possess the character and capacity and we will provide them with the capital to help both them and ourselves."

Mrs. Hopkins and Beaverbrook Deny $500,000 Gift of Jewels

By the Associated Press

Published reports that Republican Congressmen planned to investigate a reputed gift of $500,000 worth of emerald jewelry to Mrs. Harry Hopkins from Lord Beaverbrook, British lend-lease official, drew a denial from Mrs. Hopkins yesterday that she had received such a gift.

"I don't even own one emerald," the bride of President Roosevelt's close adviser told an interviewer at a hospital where she does volunteer work. "It's a lie. I never owned an emerald and don't own one now."

(In London, Lord Beaverbrook said, "It is all nonsense."

("The story," Beaverbrook added, "is all fabrication from first to last, but the Germans will like it.")

Meanwhile Stephen Early, the President's secretary, commented.

"If the Republican Party, through its representatives in Congress, wants to bring about an investigation of the personal and private affairs of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hopkins, I have no doubt but what Mr. Hopkins or Mrs. Hopkins, or both of them will be glad to appear before any committee appointed by the Congress for the purpose of making such an investigation.

"Meanwhile, I think those who propose such an investigation should, as a matter of simple justice, make sure that the gossip they are spreading is based on something more substantial than the malicious rumors and statements now being published by certain newspapers hostile to the Government and to certain officials of the Government."

Representative Martin of Massachusetts, House Republican leader, said yesterday that he expected a move to be made soon to investigate Hopkins' public and private activities but that he was not at liberty to disclose the nature of the activities to be questioned or the identity of those who would seek the investigation.

Lend Lease Probe Asked

Senator Butler (Republican), Nebraska, meanwhile introduced a resolution in his branch of Congress to investigate the administration of the Lend-Lease Act.

He had said previously in a statement that "Congress voted the President billions of dollars to operate the Lend-Lease program. It did not know at the time that Harry Hopkins, with his background of 'spend and spend, tax and tax, elect and elect,' was to be the behind-the-scenes administrator of this fund."

(Critics attributed to Hopkins some years ago a statement that "we will spend and spend, tax and tax, elect and elect" but Hopkins denied that he ever said it.)

Jewel Gift Rumor Branded False

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NIGHT LEAD FRENCH

BY ERNEST G.AGNEW JAN 8- 1943

LONDON, JAN. 7-(AP)-GEN.HENRI HONORE GIRAUD HAS AGREED "IN PRINCIPLE" TO MEET GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE ON FRENCH SOIL, IT WAS REPORTED AUTHORITATIVELY TODAY, WHILE A UNION OF THE RESPECTIVE ARMED FORCES DREW NEARER REALIZATION WITH THE STEADY ADVANCE OF A FIGHTING FRENCH COLUMN THROUGH SOUTHERN LIBYA.

THERE WAS STILL DISAGREEMENT ON A TIME FOR THE MEETING BUT SOME LONDON CIRCLES EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT THE FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER IN AFRICA AND THE FIGHTING FRENCH LEADER HERE WERE NEARER COMING TO TERMS THAN EVER BEFORE.

GIRAUD WAS REPORTED TO HAVE ASKED THAT THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE BE DELAYED UNTIL THE END OF JANUARY FOR "VARIOUS REASONS" BUT THAT DE GAULLE IN REPLY HAD REPEATED THAT THE SITUATION WITHIN FRANCE "ADMITTED OF NO DELAY."

IT WAS BELIEVED IN SOME QUARTERS HERE THAT GIRAUD HAD REQUESTED DELAY ONLY BECAUSE OF THE CONFUSED MILITARY AND POLITICAL SITUATION IN NORTH AFRICA AND THAT HE MIGHT THINK SOME CLARIFICATION WOULD EXIST IN THE LATTER PART OF THE MONTH. JAN 8- 1943

MEANWHILE, AS THE TWO LEADERS DISCUSSED THEIR MEETING BY CORRESPONDENCE, THE FIGHTING FRENCH ANNOUNCED THAT THE TROOPS UNDER GEN.JACQUES LECLERC, NOM DE GUERRE OF A FRENCHMAN WHOSE FAMILY STILL LIVES IN FRANCE, HAD STORMED AND CAPTURED UMM-EL-ARAUEB, MAIN AXIS OUTPOST IN THE FEZZAN AREA OF SOUTHERNMOST LIBYA.

THE FIGHTING FRENCH SAID THE OUTPOST 600 MILES SOUTH OF TRIPOLI WAS CAPTURED AFTER A THREE-DAY BATTLE. TROOPS DIRECTLY COMMANDED BY A COL.INGOLD, LEADER OF ONE OF LE CLERC'S COLUMNS, SEIZED SEVERAL HUNDRED PRISONERS, GUNS, MACHINE-GUNS AND OTHER BOOTY.

THE FIGHTING FRENCH OF GEN.LE CLERC THUS HAVE MOVED UP MORE THAN 1,000 MILES FROM THEIR BASES NEAR LAKE CHAD IN THEIR ADVANCE TO JOIN THE ALLIES IN NORTH AFRICA.

GIRAUD HIMSELF WAS IN DAKAR, FRENCH WEST AFRICA, FOR VITAL CONFERENCES. IT WAS REPORTED THAT ONE OF THE MAIN TOPICS WOULD BE USE OF THE FRENCH WARSHIPS AT DAKAR BY THE ALLIED NAVIES AGAINST THE AXIS. JAN 8- 1943

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT FROM ALGIERS SAID THAT GIRAUD HAD GONE TO DAKAR TO "STUDY CIVILIAN AND MILITARY PROBLEMS" AND TO CONFER WITH GOVERNOR-GENERAL PIERRE BOISSON, OF FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

GENERAL GEORGES CATROUX, FIGHTING FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR SYRIA AND LEBANON, ARRIVED HERE TODAY TO CONFER WITH GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE AND OTHER FIGHTING FRENCH LEADERS. IT WAS THE SECOND TIME IN TWO MONTHS HE HAS COME TO LONDON FROM THE MIDDLE EAST.

WD618PEW

LONDON, JAN. 7 -- (AP) -- L.S. AMERY, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, TOLD THE OVERSEAS CLUB TODAY THAT WHATEVER CHANGES ARE MADE IN THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA THE RULING PRINCES MUST PLAY A LARGE PART.

AMERY DECLARED THEY WERE N O T "MUSEUM PIECES"

BUT "RESPONSIBLE RULERS OF TERRITORY,SOME OF THEM EQUAL IN POPULATION AND EXTENT TO THE MAJOR EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, AND THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES ARE BY N O MEANS SMALL."

01625-APL-BB 1205P

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LONDON, JAN. 7 - (AP) -- LIEUTENANT VERNON S. ADAMS OF KITTANNING, PA., AND SERGEANT ERNEST JOHNSON, A NEGRO, OF CUNNINGHAM, ALA., WERE DECORATED WITH THE SOLDIERS MEDAL TODAY FOR HEROISM LAST SEPT. 8 WHEN THEY DASHED INTO A BUILDING NEAR THEIR CAMP IN ENGLAND TO REMOVE AN INJURED BRITISH SOLDIER4 AFTER LANDMINE EXPLOSIONS HAD MADE THE PLACE DANGEROUS.

01932 BB 308P

london,jan.7-(ap)-- salvation army general george l.carpenter has returned to london after a four and one-half months tour of canada, the united states, the west indies and south america.

BA KX OX CO PG

BY LEWIS E. HAWKINS

LONDON (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--(AP)-THEY ARE SELDOM IN THE HEADLINES, BUT THE SURE-HANDED MEN WHO HAVE A WAY WITH "HANGAR QUEENS" AND ARE SKILLED AT "CANNIBALIZING" PLAY AN INDISPENSIBLE ROLE IN BUILDING AMERICAN AIR MIGHT IN THIS THEATER OF THE WAR.

WITHOUT THE MECHANICS OF THE GROUND CREWS THERE COULD BE NO CONTINUED, HEAVY AERIAL BLOWS AGAINST THE AXIS--AND NO ONE IS QUICKER TO POINT THIS OUT THAN THE PILOTS AND FLYING CREWS WHO WIN THE MEDALS.

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CAPTAIN HARRY W.SICHARD, OF BALTIMORE, MD., HAS BEEN WITH THE MECHANICAL END OF THE AIR FORCE FOR 20 YEARS, STARTING OUT AS A PRIVATE, AND HE CAN TELL MANY STORIES OF THE AMAZING JOBS THESE MECHANICS HAVE DONE IN SENDING WARPLANES OUT TO FIGHT AGAIN AFTER THEY'VE BEEN CRIPPLED BY THE ENEMY.

TYPICAL OF SUCH FEATS WAS THE JOB ON A BOEING FORTRESS WHICH LIEUT. JOE HAAS OF SAN JOSE, CALIF., FLEW BACK TO HIS BRITISH BASE AFTER A RAID OVER GERMAN-HELD EUROPE.

THE LEADING EDGE OF ONE OF THE WINGS WAS SEVERELY TORN. THE TAIL ASSEMBLY WAS BATTERED ALMOST BEYOND USE, WITH THE ELEVATOR STABILIZER SMASHED. THERE WAS A HOLE IN ONE OF THE PROPELLER BLADES. THE OXYGEN LINES WERE PUNCTURED. THE RADIO HATCH WAS TORN AWAY. THE ANTI-ICE TANK WAS DESTROYED AND THE FUSELAGE AND WINGS WERE PERFORATED WITH BULLET AND CANNON HOLES.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SGT. JOHN B.WHITE OF ST.MARY'S WEST, VA., THE COMPACT GROUND CREW WENT TO WORK ON A HALF DOZEN JOBS AT ONCE AND IN SURPRISINGLY FEW DAYS THE FORTRESS WAS FLYING AGAINST THE ENEMY ONCE MORE.

SGT. REINHARD ROUTH OF MCCOOK, NEB., TOOK TWO LEADING EDGES AND

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WELDED THEM NEATLY TOGETHER TO FORM A NEW EDGE TO REPLACE THE WRECKED ONE. THEN HE TOOK THREE DAMAGED HATCH COVERS AND WORKED THEM INTO ONE GOOD ONE--THIS PROCESS OF SALVAGING DAMAGED PARTS IS KNOWN TO THE GROUND MEN AS 'CANNIBALIZING.'

MEANWHILE THE 'HANGAR QUEENS'--SHIPS BATTERED BEYOND REPAIR BUT STILL HAVING MANY SERVICEABLE OOLERATEDWERE YIELDING A NEW STABILIZER. PROPEL

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ICZSZG MW-ICE TANK.

CORP. DONALD BERGER OF ALEXANDRIA, OHIO;

LONDON, JAN. 7--(AP)--THE USE BY THE ALLIES OF FRENCH WARSHIPS AT DAKAR WAS REPORTED TODAY TO BE ONE OF THE TOPICS ON WHICH FRENCH COMMISSIONER GENERAL HENRI HONORE GIRAUD WILL CONFER WITH NAVAL CHIEFTAINS DURING HIS STAY IN THE FRENCH WEST AFRICA NAVAL BASE.

GIRAUD WAS GREETED WITH SHOUTS OF WELCOME FROM THOUSANDS OF PERSONS ON HIS ARRIVAL TUESDAY AT DAKAR, WHICH [redacted] TURNED BACK A FIGHTING FRENCH-BRITISH ATTEMPT TO SEIZE IT BUT WHICH IS NOW ON THE ALLIED SIDE.

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT [redacted] FROM ALGIERS SAID THAT GIRAUD WAS IN DAKAR TO "STUDY CIVILIAN AND MILITARY PROBLEMS AND TO CONFER WITH GOVERNOR-GENERAL PIERRE BOISSON, OF FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

[redacted] OF THE REMAINDER OF THE FRENCH FLEET IS AT DAKAR AND ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN DECLARED BEFORE HIS ASSASSINATION THAT HE [redacted] FRENCH WARSHIPS IN DAKAR, ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, AND NORTH AFRICAN PORTS DEFINITELY WOULD BE USED WITH THEALLIED FLEET AGAINST THE AXIS.

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[redacted] IT HAS BEEN REPORTED THAT THE 35,000-TON BATTLESHIP RICHELIEU, DAMAGED IN THE 1940 FIGHT FOR THE CITY, [redacted] CRUISERS, [redacted] DESTROYERS, EIGHT TO 12 SUBMARINES AND A SUBMARINE TENDER ARE AT DAKAR.

THE [redacted] DAKAR RADIO TODAY REPORTED GENERAL GIRAUD AS DECLARING THAT THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY WAS BEYOND DOUBT, BUT THAT THE "FIGHT WILL BE HARD, VERY HARD."

GIRAUD ALSO WAS QUOTED AS [redacted] URGING ALL FRENCHMEN

TO UNITE TO "LIBERATE OUR FATHERLAND AND AVENGE THE [illegible]

TREATMENT INFLICTED BY THE GERMANS ON THE FRENCH PEOPLE."

LONDON, JAN 7-(AP)-THE ALGIERS RADIO REPORTED TODAY THE EXECUTION OF A TUNISIAN NATIVE FOR AIDING GERMAN PARACHUTE TROOPS DROPPED AT ST.ARNAUD, MIDWAY BETWEEN ALGIERS AND THE TUNISIAN BORDER, FOR SABOTAGE WORK.

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IT SAID THE TUNISIAN WAS EXECUTED YESTERDAY AFTER TRIAL BY COURT MARTIAL.

THE GERMAN PARACHUTE TROOPS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN CAPTURED THROUGH THE EFFORTS OF ALGERIAN NATIVES.

ST.ARNAUD, MORE THAN 150 MILES EAST OF ALGIERS, IS SITUATED ON A RAILWAY LINE.

MQ657AEW

LONDON, FRIDAY, JAN 8-(AP)-THE 35-YEAR-OLD COUNT OF PARIS, PRETENDER TO THE THRONE OF FRANCE, HAS ARRIVED IN ALGIERS, NORTH AFRICA, TO FURTHER "COMPLICATE THE POLITICAL SITUATION" THERE, THE DAILY EXPRESS SAID TODAY.

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"CERTAIN LEFTISTS HERE," SAID THE NEWSPAPER'S CORRESPONDENT IN AFRICA, "ARGUE THAT HE RETURNED TO ALGIERS FOR A PROPOSED COUP D'ETAT WHICH INVOLVED ADMIRAL DARLAN'S ASSASSINATION."

HENRI, SON OF THE DUKE OF GUISE, BECAME CHIEF OF THE HOUSE OF FRANCE UPON THE DEATH OF HIS FATHER IN 1940. BEFORE THE WAR THE COUN HAD BEEN EXILED FROM FRENCH SOIL AND LIVED IN SPANISH MOROCCO.

MQ/HW1244AEW

LONDON, FRIDAY, JAN 8-(AP)-REUTERS EARLY TODAY QUOTED THE DAKAR RADIO AS SAYING THAT VICE ADMIRAL WILLIAM A.GLASSFORD, JR., HEAD OF A UNITED STATES MISSION IN DAKAR, HAD DECLARED THAT "THE AMERICAN FORCES IN ALGERIA ARE NOTHING BUT THE BEGINNING--NOTHING BUT A SYMBOL."

"AT PRESENT WE HAVE FIVE MILLION MEN BUT EVENTUALLY WE CAN HAVE 15 TO 20 MILLIONS--AND WE CAN SEND THEM WHENEVER THE NECESSITY ARISES," THE REPORT SAID.

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BZ1048PEW

LONDON, JAN.7-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO BROADCAST A DNB DISPATCH HEARD BY REUTERS SAYING ADOLF HITLER HAD APPOINTED DR.FRANZ HUEBER, UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, TO BE PRESIDENT OF THE SUPREME ADMINISTRATIVE COURT OF THE REICH.

HUEBER, A BROTHER-IN-LAW OF REICHSMARSHAL GOERING, WAS MINISTER OF JUSTICE IN THE FIRST NAZI ADMINISTRATION OF ARTHUR SEYSS-INQUART IN AUSTRIA AFTER THE GERMAN OCCUPATION.

HW1114PEW

FIRST LEAD ITALIAN

ROME (FROM ITALIAN BROADCASTS), JAN.7-(AP)-ALLIED FORCES ATTACKED TUNISIAN POSITIONS OF THE AXIS AND WERE DRIVEN BACK EVERYWHERE YESTERDAY TO THEIR STARTING POINT, THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND DECLARED TODAY.

"IN THE SIRTE REGION (OF LIBYA) THERE WAS INCREASED SCOUTING ACTIVITY," THE HIGH COMMAND SAID. "SUPERIOR FORCES CONTINUED THEIR PRESSURE ON OUR GARRISONS (BESET BY THE FIGHTING FRENCH OF BRIG.GEN. JACQUES LE CLERC) IN THE LIBYAN SAHARA."

AIR RAID DAMAGE WAS REPORTED IN THE CENTRAL DISTRICTS OF TUNIS,

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THE AXIS-HELD CAPITAL OF TUNISIA, AND AT KAIROUAN.

"FORMATIONS OF OUR AIR FORCE BOMBED ANGLO-AMERICAN HARBORS OF FRENCH NORTH AFRICA ANDIN PARTICULAR THE WORKS AT BONE (ALGERIA), CAUSING FIERCE FIRES ON THE TARGETS," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

AN ITALIAN NAVAL UNIT (ITS TYPE UNSTATED) WAS REPORTED TO HAVE SUNK AN ALLIED SUBMARINE IN THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN.

(NO PICKUP)

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FH954AEW

ROME (FROM ITALIAN BROADCASTS) JAN. 7-(AP)-INCREASED PATROL ACTIVITY IN THE SIRTE REGION OF LIBYA WAS REPORTED TODAY BY THE HIGH COMMAND.

ITS DAILY WAR BULLETIN SAID DAMAGE HAD BEEN CAUSED BY AN AIR RAI ON TUNIS.

THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THE SINKING OF AN ENEMY SUBMARINE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

JH833AEW

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS) JAN. 7-(AP)-

ADVICES FROM VICHY SAID TODAY THE ASSASSIN OF ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN (WHO WAS EXECUTED AFTER THE CHRISTMAS EVE SHOOTING OF THE FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR NORTHWEST AFRICA) WAS BONNIER DE LA CHAPELLE, A STUDENT AND THE SON OF A JOURNALIST.

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, JAN 7-(AP)-GERMAN OCCUPATION FORCES ARRESTED 150 NORWEGIANS IN SEVEN TOWNS ALONG THE SOUTHERN NORWEGIAN COAST DURING DECEMBER, REPORTS FROM NORWAY SAID TODAY.

GERMAN SECRET POLICE WERE SAID TO BE SWOOPING DOWN ON A NUMBER OF SCATTERED COMMUNITIES IN SOUTHERN NORWAY, IMPOSING MARTIAL LAW WHILE SEARCHING EACH HOUSEHOLD FOR SUSPECT NORWEGIANS, HIDDEN WEAPONS AND RADIOS.

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MANY OF THOSE ARRESTED WERE ACCUSED OF POSSESSING WEAPONS OR SECRET RADIO SETS, CHARGES PUNISHABLE BY DEATH.

MQ455AEW

BY HENRY C. CASSIDY

MOSCOW, FRIDAY, JAN.8-(AP)-THE RED ARMY PUSHING NORTHWARD FROM THE CAUCASIAN MOUNTAIN FOOTHILLS HAS WRESTED 40 MORE INHABITED POINTS FROM GERMAN TROOPS WHO ARE RETREATING IN APPARENT FEAR OF ENTRAPMENT BY OTHER SOVIET COLUMNS NOW STRIKING TO WITHIN 75 MILES OF ROSTOV ALONG THE LOWER DON RIVER.

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THE MIDNIGHT SOVIET COMMUNIQUE SAID THE RUSSIAN CAUCASIAN ARMIES FANNING OUT ON BOTH SIDES OF THE BAKU-ROSTOV RAILWAY HAD CAPTURED THE REGIONAL CENTER OF STEPNOYE, 30 MILES NORTH OF MOZDOK, AND HAD ALSO TAKEN SOVETSKAYA, WHICH IS DUE NORTH OF PROKHLADNENSKI, OR ABOUT 30 MILES SHORT OF GEORGIEVSK.

THREE LARGE TOWNS, SOLOMENSKOYE, SUKHAYA-PALINA AND SEVERNY, ALSO WERE LISTED AS CAPTURED IN THE CONTINUING RUSSIAN ADVANCE. THESE TOWNS ARE BETWEEN STEPNOYE AND SOVETSKAYA.

ON THE LOWER DON FAR TO THE NORTH RUSSIAN TROOPS WERE DRIVING WESTWARD ON BOTH SIDES OF THE DON TOWARD ROSTOV, BUT THE NEAREST SOVIET PENETRATION TO THAT CITY WAS THAT ANNOUNCED IN YESTERDAY'S COMMUNIQUE, THE CAPTURE OF BOLSHAYA ORLOVKA, ABOUT 75 MILES DUE EAST OF ROSTOV ON THE SAL RIVER.

THE RUSSIANS BROADENED THEIR FRONT IN THIS AREA BY OCCUPYING MARTINOVKA, ON THE SAL RIVER 20 MILES SOUTH OF THE DON. THIS POINT, HOWEVER, IS 18 MILES AT THE REAR OF THE SOVIET TROOPS AT BOLSHAYA ORLOVKA.

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THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE RED ARMY ALSO TOOK NIKOLAEVSKAYA, 12 MILES WEST OF MARINSKAYA ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE DON, AND ROMANOVSKAYA, 18 MILES EAST OF MARINSKAYA.

PUSHING SIMULTANEOUSLY ALONG THE RAILROAD WEST FROM STALINGRAD TOWARD LIKHAYA THE RUSSIANS SAID THEY TOOK VALKOVO, 14 MILES WEST OF MOROZOVSKY AND ABOUT 110 MILES NORTHEAST OF ROSTOV. SEIZURE OF THIS POINT FILLED IN THE GAP BETWEEN CAPTURED MOROZOVSKY AND TATSINKAYA.

A NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN THE REGION BETWEEN THE STALINGRAD-LIKHAYA RAILROAD AND THE LOWER DON ALSO WERE REPORTED OCCUPIED. THEY INCLUDED NIKOLAEV AND DEMKOV, ROUGHLY MIDWAY BETWEEN MOROZOVSKY AND TSIMLYANSK.

FAR TO THE EAST OF THESE ADVANCING RUSSIANS THE REMNANTS OF 22 NAZI DIVISIONS ENCIRCLED BEFORE STALINGRAD STILL WERE THE SUBJECT OF FRANTIC GERMAN RELIEF EFFORTS, FRONT DISPATCHES SAID. BIG NAZI TRANSPORT PLANES DAILY FLY IN SUPPLIES TO THESE MEN, AND ALMOST DAILY MANY OF THEM ARE SHOT DOWN BY SOVIET AIRMEN.

THE RUSSIAN THREAT TO ROSTOV WAS INCREASING, AND THE GERMANS APPEARED TO BE PUTTING UP MORE OF A FIGHT IN THE LOWER DON, ALTHOUGH THE SOVIETS SAID THEY WERE SMASHING THESE NAZI COUNTERBLOWS AND CONTINUING TO GAIN GROUND.

DEEP DOWN IN THE CAUCASUS IT WAS ANOTHER STORY. THERE THE GERMANS WERE FALLING BACK FAST, DISPATCHES SAID, AND THE COMMUNIQUE SAID MORE THAN 2,000 LAND MINES SPRINKLED BY THE WITHDRAWING GERMANS HAD BEEN REMOVED BY SOVIET SAPPERS.

TUSSIAN TANKS LED THE CAUCASUS ADVANCE WHILE AUTOMATIC GUNNERS KEPT CUTTING THROUGH TO THE GERMAN REAR, HARASSING THE NAZI LINE OF RETREAT ALONG WHICH THE ENEMY WAS BURNING AND BLASTING ROADS AND BRIDGES.

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(THE GERMANS ADMITTED LAST NIGHT FOR THE FIRST TIME THAT THEIR TROOPS WERE WITHDRAWING IN THE CAUCASUS UNDER THE HEAVY BLOWS OF MASSED RED ARMY TANKS, AND HAD COMPLETED A "SHORTENING OF LINES" OPERATION).

NA LX CK

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AFRICA, JAN. 7-(AP)-MAJ.-GEN. JAMES H. DOOLITTLE, U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES COMMANDER HERE, AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS TODAY TO LIEUT.-COL. HARRY T. EDSON OF INDIANAPOLIS, FOR "HEROISM AND EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT" IN PHOTOGRAPHING 2,500 SQUARE MILES OF ENEMY TERRITORY IN A DANGEROUS FLIGHT AT TREE-TOP LEVEL.

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"DURING THE FLIGHT TWO ENEMY AIRCRAFT ATTEMPTED TO INTERCEPT HIS PHOTOGRAPHIC AIRCRAFT, BUT EDSON ELUDED BOTH ATTACKING PLANES," THE CITATION READ. "ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS WERE SPENT OVER ENEMY TERRITORY, ONE HOUR OF WHICH WAS AFTER ENEMY AIRCRAFT TRIED TO INTERCEPT HIM."

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JAN. 7 — (AP) — AN AMERICAN AIR SQUADRON IN THIS WAR THEATER HAS ONLY TWO COMPLAINTS -- A LACK OF NEWS FROM HOME AND A LACK OF MILK SHAKES.

"THE SOONER MILK BARS ARE ESTABLISHED IN NORTH AFRICA," SAYS ONE MEMBER, "THE SOONER WILL THE WORLD BE MADE SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY." #

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CAIRO--FIRST ADD FLYING CROSSES X X X REPORT TUESDAY)

AMONG THE FLIERS DECORATED WERE:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS MANFORD C. SUSMAN, HOUSTON, TEX.; JOHN R. BURGER, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; JOHN H. GERMERAA, (CQ) BILLINGS, MONT.; J. DONALD SCULLION, JEFFERSON, OHIO; WILLIAM H. ROE, ASHVILLE, MICH.; THOMAS K. DICKENSON, WEST LAFAYETTE, IND.; HARRY L. SHRYOCK, ELYRIA, OHIO; HAROLD R. TAYLOR, SLATER, MO.; SCOTT S. DOUGLAS, BARABOO, WIS.; HERBERT O. MENGEL, FREEDOM, PA.; AND PAUL POSTAL, COLUMBUS, O.

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SECOND LIEUTENANTS ALBERT G. ROGERS, SHELBY, MONT.; HARRY J. WEISS, JR., BROWNSVILLE, PA.; PENNELL O. LARSEN, CLIFTON, TEX.

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS RICHARD J. HAGGERTY, SHAMOKIN, PA.; DORLING D. SCHREYER, WILLIAMSPORT, PA.; EDWARD H. WINGERT, SIOUX CITY, IA.; JAMES C. CLARK, BUTLER, PA.; GEORGE J. WILLIAMS, DETROIT, MICH.; BARNEY W. BURGIN, POPLAR BLUFF, MO.; KENNETH DELONG, TOPTON, PA.; RUDOLPH V. MADSEN, RUTLAND, IOWA; AND HENRY R. BALLENTINE, SOMMERSVILLE, PA.

MASTER SERGEANTS FREDERICK W. BLANCHARD, WASHINGTON, D.C., AND JOSEPH C. KOMURKE, EL PASO, TEX.

STAFF SERGEANTS TOM H. HAMWAY, DETROIT, MICH.; GEORGE R. BROWN, BRISTOL, PA.; R.T.BEARDENT, SPRING MILL, IOWA; MILTON A. SNYDER, JR., PHILADELPHIA; OSCAR D. WELLS, SENIOR, ALAMEDA, CALIF.; FRANK J. MIOKUS, CHICAGO; LYLE S. WINCHELL, SEATTLE; JOHN F. LONG, WILEY FORD, WEST VA.; JOHN GEOGET BRAUN, ST. PAUL, MINN.; JAMES D. BARTON, BLOOMFIELD, N.J.

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AMONG THE FLIERS DECORATED WERE:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS NORMAN DAVIS, NEW YORK CITY; JUSTUS A. EMENS, OLEAN, N.Y.

TECHNICAL SERGEANT FREDERIC S.MORAN, FREDONIA, N.Y.

STAFF SERGEANT ADOLPH BUDA, NEW YORK CITY; JOSEPH DIGAETANO, BROOKLYN; VINCENT J.DEPALO, BRONX, N.Y.; AND JAMES D.BARTON, BLOOMFIELD, N.J.

[redacted]

STAFF SERGEANTS JOHN D. [redacted], [redacted], [redacted]; KARL W. ANDERSON, PASSAIC, N.J.; [redacted]

FIRST LIEUTENANTS HENRY D. [redacted], JR., NEW ORLEANS, LA.; CHARLES F. NEAL, BERKELEY, CALIF.; EDWARD T. [redacted], [redacted], MISS.; AND JACKSON D. CLAYTON, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS HENRY A. [redacted], JR., [redacted], S.C.; ERNEST M. SHARON GABRIELLA, [redacted] AND [redacted]

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TECHNICAL SERGEANTS ALBERT S. [redacted], NEWPORT, TENN.; AND NOEL W. MEEK, PITTSBURG LANDING, TENN.

STAFF SERGEANTS ALEXANDER S. [redacted], FORT MEADE, FLA.

KENNEDYS 1230 FOURTH JAN 1110AEW

EDITORS:

CAIRO--INSERT AT END SEVENTH GRAF FLYING CROSS AWARDS BEGINNING "SECOND LIEUTENANTS" X X X CLIFTON, TEX.; AND DONALD C. BAIRD, JR., LEWISBURG, PA.

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TECHNICAL SERGEANTS ETC X X X EIGHTH GRAF.

FD1256PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--THIRD ADD FIRST LEAD TUNISIAN (AYE) XXX THE ENEMY.)

THE RAF, IN REPORTING ON A RECENT HEAVY AIRFIGHT IN WHICH AMERICANS DESTROYED FOUR GERMAN PLANES, SAID "ONE OF THESE, AN F-W 190, FELL TO CAPTAIN ARNOLD VINXON OX MONTIVICC

AMERICANS DESTROYED FOUR GERMAN PLANES, SAID "; SI SE3',

AMERICANS DESTROYED FOUR GERMAN PLANES, SAID "ONE OF THESE, AN F-W 190, FELL TO CAPTAIN ARNOLD VINSON OF MONTICELLO, MISS., WHO IS THE SQUADRON'S TOP SCORER OF THIS CAMPAIGN WITH 3 1/3 AIRCRAFT DESTROYED."

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"IN THE SAME ACTION," THE REPORT CONTINUED, "CAPTAIN JAMES PECK OF BERKELEY, CALIF., DIVED THROUGH A HEAVY CURTAIN OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN FIRE AT 450 MILES AN HOUR IN PURSUIT OF AN F-W 190 ANDO SHOT IT DOWN AS IT CLIMBED AFTER RELEASING BOMBS.

M "THE PILOT SERVED IN THE RAF IN MALTA, WHERE HE SHOT DOWN FIVE ENEMY AIRCRAFT AND WAS AFTERWARDS TRANSFERRED TO THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE.

"THE REMAINING TWO ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE DESTROYED BY LIEUT. WILLIAM BEARD FROM LUBBOCK, TEX., AND LIEUT. JOHN POPE FROM MONTGOMERY, ALA."

MJ144PEW

Here Summer / add Bond

IN HIS LIBERATOR, CHOVANEC NOT ONLY REPORTED AT LEAST TWO SQUARE HITS WITH HALF-TON BOMBS ON A LARGE MERCHANT SHIP, BUT HIS CREW SHOT DOWN ONE ZERO FIGHTER AND PERHAPS TWO MORE.

SGT. AL KISH (NO ADDRESS), THE TAIL GUNNER, SENT ONE ZERO DOWN IN FLAMES. SECOND LIEUT. EUGENE B. BROWN OF SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.,

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FORGOT HIS NAVIGATING JOB TO GRAB A MACHINE GUN AND POURED SHOTS INTO TWO OTHER ZEROS.

SGT. BOB RATLIFF OF KANSAS CITY, MO., SAID BROWN WOULD "RATHER BE FIRING GUNS THAN FIGURING COURSES."

WEBER'S LIBERATOR, WITH SECOND LIEUT. WILLIAM FLESSERT OF CHICAGO AS THE BOMBARDIER, DROPPED BOMBS ON A 10,000 TON [illegible] NELSON'S FORTRESS BROUGHT DOWN A ZERO.

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LIEUT. EVERETT WOOD OF TRINIDAD, COLO., AND SECOND LIEUT. WILLIAM HENERY (CORRECT) OF OAKLAND, CALIF., FLEW A B24, NAMED "CROSBY'S CURSE" FOR SINGER BING CROSBY. THEIR TOP TURRET GUNNER, STAFF SGT. JACK EDWARDS OF HOUSTON, TEX., DOWNED A ZERO.

LIEUT. DALE KAUFFMANN OF CANTON, OHIO, SAID HE SAW SOME MEDIUM JAPANESE BOMBERS TRYING FRANTICALLY TO TAKE OFF FROM THE RABAUL BASE--MAKING FINE TARGETS--"BUT WE HAD ORDERS TO ATTACK SHIPPING AND THAT'S WHAT WE DID."

THE JAPANESE SENT UP A NUMBER OF ZEROS, BUT MOST OF THEM APPARENTLY KEPT AT A RESPECTFUL DISTANCE--ESPECIALLY FROM THE FORTRESSES.

MJ1011AEW

BY WILLIAM HIPPLE

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON GUADALCANAL, DEC. 24-(DELAYED) -(AP)-MAJ. DONALD YOST, [illegible] A 31-YEAR-OLD NEWCOMER FROM PRINCETON, N.J., WAS THE OUSTANDING FIGURE IN THE COLLECTION OF 29 JAPANESE ZERO PLANES DURING THE LAST TWO DAYS' RAIDS ON THE ENEMY'S SOLOMON ISLAND BASE OF MUNDA, NEW GEORGIA.

MAJOR YOST, A PRINCETON UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, ONLY ARRIVED A WEEK AGO AND DIDN'T SEE THE ENEMY UNTIL HE MET SIX ZEROS NEAR MUNDA YESTERDAY. IN A FEW MINUTES HE HAD SHOT DOWN TWO OF THEM, AND CHASED THREE OTHERS OFF THE DIVE-BOMBER TAILS OF HIS MATES.

THEN THIS MORNING AT 7:30 A.M. [illegible] HE SHOT DOWN FOUR MORE IN TEN MINUTES, MAKING A TWO-DAY BAG OF SIX.

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"I JUST [illegible] TANGLED AROUND WITH THEM AWHILE," SAID YOST, USING HIS HANDS AND ARMS TO EXPLAIN COMBAT MOVEMENTS.

(A WASHINGTON NAVAL ANNOUNCEMENT CHRISTMAS DAY SAID U.S. AIRMEN HAD DESTROYED A TOTAL OF 24 PLANES DURING THE CHRISTMAS EVE ATTACKS ON MUNDA).

THE JAPANESE ARE TRYING TO BUILD A NEW AIRFIELD AND BASE AT MUNDA, BUT OUR [illegible] DIVE-BOMBERS, FIGHTERS AND FLYING FORTRESSES HAVE BEEN HAMMERING THEM DAILY, SOMETIMES TWO OR THREE TIMES A DAY.

THIS MORNING MARINE AND ARMY PILOTS FLYING DOUGLAS

DIVE-BOMBERS, GRUMMANS, [illegible] AND BELL AIRACOBRAS DEALT THE HEAVIEST BLOW IN TWO WEEKS AGAINST MUNDA WHEN THEY SURPRISED AND DESTROYED 22 [illegible] ZEROS. THE DIVEBOMBERS GOT APPROXIMATELY 16 [illegible] EITHER ON THE GROUND OR JUST TAKING OFF, AND OUR FIGHTERS KNOCKED OUT SIX IN THE AIR. JAN 8- 1943

THE JAPANESE FIRST WERE SEEN TRYING LARGE-SCALE AIR OPERATIONS OVER MUNDA YESTERDAY, AND THE AMERICANS PROMPTLY WENT UP AND SHOT DOWN SEVEN ZEROS AND HACKED CHUNKS OUT OF THE ENEMY FIELD. WE LOST THREE FIGHTERS YESTERDAY. (NO AMERICAN PLANES WERE LOST IN THE BIG CHRISTMAS EVE AT[illegible] ATTACK THE FOLLOWING DAY, THE NAVY ANNOUNCED). JAN 8- 1943

PILOTS RETURNING FROM [illegible] THIS MORNING'S RAID SAID TERRIFIC EXPLOSIONS, FIRES AND SMOKE OCCURRED WHEN THEY DROPPED THEIR BOMBS IN THE MIDST OF THE MILLING JAPANESE PLANES ON THE GROUND. SOME ENEMY PLANES WERE ONLY A FEW FEET IN THE AIR WHEN THEY [illegible] WERE BLASTED AND CRASHED.

THE U.S. AIRMEN BELIEVED THEY HAD SIGHTED A NEW TYPE OF ZERO PLANE--A LARGE ONE WITH SQUARE [illegible] WINGTIPS, THEY SAID.

MAJOR YOST HAD ONE CLOSE CALL [illegible] IN TODAY'S [illegible] SCRAP WHEN HE AND AN ENEMY PILOT HEADED STRAIGHT TOWARD EACH OTHER SPURTING BULLETS. [illegible] HE SAID THEY MISSED EACH OTHER BY A FEW FEET, AND [illegible] "THE JAP LEFT BULLETS IN MY ENGINE AND WING." JAN 8- 1943

ANOTHER NEWCOMER, LIEUT. KENNETH KIRK, JR., [illegible] OF BARRE, [illegible] OF VT., SHOT DOWN TWO ZEROS THIS MORNING. KIRK HAS BEEN FLYING ALL TYPES OF AIRCRAFT INCLUDING SEAPLANES FOR SIX MONTHS IN THIS [illegible] AREA, BUT IT WAS THE FIRST TIME HE WAS UP AGAINST A ZERO.

LOW-FLYING AMERICAN [illegible] PILOTS HAVE DISCOVERED ANOTHER JAPANESE TRICK WHICH IS TO POUR OIL IN SMALL DEPRESSIONS ON THEIR RUNWAY SO THAT [illegible] FROM THE AIR [illegible] AND IN PHOTOGRAPHS THE FIELD APPEARS TO BE FULL OF CRATERS.

THE JAPANESE PLAN [illegible] AT MUNDA APPARENTLY IS TO ESTABLISH FIGHTERS THERE SO THAT ENEMY BOMBERS FLYING DOWN FROM RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, CAN PICK UP A FIGHTER ESCORT AT THAT POINT

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TO STRIKE AT GUADALCANAL.

BUT OUR DEVASTATING ATTACKS ON MUNDA IS MAKING THIS IMPOSSIBLE SO FAR.

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OUR PLANES ALSO ARE STILL RAIDING BUKA AND BUIN FARTHER UP IN THE SOLOMONS, GOING OVER ABOUT MIDNIGHT, AND STICKING AROUND FROM TWO TO FOUR HOURS AND DROPPING BOMBS AND FALRES TO KEEP THE JAPANESE AWAKE. #

CHUNGKING (ADD) XX PROVINCE.

THE JAPANESE WERE REPORTED REINFORCING A FORCE WHICH THE SPOKESMAN SAID ALREADY NUMBERED 35,000 MEN IN A CONTINUING ATTACK IN THE MOUNTAINS OF HUPEH AND ANHWEI PROVINCES IN AN ATTEMPT TO ELIMINATE A POTENTIAL BASE FOR A CHINESE COUNTEROFFENSIVE.

FH156PEW

A128

HAVANA, JAN. 7-(AP)-REPORTS IN DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS HERE TODAY SAID GERMAN, JAPANESE AND ITALIAN INTERESTS IN CHILE WERE QUIETLY SENDING FUNDS OUT OF CHILE INTO ARGENTINA IN ANTICIPATION OF A CHILEAN BREAK IN RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS.

THESE REPORTS SAID CHILE'S EXPECTED BREAK WITH THE AXIS POWERS MIGHT COME IN "A MATTER OF HOURS."

IT WAS ADDED THAT POLITICAL QUARTERS IN SANTIAGO HAD EXPRESSED FULL CONFIDENCE THAT ANY MOVE TO BREAK WITH THE AXIS WOULD FIND CORDIAL AND ALMOST UNANIMOUS SUPPORT IN THE CHILEAN CONGRESS AND AMONG THE GREAT MASSES OF CHILEAN PEOPLE.

REPORTS HERE SAID CHILE HAD TAKEN SOME MEASURES TO PREVENT UNDUE EXODUS OF DUNDS OF AXIS NATIONALS.

(DISPATCHES FROM SANTIAGO INDICATED THAT THE CHILEAN GOVERNMENT WAS MAKING THE NECESSARY PRELIMINARIES FOR THE BREAK, WHICH MAY BE DELAYED UNTIL NEXT WEEK).

X 112PEW

ANKARA, JAN. 7-(AP)-GERMAN QUARTERS ARE SPREADING WORD HERE THAT HEAVY AXIS REINFORCEMENTS HAVE BEEN SENT TO BULGARIA, GREECE AND CRETE.

THEY SAW THAT CRETE'S DEFENSES HAVE BEEN BOOSTED FROM THREE TO FOUR DIVISIONS, TWO OF THEM BEING HUNGARIAN AND ONE EACH ITALIAN AND GERMAN.

UNITED NATIONS MILITARY SOURCES COULD NOT CONFIRM THAT THERE WERE HUNGARIANS ON CRETE OR THAT NEW GERMAN AND ITALIAN DIVISIONS HAD REACHED BULGARIA AND POINTED OUT THAT THE GERMANS MIGHT HAVE SPREAD SUCH REPORTS IN THE HOPE OF INTIMIDATING TURKEY.

HW1031PEW

HAVANA, JAN. 7-(AP)-THE CUBAN PRESS USED BANNER HEADLINES TODAY OVER PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ADDRESS TO CONGRESS.

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THE NEWSPAPER PAIS REFERRED TO IT AS "A MESSAGE OF TRIUMPH."

AVANCE SAID "MR. ROOSEVELT, THE GREAT STATESMAN," BELIEVES THAT "WE HAVE PASSED THE CRUCIAL YEAR OF THE WAR."

BZ1035PEW

TORONTO, JAN. 7-(CANADIAN PRESS)-GROWTH AND EXPANSION DURING 1942 OF CANADA'S WAR INDUSTRY IN ALL ITS PHASES WAS REVIEWED IN THE TORONTO GLOBE AND MAIL'S ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW TODAY.

SIGNED ARTICLES BY CABINET MINISTERS ENGAGED IN DIRECTING THE

NATION'S WAR EFFORT AND BY VARIOUS INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER LEADERS UNITED IN TELLING WHAT IS BEING DONE IN THE DOMINION TO HELP CARRY THE FIGHT AGAINST THE AXIS TO A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION.

AT THE SAME TIME AN ARTICLE BY R.P.JELLETT OF MONTREAL, PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANADA, INJECTED A POST-WAR NOTE BY STATING THAT THE CHAMBER, RECOGNIZING THAT THE "GLEAM OF ULTIMATE VICTORY" IS GROWING BRIGHTER, HAS EMPHASIZED THE NEED OF POSTWAR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS NOW.

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MUNITIONS MINISTER HOWE WROTE THAT CANADA, A LAND OF VAST NATURAL RESOURCES, HAS MOBILIZED THEM WITHOUT RESERVE. A VAST MACHINE NOW OPERATED A BIG WAR DRIVE AND THE DOMINION WAS POURING OUT A FLOOD OF WAR SUPPLIES.

HIS STATEMENT WAS ECHOED IN AN ARTICLE BY WALLACE R

HIS STATEMENT WAS ECHOED IN AN ARTICLE BY WALLACE R.CAMPBELL OF WINDSOR, ONT., PRESIDENT OF THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, WHO WROTE THAT CANADA'S WAR EFFORT IN 1942 REACHED "UNBELIEVABLE" HEIGHTS AND IN MANY PHASES SET THE PACE AMONG THE UNITED NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

WHILE ALL THE CONTRIBUTORS EMPHASIZED THE GROWTH OF CANADA'S WAR EFFORT THEY ALSO ASSERTED THERE COULD BE NO SLACKENING UNTIL FINAL VICTORY.

TRADE MINISTER MACKINNON WROTE THAT CANADA'S EFFORT UP TO THE PRESENT WAS MAINLY CONCERNED WITH PUTTING THE MUNITIONS OF WAR, INCLUDING FOODSTUFFS, INTO THE HANDS OF THOSE FIGHTING OUR BATTLES ON THE WORLD'S FIGHTING FRONTS. HEAVY FLOODS OF ARMS AND MUNITIONS HAD BEEN SENT OVERSEAS WHILE CANADIAN FOODSTUFFS PLAYED A BIG PART IN SUSTAINING BRITISH MORALE.

IN REGARD TO AGRICULTURE, HON.J.G.GARDINER, FEDERAL MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, WROTE THAT SINCE THE WAR BEGAN "FARMERS OF CANADA HAVE CERTAINLY DONE THEIR PART IN WHAT IS TERMED THE WAR EFFORT." THEY WERE STILL DOING IT AND WOULD CONTINUE TO DO SO UNTIL "THE DAY OF

DESPITE AN "ACUTE" SHORTAGE OF HELP AND OTHER OBSTACLES CANADIAN FARMERS HAD INCREASED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION TO THE HIGHEST POINT ON RECORD.

"AND THEY ARE BEING ASKED TO PRODUCE EVEN MORE THAN THEY HAVE DONE AND, BEING RESOURCEFUL AND INGENIOUS PEOPLE, THEY CAN BE RELIED UPON TO DO IT," MR.GARDINER REPORTED.

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WORK OF THE RAILWAYS IN CARRYING RAW MATERIALS TO AND FINISHED PRODUCTS FROM CANADA'S WAR PLANTS, AMONG OTHER DUTIES, WAS TOLD OF IN ARTICLES BY D.C.COLEMAN, PRESIDENT OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, AND R.C.VAUGHAN, PRESIDENT OF THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS. MR.COLEMAN COMMENTED IT HAS BEEN PROVEN RAILWAYS IN TIMES OF NATIONAL DANGER ARE A MAINSTAY OF FRONT LINE DEFENSE.

RALPH P.BELL, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE FEDERAL AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION BRANCH, TOLD HOW CANADA IS MAKING NINE TYPES OF AIRCRAFT, "EACH RECOGNIZED AS THE BEST OF ITS CLASS IN THE WORLD."

FINANCE MINISTER ILSLEY WROTE THAT WHILE WAR FINANCES PILED UP BURDENS FOR THE AVERAGE CITIZEN, INDIVIDUAL INTERESTS MUST BE SUBMERGED TO A GREATER EXTENT IN THE WAR CAUSE. HE STATED, HOWEVER, THAT THE FOURTH WARTIME CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR IN CANADA FOUND THE NATION FACING THE FUTURE WITH MORE HOPE AND CONFIDENCE THAN AT ANY

OF ITS PREDECESSORS.

THE CANADIAN STANDARD OF LIVING HAD REMAINED "REMARKABLY HIGH" UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES BUT IT "MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT AN EVER-INCREASING SHORTAGE OF LABOR AND A PROGRESSIVE CURTAILMENT OF NON-ESSENTIAL ACTIVITIES ARE THE BEST EVIDENCE OF THE COMPLETENESS OF THE NATION'S MOBILIZATION FOR WAR."

FROM CHARLES ST.PIERRE, PRESIDENT OF THE CANADIAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION, CAME AN ARTICLE STATING THAT CANADIAN BANKS "TAKE SECOND PLACE TO NONE IN THE COUNTRY'S WAR EFFORT." THE BANKING SYSTEM HAD BEEN ABLE TO PROVIDE EXTENSIVELY FROM ITS FINANCIAL RESOURCES, ITS OPERATING FACILITIES AND PERSONNEL, AND THE EXPERIENCED COUNSEL OF BANK OFFICERS, TO SUPPORT AND EXTEND THE VARIOUS PHASES OF CANADA'S WAR PROGRAM.

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NEW YORK, JAN.7-(AP)-THE GERMANS' FIRST COMMENT TONIGHT ON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ADDRESS TO CONGRESS TOOK THE CUSTOMARY LINE OF ATTACKING THE PRESIDENT, AND THEY SINGLED OUT HIS FIGURES ON U.S. WAR PRODUCTION FOR PARTICULAR COMMENT, DESCRIBING THEM AS "FANTASTIC."

THE BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST A COMMENT BY THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT OF THE GERMAN TRANSOCEAN NEWS AGENCY DECLARING THAT THE WAR SITUATION "CANNOT BE CHANGED...BY ANNOUNCEMENT OF PLANS AND HOPES FOR THE FUTURE."

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"ROOSEVELT'S THREATS ABOUT ATTACKS ON EUROPE PLANNED FOR THIS YEAR, PARTICULARLY FROM THE AIR, WERE REGISTERED WITHOUT ALARM IN BERLIN," THE COMMENTARY SAID. "THE GERMAN PEOPLE KNOW THAT ROOSEVELT'S SOLDIERS AND BOMBERS WILL GET THE SURPRISE OF THEIR LIVES IF THEY ATTEMPT TO CARRY OUT ROOSEVELT'S THREATS.

"IT IS RECALLED THAT THE FUEHRER RECENTLY STRESSED THAT GERMANY LIKEWISE POSSESSES NEW ARMS AND THAT ANGLO-AMERICAN AIR ATTACKS LAUNCHED FROM THE BRITISH ISLES WILL BE ANSWERED BY FAR MORE POWERFUL GERMAN AIR ATTACKS ON ENGLAND.

"THE FACT WAS REGARDED AS RATHER SIGNIFICANT THAT ROOSEVELT

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INTENDS TO CONCENTRATE MOSTLY ON AIR ATTACKS. THIS INDICATED THAT THE AMERICANS HAVE REALIZED--AFTER THEIR SETBACKS IN NORTH AFRICA AND THE PACIFIC--THAT AMERICAN NAVAL OR LAND ACTIONS HAVE NOT THE SLIGHTEST CHANCE OF SUCCESS."

"THE FANTASTIC FIGURES GIVEN BY ROOSEVELT ABOUT THE UNITED STATES WAR MATERIAL PRODUCTION LIKEWISE ARE PRESUMABLY INTENDED TO SHOW THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THAT EVERYTHING IS WELL. THE ACTUAL WAR SITUATION CANNOT BE CHANGED, HOWEVER, BY AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF PLANS AND HOPES FOR THE FUTURE."

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HW1002PEW

NEW YORK, JAN. 7-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO QUOTED

THE GERMAN NAVAL HIGH COMMAND TONIGHT AS ANNOUNCING FOR THE FIRST TIME THE EXISTENCE OF NAZI "TANKER SUBMARINES" WHICH IT SAID WERE ABLE TO REFUEL AND REPAIR ITS U-BOAT FLEET "EVERYWHERE IN THE OPERATIONS AREA."

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT SO MANY OF THESE TANKER SUBMARINES WITH THEIR "INGENIOUSLY THOUGHT-OUT TECHNICAL APPLIANCES" HAD BEEN BUILT BY GERMANY THAT "NO NAVAL FORCE CAN EVER BUILD AS MANY LAND SUBMARINE BASES."

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THEY WERE LIKENED TO "SWIMMING HOTELS" THAT COULD SERVICE FIGHTING SUBMARINES WHEREVER THEY OPERATED, SUBMERGING ALONG WITH THE CRAFT THEY WERE RE-TOOLING IF HOSTILE FORCES APPROACHED.

THIS INTERESTING REPORT WAS "FLASHED" BY THE BERLIN RADIO.

A FEW HOURS BEFORE THE SAME STATION HAD "FLASHED" ANOTHER ANNOUNCEMENT--THAT THE NAZI ARMIES WERE WITHDRAWING IN THE CAUCASUS UNDER THE WEIGHT OF MASSED SOVIET TANK ASSAULTS.

THE "FLASH" TECHNIQUE HAS BEEN USED BY THE GERMANS IN THE PAST TO OFFSET BAD NEWS, AND [redacted] THE DEVICE MAY HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED TONIGHT TO COUNTERACT WORD OF THE GERMAN RETREAT ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT AND BROADCASTS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S [redacted] ADDRESS TO CONGRESS.

JHV/APR TRN/1116P

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1116P

HERE IS THE [redacted] TEXT OF THE BERLIN ANNOUNCEMENT:

"THE GERMAN NAVAL HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCES FOR THE FIRST TIME THE EXISTENCE OF [redacted] GERMAN 'TANKER SUBMARINES.' THESE SWIMMING SUBMARINE BASES WHICH ARE ABLE TO OPERATE UNDER WATER AS WELL AS ABOVE ARE SUPPLYING GERMAN SUBMARINES WITH FUEL EVERYWHERE

IN THE OPERATIONS AREA. REPAIRS TO SUBMARINES ALSO CAN BE MADE BY CREWS ABOARD THE TANKER SUBMARINES ON THE HIGH SEAS IF NECESSARY.

"THE GERMAN TANKER SUBMARINES HAVE BEEN BUILT IN GERMAN SHIPYARDS IN EVER INCREASING NUMBER DURING 1942, AND THEY WERE EMPLOYED IN VARIOUS OPERATIONS AREAS IN THE MEANTIME.

"BERLIN EMPHASIZED THAT THE SWIMMING SUBMARINE BASES HAVE BEEN CREATED IN SUCH NUMBERS THAT NO NAVAL FORCE CAN EVER BUILD AS MANY LAND SUBMARINE BASES. THE TANKER SUBMARINES THUS ARE FULLY MEETING ANY REQUIREMENTS OF [redacted] A LAND SUBMARINE BASE, NAMELY

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TO BE THE SUPPLY BASE FOR SUBMARINES TO THE FULLEST EXTENT.

"THESE TANKER SUBMARINES ARE SAILING FROM ONE FIGHTING SUBMARINE TO ANOTHER, FROM ONE SQUARE ON THE MAP TO THE OTHER, AND THEY ARE VISITING THEIR CUSTOMERS [redacted] AS A 'SWIMMING HOTEL.'

"A QUICK CONNECTION BETWEEN THE TANKER SUBMARINE AND THE FIGHTING SUBMARINE CAN BE ESTABLISHED EVEN WHEN THE SEA IS ROUGH BY MEANS OF INGENIOUSLY THOUGHT-OUT TECHNICAL APPLIANCES. IF AN OPPONENT APPROACHES BOTH SUBMARINES WILL QUICKLY DIVE AND THUS [redacted] DISAPPEAR FROM THE SURFACE.

"EACH TANKER SUBMARINE [redacted] POSSESSES ALSO A TOOL SHOP OF CONSIDERABLE SIZE WITH RESPECTIVE MACHINERY FOR REPAIRS OF FIGHTING FRONT BOATS. THERE IS ALSO A PHYSICIAN ABOARD WHO INSPECTS THE [redacted] HEALTH OF ALL MEMBERS OF THE CREWS ON THE SUBMARINES VISITED. THE TANKER SUBMARINE ALSO WILL BRING AND TAKE MAIL FOR THE CREW MEMBERS."

JHV/1120P

A98

(AP SPECIAL BUDGET FOR PMS)

PMS INTERPRETIVE

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BY GLENN BABB

ONCE MORE THE REPORTS OF SAGGING MORALE, WAW WEARINESS AND GROWING UNREST IN THE SATELLITE MEMBERS OF HITLER'S EUROPE ARE MULTIPLYING. FROM SWITZERLAND AND SWEDEN, THOSE WINDOWS THROUGH WHICH THE OUTSIDE WORLD CAN PEER DIMLY AT DEVELOPMENTS WITHIN THE NEW DARK CONTINENT, COME STORIES OF INCIPIENT REVOLT IN RUMANIA AND OF HUNGARY'S ANXIETIES OVER THE FUTURE OF THE WAR. THE ROME RADIO DESCRIBES UNUSUAL MEASURES TO BOLSTER THE SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE. FINLND IS GIVING FRESH EVIDENCE OF HER UNWILLINGNESS TO BE CONSIDERED IN THE

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CATEGORY OF GERMANY'S MINIONS.

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WE WOULD BE WISE TO SCAN THESE REPORTS WARILY. ANYTHING THAT CONTRIBUTES TO COMPLACENCY AND OVERCONFIDENCE OR TENDS TO DULL THE KEEN EDGE OF OUR RESOLVE MAY COME STRAIGHT FROM DOCTOR GOEBBELS' PRESCRIPTION BOOK. THE ALLIED WORLD SWALLOWED A LOT OF THAT MEDICINE LAST WINTER AND IF IT DID NO GREAT HARM IT WAS NO CONTRIBUTION TO ALLIED VICTORY EITHER.

HOWEVER, EVEN IF WE TAKE THE NEWS FROM INSIDE EUROPE WITH ALL DUE SKEPTICISM, THERE CAN BE LITTLE DOUBT THAT THE PLIGHT OF THOSE STATES, INCLUDING ITALY, WHICH MORE OR LESS VOLUNTARILY HITCHED THEIR VEHICLES TO THE HITLER STAR IS ONE OF THE UNHAPPIEST IN THIS TRAGIC WORLD. NOT THAT IT NEED EXCITE PITY. FOR MOST OF THEM THERE WAS ANOTHER CHOICE, THE ONE TAKEN BY YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE. TRAGIC AS WAS THE FATE OF THOSE TWO SMALL KINGDOMS THERE REMAINS TO THEM AT LEAST HOPE OF A VICTORY THAT WILL RESTORE THEIR FREEDOM. SUCH HOPE IS DYING IN COUNTRIES LIKE RUMANIA AND HUNGARY, IF WE CAN BELIEVE ONLY A FRACTION OF THE NEWS FROM THOSE LANDS.

TAKE THE CASE OF RUMANIA. PROBABLY THE FEAR OF GERMANY'S APPARENTLY ALL-CONQUERING MIGHT WAS AS IMPORTANT AS GREED AMONG THE MOTIVES THAT PROMPTED THE RUMANIA TO JOIN THE AXIS. TAKE AWAY THAT CONFIDENCE IN HITLER'S INVINCIBILITY AND LITTLE REMAINS, NEITHER BESSARABIA NOR BUCOVINA NOR ANY OTHER OF THE SPOILS THE NAZI FUEHRER PROMISED.

NONE OF HITLER'S ALLIES HAS BETTER REASON NOW TO QUESTION THE PROMISE OF AN AXIS TRIUMPH. NOT EVEN THE ITALIANS IN AFRICA HAVE PAID THE TERRIBLE PRICE FOR THEIR GERMAN ALLIANCE THAT HAS BEEN EXACTED FROM THE RUMANIANS IN RUSSIA. RUMANIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE "CRUSADE AGAINST BOLSHEVISM" HAS BEEN LARGER THAN THAT OF ANY OF THE OTHER SATELLITES. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT SHE SENT AT LEAST 30 DIVISIONS, THE FLOWER AND THE GREATER PART OF HER ARMY, INTO THE DRIVE ACROSS THE UKRAINE TO THE VOLGA. NOW IT APPEARS THAT AT LEAST HALF OF THESE HAVE BEEN ROUTED OR TRAPPED AND THE OTHERS SAVAGELY PUNISHED. MOSCOW'S TRIUMPHANT RECAPITULATION LAST WEEK OF THE STALINGRAD CAMPAIGNS LISTED THESE RUMANIAN LOSSES: EIGHT DIVISIONS ROUTED IN THE FIGHTING NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST OF STALINGRAD; TWO MORE CAUGHT WITH 20 GERMAN DIVISIONS IN THE GREAT TRAP WEST OF STALINGRAD; TWO ROUTED IN THE DON REGION AND FOUR MORE SOUTH OF STALINGRAD, A TOTAL OF 16 DIVISIONS.

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MOREOVER RUMANIA STILL FEARS THAT HUNGARY, EMBOLDENED BY THE MELTING AWAY OF THE RUMANIAN ARMY IN RUSSIA, WILL RESUME HER EFFORTS TO RECOVER ALL TRANSYLVANIA.

THIS IS THE BACKGROUND AGAINST WHICH WE READ SWISS REPORTS OF A NEW IRON GUARD PLOT TO OVERTHROW MARSHAL ANTONESCU'S NAZI REGIME, OF THOUSANDS OF ARRESTS AND SCORES OF EXECUTIONS, OF WIDESPREAD SUFFERING, DEFEATISM AND DEMANDS FOR PEACE. SOME OF THE DETAILS MAY BE DISTORTED BUT THE GENERAL PICTURE OF A MOST UNHAPPY, HOPELESS PEOPLE CAN NOT BE FAR WRONG.

WHEN THE GERMAN POWER BEGAN TO BREAK UP IN 1918 IT WAS THE SATELLITE STATES THAT WENT FIRST, TURKEY, BULGARIA AND FINALLY AUSTRIA. THIS WAR, OF COURSE, DOES NOT ALWAYS FOLLOW THE PATTERN OF THE LAST AND IT IS DANGEROUS TO BASE PREDICTIONS ON 1918. MORE-

OVER, NEITHER RUMANIA NOR ANY OF THE OTHERS HAS DROPPED OUT YET, MUCH AS THEY MIGHT LIKE TO, AND IT IS CERTAIN THAT HITLER, WHO KNOWS HIS 1918 HISTORY AS WELL AS ANY MAN, HAS TAKEN MEASURES TO PREVENT DEFECTIONS OR TO MINIMIZE THEIR EFFECTS IF THEY MUST COME. BUT HE CAN NOT BE HAPPY OVER THE STATE OF MORALE IN ITALY, RUMANIA AND THE REST.

JH832AEW

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY, JAN. 7)

BUSINESS TODAY

HITLER REPORTED LOSING
AIR CONTROL EVERYWHERE

LUFTWAFFE SAID TO NUMBER
ONLY 5,000 PLANES WHILE
ALLIED OUTPUT SOARS (1,000)

JAN 8- 1943

BY JAMES MARLOW AND GEORGE ZIELKE

(ADVANCE)..NEW YORK, JAN. 7--WHERE IS THE GERMAN AIRFORCE OR WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO IT?

EVENTS AND REPORTS WITHIN THE PAST FEW MONTHS BUT PARTICULARLY WITHIN THE LAST WEEK INDICATE THE LUFTWAFFE IS DEFINITELY DWINDLING UNLESS--

UNLESS HITLER IS SAVING IT FOR SOME DESPERATE OFFENSIVE OR DEFENSIVE MEASURE OR COOKING UP A SURPRISE. THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN FULL OF SURPRISES IN THIS WAR.

THE REPORTS: THE LUFTWAFFE HAS BEEN REDUCED TO 5,000 FIRST LINE COMBAT PLANES--LESS THAN HALF ITS STRENGTH AT THE WAR'S START IN 1939--AND HAS LOST AIR SUPERIORITY ON ALL THREE FRONTS, RUSSIA, NORTH AFRICA AND WESTERN EUROPE.

THE EVENTS: THE LUFTWAFFE'S RAIDS ON BRITAIN HAVE BEEN REDUCED TO TOKEN BOMBINGS IN SPITE OF BLINDING ALLIED RAIDS ON GERMANY; IT FAILED TO CRUSH STALINGRAD; IT WAS SMASHED IN NORTH AFRICA PRELIMINARY TO THE DEFEAT OF ROMMEL BY THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY.

QUESTIONS: IF HITLER HAD THE AIR STRENGTH TO USE WOULD HE HAVE TOLD THE NAZI PARTY IN MUNICH TWO MONTHS AGO THAT HIS HEART WAS BLEEDING OVER ALLIED ATTACKS ON GERMANY AND STILL NOT STRIKE BACK AT BRITAIN? WOULD HE HAVE FAILED TO USE IT AT STALINGRAD WHICH HE TOLD THE GERMAN PEOPLE WAS IN THE BAG? WOULD HE HAVE PERMITTED ROMMEL, SO CLOSE TO THE SUEZ CANAL AND THE MIDDLE EAST, TO BE ROUTED BY ALLIED AIR POWER?

ONLY THREE YEARS AGO FIELD MARSHAL HERMANN GOERING AT THE WAR'S START CALLED THE LUFTWAFFE THE "TERROR OF ITS ENEMIES."

IT WAS INDEED A TERROR IN 1939 WHEN ALLIED AIR STRENGTH WAS PITIFULLY WEAK BUT THIS YEAR, ON THE BASIS OF AVAILABLE FIGURES, THE GERMAN AIR FORCE SHOULD SEEM LIKE A QUIET DREAM COMPARED WITH THE AERIAL NIGHTMARE COMING OUT OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH PLANE PLANTS.

A FEW FACTORS WILL PREVENT THE ALLIES FROM TURNING THE FULL TIDE OF THEIR AIRPOWER AGAINST HITLER: SOME PLANES MUST BE DIVERTED TO THE PACIFIC WAR AND THERE ARE PROBLEMS OF TRANSPORTING AMERICAN PLANES TO THE EUROPEAN THEATER AND MAINTAINING THEM THERE WITH FUEL, MEN AND REPAIRS.

BUT STILL THE ALLIED AIRPOWER AGAINST HITLER SHOULD BE TREMENDOUS:

AMERICAN PRODUCTION (49,000) AND ESTIMATED BRITISH PRODUCTION (25,000) IN 1942 TOTALED 74,000 PLANES. IN 1943 BRITISH PRODUCTION, BELIEVED TO HAVE REACHED ITS PEAK, SHOULD REMAIN AT 25,000 WHILE THE AMERICAN GOAL IS 100,000 PLANES.

TOTAL ALLIED PRODUCTION FOR THE TWO YEARS, EXCLUSIVE OF RUSSIAN OUTPUT, THEREFORE WOULD BE: 199,000 PLANES.

TOTAL GERMAN PRODUCTION, GRANTED THAT ALLIED BOMBINGS WON'T INTERFERE WITH IT AND EXCLUSIVE OF THE RELATIVELY SMALL ITALIAN OUTPUT, SHOULD BE FOR THAT SAME TWO-YEAR PERIOD: 48,000 PLANES.

(ESTIMATES OF GERMAN PRODUCTION NOW VARIES BETWEEN 1,400 MONTHLY AND SOMEWHAT ABOVE 2,000 MONTHLY. GIVING THE GERMANS CREDIT FOR 2,000 PLANES MONTHLY, BRINGS THE TWO-YEAR TOTAL TO 48,000).

AND THIS WEEK THE BRITISH AIR MINISTRY SAID ITS PLANES HAD SHOT DOWN 10,373 GERMAN PLANES IN THREE YEARS OF WAR IN EUROPE AND THE MIDDLE EAST.

THAT TOTAL OF NAZI PLANES DESTROYED SINCE 1939 IS NEAR THE MAXIMUM ESTIMATED STRENGTH--12,500 PLANES--OF GERMANY AND ITALY COMBINED AT THE WAR'S START WHEN BRITAIN AND FRANCE WERE CREDITED WITH A MAXIMUM OF 7,700 PLANES.

WAS GERMANY'S AIR STRENGTH EVER AS HUGE AS NAZI PROPAGANDA MADE IT APPEAR? IT DIDN'T HAVE TO BE, AND FOR TWO REASONS:

1. AT THE WAR'S START THE AXIS HAD MORE COMPLETED PLANES AND PRODUCTION FACILITIES THAN THE ALLIES.

2. THE NAZIS OPERATED WITH THE BENEFIT OF SURPRISE ATTACK AND FROM WITHIN A CIRCLE--MILITARY MEN CALL IT INTERIOR LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS--AND BY PICKING ONE FRONT AT A TIME WERE ABLE TO:

CONCENTRATE IN TURN ON POLAND, NORWAY, THE LOW COUNTRIES AND FRANCE, ENGLAND IN THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN, YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE.

THE FIRST SPLIT IN THE NAZIS' ABILITY TO CONCENTRATE ITS AIR FURY CAME IN THE SPRING OF 1941 WHEN, ATTACKING RUSSIA, THEY HAD TO FIGHT ON THAT 1,800-MILE FRONT AND AT THE SAME TIME PROTECT THEIR WESTERN FLANK AGAINST BRITISH ATTACKS AND DIVERT PLANES TO THE AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

THIS WEEK THE BERLIN LOKALANZEIGER SAID RUSSIA HAD GAINED AIR SUPERIORITY ON THE EASTERN FRONT, THE FIRST TIME ANY BERLIN STATEMENT EVER REFERRED TO AVIATION SUPERIORITY BY THE ENEMY.

AND THIS WEEK, TOO, FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WES GALLAGHER REPORTED AS HIS PERSONAL CONCLUSION AFTER A 3,100-MILE TRIP THROUGH THE TUNISIAN WAR FRONT:

"DESPITE THE ADVANTAGE OF ESTABLISHED BASES IN SICILY AND SARDINIA

30.24-181

WITHIN EASY REACH OF THE FRONT, THE GERMAN AIRFORCE IS LOSING ITS PUNCH IN THE FACE OF ALLIED OPPOSITION AND IS ONLY A SHADOW OF THE TERRIBLE WEAPON IT WAS IN GREECE AND FRANCE. WHERE 100 STUKAS ONCE APPEARED IN CENTRAL TUNISIA, ONLY 15 NOW APPEAR, WHERE 40 AXIS FIGHTERS FLEW, ONLY FOUR FLY NOW."

GALLAGHER ESTIMATED GERMAN AIR STRENGTH IN TUNISIA, SOUTHERN ITALY, SARDINIA, SICILY AND TRIPOLI WAS 1,000 PLANES.

IN LONDON THE NEW YORK TIMES' RAYMOND DANIELL, ASSERTIN 5£-5 9£5 ?3'5 -;-8)-?)3 -75£94856 '-8$ £85)34 ,92 £-' -1975 5,000 FIRST LINE COMBAT PLANES, ADDED:

"OF THESE, SOME 2,000 HAVE BEEN LOCKED IN COMBAT ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT WITH THE RED AIR FORCE WHICH HAS EXACTED SUCH A HEAVY TOLL THAT IT TAKES THE BEST PART OF GERMANY'S

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IN LONDON THE NEW YORK TIMES' RAYMOND DANIELL, ASSERTING THAT THE BEST AVAILABLE AUTHORITY SAID HITLER NOW HAS ABOUT 5,000 FIRST LINE COMBAT PLANES, ADDED:

"OF THESE, SOME 2,000 HAVE BEEN LOCKED IN COMBAT ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT WITH THE RED AIR FORCE WHICH HAS EXACTED SUCH A HEAVY TOLL THAT IT TAKES THE BEST PART OF GERMANY'S PRODUCTION OF 1,400 COMBAT PLANES TO MAINTAIN RESERVES."

IF GERMANY'S TOTAL AIR STRENGTH IS ONLY 5,000 PLANES, THEN THOSE 2,000 IN RUSSIA AND 1,000 ON THE AFRICAN FRONT MEAN THE NAZIS HAVE APPROXIMATELY 2,000 PLANES SPREAD ACROSS EUROPE FROM NORWAY TO SPAIN AND ACROSS TO GREECE.

THE BRITISH AIR MINISTRY DEC. 31 CLAIMED ALLIED AIR SUPREMACY ON ALL FRONTS AND AN RAF COMMENTATOR SAID THE LUFTWAFFE WAS DETERIORATING SO MUCH THAT GERMANY HAS BEEN "RAIDING" ONE DEPARTMENT OF HER AIR FORCE TO AID OTHERS, SUCH AS CONVERTING BOMBERS INTO NIGHT FIGHTERS, TRANSPORTS, AND SHIPPING ESCORTS BESIDES "COMBING OUT" THE LUFTWAFFE'S REAR ECHELONS, RESERVE POOLS AND TRAINING SCHOOLS TO SUPPLY THE FRONT LINES.

BUT IS ALL THIS CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE THE GERMAN AIRFORCE HAS BEGUN TO FALL APART TO BE CRUSHED UTTERLY UNDER THE DELUGE OF ALLIED AIRPOWER?

SOME OBSERVERS HAVE SUGGESTED THAT MAYBE HITLER IS PLAYING FOXY AND SAVING HIS AIRFORCE FOR ONE OF THESE REASONS:

TO CONSERVE IT; TO SAVE IT FOR AN ATTEMPTED ALL-OUT KNOCKOUT INVASION ATTEMPT ON BRITAIN; TO HAVE A RESERVE AGAINST THE EVENTUAL ALLIED INVASION OF EUROPE.

BUT--MEANWHILE THE ACCUMULATED REPORTS RIGHT NOW SEEM TO INDICATE HE HAS LOST CONTROL OF THE AIR AND HAS BEGUN TO DO THE CATCHING INSTEAD OF THE PITCHING.

HERE IS A SOBERING THOUGHT, HOWEVER: THE GERMANS HAVE MADE LITTLE USE OF THEIR HEAVIEST BOMBERS THE PAST TWO YEARS. PRESUMABLY THEY ARE SAVING THEM, AND MAKING MORE. A SURPRISE USE OF THESE WEAPONS MAY BE IN STORE.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY, JAN. 7..SENT JAN. 6).
JS1204PEW

30.24-181

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 12 NOON, EWT, THURSDAY, JAN. 7)

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, JAN. 7-(AP)-A BRITISH AIRCRAFT AUTHORITY SAID TODAY THAT ROCKETS WERE USED AT THE TAKE-OFF OF THE GERMAN JUNKERS 88 MEDIUM BOMBERS TO GIVE QUICK ACCELERATION.

WRITING IN THE ANNUAL REVIEW ISSUE OF "IRON AGE," STEEL TRADE JOURNAL, C.G.GREY, WELL KNOWN IN THE BRITISH AVIATION FIELD, SAID SUCH ROCKET PROPELLED STARTS HAD BEEN USED FOR TWO YEARS.

GREY QUOTED AN ESCAPED DUTCH FLIER AS SAYING THAT "FEW THINGS ARE MORE TERRIFYING THAN TO SEE A HEAVILY LOADED BOMBER FULL OF BOMBS AND GASOLINE TAKING OFF AT NIGHT WITH A HUGE ROCKET BLAZING UNDER EACH WING AND KNOWING THAT IF ONE ENGINE CUTS THE WHOLE THING WILL TURN OVER AND GO UP IN ONE BURST OF FLAME."

THE AUTHOR ALSO REPORTED THAT ROCKETS WERE BEING USED IN ANOTHER WAY BY THE RUSSIANS. HE SAID THAT TWO OR THREE ROCKET BOMBS FOR GROUND ATTACK WERE CARRIED UNDER EACH WING OF THE NEW STORMOVIK BOMBER-FIGHTER. THE BOMBS ARE CARRIED ON RAILS INSTEAD OF NORMAL BOMB RACKS. THEY ARE FIRED ELECTRICALLY AND ARE GIVEN THEIR DIRECTION BY SLIDING ALONG THE RAILS. THIS, HE ADDED, WITH THEIR ROCKET PROPULSION, CARRIES THEM MORE NEARLY IN A STRAIGHT LINE WITH THE COURSE OF THE PLANE THAN IF THEY WERE ORDINARY BOMBS.

GREY ASSERTED THAT THE BIG, 4-ENGINE FOCKE-WULF KURRIERS, WHICH HAVE BEEN HARRYING ATLANTIC CONVOYS, START THEIR TRIPS FROM A BIG AIRDROME NEAR BORDEAUX IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE. THEY FLY OUT AROUND IRELAND, UP TO ICELAND AND THENCE TO NORWAY WHERE THEY HAVE A RUNWAY SOMETHING OVER TWO MILES LONG, FROM WHICH THEY TAKE OFF AND FLY ON THE REVERSE COURSE.

TO COMBAT THE KURRIERS, GREY SAID, THE BRITISH HAVE BEEN CATAPULTING HURRICANES FROM THE DECKS OF BIG MERCHANT SHIPS. IF A HURRICANE ALIGHTED ON THE WATER, HOWEVER, IT INVARIABLY TURNED OVER ON ITS NOSE AND KILLED OR DROWNED THE PILOT, SO THE PILOTS TOOK TO BAILING OUT WITH THEIR PARACHUTES AFTER SHOOTING DOWN OR CHASING OFF THE ENEMY.

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IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT EACH SUCH ENGAGEMENT MEANT THE LOSS OF A HURRICANE, THE METHOD HAS STOPPED KURRIER DEPREDATIONS, GREY SAID.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 12 NOON, EWT, THURSDAY, JAN. 7)
JS1108PEW

BY VERN HAUGLAND

JAN 8- 1943

GENERAL MAC ARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA, THURSDAY, JAN.7-(AP)-GENERAL DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR TODAY GAVE HERO AWARDS TO FOUR MEN WHO DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN THE NEW GUINEA CAMPAIGN--TWO WHO RISKED THEIR LIVES TO SAVE THE PERSONNEL OFF A FLAMING SHIP, A COLONEL WHO LED AN ATTACK ON THE JAPS AND A FLIER WHO FLEW DANGEROUSLY TO LOCATE ENEMY GUNS.

THE FIRST THREE WERE AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS.

COL.JOHN CAREW OF THE ENGINEERS, (24 ORANGE STREET) MEDFORD, MASS., AND FIRST LIEUT.JOHN HARBERT OF ORDNANCE, (13 UNION COURT) PONTIAC, MICH., WERE CREDITED WITH WHOLESALE RESCUES FROM A SMALL SHIP SET AFIRE BY ENEMY PLANES NEAR CAPE SUDEET LAST NOV.16 JAN 8 - 1943 COLONEL CAREW ORGANIZED A LIFEBOAT WHICH SAVED A NUMBERS OF LIVES.

LIEUTENANT HARBERT GOT TOGETHER A PARTY TO PULL ASHORE A BARGE LOADED WITH MEN AND AMMUNITION. HE THREW BLAZING FRAGMENTS OVER-BOARD WHEN THE BARGE WAS SHOWERED WITH FLAMING DEBRIS FROM SHIP EXPLOSIONS. BADLY NEEDED AMMUNITION WAS UNLOADED SUCCESSFULLY.

LIEUT.COL.MERLE HOWE, GENERAL STAFF CORPS, (621 FLEMING STREET) SOUTHEAST GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., STEPPED INTO A BREACH WHEN A RIFLE COMPANY LACKING A NUMBER OF ITS OFFICERS WAS CHECKED BY HEAVY SMALL ARMS AND MORTAR FIRE IN ATTACKING A BUNA VILLAGE DEC.5. COLONEL HOWE EXPOSED HIMSELF TO FIRE BY MOVING AMONG ADVANCE GROUPS AND ENCOURAGING HE MEN TO RESUME THE ATTACK. THEN HE PUT HIMSELF AT THEIR HEAD AND LED A FORWARD DRIVE, GAINING GROUND WHICH GREATLY ASSISTED THE NEXT DAY'S ADVANCE.

THE SILVER STAR WAS PRESENTED TO AUSTRALIAN FLYING OFFICER ELTON MURRAY INFOULD OF SYDNEY FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION NEAR BUNA DECEMBER 14 TO 18. REPEATEDLY HE FLEW AT LOW ALTITUDE TO DRAW THE FIRE OF JAP ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AND DISCLOSE THEIR POSITIONS.

FR107ACW

ST. JOHNS, N.F., JAN.6-(AP)- SEVEN MEMBERS OF ONE FAMILY PERISHED IN A FIRE THAT DESTROYED THEIR ISOLATED HOME BUT THREE OTHERS TODAY OWED THEIR LIVES TO THEIR ONLY NEIGHBOR.

ABRAHAM FELTHAM RESCUED THE THREE, ALL CHILDREN, AS FLAMES RAZED THE OVERLEY COVE HOME IN THE LONELY DISTRICT OF UPPER HEARTS. FELTHAM WAS THE ONLY OTHER PERSON LIVING IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

THE RESCUED WERE TAKEN TO DEER LAKE HOSPITAL, WHERE TWO WERE REPORTED SUFFERING BURNS AND EXPOSURE. THE THIRD JAN 8 - 1943 WAS UNDER TREATMENT FOR PNEUMONIA AS WELL AS SEVERE BURNS.

CAUSE OF THE FIRE WAS NOT DETERMINED IMMEDIATELY.

Leave Blank

30.24- 183

30.24— 183

Russians Take 20 Towns On Don-Caucasus Fronts And Push Nearer Rostov

Reds Capture Zimovniki and Strakhov; Advance, 60 Miles From Rostov

Whittle Nazis Down In Stalingrad Trap

Heavy Germans Fleeing Caucasus, Circle Flanks and Attack From Rear

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Jan. 9 (Saturday).—Russian troops smashing along the lower Don River and rolling up the vulnerable Nazi salient deep in the Caucasus captured more than a score of villages and railway points yesterday, including Zimovniki, 125 miles southwest of Stalingrad, two Soviet communiques announced early today.

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A special bulletin broadcast by Moscow and heard by the Soviet monitor at London said Zimovniki, thirty miles southwest of Kotelnikovski, on the Stalingrad-Tikhoretsk railway, which the Russians took Dec. 30, fell after a stubborn fight. Zimovniki is at the Sal River crossing of the Stalingrad-Tikhoretsk railway south of the Don and is 140 miles east of Rostov. The Russians probably forced a crossing of the Sal River, as Zimovniki is on the west side.

Reds Sixty Miles From Rostov

The regular midnight communique that followed said twenty settlements and railway stations had fallen to other Russian troops pushing westward in the Don River Valley and northward from the Caucasus Mountain foothills.

The Russians were believed to be now less than sixty miles from Rostov, at the mouth of the Don, after taking Strakhov and pushing directly west toward Rostov, a communications hub whose capture would cut off huge Nazi forces retreating in the Caucasus 300 miles south of there.

[The Germans said Friday that they had repulsed the Russians in "heavy but successful defensive fighting" in the central Caucasus, the Don area and northwest of Stalingrad. The British radio said the Germans had removed civilians from Rzhev, a German defense point in Russia, 130 miles northwest of Moscow. Rzhev is virtually surrounded by Russian forces.]

Occupy Twenty More Villages

Ten more populated places fell to the advancing Russians in the lower Don Valley yesterday, the Russian midnight communique said, and an equal number of points were taken in the Caucasus.

Among the latter points was the railway station of Zolsky, only ten miles from Georgievsk, a large town on the Baku-Rostov line. Nikolskoye, forty-five miles northeast of Georgievsk, also was taken, representing an eighteen-mile advance in that sector since Thursday, when a Red Army column occupied Stepnoye.

Russian troops in the Caucasus were harrying the retreating Germans relentlessly, sending tanks and mobile infantry around flanks to attack from the rear. In one such attack four hundred Germans were killed yesterday and fifty mortars and a number of trucks were seized, the communique said.

Nazi Version Scorned

The communique said it was "common knowledge" that in a few days in that sector the Red Army "advanced between 68 and 88 miles," capturing large quantities of equipment and many prisoners.

The "Hitlerite Organ Grinders" used the same belated "shortening of line" announcement a year ago during the first Russian Winter offensive, the communique said, and now are doing it again in an effort to conceal from the German people the true status of their armies in Russia.

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German troops along the lower Don valley were admitted by the Russians to be putting up a much more determined resistance in an effort to keep the Red Army from Rostov. But despite frequent counter-attacks the communique said the Red Army still was gaining ground.

Every time a formidable Nazi "hedgehog" position was encountered the Russians said their troops hauled up artillery to pound it to pieces, then sent their infantry swarming into the Nazi lines. In one such engagement yesterday the communique said the Red Army killed 600 Nazis, knocked out nine tanks, routed the enemy garrison, and captured seven artillery pieces, 16 trucks and other equipment.

Sal River Crossed

The Red Army column that took Zimovniki apparently had crossed the Sal River in its steady drive toward Salsk, a junction point about 85 miles farther on where a spur connects with Rostov. Zimovniki itself is about 140 miles east of Rostov.

On the central front northwest of Moscow the communique said the Russians still were using part of their effectives to consolidate positions in the captured Velikie Luki area, while others were beating off strong enemy counterattacks.

One Soviet unit killed 200 Germans and captured three self-propelling guns yesterday in one sector. In another zone German motorized infantry succeeded in driving a wedge into Russian positions, the communique said, but the Russians later threw back the enemy "and pursuing him captured several fortified positions." One enemy infantry company was wiped out, two tanks destroyed, and prisoners were reported taken in this latter struggle.

Despite the great areas overrun by Russian troops west and southwest of Stalingrad, the Germans who are reported firmly trapped inside the city and to the west still were fighting a slow war of attrition.

Russian assault groups were said to have wrested a number of additional Nazi blockhouses in the factory area of Stalingrad yesterday, and Red artillery smashed a German battalion headquarters.

Northwest of the city, in the Don-Volga river pocket, the Germans lost 300 men, two tanks, 13 machineguns and other equipment, the communique said.

BULLETIN

London, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—A special Russian communique broadcast from Moscow tonight and picked up here by the Soviet monitor said: "On January 8, after stubborn fighting, our troops captured the town and railway station of Zimovniki."

Moscow, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—Smashing through the wall of German resistance across the lower Don with tank attacks and planes, the Russians reported today that their forces had driven further to within sixty-five miles of Rostov, whose fall would trap the Nazis in the Caucasus. That represented a gain of ten miles since the Red Army vanguard reached Bolshaya Orlovka, on the Sal River, Wednesday.

German [illegible] in men and material continu[illegible] to mount. A captured Nazi [illegible]mental commander was quo[illegible] by Red Star as saying his u[illegible] had lost 600 of its original 80[illegible]men and all of its artillery a[illegible]rs in recent encounters.

Battle front dispatches declared that the Germans were fighting desperately in an effort to keep open a corridor into the Caucasus, but that the Red Army was battering its way steadily through hastily massed tanks and forces of motorized infantry.

The leading edge of the Russian offensive down the Don passed Strakhov, west of Bolshaya Orlovka and sixty-five miles east of Rostov, dispatches said. Two villages on the northern bank of the Sal River between Bolshaya Orlovka and Strakhov also were reported taken. They are Shaginka and Tapilin.

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Col.-Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's forces farther north supported the Don offensive by covering Lieut.-Gen. Constantin Rokossovsky's right flank occupying numerous towns between the Don and the railroad running west from Stalingrad.

Forty more inhabited points in the Caucasus were said to have fallen before tank-led Russian infantrymen. The Germans were reported to be offering "stubborn resistance" in one sector but to [illegible]nable to check the Russians' [illegible]ady advance.

[The British radio, in a broadcast recorded in New York by CBS, said the Germans had announced the evacuation of the civilian population of Rzhev, a stronghold on the upper Volga 130 miles northwest of Moscow, as a "precautionary measure."]

The Soviet early communique reported that the Germans retreating swiftly in the north Caucasus had yielded Stepnoye, thirty-eight miles north of Mozdok, and Sovietskaya, which is only thirty miles east of Georgievsk and fifty miles east of Pyatigorsk.

The retreating Axis troops burned and blasted villages in their wake and left land mines in the roads. The Russians estimated that more than 2,000 mines had been dug up by their sappers in the last three days.

Between Stepnoye and Sovietskaya, which is due north of recaptured Prokhladnenski, the Russians also said they occupied the town of Solomenskoye, Sukhaya-Palina and Severny.

Nazis Admit Retreat.

[The German radio, after almost a week of Russian successes which opened with the capture of Mozdok and Nalchik, admitted German reverses in the Caucasus last night for the first time. In the style usually reserved for news of great importance, it said in a broadcast heard in New York: "German troops in the Eastern Caucasus completed, according to schedule, the shortening of front lines by withdrawing advanced strongholds, it became known in Berlin Thursday night. Soviet attacks on rear guards were frustrated despite the massed employment of tanks."]

Reds Widen Don Offensive.

The base of lower Don wedge was widened by the capture of Valkovo and Zazerskov, deep in the Don Bend; Nikolaevskaya, on the north bank of the Don twelve miles west of Marinsk, which was previously reported recaptured; and Martinovka, about eighteen miles southeast of Bolshaya Orlovka, on the Sal River. Valkovo is twenty miles east of Tatsinskaya, also previously reported recaptured, and Zazerskov is twenty miles south of the latter city, which is a railway station on the Stalingrad-Likhaya line.

The newest gains indicated clearly that surrounded German garrisons were being mopped up back of the Russian forward positions in this centered wedge aimed at Rostov, while the flanking attempts south of Millerovo and southwest of Kotelnikovski were being pushed.

The advance to Nikolayevskaya put another column of the wedge eighty-seven miles from Rostov.

Soviet Gains in Steppes.

The Russians also said that their troops driving south of Stalingrad into the Kalmyck steppe had pushed past Elista and that less than 140 miles of the flat desert-like country now separates them from the Russian advance guard in the north Caucasus.

[Reuters, British news agency reported from Moscow that the distance between the armies in the Kalmyck and in the north Caucasus had been reduced to forty miles.]

The Germans were said to be still attempting to fly supplies in to their forces trapped before Stalingrad and transport planes were being downed daily, the Russians said.

Southwest of Velikie Luki, a violent enemy attack was repulsed with the slaughter of more than 400 Germans and elsewhere on the central front German counter-attacks were repulsed, Soviet authorities announced.

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Nazis Say Reds Are Repelled.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Jan. 8 (A. P.).—German troops engaged in "heavy but successful defensive fighting" against the Russians yesterday in the Caucasus, on the Don and northwest of Stalingrad, the High Command reported today. Strong Soviet infantry and tank forces were declared to have been repulsed, while German counter-attacks were said to have inflicted heavy losses.

Supported by numerous tanks, the Russians again attacked southeast of Lake Ilmen on the northwest front, the communique said, but were thrown back with the destruction of fifteen tanks. In all, the Russians were said to have lost forty-seven tanks in the day's operations.

In "fierce" aerial engagements over the central and northern fronts, thirty-two Soviet planes were shot down without the loss of a single German craft, the report said.

German bombers were said to have made a night raid on the city and harbor district of Murmansk.

REDS ADVANCE AT SWIFT PACE IN MID-CAUCASUS

Soviet Forces Fan Out in Effort to Create More Traps for Foe.

IMPRESSIVE GAINS

Russians Sweep Forward and Outflank Georgievsk Rail Center.

By HENRY C. CASSIDY

MOSCOW, Saturday, Jan. 9— (AP) Russian troops, rolling the Germany army back toward Rostov captured more than 20 settlements yesterday on three fronts, among them Zimovniki, 125 miles southeast of Stalingrad on the railway leading to Salsk and Tikhoretsk, the Soviets announced early today.

The Red army was less than 65 miles east of Rostov in the Lower Don and Sal river valleys, and deep in the Caucasus where the Nazis were retreating the Russians were only ten miles from Georgievsk, railway junction on the Baku-Rostov line.

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Impressive Gains

Impressive gains also were scored northeast of Georgievsk to outflank that town, the communique said.

This was the situation as given in two communiques:

Col.-Gen. Yeremenko's troops, pushing down the railway toward Salsk, were guarding the left flank of Lieut.-Gen. Rokossovsky's units striking westward in the Don valley toward Rostov whose capture would snare huge Nazi forces now withdrawing in the central Caucasus.

General Nikolai Vatutin's Middle Don forces also were striking westward toward Likhaya, above Rostov, along the railway inside the Don river bend. They were mopping up the region between the railroad and the north bank of the Don. During yesterday's operations General Vatutin's men occupied Medvezhka, Nizhni-Vyazovy, and Verkhne-Vyazovy—all points not far south of Valkovo, rail junction 60 miles east of Likhaya.

65 Miles from Rostov

The Red army troops of Lieut.-Gen. Rokossovsky were nearest Rostov, according to Russian reports, after capturing Strakhov Thursday and pushing on. This point is about 65 miles from the key communications pivot for Nazi forces in Southern Russia.

In the Central Caucasus north of the mountain range the Russians were making their swiftest strides on the heels of Germans who were dynamiting and applying the torch in their withdrawal.

One Russian column, pushing northwestward on both sides of the railway, overran Staro-Marinsky, Matigorinsky, Novo-Sredny, and Novo-Pavlovskaya to reach and capture Zolsky, only 10 miles from Georgievsk.

Many Towns Taken

A second force, pushing almost due north from captured Stepnoye in the area above the railway, had reached Orlovsky and Pravokumsky, the latter approximately 70 miles northeast of Georgevsk. Many settlements were seized in this advance which parallels a spur railroad jutting northward from Georgievsk.

Meanwhile, the Russians in their communique poked fun at the "Hitlerite organ grinders" for finally admitting in a Berlin radio broadcast that the Germans were "shortening" their lines in the Caucasus.

That was the same "shortening" announced to the German people last winter when the Red army rolled back the Nazis from Moscow, the Russians pointed out.

Nazi Attacks Smashed

In the Lower Don valley the Russians acknowledged heavy Nazi counter-attacks, but said these were being smashed and the Red army was continuing its four offensives, the first of which began Nov. 19 on both sides of Stalingrad in the prodigious effort to reach Rostov.

The Red army had emerged onto the flat, low-lying plains leading to the gateway city of the Caucasus—a fertile country difficult for any army to defend.

Create More Pockets

The Red army was reported stretching out in several directions, aiming to create more pockets in which the Germans might be sealed for destruction.

One report said the Russians in the desolate Kalmyck steppes and those in the Nalchik-Mozdok area of the North Caucasus had made a combined advance of 40 miles, reaching points only 40 miles apart and gravely imperiling the Germans retreating from the Grozny oil region.

By reaching Rostov, the Russians would cut off the enemy in the Caucasus.

Rzhev Virtually Surrounded

(The Germans said they had repulsed the Russians in "heavy but successful defensive fighting" in the Central Caucasus, the areas of the Don and northwest of Stalingrad. The British radio said the Germans had evacuated civilians from Rzhev, defense point 130 miles northwest of Moscow; Rzhev is virtually surrounded and is occupied by Russian civilians.)

Numerous villages fell in the North Caucasus. On the Central front, the Russians said, they fortified recently captured positions and repulsed counter-attacks southwest of Velikie Luki, where the Red army was either in or near White Russia and advancing on Vitebsk.

Nazi Defense Broken

The Germans tried with massed artillery, tank charges, and attacks by mechanized infantry to stem the Russian momentum on the Lower Don, but dispatches said the Russians broke the enemy defense. This stand probably was on the banks of the Sal, a tributary of the Lower Don which offered the best natural defense positions between the Russians and Rostov. Red planes and tanks were used in profusion to slice through the Nazi lines.

Dispatches said the Germans had been in headlong flight from the North Caucasus but recently had developed stronger opposition. The Army newspaper Red Starr said the enemy attempted to stand at Stepnoye but was attacked so abruptly that a new retreat resulted. The Russians were declared to be pressing their offensive in all sectors of the Caucasus, with tanks pursuing the enemy closely and smashing any attempts he made to stand.

Russian reports said the roads of retreat were littered with abandoned German tanks, trucks, and guns. Trains loaded with ammunition were found at several railway stations, Red Star said. The region was so devastated by the Germans who applied the torch, Pravda said, that at one collective farm only seven of the 200 houses remained intact.

Reds Gain in Stalingrad

The German force surrounded between the Volga and Don was reported being ejected from positions inside Stalingrad, where 18 more blockhouses and dugouts were reduced. Red Star said small groups of Soviet troops were penetrating junctions of the German fortifications, blasting the enemy out with hand grenades. Shock troops were said to have captured a hill in the Stalingrad area, killing 150.

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British Fleet Pounced on Nazis, Routed Ships Raiding Convoy

Battle Off Tip of Norway Dec. 31 Described; Foe's Destroyer Sunk, Big Cruiser Damaged; British Lost Destroyer, All Freighters Got Through

By Clinton B. Conger

American Naval Correspondent With the British Home Fleet

Distributed by The Associated Press

A NORTHERN BRITISH NAVAL BASE, Jan. 7 (Delayed).—A British naval force which streaked out of the Arctic darkness on Dec. 31 to aid a Russia-bound convoy under attack from German warships caught one Nazi ship squarely with its first salvo and stampeded the remainder, it was revealed today. When the battle was over a German destroyer had been sunk and a cruiser had been crippled.

The British force has returned to harbor intact, and the admiral in command, along with the commanding officer of the formation's flagship, told the story of the sharp engagement.

(Although the battle force which went to the rescue suffered no losses in the fight, the Admiralty in London announced that the British destroyer flotilla leader Achates, 1,350 tons, was lost and the new destroyer Onslow was damaged. They were part of the convoy's escort. The entire convoy reached Russia without loss.)

The German ships, lured out of their Norwegian hide-outs by the convoy, launched their attack east of Bear Island, off the northern tip of Norway.

Gallant British destroyers of the close escort were holding off the attackers when the main British naval force streaked out of the darkness, catching one enemy vessel with the first salvo.

Splendid marksmanship was the miracle of the ensuing engagement, which was fought during the twilight midday period which, with twenty-one hours of darkness, makes up the day in those latitudes.

Throughout the engagement the German ships were visible only as silhouettes in the gloom. The fall of shot was almost impossible to judge except when hits were scored, but the admiral summed up the shooting with: "German marksmanship was very good—ours was better!"

The same conditions made positive identification of the German units engaged impossible, but British officers feel almost certain, judging from the silhouettes, that one ship was the 10,000-ton heavy cruiser Admiral Hipper and the other probably the 10,000-ton pocket battleship Luetzow, or possibly the cruiser Nuernberg. The enemy force also included destroyers of the Narvik or Maas type.

The story of the battle, or that part of it which can now be told, begins with the sighting of gun flashes in the northern gloom at 9:40 a. m. on Dec. 31.

The report that the convoy was being attacked by surface ships spread rapidly, and the faces of sailors lighted up. They still consider an action against airplanes and submarines unnatural. In a battle between surface units they are in their element.

Let the captain of the flagship tell the story of what followed:

"We had all the advantages of dawn light to the south silhouetting the Germans. Finally we made out on each bow two ships which were larger than destroyers. We knew they couldn't be ours.

"At 11:28 a. m., at about 11,000 yards, we opened fire on a very large ship. We hit it with the first salvo, and could see flashes amidships. We were closing fast, and in a matter of minutes the range was down to 8,000 yards. Already we had scored hits with up to five salvos.

"We could see that he was turning to the east, so we also turned, because we didn't want him to get back to the convoy. But as we turned, we saw an enemy destroyer 6,000 yards ahead, so we steered straight for him.

"We let fly with the forward main armament, and again we hit with the first salvo. I asked permission to ram, which the admiral gave me, but we had hit him so badly—it was a pitiful sight—that we slipped around his stern instead, pumping four-inch and pom-pom shells from secondary armament into him as we passed. The rest of the formation confirmed that we left him in a sinking condition with his bow in the air."

The admiral and the captain both expressed regret that the destroyer had come between the British flagship and the larger German ship. They said it was too much like shooting a sitting target to give them any pleasure in sinking it, and that it even made the task easier by turning broadside just before the British opened fire, apparently mistaking the warship for a German one.

"If the destroyer hadn't been in the way, I would have sunk the cruiser or he would have sunk me," the admiral said.

By now the German heavy ships had opened to 14,000 yards and turned westward for home. The possibility of a torpedo attack by two German destroyers on the port beam forced the British formation to zig-zag, losing ground.

"We opened fire on the large ship again," the captain said, "and ourselves came under very severe fire and had some very narrow escapes. However, we were not hit, except by splinters.

"One shell from the unengaged Germans fell about forty yards behind us just after we had made a turn. Splinters put a couple of holes in the admiral's cabin aft.

"By now it was thirteen hours (1 p. m.) and getting dark again. They finally got out of sight in the darkness. We followed them for a while, and then returned to the convoy."

Before the action, the captain said, there hadn't been a star in sight for forty-eight hours, but in the middle of the battle the navigator came to the bridge and, between the firing of guns, took sights on five stars.

British Sank Nazi Destroyer In Murmansk Convoy Battle

Damaged Cruiser—Drove Off Battleship—Lost One Warship, but Supplies Reached Russians Safely.

JAN 9 1943

London, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—British destroyers beat off four assaults by a superior German naval force and enabled Allied cargo ships with important war supplies for Russia to escape without loss or damage in the snowy darkness on the North Cape route on December 31, the Admiralty announced today.

The Germans were said to have risked one of their prized pocket battleships—either the Admiral Scheer or Luetzow—in the futile effort to damage the convoy. The enemy force also was reported to have consisted of a cruiser and a number of destroyers.

When stronger British naval forces came to the aid of the convoy's destroyers, the undamaged German units, including the pocket battleship, fled to the safety of Norwegian bases, the Admiralty said.

The convoy was attacked at the extreme north of Norway in an exclusively naval battle. Strong German air forces posted in Norway were unable to participate because of bad weather.

The first announcement of the contact on December 31 said an enemy cruiser was damaged and forced to withdraw, and an enemy destroyer was severely hit and was last seen in a sinking condition.

The Admiralty said a small force of escorting destroyers drove off the enemy's strong forces in a two-hour fight. Then, it said, more powerful British forces reached the scene and engaged the enemy until his ships escaped in low visibility, fleeing at high speed to the shelter of Norwegian bases.

It listed the loss of the British destroyer Achates, 1,350-ton sunk, flotilla leader, and damage to H. M. S. Onslow, a new destroyer. It said there were some casualties.

[A German communique last Saturday declared that German U-boats and surface ships sank a destroyer, damaged several cruisers and torpedoed four merchantmen in an attack upon an Allied convoy December 31 near Bear Island, about midway between Spitzbergen

30.24-185

30.24-185

and the northern tip of Norway. The Germans admitted the loss of a destroyer.]

Supplies Still Get to Reds.

"In spite of almost continual darkness, extreme cold and navigational hazards due to ice and low visibility and interference from the enemy, supplies continue to reach Russia by the northern route," the communique said.

"In a communique published December 31, 1942, the Admiralty announced that his Majesty's ships had made contact with enemy surface ships in northern waters. It was then stated that operations were continuing.

Escorting Convoy

"At this time our naval forces were engaged in escorting a convoy loaded with important military supplies for our Russian ally.

"On the morning of December 31 British destroyers, commanded by Capt. R. St. V. Sherbrooke, D. S. O., R. N., in H. M. S. Onslow, which were escorting the convoy, made contact with a greatly superior enemy force thought to consist of one pocket battleship, one cruiser and a number of destroyers off the North Cape at the extreme north of Norway.

"Captain Sherbrooke immediately led his destroyers into the attack and closed on the enemy with great gallantry. In the semi-darkness, and with visibility further reduced by frequent snowstorms, the contact was fleeting and intermittent. The fighting continued for about two hours.

Four Attempts Beaten Off

"By resolute and skillful handling of this small force of destroyers, he (the captain) succeeded in driving off four attempts by strong enemy forces to destroy the convoy.

"More powerful forces then arrived in support and engaged the enemy, who escaped in low visibility and returned in high speed to the safety of their bases on the Norwegian coast.

"The enemy has admitted that a destroyer, reported to be of the Mass class, which our forces last sighted in sinking condition, was, in fact, sunk, and damage is claimed to one of the larger ships.

Achates Lost

"The board of the Admiralty regrets to announce that H. M. S destroyer Achates, Lieut. Com A. H. Tyndall Johns, R. N., was damaged in defense of the convoy and subsequently sank.

"H. M. S. Onslow suffered some damage and casualties. The next of kin of casualties of both these ships have been informed.

"The convoy, which suffered no loss or damage as a result of the enemy's efforts, has arrived in North Russian ports."

British Convoy Fights Off 4 Nazi Attacks

Important Military Supplies Reach Russia Without Loss—Nazi Destroyer Is Sunk During Battle.

By E. C. Daniel

JAN 9 1943

LONDON, Jan. 8—(AP)—Doughty British destroyers four times fought off a superior German force, including a pocket battleship, in the Arctic dark north of Norway and then shepherded their convoy safely and intact to north Russia after a stronger squadron joined the defense and routed the Nazi men-o'-war, the Admiralty announced today.

Flotilla Leader Lost

The 1,350-ton destroyer flotilla leader Achates was lost and the new destroyer Onslow was damaged, but the merchant ships loaded with "important military supplies for our Russian Allies" reached their destination without loss or damage, the communique said.

A German destroyer of the Maas class was sunk, and one of the larger ships was damaged, it said. These losses were announced Dec. 31 when the battle was still raging. The Admiralty said then that a heavy German cruiser had been damaged so badly it retired. The fact that the announcement today said "one of the larger ships" was damaged suggested that it might have been the 10,000-ton pocket battleship.

However, British officers who took part in the fight said on their return to a northern British naval base that they felt certain that one ship was the 10,000-ton heavy cruiser Admiral Hipper and the other probably the 10,000-ton pocket battleship Lutzow or possibly the 6,000-ton cruiser Nurnberg. The enemy also was said to have had destroyers of the Narvik or Mass type in the action.

Nazis Admit Loss

The Germans acknowledged the loss of a destroyer on Jan. 2 and said an Allied destroyer was sunk, several cruisers and destroyers were damaged by gunfire and that torpedo hits were scored on four merchant ships. They placed the action off Bear Island, about midway between Spitzbergen and Norway.

The Admiralty said the successful convoy passage was made "in spite of almost continual darkness, extreme cold and navigational hazards, due to ice and low visibility and interference from the enemy."

It was the first time since August that the Germans had risked their limited surface ships to attack the "timetable" flow of supplies to the Russians.

The Admiralty said original contact was made on the morning of Dec. 31 off the North Cape at the extreme tip of Norway. Beside the pocket battleship—probably either the Luetzow of Admiral Scheer—the German force included a cruiser and "a number of destroyers."

Capt. R. St. V. Sherbrooke in the Onslow audaciously led the destroyers into the attack "and closed on the enemy with great gallantry," the Admiralty said.

Two-Hour Fight

"In the semi-darkness and with visibility further reduced by frequent snowstorms, the contact was fleeting and intermittent. The fighting continued for about two hours.

"By resolute and skillful handling of this small force of destroyers, he succeeded in driving off four attempts by strong enemy forces to destroy this convoy.

"More powerful forces then arrived in support and engaged the enemy, who escaped in low visibility and returned in high speed to the safety of their bases on the Norwegian coast."

U-Boat Menace Stressed

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP), A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, told a meeting of the Little Ship Club tonight that "we are in the difficult, serious stage of war at sea" and said the U-boat menace must be beaten before victory is assured.

He read the communique announcing the successful British destroyer defense of the recent convoy to north Russia and commented that there were few cases in British naval history when destroyers were better led or did finer work.

Sub-Chaser Sunk, Nazis Claim

BERLIN

New York, Jan. 8.—The German high command, in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, today reported that a single German submarine sank an Allied subchaser and torpedoed a large-sized freighter in the Mediterranean near Algiers yesterday.

During the night German fighter-bombers were said to have sunk two merchant vessels totaling 16,000 tons from an Allied convoy off Bougie.

NAZIS BUILDING INLAND DEFENSE

London, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—The Belgian News Agency here reported today that the Germans were establishing an inland defense line along the Meuse River in case of an Allied attack through northern France and Belgium. It also said that the Germans were requisitioning labor in Belgium to build new fortifications in the province of Namur.

RAILWAY TO FINLAND

London, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—Authoritative spokesmen reported today that the Germans were constructing a railway line from North Norway to Finland.

Prisoners of war were reported being used on the road, the first to link the two countries. The line's start was described as being at Nord-Reiss, about fifty miles northeast of Tromsoe. The Finnish terminus was not disclosed.

POLES ASK REPRISALS

London, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—Immediate reprisals against the German civilian population in the form of intensified aerial bombing was demanded today by the Polish National Council in retaliation for mass cruelties perpetrated against the peoples under German occupation.

A formal resolution to the Allied governments said: "Only by exceptional methods will the governments be able to restrain the planned annihilation in occupied countries."

they now control only a comparatively narrow strip along the coast from Tripoli south, then leading northwest toward Tunis and Bizerte.

(British headquarters in Cairo announced during the day that Allied planes attacking Field Marshal Rommel's Libyan army in its retreat to the west had machine-gunned his transport along a stretch of coastal road only 40 miles short of Tripoli.

(This indicated to some British observers that Rommel was preparing to abandon his previous line

und Buerat el Hsun, well to the st of Tripoli, and was on the arch to the west again.

U.S., French Camel Unit Captures Town

Bad Weather Continues to Hamper Activity In Northern Tunisia—Palermo in Sicily Bombed.

By Wes Gallagher

JAN 9 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 8—(AP)—The capture by a French and American camel corps of Tanout Maller, a settlement 14 miles from Tiaret in the southern Tunisian desert near the Libyan frontier about 200 miles southwest of Tripoli, was announced today by a French military spokesman as bad weather again limited Allied ground operations in the northern Tunisian sector.

Overcome Odds

The desert corps, thrusting to the south of the main enemy line through northeastern Tunisia, attacked against heavy odds, the spokesman said, but put Tanout Maller's 400 Italian defenders to flight, killing about 250 of them.

South of the Fondouk-El Aouareb area, about 30 miles southwest of Sousse, Axis forces made an attack with tank support, Gen. Henri Giraud's French headquarters reported, but was repulsed.

"The attack was a complete failure. The enemy suffered heavy losses," said the announcement.

Increased patrol activity also was reported south of Pont-du-Fahs, 30 miles south of Tunis, the French said.

Axis Being Squeezed

It now is apparent that the Germans and Italians are being squeezed from all sides — by the British Eighth Army in Libya, by the French in the South, and by the Allied forces in Tunisia — and

(The British in Cairo also announced that Tunis and Sousse, on the Tunisian coast, had again been heavily bombed. A railway station at Tunis was hit; big fires were set off at Sousse, where an enemy ship was reported to have been hit.

Raid Italian Harbor

(The most significant Allied air action reported, however, was an assault by American heavy bombers on the Italian harbor at Palermo, Sicily, in which a great yellow explosion was observed in the target area.

(The Italian High Command admitted the force of the attack by reporting that the city's dead were 46 and the wounded 272. It was implied that these figures might later be raised).

American planes attacked Kalrouan, the inland Tunisian traffic junction through which the Nazis have been trying to supply their forward troops, and the Axis-held port of Gabes.

The RAF reported that its forward anti-aircraft guns shot down four German planes raiding Allied airdromes yesterday, and that another German plane was destroyed last night.

The British lost two planes and the Americans one in escorting the bombers that attacked Gabes.

An air force spokesman announced that reconnaissance had established that the Axis power station at Sfax had been destroyed in an attack of Jan. 5.

Allied fighters continued offensive sweeps, a communique said.

A new British bomber, the twin-engine Bixley, was mentioned for the first time on the front. The Bixleys bombed the docks at Tunis Wednesday night.

(The Bixley is an improved type of the Bristol Blenheim bomber which it resembles. It is powered by mercury air-cooled radial engines. Other specifications are miltary secrets.)

Allies Sweep Around Axis Africa Line

By J. W. Gallagher

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Jan. 8 — Attacking against heavy odds, a French and American camel corps has captured Tanout Maller, fourteen miles from Tiaret, in the southern Tunisian desert near the Tripolitanian border, only 200 miles southwest of Tripoli, a French military spokesman declared today.

This was the closest Allied penetration so far reported to Tripoli in a sweep to the south of the main Axis defense line through northeastern Tunisia.

Partially Motorized

Two hundred and fifty Italians were reported killed in the attack.

(London sources said the Camel Corps which took Tanout Maller was a partially motorized force of savage, swift-moving fighters who operated almost exclusively by night and sought concealment by day.

(French officers and men were

reported to have resisted adoption of trucks and armored cars on the ground that they are too easily spotted in the daytime, but now use them to complement their animals.)

Limited Air Activity

This action was the only reported land operation on the front as bad weather closed in again on the northern sector.

There was limited air activity. United States air forces attacked the Germans at Kairouan, thirty-five miles southwest of Sousse, and at the port of Gabes.

The RAF's Bixleys started two large fires in a new attack on the Tunis docks.

The RAF reported that its forward field anti-aircraft defenses shot down four German planes attacking airdromes yesterday, and another was said to have been destroyed last night. A recount of reports since Wednesday showed that a sixth plane also had been shot down in the forward area.

German barracks were the targets of the raid by B-26 Martin Marauders and P-38 Lightnings on Gabes, and direct hits were reported.

Rommel Move Indicated

London, (June 8 (A. P.)—Advices from Cairo telling of Allied air attacks on westbound Axis motor columns only forty miles from Tripoli was interpreted by British military sources today as indicating that Field Marshal Rommel was preparing for a withdrawal from his line at Buerat El Hsun.

Observers expressed the belief the British Eighth Army soon would be on the move again, pointing out that the Germans apparently are employing the same tactics which they used earlier on their long retreat from El Alamein.

Major Action Reported.

London, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio today quoted a German military spokesman as saying that a major action had developed in northern Tunisia and that Axis troops had thrown an attacking British force back far beyond its initial position. The British suffered heavy losses, the spokesman was quoted as saying.

[There was no confirmation of this report from Allied sources, and it was not immediately clear whether the German spokesman referred to a new battle or to the engagement announced yesterday by the Nazis and Allies alike, as the result of which British troops withdrew from the position they had captured on January 5 at Jebel Azzag. Jebel Azzag is fifteen miles west of Mateur, which is some thirty-five miles southwest of Bizerte.]

HDQTRS- N. AFRICA - JAN 8 -

ONE P-38 PILOT, LIEUT. W.J. HOELLE, OF SAN MATEO, CALIF., RAN INTO A TELEPHONE POLE WHILE STRAFING A TRIPOLITANIAN ROAD CONVOY, AND LIVED TO TELL ABOUT IT, THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

HE QUOTED HOELLE AS SAYING:

"'I DOVE DOWN ON THE MOTOR CONVOY, ATTACKED IT AND SET SOME TRUCKS ON FIRE, AND THEN BANKED TO GET AWAY. MY WING HIT A TELEPHONE POLE. THE PLANE TIPPED OVER ON ITS BACK AND THERE I WAS, GOING ABOUT 300 MILES AN HOUR, UPSIDE DOWN, ABOUT A DOZEN FEET OFF THE GROUND. I FELT LIKE MY FACE WAS SCRAPING THE GROUND.'"

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HOELLE RIGHTED THE PLANE AND LANDED SAFELY, WITH A HOLE RIPPED IN THE WING.

(TARAT IS ON THE TRIPOLITANIAN-ALGERIAN FRONTIER 800 MILES AIRLINE SOUTH OF TUNIS AND 500 MILES SOUTHWEST OF TRIPOLI. THIS WAS THE FIRST REPORTED ALLIED OPERATION IN THE VAST AREA OF SOUTHEASTERN ALGERIA KNOWN AS THE "TERRITORY OF THE OASES," OPPOSITE THE FEZZAN DESERT OF SOUTHWESTERN LIBYA WHERE ANOTHER FRENCH FORCE IS DRIVING NORTH FROM THE LAKE CHAD REGION.)

THIS ACTION X X X ETC. SECOND GRAPH.

PALERMO POUNDED BY U.S. BOMBERS

Heavy, Destructive Daylight Raid Staged by Four-Motored Planes.

CAIRO, Jan. 8 — (AP) — Palermo, the big Axis air base in Sicily and the mainspring of the German and Italian air effort in Tunisia, was subjected to a heavy and destructive bombing by American four-motored planes by daylight yesterday.

A great yellow explosion mushroomed up from the harbor installations, an American communique said, but otherwise the results could not be observed because of clouds low over the area.

All Planes Safe

All the raiding force returned safely to Middle Eastern bases.

(Indicating considerable damage at this base on the northwest coast of Sicily, the Italian High command said high explosive and incendiary bombs fell in the central part of the town and caused a large number of casualties, including at least 46 killed and 272 wounded.)

R.A.F. planes also attacked sulphur factories at Licata on the southern coast of Sicily, causing violent explosions, bombed Tunis and Sousse by night when hits were scored on a ship and a railway depot and large fires lighted, and raided an airfield on the tiny island of Lampedusa, midway between Malta and Tunisia.

Allied air forces were being moved up to new advanced air bases in Tripolitania at a rapid rate. R.A.F. ground crews, engineers, and infantry were not even bothering to clear away the debris of wrecked Italian and German planes as they took over these fields.

Fr[illegible]x Killed in Palermo.

[illegible] (From Italian Broad-[illegible]8 (A. P.).—The Ital-[illegible]mmand said today [illegible]persons were killed [illegible] in a[illegible] day.

[illegible] weeds you thoug[illegible]
[illegible] your pick of John B[illegible]
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[illegible]bantmen of

hit and seen to be sinking, while five more were hit."

Nazis Report Sinkings.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Jan. 8 (A. P.).—A single German U-boat sank an Allied submarine-chaser and torpedoed a large freighter in the Mediterranean near Algiers yesterday, the German High Command reported today.

During the night German fighter-bombers were said to have sunk two merchant vessels totaling 16,000 tons from an Allied convoy off Bougie.

[illegible]onkmen Repel 15 Nazi Raids

By Harold V. Boyle

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With United States Forces in Tunisia, Jan. 6 (Delayed)—Three times a day for five straight days they came—German bombers intent on wiping out an American tank and tank-maintenance unit stationed in this area of the Tunisian front, now known as Stuka valley.

In one formation there were nineteen bombers. Another time there were nine. On each trip over they unloaded bomb cargoes and strafed the tank crews.

Foxhole Worn Smooth

"It got so that the troops were spending most of the day in foxholes," said Warrant Officer William C. Kelly, whose wife manages the post exchange at Fort McClellan, Ala.

Among those who didn't take the bombing lying down was Master Sergeant Jake Cline, of Louisville, Ky., who helped man a twin battery of 50-caliber machine-guns mounted on a half-track.

"They don't like those 50-caliber bullets," said Cline. "We got so that we were using up a case of ammunition each day."

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British Tommies Gain Data On Enemy in Mateur Skirmish

By WILLIAM B. KING

WITH ALLIED FORCES IN TUNISIA, Jan. 7.—(Delayed)—(AP) British infantry today fell back to the positions they held a week ago following a three-day battle for high ground dominating the highway approaching Mateur and Bizerte from the West.

The British Tommies, backed by British and American artillery, inflicted severe loses on the Germans and gained valuable information about enemy troops and gun positions, although they were unable to hold the ground against repeated attacks by superior numbers.

Readjustment of the line was ordered after a second strong enemy counterattack forced the outnumbered Commandos to retire from Jebel Azzag yesterday at midday.

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(An Allied headquarters communique yesterday announced the withdrawal from Jebel Azzag, 15 miles west of Mateur.)

Nazis Drive Wedge

The retreat permitted the Germans to push a wedge between a hill called Jebel ouled El Ma, held by Allied infantry, and Sidi Daoud (Green Hill).

The British had attacked and gained the top of Green Hill Jan. 5, out while they were attempting to mop up a strongly defended and concealed machinegun nest a reinforced German charge pushed them back to a secondary height on the elephant-shaped mountain.

What was probably the strongest concentration of medium and heavy artillery yet used in this theater pounded the Germans on the hill but did not neutralize the enemy's preponderance of infantry strength.

Reversal of Usual Tactics

"It was almost like an artillery engagement supported by infantry instead of the other way round," one officer said.

Although the whole operation was scarcely more than a patrol skirmish and has no vital bearing on the campaign it was a repetition of a mistake that was made in the original dash for Tunis and Bizerte — the use of too few infantrymen for the job.

Thick growing shrubbery in these rugged mountains gives excellent cover for machinegun nests.

Even after a position is stormed it is almost impossible to wipe the nests out one by one.

Officer Drives Bulldozer To End Fire at Airport

By The Associated Press.

AN ADVANCED UNITED STATES AIR BASE in North Africa, Jan. 6 (Delayed)—Seasoned American fighter pilots who usually use every opportunity to disparage ground troops dropped their guards the other day and conceded that First Lieutenant Robert Parker of the Engineers had "everything it takes."

The gasoline and ammunition dump on this makeshift fighter airdrome among hills not far from the Tunisian battlefield was blazing fiercely after a German raid. Shells were just beginning to explode. Ground batteries were preparing to blast at the fire in an effort to cause an explosion to extinguish the flames.

Lieutenant Parker calmly started a big bulldozer used for leveling runways, lowered the blade into the dirt and charged straight at the blazing dump. The fire was smothered as earth was pushed ahead and the bulldozer rolled over the dump. Lieutenant Parker escaped injury.

BRITISH PLANES ROAR TO ATTACK IN FRANCE

Fighters Follow Up Night Raid on Germany's Ruhr

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Large formations of high-flying fighter planes streaked across the English Channel in almost continual shuttle attacks on France today in what apparently was a large-scale daylight follow-up to another night bombing of Germany's Ruhr.

Most of the daylight assaults appeared to be directed at the Calais area and beyond, with the first good weather in four days facilitating the operations.

The Air Ministry, announcing the night assault on the Ruhr without detail, said that all the attacking force had returned safely. The specific targets of the raid were not announced.

This was the third Royal Air Force attack on the Ruhr this year, others having been made last Sunday and Monday nights.

Seven German planes, believed to have been Focke-Wulf 190's, dropped light bombs on a southwestern coastal town today, hitting a hotel and causing considerable damage and some casualties. Four spitfires broke up the attack.

DE GAULLE SENDS GIRAUD THIRD NOTE

London, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, the Fighting French leader, was today reliably reported to have sent a third message to Gen. Henri Giraud, the High Commissioner for French North Africa, emphasizing the importance of an early meeting.

In reply to Gen. de Gaulle's first two communications, Gen. Giraud was said to have agreed to a meeting, but to have specified no date.

Gen. Giraud left Dakar today for the French Sudan, accompanied by Gov. Pierre Boisson, the Dakar radio declared in a broadcast recorded here by CBS.

"On his return to Dakar from St. Louis," the Dakar radio said, "Gen. Giraud was received on board the Richelieu and thus visited the most beautiful ship of the French fleet. At 17:30 (5:30 P. M.), in the Chamber of Commerce, he spoke to reserve officers and declared that one had to be patient; the fight would be hard, there would be work for everybody and he was certain of victory.

"This morning, in company of Gov.-Gen. Boisson, and of Gen. (Jean) Barreau, the High Commissioner of the African bloc left by plane for the Sudan."

PRETENDER SAID TO BE IN ALGIERS

London, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—The 35-year-old Count of Paris, pretender to the throne of France, has arrived in Algiers to further complicate the French political situation in Africa, the London Daily Express said today.

"Certain Leftists here," said the newspaper's correspondent in Africa, "argue that he returned to Algiers for a proposed coup d'etat which involved Admiral Darlan's assassination."

The Count, Henri, son of the Duke of Guise, became chief of the House of France upon the death of his father in 1940. Be-

HITLER HAS TALK WITH BULGARIAN

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Jan. 8 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler conferred at his headquarters today with the Bulgarian Minister of War, Lieut.-Gen. Nikola Michov, authorities announced.

One object of such a conference might be an effort on Hitler's part to obtain greater war aid from Bulgaria, which has played a comparatively passive role in the Axis up to this point.

RUSSO-JAP FISH PACT

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Jan. 8 (A. P.).—A Tokio dispatch reported that Tomokazu Hori, Japanese Government spokesman, said today that discussions were under way with the Soviet Government for a new Russian-Japanese fisheries agreement. The old pact, extended through last year, expired last month.

Last year the two governments negotiated for three months before reaching an agreement for the 1942 extension of the agreement, which permits Japanese to fish in some waters off the Siberian coast.

49 FLYERS DECORATED

Cairo, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—On wind-swept desert air fields strewn with the wreckage of Axis planes forty-nine additional American Air Force members received the Distinguished Flying Cross today from Major-Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, Commander of United States Air Forces, Middle East.

Lieut. Frederic E. Whitker of Bowling Green, Ohio, received a special citation for bringing home a badly damaged medium bomber from a raid in October after he had been wounded in the leg. Enemy anti-aircraft fire hit him and killed his bombardier, and his plane burst into flames as he made a forced landing, but he helped extinguish the blaze. Lieut. Whitker also received the Purple Heart for his wound.

Others decorated included First Lieut. William S. Barnes of Glen Spey, N. Y.

Allied Flyers Hammering Jap Convoy Off New Guinea

Two Ships Are Sunk in Running Sea Battle —Many Enemy Troops Drowned and 18 Zero Fighters Are Shot Down

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Allied Headquarters in Australia, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—Allied planes battered furiously at the remnants of a convoy Japanese convoy off the New Guinea coast today in the violent climax to a twenty-four-hour running battle in which they were reported officially to have sunk two big transports, one heavily loaded with troops, damaged a third and shot down eighteen fighters.

The attacks on the convoy, apparently engaged in an attempt to land reinforcements in northeastern New Guinea, were disclosed in an Allied communique which also announced virtual completion of the Papuan campaign and the annihilation of a Japanese army that once totaled approximately 15,000 men.

Many Troops Lost in Sinking.

To these successes the bulletin added the announcement that 107 enemy warships and merchant vessels were destroyed or severely damaged by Gen. MacArthur's airmen since July 23—two days after the Japanese first landed at Buna.

One of the two enemy transports just reported sunk went down with her entire load of troops. The second transport, the communique declared, was disabled by a direct hit, set afire and later sunk. The third vessel, reported damaged, was heavily hit by a 500-pound bomb.

Japs Fire Broadsides at Planes.

When a squadron of Billy Mitchells attacked the convoy it was met by terrific anti-aircraft fire. Not only anti-aircraft fire came from a cruiser and destroyer, but at one spot the warships fired full broadsides at the attacking planes.

Battle Is Still On.

The final chapter of the battle still was being written today in the Huon Gulf off Lae, the Japanese base on the New Guinea coast, which presumably was the goal of the convoy.

Some 160 miles to the south, meanwhile, Allied troops were reported to have completed their envelopment of the remnants of the enemy's Papuan Army on Sananda Point. The Allied communique said that the intrenched enemy force was facing certain destruction and that with its elimination the Papuan Peninsula would be completely cleared of Japanese troops.

The Jap Army, the communique added, originally was approximately 15,000 strong and represented parts of at least four divisions, which included infantry, engineers, anti-aircraft batteries, mountain artillery, cavalry, construction battalions, crack landing units and medical and service detachments. In addition to the enemy forces annihilated in the land fighting, several thousand of unidentified units were drowned or destroyed while attempting to land, the bulletin said.

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Gen. Hata himself was reported slain on December 21.

Jap Losses Listed.

Enemy aircraft definitely known to have been destroyed since the beginning of the Papuan campaign were listed by Allied headquarters as 333. Eighty-one were reported probably destroyed and 117 damaged—a total of 531.

Naval losses inflicted on the Japanese by Allied airmen during the same period, including attacks on the New Britain area, were listed as follows:

Sunk or seriously damaged—Six cruisers, thirteen destroyers, one destroyer tender, two seaplane tenders, two gunboats, forty-four large to medium merchant ships, thirty-nine small to medium merchant ships and between 150 and 200 landing barges.

Munda and Kiska Hit Again.

Washington Jan. 8 (A. P.).—The Navy reported today that Army Air Forces had again bombed Japanese bases at Kiska, in the Aleutian Islands, and Munda in the Solomons, but that no results were reported.

A force of Liberator heavy bombers dropped bombs on shore installations at Kiska on Wednesday, the communique said.

A force of Marlin Marauders, medium bombers, attacked the airfield and installations on Munda in New Georgia Islands yesterday. Naval spokesmen proferred to have no information about these operations other than that given in the communique.

FEW JAP TROOPS MAY HAVE LANDED, SAYS MACARTHUR

Full Fury of Allied Air Attack Directed at Foe on Shore.

HUGE ENEMY AIRFORCE

102 Japanese Planes Are Engaged by U. S., Australian Fliers.

TWO LEADERS HONORED

MacArthur, Back in Australia, Cites Commanders in Papua.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Saturday, Jan. 9. — (AP) A third Japanese transport out of a total of four in a New Guinea-bound convoy was sent to the bottom and 20 Jap Zero planes were shot down in an Allied Aerial blitz in which virtually every type of plane was brought into play by the Southwest Pacific Command Airforce.

While this air triumph was scored, General Douglas MacArthur returned from the Papuan peninsula of New Guinea, praising American and Australian officers and forces and himself receiving congratulations for a victorious campaign which destroyed a Jap army once estimated to have totaled 15,000.

Jap Aerial Umbrella

Battling an aggregate of 102 Japanese fighter planes attempting to screen the landing effort of the 10-ship convoy, Allied fighter bombers knocked down 20 Zeroes for certain, probably destroyed seven, and damaged 15 others in a concentrated 24-hour blitz ending yesterday afternoon which sent another Japanese transport to the bottom and scored direct hits on a fourth.

Only one of four transports first attacked off Gasmata, New Britain, remained afloat yesterday afternoon. Today's noon communique indicated the convoy may have landed some Jap troops but that those who might have reached shore were subjected to the full fury of an Allied air blasting.

Sustained Assault

Practically the only front line Allied planes which did not participate in the virtual nonstop pounding of the convoy off Lae were Australian Wirraways. Throughout the afternoon and night of Jan. 7 and the morning of Jan. 8, Flying Fortresses, Liberators, Mitchells, Marauders, Bostons, Beaufort Bombers, Beaufighters, Hudsons, Lightnings, and Kittyhawks joined in the fray.

Seven Lightnings downed four Jap planes for certain, three probably and damaged five of 20 Zeroes which hovered over the convoy. The box score on another flight of 15 Lightnings in a battle with the same number of Zeroes was four shot down, one probably, and one possibly destroyed.

Japs Pursued to Lae

"Our air force of all categories continued its ceaseless attacks both by day and night on the enemy convoy during the 7th and 8th, pursuing it into the harbor of Lae," said the noon communique.

"In addition to yesterday's transport losses, our heavy bombers scored two direct hits on the stern of a transport and our medium bombers sank a transport.

"In the meantime our fighters and attack types strafed the landing area, barges, and beachhead, causing numerous fires, explosions and heavy personnel losses. Two medium bombers and two fighters were destroyed on the (Lae) airdrome. Throughout the operations, our fighters incessantly engaged the enemy's air forces.

Allied Losses Light

"In addition to his losses of yesterday, 20 enemy fighters were shot down ,seven probably destroyed, and 15 damaged in air combat with our bombers and fighters. Our losses were not heavy. Such (Jap) troop elements as were landed by the enemy are believed to have been fragmentary."

The destroyed transport raised to three and the downed Zeros to 38 the price paid by the Japs for the reinforcement effort.

General MacArthur, highly praised the work of the American 32nd and 41st divisions and the Fifth American Airforce.

Sighted Off New Britain

The Jap convoy first was sighted by an Allied plane Jan. 6 when about 30 miles off New Britain, in whose harbor of Rabaul the Japs have been known to be concentrating considerable shipping.

Gen. MacArthur's noon communique of Jan. 8 announced that a 14,000-ton transport, heavily loaded with troops, had been sunk along with another transport and that a third had been damaged by deadly-accurate Allied bombers.

Before the aerial attack was 24 hours old, the Lae-bound convoy was a target of Liberators, Consolidated Catalinas, Flying Fortresses, North American Billy Mitchells, Martin Marauders and Lockheed Lightning.s

The Jan. 8 communique also listed 18 Jap Zeros definitely shot down and five others probably destroyed as the enemy made a big attempt to smash the Allied aerial cover.

Awards for Leaders

For the brilliant Papua campaign all over except for the annihilation of Jap remnants enveloped at Cape Sanananda, General MacArthur awarded the distinguished service cross to the Allied land commander, General Sir Thomas Blamey and to Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, commander of the American troops in Papua. Numerous officers were cited.

Patrol activities were reported for the Sanananda campaign during which 32 Japs were slain.

Elsewhere in the air, Allied planes bombed and started fires on the Jap airdrome at Gasmata, New Britain.

JAN 9 1943

T.MCKEE, PICAYUNE,MISS.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS GEORGE D.MOBBS, WOOSTER, ARK.; WILLIAM S.BARNES, GLEN SPEY,N.Y.; ALBERT ZIPSER, MILWAUKEE, WIS.; CHARLES F.NEFLIN, DENTON, TEX.; FREDERICK C.SHEFFIELD, WALTHAM, MASS.; THOMAS P. MONAHAN, ABERDEEN, WASH.; ROBERT A.MCMURRAY, LONDON, OHIO; ROBERT E.PENCE, PHOENIX, ARIZ.; DONALD E.MATHEWS, PONTIAC,MICH.; LARRY D. PORTER, CEDAR SPRINGS, MICH.; LEONARD L.BILLINGSLEY, MUTUAL, OKLA.; PHIL J.WALLEN, DALLAS, TEX.; FRANCIS W.NYE, BARTON, VT.; HARVEY S. TAMON, CHICAGO; RUSSEL K.PEARCE, FREEMONT, NEB.; CHARLIE BULL, HASTINGS OKLA.; JAMES W.CAIN, SALLIS, MISS.; LEER WILLIAMS JR., JACKSON, MISS.; THOMAS S.BEHR, HOUSTON, TEX.; ARNOLD D.JAQUA, SOUTH BEND, IND.

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS VICTOR G.PARKHILL, OTO, IOW.; WILLIAM B. BRADFORD, LOS ANGELES; JAMES L.ANDERSON, NASHVILLE, TENN.; PETERMAKAR, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO; LEWIS E.PULLIAM, ROXBORO, N

BRADFORD, [illegible] ANGELES; JAMES L.ANDERSON, NASHVILLE, TENN.; PETER MAKAR,

CAIRO--FIRST ADD AWARDS AMERICAN FLIERS--XXX HIS WOUND.

OTHERS DECORATED WERE LIEUT.COL.CURTIS R.LOW, NEEDHAM HEIGHTS, MASS.; MAJOR WILLIAM W.WILCOX, OSKALOOSA, IOWA; MAJOR GORDON E. AHLL, WAPELLA, ILL.; MAJOR ARTHUR C.CARLSON JR., JEROME, ARIZ.; GEORGE H.GUTRU, NEWMAN GROVE, NEB.; MAJOR CHARLES M.FAIRLAMB, SADDLE RIVER, N.J.; MAJOR GLADE B.BILBY, SKIDMORE, MO.

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CAPTAINS DOUGLAS W.SPAWN, TACOMA, WASH.; JAMES F.ROBERTS,JR., BURBANK, CALIF.; VIRGIL INGRAM JR., GREENVILLE, IND.; WILLIAM J.YATES, CALEXICO, CALIF.; R.G.BERT BARNUM, LAKE CITY, MICH.; GORE HUGINS, FAIRLAND, OKLA.; FRANK W.DELONG, GAINESVILLE, GA.; JAMES

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YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO; LEWIS E.PULLIAM, ROXBORO, N.C.; WILLIAM T.JENT, JEREMIAH,KY.; HARRY F.PRESS, JR.; PHILADELPHIA.

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SERGEANTS REESE W.NESOME, TEXAS CITY, TEX.; GEORGE L.BICKETT,JR., CHARLOTTE,N.C.; CECIL G.BARNES, GRAVITY, IOWA; LAWRENCE R.NYE, SWATARA STATION, PA.; NORMAN E.STIFFLER, COMMODORE, PA.; CHARLES E. HOLT, SALEM, CALIF.

Allies List 3,840 Japs Killed In Papuan Battle

JAN 9 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in Australia, Jan. 8—The Japanese method of fighting to the end from treetops, dugouts and foxholes in swamp and jungle slows Allied tabulations of their casualties.

Americans and Australians have officially counted 3,840 dead Japanese in their sweep across the Papuan peninsula which now has survivors of a 15,000-man expedition penned up on Sanananda Point and, according to an Allied communique, facing "certain destruction."

Other Dead Reported

Many hundreds of other enemy dead have been reported from time to time by field commanders, but these were not included in the formal tabulations.

Several times Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters has announced the taking of prisoners, but one of the largest numbers noted in a single engagement was twenty-three.

U. S. Toll Undisclosed

No casualty figures have been released for the American units in the bitter battle for the Buna beach head, but some indication of the fury of the close-in jungle fighting may be gained from an earlier revelation that three American brigadier generals had been wounded in action there.

The Australians, who halted the Japanese drive on Port Moresby and bore the brunt of the task of pushing the enemy back across the Owen Stanley mountains, had lost 640 killed and 1,550 wounded up to December 1, when the last official figures were announced.

240 Planes Destroyed

Atotal of 240 Japanese planes have been rpeorted shot down in the New Guinea fighting and 50 more destroyed on the ground, against an Allied loss of only 16 planes.

Two enemy cruisers were reported sunk in sea fighting directly related to the fighting in Papua, as well as six Jap destroyers, ten transports and supply vessels, a gunboat and numbers of launches and other small craft. In addition, an enemy cruiser, six destroyers a submarine and eight transport ships were heavily damaged and some of them probably sunk.

In one t[w]enty-four-hour period Dec. 14-15, Allied planes made 13[6] separate sorties, firing 150,00[0] rounds from their cannon and machine-guns and dropping fifty four tons of bombs on one Japanese convoy off the Papuan coast.

On the Allies' side, the victorious New Guinea campaign has been marked by the transportation of medium artillery and thousands of troops to the battle area from distant bases, and the first use in this area, at least, of parachute fragmentation bombs developed by the United States Air Corps.

The only Japanese innovation of the campaign was an unsuccessful attempt by enemy fliers to drop bombs on heavy American bombers while they were in flight.

Estimates of the strength of the Japanese remnant in the Sanananda corridor were not revealed.

appreciate the tremendous job the Allied troops have done.

"This is warfare in which you can't find the other fellow's front or your own either. That is why this is a characteristically infantry go.

Strong Emplacements Described By Blamey

JAN 9 1943

By William F. Boni

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Somewhere in New Guinea, Jan. 7 (Delayed)—The importance which the Japanese attached to their beachheads on the Papuan peninsula was emphasized tonight by General Sir Thomas A. Blamey, commander of Allied ground forces on New Guinea, on his return from an inspection of the Sanananda fronts.

(An Allied communique said that the last of the Japanese forces there faced "certain destruction," completely enveloped at Sanananda Point.)

Views Emplacements

Blamey, who was under Japanese machine-gun fire at one point during his tour, said it was obvious from the depth, careful construction and admirable location of Japanese emplacements that they were not defenses built in two or three weeks.

"It is easy to see that the Japs were planning to make this area a permanent installation for defense of their New Guinea holdings," said Blamey. "You have to be there to

Tanks Replace Artillery

"In our case, transport and terrain made it impossible to bring up the amount of artillery we would have on the ordinary land front. Thus we had to substitute tanks for artillery."

The tanks were 13-ton General Stuarts—American made, with Australian crews and commanders. They saw their first action at Cape Endaiadare and rolled west from there to Giropa Point.

Some other portions of the Buna sector, the Government station, were taken by American infantry without tanks.

Blamey hopes—but did not predict—that Sanananda will be taken with lighter Allied casualties than were suffered in the Buna fighting where, he said, "we had considerable losses, but inflicted considerably more."

Somewhere in New Guinea, Jan. 7 (Delayed)—With a shuttle-service attack, Allied aircraft ranging from P-40's to Catalina flying boats have made more than fifty sorties in less than twenty-four hours against a Japanese convoy in the Solomons sea area, sinking two large transports and hitting a third.

Reports here indicated today that hits on transports caused the drowning of at least 1,000 troops headed for Lae.

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Jap Planes Downed

The crew of a B-24 bomber, piloted by Second Lieutenant John [illegible] Arant, of Winnemucca, Nev., first sighted the convoy Wednesday morning. When a squadron of Zeros attacked the Liberator, a large formation of Lockheed Lightning fighters was sent to its aid.

The Lightnings, with a Flying Fortress crew as a navigating guide, routed the enemy fighters. Nine Zeros were shot down and three others may have been destroyed. All the Lightning pilots, led personally by their commander, Major George Prentice, of San Antonio, Texas, returned safely.

Fortress Bags Two

Men who shot down Zeros included: Lieuts. Stanley O. Andrews, St. Petersburg, Fla., Richard Suehr, Pittsburgh; Charles Sullivant, Eureka, Ill; John M. Manner, Portland, Ore.; Harvey Clymer, Phoenixville, Pa., and Harris Denton, Quitman, Texas.

The radiator stabilizer of Denton's plane was hit, but he brought the ship home safely on one engine.

The crew of the Fortress, piloted by Capt. Charles H. Giddings, of Munday, Texas, also bagged two Zeros. Giddings said he didn't know what he accomplished in a bombing way as the engine was shot out, fire broke out in the tail and two of my crew members, including the copilot, were wounded so we didn't have much time for looking around."

Bombardier Forgetful

Master Sergeant Pete Vasalie, of St. Paul, Minn., the bombardier, also was apologetic, saying he felt no bombs fell closer than seventy-five feet to their target. He shared one Zero fighter with Staff Sergeant Virgil Devoss, of Danville, Ill., ball-turret gunner. Another was credited to Staff Sergeant Everett Perkins, of Akron, Ohio, who looked like an air-going pirate with a red bandana around his forehead.

Perkins got one out of five Zeros which peeled off above the Fortress and dived as close as fifty yards before slipping away.

Timed Perfectly

"They just seemed to hang up there until they saw your guns silent," Perkins said. "Then they picked that moment to dive. And boy, I'm telling you there's nothing like looking through gunsights and seeing planes, bullets and the plane itself coming right at you."

Staff Sergeant Harold Leamaster, whose parents live at Buhl, Idaho, gave himself a probable for hitting a Zero in the tail.

50 Sorties Made On Japs' Convoy In Day

[By the Associated Press]

AKYAB IN BURMA RAIDED BY R. A. F.

New Delhi, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—R. A. F. bombers raided the Japanese-occupied port of Akyab in western Burma again last night after a series of daylight forays in which four enemy supply sampans were sunk off the coast farther south, a British communique announced today.

Several fires were started in the night raid on Akyab and objectives in the immediate vicinity of the port were attacked with good results, the communique said.

The daylight sweeps also included attacks on oil installations near Chauk and on enemy positions near Rathedaung, twenty-five miles northwest of Akyab. All the operations were carried out without the loss of a single aircraft, the bulletin said.

There was no mention of activity by British land forces which previously had been reported operating in the vicinity of Rathedaung after pushing down the coast from the Indian frontier.

Rangoon radio said today that eight Burmese and two Indians have been sentenced to death for killing Japanese soldiers, and for upsetting telegraph and railway communications, a British broadcast, recorded in New York by CBS reported today.

"Many other people have been thrown into jail for long terms for anti-Japanese acts," the broadcast added.

Eichelberger Receives the D. S. C. As U. S. Commander in Buna Drive

Former West Point Head and Blamey Cited With Staffs by MacArthur — 33d and 41st Divisions Are Honored

AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Saturday, Jan. 9 (AP)—General Douglas MacArthur, on returning to his general headquarters from the campaign in the Papua Peninsula, where a Japanese Army of about 15,000 now has been virtually destroyed, highly praised the work of the American Thirty-third and Forty-first Divisions and the Fifth American Air Force.

For the brilliant campaign, all over except for the annihilation of Japanese remnants enveloped at Cape Sanananda, General MacArthur awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the Allied land commander, General Sir Thomas Blamey, commander of the Allied land forces in New Guinea, and to Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, who was revealed as the commander of the American troops in Papua.

In an order of the day, General MacArthur cited "for extraordinary courage, marked efficiency and precise execution of operation during the Papuan campaign" the following officers:

General Blamey, Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the Allied air forces; Lieut. Gen. Edmund Francis Herring, Australian field commander; General Eichelberger; Major Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, Chief of Staff, general headquarters of the Southwest Pacific area; Major Gen. George Allen Vasey, Australian field commander; Brig. Gen. Charles A. Willoughby, U. S. A. Chief of Intelligence; Brig. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead and Brig. Gen. Kenneth Walker, American air force commanders; Australian Brigadiers F. G. Wooten and Kenneth Eather and Australian Group Captain William Garing.

"Victory which has been achieved would have been impossible of accomplishment without the invincible leadership which they have provided," General MacArthur's order of the day stated.

"I have directed that each be awarded the Distinguished Service Cross of the United States Army, the highest decoration at my disposal, with appropriate individual citation.

Gallantry Is Extolled

"This award will serve for all time and for all eyes as the outward symbol of devotion and gallantry with which they have performed their dangerous and difficult duty.

"The magnificent conduct of the troops and elements of this command, operating under difficulties rarely if ever surpassed in a campaign, has earned my highest praise and commendation. In spite of inadequate means in many categories, their resourcefulness and their adaptability have produced a self-reliance that has overcome all handicaps and deficiencies.

"Through the skill and courage and indomitable will for victory they have defeated a bold and aggressive enemy, possessing a marked superiority of resources and potentialities in areas of campaign and combat. While all ground troops have performed admirably, elements of the Sixth and Seventh Australian divisions, of the Thirty-second and Forty-first United States divisions, the Sixth Independent Commando unit, mountain artillery batteries of the First Australian Corps, squadrons of the armored division (Australian) and native Papuan carriers have been especially prominent.

To the American Fifth Air Force and the Royal Australian Air Force no commendation could be too great. Their outstanding efforts in combat, in supply and in transportation over both land and sea constituted the keystone upon which the whole arch of the campaign was erected. They have set new horizons for the air conduct of the war.

"To Almighty God I give thanks for that guidance which has brought us to this success in our great crusade. His is the honor, the power and the glory, forever. Amen.

"DOUGLAS MacARTHUR,
"General, U. S. Army,
"Commander in Chief."

A spokesman for General MacArthur said today that the General, when informed of the Allied success in the Buna-Gona area of New Guinea, commented: "The dead of Bataan should rest a little easier tonight."

General MacArthur had charge of the defense of the Philippines before he was appointed to his present command.

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Eichelberger a Specialist.

General Eichelberger, one of the Army's specialists on the Far East, was Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point just a year ago when the War Department assigned him to command a combat division.

A 56-year-old veteran with previous service in the Philippines, China and Siberia, he received three decorations from Japan at the close of the first World War when he was assistant chief of staff and Chief Intelligence Officer of the American Expeditionary Force in Siberia.

The United States awarded to him the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal for extraordinary heroism in action, and Japan, then an ally of the United States with a force in Eastern Siberia, bestowed upon him the Imperial Order of Meiji, the Order of the Sacred Treasure and the Order of the Rising Sun.

At West Point, where he was in charge for fourteen months, General Eichelberger streamlined the courses to meet the needs of modern warfare and also introduced an air training course in which plans were made to give cadets sufficient training to qualify for commissions in the Army Air Corps immediately upon graduation.

Upon leaving West Point he aided in the reorganization of the "square" formations of National Guard divisions into new "triangular" divisions, and was placed in command of the Seventy-seventh Division of New York, the "Metropolitan Division" which won fame in the last war through the feat of the 'Lost Battalion." The division went into training under General Eichelberger at Fort Jackson, S. C.

Last October General Eichelberger, then a major general, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant general, indicating that he was being placed in charge of an important command, but his assignment was not disclosed. He was born in Urbana, Ohio, and was graduated from the Military Academy in 1909.

Bags Six Zeros in His Debut

Major Yost From Princeton Gets Off to Fast Start in Raids on Munda.

JAN 9 1943

With the American Forces on Guadalcanal, Dec. 24 (Delayed) (A. P.)—Major Donald Yost, a 31-year-old newcomer from Princeton, N. J., was the outstanding figure in the collection of twenty-nine Japanese Zero planes during the last two days' raids on the enemy's Solomon Island base of Munda, New Georgia.

Major Yost, a Princeton University graduate, only arrived a week ago and didn't see the enemy until he met six Zeros near Munda yesterday. In a few minutes he had shot down two of them and chased three others off the dive-bomber tails of his mates.

Then this morning at 7:30 A. M. he shot down four more in ten minutes, making a two-day bag of six.

"I just tangled around with them awhile," said Major Yost, using his hands and arms to explain combat movements.

The Japanese are trying to build a new airfield and base at Munda, but American dive-bombers, fighters and Flying Fortresses have been hammering them daily, sometimes two or three times a day.

Pilots returning from this morning's raid said terrific explosions, fires and smoke resulted when they dropped their bombs in the midst of the milling Japanese planes on the ground. Some enemy planes were only a few feet in the air when they were blasted and crashed.

Believe New Type Sighted.

The United States airmen believed they had sighted a new type of Zero plane—a large one with square wingtips, they said.

Major Yost had one close call in today's scrap when he and an enemy pilot headed straight toward each other spurting bullets. He said they missed each other by a few feet, and "the Jap left bullets in my engine and wing."

Lieut. Kenneth Kirk Jr. of Barre, Vt., shot down two Zeros this morning. Kirk has been flying all types of aircraft including seaplanes for six months in this area, but it was the first time he was up against a Zero.

Low-flying American pilots have discovered another Japanese trick which is to pour oil in small depressions on their runway so that from the air and in photographs the field appears to be full of craters.

The Japanese plan at Munda apparently is to establish fighters there so that their bombers flying down from Rabaul, New Britain, can pick up a fighter escort at that point to strike at Guadalcanal, but devastating attacks on Munda by the United States forces are making this impossible so far.

Pals Killed in Wake Island.

When young Major Donald Yost was knocking Jap Zeros out at Christmas time, something more than the normal American fighting-man's spirit undoubtedly had a part in the daring with which he attacked, and the accuracy with which he aimed his guns. That something was revenge. For the Japs, in their sneak attack on Wake Island in December, 1941, got the members of the Major's squadron, who were stationed there—killed them in the epic siege, or took them prisoner. Major Yost himself just missed being with them.

He had been ordered back from Wake to the marine base at Quantico on a special mission and he arrived in Washington on December 5, 1941. On that day, he telephoned his mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Yost of Princeton, N. J., telling them he was coming home for a visit as soon as he'd cleaned up his business in the capital. He had a bit of leave before he was required to report at Quantico.

Didn't Reach Home.

"But we didn't get to see him," his mother said today. "After the attack on Pearl Harbor, you know, the radio broadcast a call for all officers on leave to report back to duty at once.

"We had a letter from him dated December 16 of this year, which was his thirty-first birthday. It said he was going up to the front, but of course he didn't tell us where.

"But he did say, 'I'm taking along twenty-nine fellows—the very cream of American manhood. I want to bring them all back.' He's a Squadron Leader, you know. This is the first word we've had of him since. I don't need to tell you how proud I am of what he's done—but I knew he would make good."

Donald Yost has an older brother, John E. Yost, who is an engineer at the Eastern Aircraft plant in Trenton, N. J.

Brother Making Planes.

"I like to tell everybody that John's making the planes and Don's flying them," said Mrs. Yost.

The father of the two young men also is doing his part in the war effort. A construction company official, he got himself a job in the plant of the Mack Manufacturing Company plant at New Brunswick, N. J., a year ago. The Mack company, of course, is making war materials.

Donald is a graduate of Princeton High School, and of Princeton University, class of 1934. He was a member of Cloister Inn at the University. He entered the Naval Reserve immediately after his graduation, and was sent to Pensacola, Fla., for training. There, in 1936, he won a competitive examination for a commission in the Marine Corps.

In July, 1938, he was married to Miss Virginia O'Mara, daughter of Capt. J. S. O'Mara, U. S. N. They have a 21-months-old daughter. Young Mrs. Yost and the baby are living with her parents in Charleston, S. C., while the Major is on active duty.

CURTIN TRIP UNLIKELY

Melbourne, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—Although in some Australian quarters there is a desire to have Prime Minister John Curtin visit Washington to ask President Roosevelt for more war aid, he is unlikely to travel overseas until there is a decisive change in the European situation, the political correspondent of the Melbourne Herald said today.

The writer, declared Mr. Curtin, believed that a visit to the United States might create the impression he was attempting to put pressure on the President at a time when the utmost co-operation of Allied leaders is essential.

The fact that this is an election year in Australia also inclines Mr. Curtin to the view that he should remain at home for the present, the correspondent added.

Reports previously had been current that the Australian Advisory War Council would recommend when it meets next Tuesday that Mr. Curtin visit Washington in an effort to impress upon American leaders the need for additional aid in this war theater.

Curtin, "The Herald" writer added, seems more concerned with the danger of permitting Japan to strengthen her hold on the islands north of Australia, thus prolonging the Pacific war years after Germany is defeated, than with any immediate threat to this country.

ROOSEVELT ENVOY IN NEW DELHI POST

Phillips Says He Hopes to See Political Leaders in an Extensive Tour of India

JAN 9 1943

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 8 (AP)—William Phillips, former United States Ambassador to Rome, arrived here today by air from Karachi as President Roosevelt's personal envoy to India. He said he hoped to see representatives of all India's political parties in an extensive tour of the country.

He did not answer a newspaper man's question: "How do you intend to see those who are detained in jail?" Neither did he reply to a question of whether he came here in an attempt to find a formula to end the deadlock on the Indian problem.

Mr. Phillips was driven to the home of the Viceroy, where he will be a guest.

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He said that, besides studying India, he had the job of coordinating various American civil activities in the country.

The text of a statement Mr. Phillips read at the press conference said:

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"I have come to India as personal representative of the President of the United States and it is a high honor and privilege to represent our great President here in this capacity.

"Never before have I visited this vast country, but my association of almost forty years with the Department of State has given me an intense interest in India and her people.

"I have come to study and learn as much as I can of India today and the India of the future which has such an important role to play in world affairs. I shall report my findings to Washington.

"We Americans, together with the people of the United Nations, are determined to carry on the war to final victory. That victory is now assured. Our troops are proud to be associated with the magnificent soldiers of India, some of whom I had the privilege of visiting in a desert camp in Egypt.

"We have much to learn from one another, Americans from Indians and Indians from Americans, and I am confident that I shall find here the friendly guidance so necessary to help me understand, cooperate, and thus fulfill my mission for the President."

Colonel Heads U.S. Troops In Ireland

London, Jan. 8 (AP)—Col. Irwin S. Dierking, of Jeffersonville, Ind., who for the last five months has been serving as chief quartermaster of the Northern Ireland base section, has been appointed commanding officer of United States troops in North Ireland.

He succeeds Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle, who is temporary leader of United States Army forces in the European theater in the absence of Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied commander in Africa.

GEN. ADLER RETURNING

Cairo, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—Brig. Gen. Elmer E. Adler, United States air service commander in the Middle East, has just returned from an unannounced mission to Russia and will leave shortly for a new assignment in Washington, it was disclosed today. Col. Robert Kauch of Philadelphia was appointed to succeed Gen. Adler here.

Gen. Adler came to Cairo originally as a lease-lend co-ordinator. As air service commander his main job was to get planes into this area and to other war action centers. He also organized a technical school for explaining American aircraft to the British.

Gen. Adler formerly lived in Buffalo, N. Y., and San Antonio, Tex.

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Hurley Leaves Cairo After Three-day Visit

Cairo, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—Brig. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, on a special mission to the Middle East theater of war, left Cairo today after a three days' stop en route from Russia. He had conferred here with the American and British commanders.

SWELLS AND A STRONG UNDERTOW. BECAUSE OF A SHORTAGE OF LIFEGUARDS, THERE WERE SEVERAL DROWNINGS.

JAN 9 1943

TO REMEDY THIS, LIFEGUARDS WERE SELECTED FROM AMERICAN MILITARY POLICE AND WERE GIVEN TRAINING IN USE OF THE AUSTRALIAN LIFE-SAVING REEL, LINE AND BELT.

A REEL WITH A 400-YARD LINE IS MANNED ON EACH PRINCIPAL BEACH BY A TEAM CONSISTING OF A REELMAN, SEVERAL LINESMEN TO PAY OUT THE ROPE, AND A BELTMAN WHOSE HARNESS IS FASTENED TO THE LINE, AND WHO SWIMS OUT TO EFFECT THE RESCUE.

AMONG THE AMERICAN MILITARY POLICE WHO HAVE RECEIVED THE BRONZE MEDALLION OF THE SURF LIFE-SAVING ASSOCIATIONOF AUSTRALIA, FOR PASSING THE SURF TEST, ARE HENRY BUTCHKO OF BAYONNE, N.J., HYMAN GOLDSTEIN AND ED LESKO OF NEW YORK, LUTHER GRUBBS OF ATLANTA, GA., JOHN NITKIEWICZ OF NEWARK, N.J., AND WILLARD ROEDER OF RHINELANDER, WIS.

JAN 9 1943

NEW DELHI - FIRST ADD PHILL... X VICEROY'S HOUSE.

Add New Delhi - Jan

PHILLIPS HAD NO COMMENT WH... HE ARRIVED HERE IN PLANE PILOTED BY CAPT. HUGH E. WILD OF MILWAUKEE. HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY MAJ. RICHARD HEPPNER OF NEW YORK AND SGT. BRUCE PEARL OF DETROIT. HEPPNER WILL BE PHILLIPS' PERSONAL ASSISTANT HERE.

UNTIL HE CAN GET SETTLED IN HIS OWN RESIDENCE, THE NEW ENVOY WILL BE A GUEST OF THE VICEROY.

SOMEWHWERE IN AUSTRALIA, JAN. 8-(AP)-AMERICANS ENJOYING THE FAMOUS SURF ALONG THE MILES OF SANDY BEACHES ON THE AUSTRALIAN EAST COAST ARE BEING WATCHED OVER BY AMERICAN LIFEGUARDS ESPECIALLY TRAINED IN THE AUSTRALIAN TECHNIQUE OF SURF PATROL.

THE FIRST AMERICANS TO VISIT THE BEACHES THIS SUMMER DISCOVERED THE SURF WAS CONSIDERABLY HEAVIER THAN THEY HAD ANTICIPATED, WITH MANY

Chinese Retake Lihuang, Anhwei Province Capital

JAN 9 1943

Japanese Lose 1,000 Men in Failure to Hold City

CHUNKING, Jan. 8 (AP).—The Chinese command announced tonight the recapture of Lihuang, provisional capital of Anhwei Province, and said 1,000 Japanese were killed or wounded in the fighting and others were cut off northwest of the city.

The Japanese occupied Lihuang earlier this week in a drive which carried through the town and on to the north. There, in the vicinity of Yehchiachi, the enemy column was stopped by Chinese defense forces, a communique said. Meanwhile, it added, other Chinese troops closed in behind the column, cutting off the Japanese road of retreat and winning back Lihuang yesterday noon in fierce fighting.

The communique said the isolated Japanese column was trying to fight its way out to the northwest.

The Chinese announced that the Japanese had occupied Shancheng, in southeastern Honan, Tuesday night, but fighting continued in the suburbs.

U-Boat Tankers Supply Oil to Nazi Submarines

Towing Underwater Depots, They Also Bring Food

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 8 (AP).—Dispatches from Berlin reported today that the Germans are using new-type supply ships for submarines—tanker U-boats averaging 3,500 to 4,000 tons.

The submarine-like tankers can tow two or three underwater depots to designated spots in the ocean to supply submarines warring against Allied shipping, the accounts said. The tankers, manned by crews of ten or twelve, haul oil, medicines, provisions and repair parts, the Berlin correspondent of "Svenska Dagbladet" reported.

Depots which are towed by the tankers carry no crewmen. They apparently are surfaced through radio action, the report added.

A German spokesman was quoted in the dispatches as saying the new supply tankers enable Nazi submarines to stay at sea for months instead of ten weeks.

(The Berlin radio said in a broadcast recorded in New York that both the submarine and the U-boat tanker could submerge if the enemy discovered the supply rendezvous. Disclosure of the new development also showed, the broadcast added, that German submarine warfare could be carried on in the west Atlantic without secret bases on the South American coast or in the Azores.)

HUNGARY SEEKS TO PULL TROOPS OUT OF RUSSIA

JAN 9

Winter Quarters Inside Own Borders Are Desire of Nation's Leaders.

By EDWIN SHANKE

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 8 — (AP) Worried by developments on the eastern front and also about the temper of the people at home, Hungary is reported in political quarters here to be anxious to withdraw its troops from Russia into winter quarters in Hungary itself. This move they hope would spare them hardships and the dangers of being crushed by a smashing Russian offensive.

It is estimated that 100,000 Hungarian soldiers are stationed in the Voronezh sector and in the sectors towards the rear where occupation troops are stationed

More Troops Refused

The same informed sources here said that the Germans recently had asked for more Hungarian troops, but were turned down. Instead, the Hungarians said, they have hopes of pulling out those that are already in the field. If they do withdraw them this winter, some political observers here predicted, the Hungarian troops probably will not enter the fight again.

The Hungarian government's developing stiff attitude towards the Nazis and the reluctance to make further commitments or to take further risks is traced to a growing war weariness and a declining morale at home. The question being asked everywhere, the Hungary diplomatic headquarters said, is "what are we fighting for?" and the government has been unable to provide a satisfactory answer.

Public Complaining

The Hungarian people are complaining especialy about conducting a war against powers which have not attacked Hungary. They are complaining also about Hungarian soldiers suffering and dying 1,200 miles from their native border.

The daily newspapers in Hungary are constantly campaigning against defeatism and war weariness, but without result, the informants said. The Hungarians have sensed that even the government is pursuing a more careful policy than at the outbreak of the war because confidence in Germany's power has been strongly shaken.

Premier Nicholas Kallay of Hungary has not been so [illegible] towards England and the United States in recent speeches, although there has been no change against Russia, the informed sources said.

Peasants, who form an overwhelming proportion of the Hungarian population, have been showing a dissatisfaction with the regime and with war conditions by withholding deliveries of grain and other foodstuffs in spite of severe penalties when detected. The government has, therefore, been forced to conduct a drive against them and the Hungarian newspapers are filled with stories of prosecutions for refusal to deliver grain and for black marketing.

ITALY BARS FILM OF POPE'S LIFE

Berne, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—A Rome dispatch to the Basler Nachrichten said today that Fascist authorities had withdrawn the film "Pastor Angelicus," showing the life of Pope Pius XII before his coronation as well as his average working day during the war, apparently because it was considered too pacifistic.

The film had its premier on December 18. It was planned to exhibit it for several months in theaters throughout Italy and later in Catholic countries throughout the world.

The film did not live up to expectations, the newspaper's correspondent said. He quoted Fascist circles as declaring that the film had a pacifistic tendency and therefore was regarded as not timely.

Fresh Eggs Again Appear On London's Ration List

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 8—Fresh eggs, as rare as thick sirloin steaks, return to ordinary consumers this month on at least a token basis. It was announced officially today.

Ordinary consumers will get one fresh egg a month. Priority classes, including nursing mothers, invalids and infants, will get a dozen a month. Powdered egg rations remain a dozen a person each month.

The cheese allotment was cut from eight to six ounces a week.

Yankee Dollars Start Boom In French Morocco Area

JAN 9 1943

Despite Prosperity, There's a Need of Cotton Goods, and Medicines.

By RICE YAHNER

MARRAKECH, French Morocco, Dec. 30—(Delayed)—(AP) The people of French Morocco already are benefitting from American products although the country was occupied less than two months ago.

But they still need "machinery, cotton goods, and medicines—most of all medicine," said the strongest pasha of the land.

At tea in the splendor of his palace in this old story-book city which the one-time fierce fighting men of the Atlas mountains and the fertile plains and desert still consider the capital, Haj Thami Glaoui If Mezouari sincerely but quietly spoke the words at about the same time the Axis radio was broadcasting that he was leading his strong tribes against the Americans.

Second to Sultan

In power when the French took over about 30 years ago, he is second to the Sultan in Morocco, holding the allegiance of even those chieftains who do not recognize Sultan Side Mohammed.

During a four-day tour from Rabat, the Europeanized capital of French Morocco, to the tribal headquarters in the foothills of the snow-capped Atlas mountains — once the strongholds of Riffs and Berbers—an American press party conducted by French civil and military officials was shown the system of rationing, the scant supplies of cotton cloth, sugar, candles, and soap.

Sumptuous Feasts

I was the only news service reporter in the party, which was received, entertained, and feted most hospitably. The tribal chieftains apparently sought to outdo each other, the biggest feast ending with a virtual spray of perfume while censers filled the air with an aroma of burning sandalwood.

In the main room of the Pasha's palace, which is richly furnished with silver, divans, pillows, oriental rugs and Moorish tile, the pasha sipped hot mint tea and refreshing milk of almonds with his guests and expressed his deepest pleasure that now Morocco and France were fighting together with the United Nations against the common enemy.

Government Revitalized

Already the nation's virtually stalled administrative machinery has been revitalized, with officials able to get around on American gasoline and the fishing fleets are at sea once more, thanks to the oil supplied by the United States Army.

More fuel is needed as soon as possible, the pasha said, to operate the farming and mining machinery already in the country as the agricultural and mineral industries need to be developed. Morocco's minerals include iron ore, graphite, phosphate, manganese, and copper. Citrus fruits, olives, grains, nuts, and sheep are the principal agricultural products.

Land of Plenty

In regard to food, Morocco is a land of plenty. By all previous standards the natives apparently have more money than ever before, but they can't buy such simple needs as sugar and clothes—which virtually are nothing but cotton cloth—and candles.

Despite her crude agricultural methods—camels still draw wooden plows in most places—Morocco supplies enough grain for her own needs.

Although Morocco is a vast, sparsely-settled land not unlike New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, or Colorado, every tribe knows every other, for before the French came they were usually fighting each other and burning their desert houses of bamboo and palm fronds.

Four Systems

Although there are four different systems of administration, the French civil and military authorities seem to have firm control. First there is law within tribes as interpreted by elders. Then tribal law is administered by caids and pashas. Next, there is religious law through the sultan, and finally military and civil regulations enforced by the French whether the tribes are loyal to the sultan or not.

3 Brothers Die In Sea Battle

[By the Associated Press]

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 8—President Roosevelt extended the sympathy of the nation for the loss in battle of their three sons to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Rogers, of Birmingham.

The President's letter followed by a month a letter from the commanding officer of the three men, all first-class seamen in the navy, which informed the parents that they had been killed in a naval engagement in the Pacific.

"President's Letter

The letter from President Roosevelt:

JAN 9 1943

"My Dear Mr. and Mrs. Rogers:

"I have just been advised of your loss of three sons who gave their lives in the performance of their duty in action against the enemy.

"There is little that I can say to lessen the burden of your grief. However, I want you to know that your great sorrow is shared not only by myself, but by the entire naval service. Your sons, Jack Ellis, Jr., Edward Keith and Charles Ethbert, gave their lives in the service of our country which owes to you and them a debt of undying gratitude. As Commander in Chief, I express to you a nation's sympathy. I pray that God will comfort you and give you strength to bear this great sorrow.

"Very sincerely yours,

"Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Fourth Son To Enlist

Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have a fourth son, Hugh, who is 17. Still in high school, he plans to enlist in the navy as soon as he gains parental.

The letter from the commanding officer of the ship on which the three men were killed said "they died at their battle stations, and their efforts, combined with those of their shipmates, resulted in loss and disadvantage to the enemy. They could not have given their lives more nobly, and in their unselfish patriotism they stand for all that is finest and best in our American manhood."

McLean Commended for Rescue

SAN JUAN, P. R., Jan. 8 (AP)—Captain Andrew J. McLean of Yonkers, N. Y., has received a letter from Brig. Gen. Edwin J. House commending him "unusual bravery, meritorious conduct and exceptional ability" in leading a rescue party to search for survivors from a plane which crashed and burned in the jungles of Trinidad last November. Captain McLean, a veteran of the last war, led the rescue party through swamps to locate the aviators.

Tokyo Raider Nazi Prisoner

WINTERS, Texas, Jan. 8 (AP)—Major David M. Jones, who participated in the Tokyo bombing and in successful raids in the Tunisian campaign, is a prisoner at a camp at Dalag Luft, Germany, the War Department has told his wife.

Long Island Sailor Now Reported Safe

Washington, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—The Navy reported today these changes in the status of men who have been listed as casualties:

New York: Wallace Irving Webster, ship fitter, third class, who was reported missing on December 12, is now reported safe. His father is Walter Webster, 2 Leman Place, Lynbrook, L. I.

Canada Lists 2 Americans Slain

OTTAWA, Jan. 8 (AP)—Among fifty-seven Canadian Army casualties at Hong Kong, listed by the Canadian Army tonight, were Captain Overton Stark Hickey, whose sister, Miss Mary I. Hickey, lives at 1224 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York, and Lance Corporal Orval Louis Little, whose wife, Mrs. Louise Little, lives in Athens, Ga. Both were reported to have died of wounds.

Canada Lists U. S. Fliers Missing

OTTAWA, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Royal Canadian Air Force lists as missing after air operations Sergeant Joseph George Dudick of East Paterson, N. J., and Pilot Officer Joseph Parkyn of Palisades, N. J.

'Perfect Steward' On the High Seas

LONDON (AP)—[illegible] Smith, West Indian from Barbados and former dancer, is known throughout the Royal Navy as the "perfect Steward." Officers say he has never spilled a drop of soup or tea, no matter how rough the weather.

30.24—193

30.24—193

Survivors Landed From Torpedoed Ship

Washington, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today that survivors had been landed in Philadelphia from a medium sized United States merchant vessel which was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine in the mid-Atlantic during the latter part of November.

Heads U. S. Newfoundland Unit

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 8 (AP).—Brigadier General John B. Brooks has arrived in Newfoundland to take over command of United States forces, succeeding Major General G. C. Grant, officer commanding the American troops here since last Oct. 19. A specialist in the air branch of the Army, the fifty-one-year-old General Brooks has seen service in the Philippines, where ten years ago he was in command of Nichols Field. Later he was assigned to the flying school at Randolph Field, Tex., and prior to his appointment here commanded the 2d Bomber Command at Fort George Wright in Washington.

Existence Of 'Tanker Subs', To Refuel U-Boats, Claimed By Nazis

JAN 9 1943

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 8—The Berlin radio quoted the German naval high command last night as announcing for the first time the existence of Nazi "tanker submarines" which it said were able to refuel and repair its U-boat fleet "everywhere in the operations area."

The announcement said that so many of these tanker submarines with their "ingeniously thought-out technical appliances" had been built by Germany that "no naval force can ever build as many land submarine bases."

Report Is "Flashed"

This interesting report was "flashed" by the Berlin radio. A few hours before the same station had "flashed" another announcement—that the Nazi armies were withdrawing in the Caucasus under the weight of massed Soviet tank assaults.

The "flash" technique has been used by the Germans in the past to offset bad news, and the device may have been employed tonight to counteract word of the German retreat on the Russian front and broadcasts of President Roosevelt's address to Congress.

Text Of Announcement

Here is the text of the Berlin announcement:

"The German naval high command announced for the first time the existence of German 'tanker submarines.' These swimming submarine bases which are able to operate under water as well as above are supplying German submarines with fuel everywhere in the operations area. Repairs to submarines also can be made by crews aboard the tanker submarines on the high seas if necessary.

"The German tanker submarines have been built in German shipyards in ever increasing number during 1942, and they were employed in various operations areas in the meantime.

"Berlin emphasized that the swimming submarine bases have been created in such numbers that no naval force can ever build as many land submarine bases. The tanker submarines thus are fully meeting any requirements of a land submarine base, namely to be the supply base for submarines to the fullest extent.

Swimming 'otel

"These tanker submarines are sailing from one fighting submarine to another, from one square on the map to the other, and they are visiting their customers as a 'swimming hotel.'

"A quick connection between the tanker submarine and the fighting submarine can be established even when the sea is rough by means of ingeniously thought-out technical appliances. If an opponent approches both submarines will quickly dive and thus disappear from the surface.

"Each tanker submarine possesses also a tool shop of considerable size with respective machinery for repairs of fighting front boats. There is also a physician aboard who inspects the health of all members of the crews on the submarines visited. The tanker submarine also will bring and take mail for the crew members."

Pacific Victory Road Is Clear: Greenslade

JAN 9 1943

San Francisco, Jan. 8 (AP)—The United States has "weathered the most critical year in all our history," Vice Admiral John W. Greenslade, commander of the western sea frontier, said today.

"Another year will bring us victoriously to the beginning of the end."

In a talk prepared for the Commonwealth Club, the Admiral termed the attack on Pearl Harbor a disaster but a blessing in disguise because it spurred an effort toward total war before irretrievable damage was done, and said that Japan's failure to follow-through with a more deadly wound was a golden opportunity forever gone.

Losses Restored

He said Pearl Harbor losses have been restored to service or replaced. The way to victory in the Pacific lies clearly ahead.

The principles of a unified command, the admiral said, are developing constructively.

He suggested, without recommendation, that "perhaps it will be found wise for this nation to take further steps and even eventually to coordinate the armed services within one department."

Army Tanks Broken Into On Siding in California

Police Seek Snoopers, Army Officers Investigate

JAN 9 1943

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 8 (AP).—At least thirty-five large Army tanks in a big shipment on a railroad siding in metropolitan Oakland were tampered with, Army intelligence officers were informed today.

The seals on the conning towers of the hatches had been broken. There was evidence that all of those on which the seals were broken had been entered..

Army officers immediately removed these tanks from the shipment and began testing them to determine the nature of the tampering.

Other tanks in the shipment were also examined to determine whether they had been tampered with. Seals on the others apparently were unbroken.

Residents in the vicinity told police a group of men had been acting suspiciously in the vicinity of the siding. The men disappeared before police cars arrived. State highway patrolmen joined in the search for the gang, but found no trace.

Army guards promptly were stationed around the entire shipment. A separate investigation was launched into the reason why no guards had been stationed on the tanks previously.

Federal Bureau of Investigation agents joined Army intelligence officers and state and local police in the investigation.

The tanks had arrived only a relatively short time before the suspicious group of men was noted.

Intelligence officers withheld further details concerning the point of origin of the tanks, their destination and the number in the shipment.

Paraguay Names U. S. Aide

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Jan. 8 (AP)—Colonel Luis Santiviago, former Minister of the Interior, has been named military attaché in Washington.

Flynn Resigns As Democratic National Head

Committee Chairman Will Become Minister Plenipotentiary to Australia.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—(AP)—Edward J. Flynn today announced his resignation as chairman of the National Democratic Committee to become ambassador and personal representative of President Roosevelt as minister plenipotentiary to Australia.

The announcement was made at a press conference, at which Flynn also said he had called a meeting of the National Committee for Jan. 18. At that time he said he would formally announce his retirement.

Text of Statement

His statement today follows:

"The President has, today, appointed me his ambassador and personal representative, and will send to the Senate on Monday my nomination as minister plenipotentiary to Australia.

"I have called a meeting of the Democratic National Committee for Monday, Jan. 18, 1943, at 10:30 a. m. at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.

"At that meeting I will resign as chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

"I have also called a meeting of the executive committee of the Democratic County Committee of Bronx County for tomorrow, Saturday, at 11 a. m., at which time I will resign as chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic County Committee of Bronx County."

Flynn said he understood President Roosevelt would give out the text of the letter in Washington today, in which he said it would be explained that "I have more or less a roving commission in the south Pacific as the President's personal representative and ambassador."

Flynn said he expected to leave for Australia the first week in February.

"I am very happy," he declared. "I think it is a splendid opportunity to do a great deal of work connected with the war."

Asked if his new work meant that he would quit politics, Flynn said: "I am still remaining as a member of the national committee for the state of New York."

Succeeded Farley

Flynn is 51 years old. He succeeded former Postmaster General James A. Farley as national Democratic chairman in August, 1940.

He said he knew nothing as to who his successor would be but declared emphatically:

"I'm saying that the committee will decide that—remember, as Charlie Murphy used to say, 'the convention will decide.'"

There was some chance, Flynn also added, that the committee meeting might be switched to Chicago from Washington Jan. 18 because of the railroad transportation situation, and hotel facilities in the national capital.

UNIFORM FOOD MARGINS SET

OPA Simplifies Markups on Nine Products.

Washington, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—New and uniform retail and wholesale margins on nine food commodities were established today by the OPA in line with its policy of simplifying and standardizing retail food prices. The OPA said that prices of some of the commodities would increase slightly but that others would drop, making little if any difference in the cost of living.

Products covered are coffee, all canned fish, cooking and salad oils, hydrogenated and other shortenings, cornmeal, canned citrus fruits and juices, evaporated and condensed milk, pure maple sirup and pure corn sirup and flour and flour mixes.

The order becomes effective on January 14 except on evaporated and condensed milk, on which the order goes into effect today. The OPA said that the regulation would be followed by broader action on a wide range of products, including meats and staple groceries.

Varying percentages were allowed in the margins for super markets, smaller chain stores and small independents. Each store keeper is to apply the uniform mark-up to his net cost to obtain the dollars and cents retail price.

For example, in fixing the price of coffee, chain stores or independents with an annual volume of $250,000 or more will be allowed 11 per cent above net cost; chain stores with annual volume under $250,000 will be permitted 12 per cent; and independents with less than $250,000 will be allowed 17 per cent.

For the same commodity, Class 1 retail-owned co-operatives will be allowed 5.5 per cent; Class 2, cash and carry, 6.5 per cent; and Class 3, service and delivery, 9 per cent.

Maximum prices will be established on the basis of net cost of the most recent purchase, with the period allowed for recalculation from January 14 to February 10.

FDR Hints Move On Black Markets

Washington, Jan. 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today that there is, of course, a threat of black markets in the United States, adding that we haven't many now and that a reference to them in his message to Congress yesterday was intended to forestall them.

He was asked at a press conference about a lack of applause when he told the legislators that "we do not intend to leave things so lax that loopholes will be left for cheaters, for chiselers, or for the manipulators of the black market."

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That provided an opportunity for the President to give a little lesson in construction of speeches. Sometimes several ideas are incorporated in a sentence, and sometimes the sentence ends with a strong note and sometimes with a weak note, he said. In the one in question, he said that the reference to the black market was the weakest note and that the phrases were not written for applause.

Nazi Reply To Roosevelt

JAN 9 1943

New York, Jan. 8 (AP)—Transocean Radio dispatches purporting to give Berlin reaction to President Roosevelt's message to Congress hammered away at four propaganda points today.

Transmissions recorded by the Federal Communications Commission presented these as follows:

"1. That the Roosevelt message was designed to offset 'doubts' of Americans who want to know why the President 'has driven' the United States into the war.

"2. That the production figures cited by the President are 'fantastic.'

"3. That the United States is beset with 'corruption.'

"4. That Anglo-American air attacks on Germany will be answered by 'far more powerful German air attacks on England.'"

This theme apparently was for Allied consumption only.

United States Government monitoring stations reported that the German radio had made no mention of the President's message in its broadcasts to the German people up to 9 A. M. today.

ROOSEVELT'

LONDON, JAN. 8-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S THURSDAY MESSAGE TO CONGRESS WAS WELL RECEIVED HERE BY THE PUBLIC AND PRESS.

BRITONS CHEERED ESPECIALLY HIS BROADCAST REFERENCES TO PLANS FOR BOMBING BERLIN AND TOKYO.

NEWSPAPERS GAVE EXTENSIVE SPACE TO THE ADDRESS. TYPICAL COMMENT:

LONDON DAILY EXPRESS---"WE WERE CHEERED AND MADE CONFIDENT" BUT "NO LONGER CAN WE LOOK TO THE FUTURE FOR BIGGER OUTPUT ON PRESENT PLANS. OUR PREPARATIONS HAVE COME TO THE FINAL PROOF XXX WE DO NOT FEAR THE ORDEAL."

DAILY MAIL--"THE PRESIDENT WILL FIGHT THE AXIS TO THE LAST MINUTE WITH THE LAST GUN, AND WHEN THE WAR IS OVER HE WILL DO HIS UTMOST TO SEE THAT HIS COUNTRY FIGHTS AGAINST WANT AND FEAR, BOTH AS A NATION AND AS A MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL ORDER."

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN: "TWO YEARS AGO HE STATED THESE (THE FOUR FREEDOMS) AS IDEALS. NOW HE HAS STATED THEM AS POSITIVE, PRACTICAL OBJECTS TO WHICH THE AMERICAN PEOPLE MUST ADDRESS THEMSELVES."

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NEWS CHRONICLE: "THE PRESIDENT'S CONFIDENCE IN THE TRIUMPH OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONTRASTS SHARPLY WITH THE DESPONDENT TONE OF HITLER'S RECENT SPEECHES."

RIO DE JANEIRO, JAN. 8-(AP)-BRAZIL'S NEWSPAPERS GAVE PROMINENT DISPLAY TODAY TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ADDRESS TO CONGRESS, AND IN EDITORIAL COMMENTS ADVISED THE ALLIES AGAINST GIVING "CONSIDERATE TREATMENT" TO THE DEFEATED AXIS NATIONS AFTER THE WAR.

THE DIARIO CARIOCA SAID: "THE UNITED NATIONS MUST NOT COMMIT THE ERROR OF THE LAST WAR--GERMANY IMPLORING PEACE AND KEEPING HER ARMS, KEEPING ARMS TO LATER FORGE THE MACHINERY OF REVENGE. WITH THE END OF THIS WAR, HUMANITY WILL BE TIRED OF SPILLING BLOOD."

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ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE SOLIDIFIES THE PURPOSE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, DECLARED OJORNAL, ADDING THAT "OCCASIONALLY THE AXIS SPREAD RUMORS THAT THE UNITED NATIONS WILL ACCEPT A COMPROMISE PEACE, ACCEPTING AT LEAST PART OF HITLER'S CONQUESTS. ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE MAKES IT CLEAR THIS TYPE OF PEACE IS IMPOSSIBLE."

BUENOS AIRES, JAN. 8-(AP)-THE PRO-DEMOCRATIC PRESS OF NEUTRAL ARGENTINA PRAISED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ADDRESS TO CONGRESS EDITORIALLY TODAY.

EL MUNDO SAID THAT HIS WORDS CONTAINED A VITAL MESSAGE NOT ONLY FOR "THE COUNTRIES WHO ARE FIGHTING AT THE SIDE OF THE UNITED STATES

30.24-195

IN THIS WAR OF LIBERATION BUT ALSO FOR THE PEOPLES WHO REMAIN OUTSIDE THE CONFLICT." JAN 9 1943

"NEVER BEFORE HAS MR.ROOSEVELT BEEN ABLE TO OFFER US A VISION MORE OPTIMISTIC, MORE BRIGHT OR MORE COMFORTING FOR ALL" THAN IN HIS PICTURE OF THE POST-WAR WORLD, THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

LA PRENSA SAID THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH WAS "A CLEAR OPTIMISTIC AND VALIANT EXPOSITION XXX HEARD AND READ WITH REAL EMOTION IN ALL THE CIVILIZED REGIONS OF THE EARTH."

LA NACION'S WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT DECLARED THAT MR.ROOSEVELT'S ADMONITION CONCERNING CONGRESSIONAL COOPERATION IN THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR AND THE PEACE "INDICATED A BELIEF THAT THE WAR WILL BE WON INSIDE THE TWO-YEAR LIFE OF THE PRESENT CONGRESS OR AT LEAST THAT IT WILL FALL TO THIS CONGRESS TO DRAFT THE BASIS OF FUTURE PEACE."

ROOSEVELT REACTION JAN 9 1943

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JAN 8-(AP)-THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN REACTION TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH TO CONGRESS ADHERED TODAY TO THE OFFICIALLY DESIGNATED LINE--THAT OF UNIVERSAL REFERENCE TO CLAIMS OF CONTINUED SUCCESSFUL SUBMARINE WAR AGAINST THE ALLIED NATIONS--BUT ITALIAN NEWSPAPERS WENT A STEP FURTHER TO EXPRESS CONCERN FOR PUNISHMENTS THAT AN AXIS DEFEAT COULD BRING.

BERN-1ST ADD ROOSEVELT REACTION XXX DEFEAT COULD BRING.

IL MESSAGERO, OF ROME, ASSERTED THAT AN ALLIED VICTORY WOULD RESULT IN THE "ETERNAL SLAVERY" OF ITALY, GERMANY AND JAPAN AND THEIR COMPLETE DISARMAMENT.

IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA, ALSO OF ROME, NOTED ONLY THAT THE WAR STILL WOULD BE "LONG, COMPLICATED AND HARD."

30.24-195

THE COMMENTS OF THE WILHELMSTRASSE AND THE AXIS PRESS WERE NOTABLE IN THEIR LACK OF EXPRESSIONS OF AXIS CONFIDENCE.

ALL FOLLOWED THE SAME KEY OF CRITICISM OF EXPLANATION: JAN 9 1943

THAT MR.ROOSEVELT SPOKE OF THE RUSSIAN WINTER SUCCESSES AND "FORGOT TO MENTION THE GERMAN SUCCESSES DURING THE SUMMER OFFENSIVE;"

THAT HE "AVOIDED GOING INTO THE U-BOAT SITUATION;"

THAT A "LACK OF SHIPPING SPACE WILL INFLUENCE ALLIED PLANS IN THE FUTURE" AND A SIMULTANEOUS ATTACK ON SEVERAL POINTS IN EUROPE IS "IMPOSSIBLE DUE TO THE STRONGLY BUILT GERMAN POSITIONS FROM THE NORTH CAPE TO THE PYRENEES, THE FRENCH MEDITERRANEAN COAST, AND THE OCCUPATION OF THE BALKAN AREA BY AXIS FORCES."

NIGHT LEAD COMMENT

NEW YORK JAN 8-(AP)-AXIS RADIOS HAMMERED LONG AND HARD TODAY AT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ADDRESS TO CONGRESS BUT FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION MONITORS SAID THE ENEMY COMMENTATORS CAREFULLY REFRAINED FROM GIVING HOME AUDIENCES THE SPECIFIC WAR PRODUCTION FIGURES CITED BY THE PRESIDENT.

FURTHER, THE FCC REPORTED, THE HOME FOLKS OF AXIS LANDS FAILED TO HEAR A SINGLE DIRECT QUOTATION OF ANY OF THE MAIN POINTS OF THE SPEECH

TOKYO TOOK UP THE AXIS CUDGELS SOMEWHAT BELATEDLY, BUT LEFT LITTLE UNDONE TO ATTACK THE SPEECH.

TOKYO BROADCAST TO THE JA

NEW YORK FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD COMMENT

XXX ATTACK THE SPEECH.

TOKYO BROADCAST TO THE JAPANESE EMPIRE ABOUT MR.ROOSEVELT'S "ENORMOUS FIGURES" AND THEN DECLARED THAT "THERE IS NOTHING THTAT CAN BE RELIED UPON IN THE FIGURES ANNOUNCED BY THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT."

TOKYO WENT ON TO SAY THAT THE PRESIDENT'S "BOASTING" MESSAGE CAN BE REGARDED AS "WISHFUL THINKING" ON BEHALF OF "DEFEATED AMERICA" AND THAT "HAUGHTINESS AND THREATS" COULD BE FOUND IN THE SPEECH.

THEN IN AN ENGLISH LANGUAGE BROADCAST BEAMED DIRECTLY TO THE UNITED STATES, THE TOKYO ANNOUNCER SAID THAT THE PRESIDENT HAD "FAILED TO GIVE COMPLETE FACTS AND FIGURES" BUT HAD PRESENTED "A PICTURE WITH SHEER OPTIMISM."

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FOR THE NAZI HOME FRONT, THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB DISTRIBUTED A REPORT OF A PRESS CONFERENCE HELD IN BERLIN BY DR.PAUL SCHMIDT, FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN, WHO, DNB SAID, MADE A "STRIKING REFUTATION" OF MR.ROOSEVELT'S "LABORIOUS STATEMENT BRIMFUL OF BLUFFING FIGURES, DELIBERATE MISTAKES, LIES, AND EXAGGERATION."

THE ROMETRADIO ECHOED THE GERMAN REACTION ON THE SPEECH AND IN AN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST TO NORTH AMERICA CALLED IT "NOTHING MORE THAN RHETORIC."

LONDON, JAN 8-(AP)-THE TRIBUNE, MOST LEFTWING OF BRITAIN'S CRITICAL WEEKLIES AND ONE WHICH HAS MOST VIGOROUSLY ESPOUSED SOVIET RUSSIA, ANALYZED IN ITS CURRENT ISSUE TODAY THE RUSSIAN CLAIMS OF MATERIEL CAPTURED IN THE PAST SIX WEEKS AND CONCLUDED THAT "THE RUSSIAN FIGURES MUST BE TAKEN AS AN IMPRESSIONIST RATHER THAN AS THE REALIST FORM OF CONVEYING INFORMATION."

THE TRIBUNE SAID THE RUSSIANS CLAIMED TO HAVE CAPTURED A TOTAL OF 5,800 GERMAN GUNS AND 3,200 TANKS IN THE STALINGRAD, MIDDLE DON AND KOTELNIKOVSKI COUNTEROFFENSIVES AND SAID, "THESE FIGURES ARE EXTRAORDINARILY HIGH BY ANY COMPARISON."

THE PAPER POINTED OUT THAT AT DUNKERQUE THE BRITISH LOST ONLY ABOUT 1,000 GUNS AND IN THE MOSCOW COUNTEROFFENSIVE LAST YEAR THE RUSSIANS CLAIMED THE CAPTURE OR DESTRUCTION OF ONLY 2,700 TANKS AND 4,800 GUNS IN FIVE WEEKS.

"ON THE BASIS OF RUSSIAN FIGURES THE GERMANS HAD, WITH SIX ROUTED PANZER DIVISIONS, AT LEAST 4,000 TANKS," THE PAPER SAID, REFERRING TO THE MOSCOW COUNTEROFFENSIVE.

LONDON, JAN 8-(AP)-REUTERS REPORTED THE LISBON RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT A STATE OF SIEGE HAD BEEN PROCLAIMED IN BUCHAREST, RUMANIA, FOLLOWING AN UNSUCCESSFUL IRON GUARD PLOT AGAINST THE ANTONESCU GOVERNMENT.

THE WAR TODAY

JAN 9 1943

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

CHUNGKING, JAN.8--WHEN YOU HAVE CLIMBED FROM INDIA INTO CHUNGKING OVER THE ADVENTUROUS AERIAL ROUTE WHICH IS A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE JAPANESE-CONTROLLED BURMA ROAD, THEN, AND THEN ONLY, CAN YOU REALIZE HOW TENUOUS IS THE LIFELINE BETWEEN CHINA AND THE OUTSIDEE WORLD.

IT RUNS AS THIN AND DELICATE AS A SPIDER'S THREAD AMONG AND OVER THE GREAT, JAGGED MOUNTAIN PEAKS OF THIS REGION. FOGS ENVELOP IT, ICE CLINGS TO IT AND FIERCE MONSOON WINDS TEAR AT IT UNTIL THE WONDER OF IT IS THAT IT DOESN'T SNAP. AND OFTEN THE MIKADO'S MEN LURK AMONG THE CLOUDS HOPING THEY MAY CATCH SOME WAYFARER UNAWARES.

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LAST WEEK I REPORTED FROM INDIA SOMETHING OF THE GREAT WORK OUR AMERICAN FLIERS ARE DOING IN MAINTAINING THIS LINK BETWEEN CHINA AND HER ALLIES. IT NOT ONLY IS GREAT WORK BUT IT ALSO IS VITAL TO THE CAUSE OF THE UNITED NATIONS. SHOULD THE SPIDER'S WEB BE SEVERED IT WOULD BE A STAGGERING BLOW TO OUR GALLANT ALLIES.

CERTAINLY WE CAN SAY THAT IF THIS ARTERY WERE CUT, CHINA NOT ONLY WOULD SUFFER TERRIBLE MATERIAL LOSSES, BUT IT WOULD BE A CHALLENGE TO PUBLIC MORALE.

DO NOT FORGET THAT CHINA IS ALL BUT ISOLATED AND THIS LIFELINE IS THE TOUCH OF A FRIENDLY HAND IN THE DARK.

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MAINTENANCE OF THIS STRATEGIC LINK IS AN ALL-AMERICAN JOB.

YANKEE FIGHTERS PROTECT THE ROUTE FROM PROWLING JAPANESE. YANKEE BOMBERS CONSTANTLY RAID ENEMY AIRFIELDS TO FORCE THE INVADERS FARTHER BACK INTO BURMA, AWAY FROM THE LIFELINE. YANKEE TRANSPORT PLANES REGULARLY WING THEIR WAY INTO CHINA WITH THOSE ESSENTIALS WHICH PROVIDE THE FLINT TO SET OFF THE POWDER.

IT TAKES A STOUT HEART AND A SKILLED HAND TO NEGOTIATE THAT SKYLINE. A GOOD DEAL OF IT RUNS ACROSS SOLID MOUNTAIN RANGES WHERE A FORCED LANDING WOULD MEAN ANYTHING YOU CAN THINK OF THAT'S NASTY.

MUCH OF THE TIME, ESPECIALLY AT THIS SEASON, BILLOWING OCEANS OF SOLID WHITE CLOUDS COVER THE MOUNTAINS WITH AN OCCASIONAL VILLAINOUS PEAK OF ROCK JUTTING UP THROUGH.

THE PILOT MUST CLIMB INTO THE THIN AIR ABOVE THE CLOUDS OR FLY BLIND. AND FLYING BLIND WITH MOUNTAINS OF ROCK ALL AROUND YOU ISN'T PLEASANT.

FINALLY THERE COMES "THE HUMP," OR HIGHEST PART OF THE RANGE, AND OVER THIS PLANES MUST BE LIFTED AT A HEIGHT OF MAYBE 18,000 FEET.

I HAVE BEEN IN SOME ODD PLACES IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD, BUT GOING OVER THAT HUMP WITHOUT OXYGEN WAS SOMETHING NEW.

AS YOUR BREATH GETS THIN AND SHORT YOU WONDER WHETHER YOU REALLY HAVE LED THE SORT OF LIFE YOU SHOULD-- IF YOU SEE WHAT I MEAN.

NOT ALL THE EFFORT COMES IN FLYING, THOUGH. THE WARPLANES AND TRANSPORTS MUST BE MAINTAINED AND YOU FIND STILL MORE OF UNCLE SAM'S BOYS SCATTERED ALONG THE ROUTE TO KEEP THE PLANES IN THE AIR. THIS JOB OF MAINTENANCE, OF COURSE, PLAYS A BIG PART IN HOLDING THE ROUTE OPEN.

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I ENCOUNTERED ONE GROUP OF ABOUT A DOZEN OF THESE MECHANICS AT A LONELY AIRFIELD AMONG THE MOUNTAINS. WHEN THEY FOUND THAT I WAS AN AMERICAN THEY CROWDED ABOUT ME AS THOUGH I WERE A LONG LOST BROTHER. THEY WERE SO PLEASED AT SEEING SOMEBODY FROM THE STATES THAT THEY WERE LIKE A BUNCH OF KIDS. THEY SHOWED ME PICTURES OF FOLKDS BACK HOME AND BOASTED OF LETTERS LESS THAN A MONTH OLD-- AND BELIEVE ME, A FAST DELIVERY IS SOMETHING FOR THE BOYS IN THIS LONELY PART OF THE BIG WORLD.

SO AMERICAN SKILL AND NERVE KEEP THE LIFELINE OPEN AND THUS PERFORM AN ESSENTIAL OPERATION FOR THE ALLIED CAUSE.

THERE IS JUST ONE FLY IN THE OINTMENT AND THIS IS THAT THE VALUE OF THE SERVICE COULD BE MULTIPLIED IF A FEW MORE TRANSPORT PLANES WERE AVAILABLE.

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ONE HUNDRED MORE TRANSPORTS, AS I UNDERSTAND IT, WOULD MAKE A MIGHTY DIFFERENCE TO CHINA'S SUPPLY PROBLEM.

YOU WOULD UNDERSTAND THAT IF YOU COULD BE HERE AND SEE HOW FAR

THESE BRAVE PEOPLE ARE MAKING THEIR SUPPLIES GO. AND, MIND YOU, IT IS ESSENTIALS AND NOT LUXURIES WHICH COME OVER THAT SKYLINE.

HOW MANY ITEMS COULD YOU PACK INTO A SINGLE TRANSPORT PLANE, DO YOU THINK? NOT MANY, AND NOT A HUGE AMOUNT ON 100 TRANSPORTS, AND YET THE VITAL WAR OPERATIONS OF ONE OF THE BIG FOUR OF THE ALLIED NATIONS DEPEND ON MEAGER SUPPLIES WHICH ARE COMING BY AIR.

TO ANYONE ON THE GROUND IT IS OBVIOUS THAT PROVISION OF THESE 100 TRANSPORT PLANES WOULD BE A GRAND INVESTMENT.

JAN 9 1943

THE SUBJECT IS ONE WHICH IS SO IMPORTANT THAT I SHALL RETURN TO IN A SUBSEQUENT DISPATCH.

NOW THE AMBASSADOR REPRESENTED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN JAPAN FROM THE BEGINNING OF HIS ADMINISTRATION DOWN TO PEARL HARBOR AND HIS VIEWS ARE NO SECRET TO EITHER THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OR THE ALLIED HIGH COMMAND. IT CAN SAFELY BE ASSUMED THAT IN THE HIGHEST ALLIED COUNCILS THE LESSON HE POINTS IS FULLY REALIZED AND THE RISKS IN CONCENTRATING FIRST ON HITLER HAVE BEEN WEIGHED AGAINST THE DANGER OF A DISPERSAL OF FORCES AND ADJUDGED WORTH TAKING.

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CHINA'S TRAVAIL, THEREFORE, MAY HAVE TO RUN INTO ITS SEVENTH YEAR OR EVEN LONGER BEFORE A MAJOR CONCENTRATION OF UNITED NATIONS POWER CAN BE BROUGHT TO BEAR DIRECTLY AGAINST THE FORCES ATTEMPTING HER DESTRUCTION. BUT SHE HAS THE SOLEMN PLEDGE OF THE PRESIDENT THAT IT WILL COME. "FROM THIS WAR," HE SAID, "CHINA WILL REALIZE THE SECURITY, THE PROSPERITY AND DIGNITY WHICH JAPAN HAS SOUGHT SO RUTHLESSLY TO DESTROY."

LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 9-(AP)-MAJOR WILHELM BACH, THE SENIOR GERMAN OFFICER CAPTURED AT HALFAYA PASS ON THE EGYPT-LIBYA BORDER DURING THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE A YEAR AGO, DIED LAST NOV. 22 "AS A PRISONER OF WAR IN BRITISH HANDS," THE GERMAN RADIO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY REUTERS.

MAJOR BACH WAS AMONG 5,500 AXIS TROOPS CAPTURED AT HALFAYA PASS, AND WAS IDENTIFIED AT THE TIME AS A FORMER PASTOR FRIEND OF THE REV.MARTIN NEIMOELLER, NOW IN A GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMP.

JAN 9 1943

WE1155PEW

LONDON JAN 8-(AP)-THE DAMASCUS CORRESPONDENT OF THE INDEPENDENT FRENCH NEWS AGENCY SAID TONIGHT THAT PRIME MINISTER NUSNI BEY BERAZI SYRIA HAD SUBMITTED HIS RESIGNATION TO PRESIDENT SHEIKH TAJJEDINE EL HASSANI. THE OUTGOING PREMIER TOOK OFFICE LAST APRIL.

THE CORRESPONDENT SAID HE WOULD BE SUCCEEDED BY DJEMIL ULCMI, WHO HEADED THE GOVERNMENT IN 1920, AND THAT THE CABINET OTHERWISE WOULD REMAIN UNCHANGED.

KK937PEW

NEW YORK, JAN. 8-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY, FRENCH COMMANDER OF THE MONTPELLIER AREA IN FRANCE WHO WAS ARRESTED WHEN HE SOUGHT TO LEAD HIS TROOPS AGAINST THE GERMANS WHEN THEY TOOK OVER THE REMAINDER OF FRANCE IN NOVEMBER, WILL BE TRIED BY A MILITARY TRIBUNAL TOMORROW IN LYON, THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TONIGHT.

"FRESH AND GRAVE ACCUSATIONS" HAVE BEEN MADE AGAINST THE FRENCH OFFICER, BERLIN SAID. "THE GENERAL IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN FOUND IN POSSESSION OF ARMS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT NOT ALLOWED TO THE FRENCH ARMY UNDER ARMISTICE CONDITIONS."

WE105AEW

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DAKAR, FRENCH WEST AFRICA, JAN 8-(AP)-GEN.HENRI HONORE GIRAUD, FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER, LEFT TODAY FOR AN INSPECTION OF THE PRINCIPAL MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN OTHER COLONIES IN FRENCH WEST AFRICA AFTER THREE DAYS IN DAKAR.

JAN 9 1943

KK930PEW

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JAN 8-(AP)-THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED BELGIAN PRESS IS URGING A PURGE "WITHOUT PITY" AGAINST A PERSISTENT ORGANIZED CAMPAIGN OF SABOTAGE AND ATTACKS ON NAZI TROOPS.

THE REXIST JOURNAL PAYS REEL IN AN ISSUE RECEIVED HERE SAID THE PERSISTENCE OF MURDEROUS ATTACKS AGAINST GERMAN SOLDIERS AND BELGIANS WHO COLLABORATE WITH THEM LED ONE TO BELIEVE IN THE "EXISTENCE OF CENTRAL DIRECTION RECEIVING ORDERS AND ASSISTANCE FROM ABROAD."

THE PAPER SAID THE ATTACKS WERE GROUPED IN SERIES, FIRST AGAINST "PIONEERS" OF THE NEW ORDER, SECOND, AGAINST BURGOMASTERS AND PUBLIC OFFICIALS, THIRD, AGAINST MILITARY AND AUXILIARY SERVICES, FOURTH, AGAINST OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

THE JOURNAL DE CHARLEROI SAID "EACH ATTACK AGAINST THE ARMY WILL WITHOUT DOUBT BRING A REACTION SEVERAL TIMES MORE SEVERE."

KK932PEW

HAVANA, JAN. 8-(AP)-MINISTER OF DEFENSE ARISTIDES SOSA DE QUESADA TONIGHT INDICATED "SOME CUBAN TROOPS" MAY RECEIVE TRAINING IN ADVANCED WAR METHODS IN FLORIDA.

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THE DEFENSE MINISTER'S STATEMENT LENT TACIT CONFIRMATION TO RECENT UNOFFICIAL REPORTS THAT CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES WERE PRESENTLY NEGOTIATING AN AGREEMENT UNDER WHICH CUBAN SOLDIERS WOULD BE TRAINED IN MODERN AMERICAN MILITARY METHODS IN ONE OR MORE CAMPS IN FLORIDA.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE PROJECTED AGREEMENT COULD NOT BE LEARNED AND MINISTER OF DEFENSE SOSA DE QUESADA WOULD NOT ELABORATE ON HIS STATEMENT.

HE ANNOUNCED THE IMMEDIATE CONSTRUCTION AND CONDITIONING OF FOUR LARGE MILITARY CAMPS IN CUBA TO ACCOMMODATE CUBA'S DRAFTEE ARMY, TO BE CALLED TO SERVICE SHORTLY.

SOSA DE QUESADA SAID THAT ONE OF THE CAMPS WOULD BE ESTABLISHED AT THE HUGE CABANAS FORTRESS, ACROSS THE HARBOR FROM HAVANA, A SECOND ONE IS NEARING COMPLETION AT HOLGUIN, IN ORIENTE PROVINCE, AND THAT TWO OTHERS WOULD BE RAPIDLY CONSTRUCTED AT MANAGUA AND WAJAY, BOTH IN HAVANA PROVINCE.

JAN 9 1943

WE138AEW

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, JAN. 8-(AP)-THE FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT THE COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT HAD DECIDED TO EXTEND FORMAL RECOGNITION TO THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE IN LONDON.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT NOTED THAT THE COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT'S DECISION COINCIDED WITH SIMILAR ACTION BY ECUADOR AND VENEZUELA.

WE150AEW

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, JAN 8-(AP)-THE INTER-AMER[illegible] COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL DEFENSE OF THE CONTINENT APPROVED TODAY THE MAILING OF A LETTER TO ALL AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS NOTIFYING THEM THAT THE UNITED STATES OFFERS TO SEND TECHNICAL EXPERTS TO INSTRUCT POLICE OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE IN COUNTER-ESPIONAGE METHODS. THE ACTION WAS APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY, WITH THE CHILEAN DELEGATE ABSENT BECAUSE OF ILLNESS.

JAN 9 1943

KK938PEW

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JAN 8-(AP)-THE CARIBBEAN EDITION OF YANK WAS LAUNCHED TODAY FOR U.S.SOLDIERS ON THE ISLAND POSTS IN THE CARIBBEAN.

SGT.JOE MCCARTHY, FORMERLY OF THE BOSTON GLOBE SPORTS STAFF, IS THE MANAGING EDITOR OF THE CARIBBEAN EDITION. SGT.JOSEPH WRIGHT, OF BROOKLYN, IS PRODUCTION MANAGER, AND CPL.FRANK BLACK, OF LAWSON, MO., IS CIRCULATION MANAGER.

MCCARTHY SAID OTHER ISSUES FOR HAWAII, ALASKA, CAIRO AND AUSTRALIA WOULD BE LAUNCHED IF THE CARIBBEAN EDITION IS SUCCESSFUL.

JAN 9 1943

KK1119PEW

NEW YORK JAN 8-(AP)-AFTER BEARING UP UNDER A LONG, GRIM RETREAT, THE COMMUNIQUE WRITERS IN MOSCOW CANNOT RESIST HAVING A LITTLE FUN NOW THAT ADOLF HITLER'S FORMERLY INVINCIBLE ARMY IS ON THE RUN AT CRITICAL POINTS ON THE LONG RUSSIAN FRONT.

TONIGHT FOR THE THIRD TIME IN A WEEK THEY DEVOTED A LONG, SATIRICAL SECTION OF AN OTHERWISE REGULAR COMMUNIQUE TO RIBBING THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND AND ITS "ORGAN GRINDERS" IN BERLIN.

THE TENOR OF THE COMMENT WAS THAT THE "ORGAN GRINDERS" ARE PLAYING THE SAME OLD TUNE AS LAST WINTER WHEN THEY TALKED ABOUT STRAIGHTENING THEIR LINE BEFORE MOSCOW. SAID TONIGHT'S SOVIET COMMUNIQUE, AS HEARD FROM THE MOSCOW

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RADIO BY THE SOVIET MONITOR IN LONDON AND RELAYED TO NEW YORK:

"THE BERLIN RADIO ON JAN.8 ASTOUNDED GERMAN LISTENERS WITH A NEWS ANNOUNCEMENT: 'IN THE EVENING OF JAN.7 IT BECAME KNOWN IN BERLIN THAT GERMAN TROOPS IN THE EAST CAUCASUS ARE CARRYING OUT A SHORTENING OF THE FRONT LINE ACCORDING TO PLAN BY MEANS OF WITHDRAWING FROM ADVANCED POINTS.'"

DECLARING IT WAS "COMMON KNOWLEDGE" THAT IN THE LAST FEW DAYS RUSSIAN TROOPS HAD ADVANCED BETWEEN 68 AND 88 MILES IN THAT AREA, THE RUSSIANS COMMENTED, "THIS IS AN OLD REFRAIN TO A NEW TUNE."

"EVERYONE REMEMBERS LAST WINTER WHEN THE RED ARMY, HAVING REPULSED THE GERMAN ATTACK AGAINST MOSCOW WENT OVER TO THE OFFENSIVE AND DROVE THE GERMAN TROOPS BACK AND IN SOME PLACES ADVANCED OVER 250 MILES. THEN IT WAS THAT THE HITLERITES FIRST SPOKE OF 'STRAIGHTENING THE FRONT LINE.'"

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IT MUST BE, SAID THE COMMUNIQUE, THAT THE GERMANS "REALLY AND TRULY ARE FINDING THEMSELVES IN A TIGHT CORNER."

KK844PEW

GUADALCANAL DIARY
BY JOHN COLEMAN

JAN 9 1943

NEW YORK--AP--BATTLE-WORN GUADALCANAL, A SPECK OF AN ISLAND ON MOST MAPS, PROVIDES A DAILY DIARY OF HOW DECISIVE AIRPOWER CAN BE IN TODAY'S GLOBAL WAR.

PLANES--TORPEDO PLANES, DIVE-BOMBING PLANES, TRIM FIGHTING SHIPS AND GIANT FLYING FORTRESSES--MADE POSSIBLE THE SURPRISE CAPTURE OF GUADALCANAL AUG.7. SINCE THEN THEIR PILOTS HAVE BEEN GETTING PERHAPS THE MOST RIGOROUS WORKOUT OF ANY AIRFORCE GROUP IN ATTACKING, REPULSING AND SCOUTING THE ENEMY JAPANESE.

DEATH RIDES EVERY WING OVER THE TINY ISLAND, ONLY ABOUT A 100 MILES LONG AND 30 MILES WIDE BUT HUGE IN SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE PROTECTION OF UNITED NATIONS LIFELINES FROM CANADA AND UNITED STATES TO AUSTRALIA IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC. FOR JAPAN IT WAS EQUALLY STRATEGIC. IT WOULD HAVE GIVEN HER AN AERIAL OUTPOST FROM WHICH HEW BOMBERS COULD HAVE RENDERED CRIPPLING BLOWS AGAINST ALLIED SUPPLY SHIPS.

UNITED STATES FORCES MOVED INTO GUADALCANAL AUG.7 SEIZING A JUST COMPLETED AIRPORT WHICH MARINE FORCES NAMED HENDERSON FIELD. HENDERSON FIELD HAS BEEN ALTERNATELY THE SPEARHEAD AND TARGET OF GUADALCANAL WARFARE. THE SPRINGBOARD TO GLORY FOR SCORES OF PILOTS--THE STEPPING OFF PLACE FOR OTHERS.

IN THE WORDS OF VICE-ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY, JR. THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC CAN BE WON ONLY IF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES: "KILL JAPS. KILL JAPS. KILL JAPS. SINK SHIP. SINK SHIPS. AND SINK MORE SHIPS!"

THAT'S WHAT MARINE, ARMY AND NAVY FLIERS WHO OPERATE FROM GUADALCANAL ARE DOING.

AN HISTORIC DIARY OF THEIR STRUGGLES IS GLEANED FROM THESE

1943

30.24-201

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EXCERPTS FROM 8 OFFCIAL NAVY DEPARTMENT COMMUNIQUES:

AUG.7--OUR SURPRISE INVASION WAS MADE POSSIBLE BY CARRIER-BASED AIRCRAFT WHICHDIVE-BOMBED SHORE INSTALLATIONS AND DESTROYED 18 ENEMY SEAPLANES BEFORE THEYCOULD GET INTO ACTION.

AUG.8--FORTY OR MORE ENEMY TORPEDO PLANES ATTACKED OUR SHIPS IN THE HARBOR. OUR FIGHTER PLANES AGAIN DROVE THEM OFF AND DURING THE FIRST TWO DAYS WE DESTR YED 47 JAPANESE PLANES.

AUG.23--OUR FIGHTERS INTERCEPTED A STRONG ATTACK AND SHOT DOWN 21 OF THE ENEMY . WE LOST THREE PLANES.

AUG.25--OUR FIGHTER AIRCRAFT AGAIN SCORED AN OUTSTANDING SUCCESS. SIXTEEN ENEMY TWO-MOTORED BOMBERS ESCORTED BY 12 ZERO FIGHTERS CAME OVER. OUR FIGHTERS MET THIS FORCE IN THRILLING DOGFIGHTS,SHOOTING DOWN SEVEN JAP BOMBERS AND FIVE ZEROS. WE LOST ONE FIGHTER.

(THE JAPANESE FOUGHT DESPERATELY. THEIR AIR ATTACK WAS PART OF A COORDINATED AIR*SEA ACTION TO DRIVE THE UNITED STATES FORCES FROM ITS TOE*HOLD ON THE MOUNTAINOUS,JUNGLE-RIDDEN ISLAND WHICH FORMS PART OF THE SOLOMONS GROUP IN THE PACIFIC.)

AUG.27--AIRCRAFT PATROLS SIGHTED A JAPANESE DESTROYER GROUP BRINGING SUPPLIES TOISOLATED ENEMY PATROLS HIDING IN THE JUNDLE VILLAGES. DOUGLAS DIVE BOMBERS SANK ONE DESTOYER; PERHAPS A SECOND.

SEPT.#3 --ENEMY TROOPS TRIED LAND REINFORCEMENTS 65 MILES NORTH WEST OF HENDERSON FIELD. GRUMMAN FIGHTERS AND DOUGLAS DAUNTLESS DIVE BOMBERS STRAFED LANDING PARTY BARGES,CAUSING HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

SEPT.5--AIR PATROL SIGHTED ANOTHER LANDING PARTY ON THE WESTERN TIP OF GUADALCANAL. CURTIS ARMY PURSUIT SHIPS SANK THREE LANDING BOATS,D MAGED OTHERS AND KILLED ENEMY TROOPS IN BOATS. TWENTY SIX JAP BOMBERS ACCOMPANIED BY 20 ZEROS INFLICTED MINOR DAMAGE ON OUR GUADALCANAL POSITIONS. OUR FIGHTERS SHOT DWN TWO BOMBERS AND ONE FIGHTER. A NAVY PATROL PLANE SHOT DOWN A LARGE-FOUR-ENGINED JAP FLYING BOAT.

SEPT.13--

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SEPT 13--FIFTY-SIX BOMBERS IN TWO FLIGHTS ESCORTED BY ZERO G FIGHTERS ATTACKED HENDERSON FIELD. NAVY AND MARINE CORPS GRUMMAN FIGHTER PILOT SHOT DOWN FOUR BOMBERS AND FOUR ZEROS.

(THROUGH MOST OF SEPTEMBER,UNITED STATES FLYERS ROAMED OVER THE SOLOMONS GROUP TRYING TO SMASH JAPANESE ATTEMPTS TO ESTABLISH NEW INSTALLATIONS. ENEMY WARSHIPS AND SUPPLY VESSELS WERE POUNDED HARD BY TORPEDO PLANES AND DIVE BOMBERS.)

SEPT--28--AGAIN 25 ENEMY BOMBERSAND 18 ZEROS CAME OVER HENDERSON FIELD. OUR FIGHTERS INTERCEPTED AND SHOT DOWN 23 BOMBERS AND ONE ZERO.

(ZEROS CAME OVER FIRST AND TRIED TOENGAGE UNITED STATES FIGHERS, BUT THE AMN PILOTS FLEW ABOVE THE ZERSO WHEN POSSIBLE AND POUNCED ON THE BOMBERS AS THEY FLEW IN.)

OCT 13--TWICE HENDERSON FIELD WASBOMBED. THREE ENEMY PLANES SHOT DOWN AND ONE U.S FIGHTER LOST. ENEMY BOMBERS FAILED TO DMAGE SHIPS BRINGING REINFORCEMENTS TO U.S.MARINES.

OCT 13--TWO MORE HARD ATTACKS MADE ON HENDERSON FIELD. OUR FIGHTERS IN THEIR FIRST MISS FAILED TO INTERCEPT THE FIRST GROUP OF BOMBERS. WHEN THE SECOND GROUP CAME OVER WE KNOCKED DOWN NINE OF 15 BOMBERS AND GOT FOUR ZEROS. WE LOST ONE FIGHTER.

(THE INTENSIVE JAPANESE FORAY AGAINST HENDERSON FIELD WAS DESIGNED TO CRIPPLE THE UNITED STATES' STRONG AERIAL ARM AND KEEP IT FROM INTERFERRING WITHANOTHER ENEMY ATTEMPT TO RECAPTURE GUADALCANAL. THE JAPANESE FAILED.)

OCT 17--IN ANEARLY MORNING RAID,14 ENEMY BOMBERS ESCORTED BY 8 ZEROS WINGED OVER HENDERSON. OUR FIGHTERS AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES DESTROYED ALL THE BOMBERS AND TWO FIGHTERS. IN THE AFTERNOON CAME 15 MORE BOMBERS. WE GOT ONE AND LOST ONE PLANE.

OCT 19--AGAIN THE ENEMY CONTINUED TO TRY TO SUPPORT A LANDING WITH ATTACKS ON OUR AIRDROME. ZEROS AND GRUMMAN WILDCATS BATTLED. TWO ZEROS WERE SHOT DOWN AND WE LOST ONE WILDCAT. DOUGLAS DIVE BOMBERS DAMAGED A DESTROYER AND AN ESORT SEAPLANE. NAVAL AIRCRAFT TONIGHT GOT AT LEAST ONE HIT ON A CRUSIER.

OCT 25--THIS WAS THE GREATEST DAY OF ACTIONSINCE THE INVASION AUG 7. WHILE THE JAPANESE TRIED TO COME IN FROM THE SEA,THEIR TROOPS,WHICH HAD HIDDEN IN THE JUNGLES,ATTACKED FROM THE LAND SIDE. DOUGLAS DIVE BOMBERS ATTACKED ENEMY CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS NORTH OF FLORIDA ISLAND. ONE CRUISER DAMAGED. SIXTEEN ENEMY DIVE BOMBERS THEN ATTACKED HENDERSON FIELD. FIVE WERE SHOT DOWN. NINE MORE ATTACKED IN THE AFTERNOON CAUSING SOME DAMAGE. OUR DIVE BOMBERS AGAIN STRUCK AT THE FORCE OF CRUISER S AND AND DESTROYERS. ONE CRUISER REPORTED HIT. FLYING FORTRESSES SMASHED THE SAME FORCE TEN MINUTES LATER AND GOT TWO HITS. ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE ACTIVE OVER OUR POSITIONS ALL DAY AND 17 WERE SHOT DOWN.

IN ALL,WE CAUSED CONSIDERABLE JAPANESE WARSHIP DAMAGE,SHOT DOWN 100 ENEMY PLANES AND POSSIBLE 50 MORE.

(THAT TERRIFIC AERIAL FIGHT OVERSHADOWED EVERTHING ELSE FOR DAYS BUT UNITED STATES BOMBERS CONTINUED TO BLAST ENEMY POSITIONS IN NEARBY ISLANDS AND STRAFE THE LAND FORCES STILL ACTIVE IN THEHOT JUNGLE SECTIONS.)

NOV 11--THERE WAS NO ARMISTICE DAY IN THIS WAR SECTOR. FIFTY-[redacted] TWO ENEMY PLANES CAME OVER IN TWO GROUPS. WE SHOT DOWN 17 AND DAMAGED FIVE,LOSING SEVEN OFOUR OWN FIGHTERS.

NOV 12--IT WAS ALMOST A PERFECT SCORE TODAY. THIRTY ONE ENEMY BOMBERS AND ZEROS CAME OVER. THEY WERE INTERCEPTED BY 28 GRUMMAN WILDCATS WHOSE PILOTS SHOT DOWN 21. OUT ANTI AIRCRAFT FIRE GOT NINE OTHER JAPANESE PLANES. ONLY ONE ESAPED.

THAT APPARENTLY TOOK ALL THE HEART OUT OF THE JAPANESE AIR COMMAND. IT WAS THE LAST LARGE-SCALE RAID ON HENDERSON FIELD FOR THE REST OF THE YEAR. U.S MARINE,ARMY AND NAVY PLANES REIGNING SUPREME OVER THE GUADAL-

CSNAL

JAN 9 1943

CANAL AREA, CONTINUED TO STRAFE ENEMY TROOPS AND BOMB INSTALLATIONS AT SURROUNDING POINTS.

THE JAPANESE,APPARENTLY GIVING UP TRYING TO RETAKE HENDERSON FIELD,STARTED TO BUILD AN NEW AIRDROME AT MUNDA ON NEW GEORGIA ISLAND. IT BECAME AN IMPORTANT TARGET OF U.S BOMBERS.

THROUGHOUT THE DAYS OF TERRIFIC AIR BATTLES OVER HENDERSON FILD NERVY AMERICAN PILOTS STAGED A THRILLING SHOW OF AEROBATICS

OUTMANEUVERING THE JAPANESE.

AND WHAT KIND OF FELLOWS ARE THESE MEN WHO RISKED THEIR LIVES TO GUARD THIS VITAL SPEARHEAD OF THE FIRST AMERICAN OFFENSIVE IN THE PACIFIC? LET ADMIRAL HALSEY DESCRIBE THEM:

"THEY'RE THE MOST SUPERB GANG OF MEN I EVER DREAMED OF. I KNEW THEYWERE GOOD,BUT THEY WERE DAMNED GOOD IT SURPRISED EVEN ME. OF THE ARMY,NAVY AND MARINE CORPS FLYERS HERE ON GUADALCANAL THE ONLY COMPARISON IS IN THE NERVE OF THE INDIVIDUAL."

ADMIRAL HALSEY MADE THE ASSERTION ON A VISIT TO HENDERSON FIELD NOV 9.

HEROES WERE ADIME A DOZEN,BUT THE ACE OF EARLY GUADALCANAL FIGHTING WAS CAPT.JOSEHH FOSS,22, OF SIOUX FALLS,S.D.WHO BAGGED 23 ENEMY PLANES IN SIX WEEKS.

AND THE FORCES OF GUADALCANAL FIGHT ON.

TEXT-FILES-ETC JHC-415 PEW 1/7/43

(ADVANCE WITH ALLIED FORCE HDQTRS IN NORTH AFRICA--LEAVES ad FROM A WAR CORRESPONDENT'S NOTEBOOK.

LITTLE FRENCH BOYS IN ORAN HAVE THE HABIT OF DASHING UP TO AMN SOLDIERS AND CORRESPONDENTS AND ASKING FOR FIVE FRANCS.

"WHY SHOULD I GIVE YOU FIVE FRANCS?" I ASKED ONE,THE THENTH TO PUT THE ARM ON ME IN AN HOUR.

"BECAUSE YOU ARE AN AMERICAN" SAID THE BOY. THEN HE LAUGHED.

"WHY DO YOU LAUGH?" I ASKED.

"BECAUSE YOU ARE SO FUNNY. EVERYBODY KNOWS THERE ARE NO POOR PEOPLE IN AMERICA."

JAN 9 1943

---DASH--

BRIG.GEN.ALBERT WALTON KENNER,OF WASHN.DC. AN ARMY SURGEON, IS COOL_HEADED,NERVY AND QUICK_THINKING. HE JOINED SOME OTHER OFFCRS IN A WILD BOAR HUNT IN THE ATLAS MTS,ARRANGED BY FRENCH AND NATIVE OFFCLS, AND KNOCKED OVER THREE BOARS WITH HIS RATION OF SIX SHOTGUN SHELLS.

HE DID IT BY WAITING UNTIL THE BEASTS WERE ONLY A FEW YARDS AWAY BEFORE HE FIRED. THE LAST BOAR,A150-POUNDER,WAS ONLY FIVE XXX YARDS AWAY. THE BOAR WENT DOWN,STRUGGLED TO ITS FEET AND CONTINUED THE CHARGE. THE GENERAL'S GUN WAS EMPTY;THERE WAS NO TIME TO REACH FOR HIS PISTOL. AS AGILELY AS TARZAN THE GENERAL LEAPED FOR AN OVERHANGING BOUGH. THE BOAR DASHED FEROCIOUSLY UNDER HIM,STAGGERED ON FOR 40 YDS AND FELL OVER DAD.

---DASH___

IT'S ALWAYS A SOLEMN OCCASION WHEN A PILOT MAKES HIS FIRST NIGHT TAKEOFF AT THE CONTROLS OF A TYPE OF BOMBER NEW TO HIM. THUS,CAPT.JOHN T.PASSAGE,24,(515 CHURCH STREET) CHARLOTTE,N.C. A VETERAN FLIER,HAD PLENTY ON HIS MIND WHEN HE ARRVD AT AN AFRICAN PORT TO FLY A CRAFT COMPARATIVELY STRANGE TO HIM.

TO MAKE MATTERS MORE WORRISOME HE LEARNED THAT HIS PASSENGERS WOULD INCLUDE TWO MAJOR GENERALS,A BRIGADIER GENERAL AND SEVERAL COLONELS.

"I WAS WORRIED FOR A MINUTE," HE TOLD ME. "BUT THEN I THOUGHT TAT THEIR NECKS DIDN'T MEAN ANY MORE TO THEM THAN MINE DID TO ME. WE GOT UP OK."

---DASH--

THE ALI BABA HOTEL WAS THE STRANGEST IN ALL AFRICA,AND ITS FOUR PROPRIETORS WERE THE FRIENDS OF ALL WAYFARING MEN.

THEY WERE QUARTERED AT AN AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND STATION AT THE MOST DESOLATE AIRPORT IN THIS DARK CONTINENT. THEIR BILLET ORIGINALLY WAS A BARE AND FRIGID AND ALTOGETHER WRETCHED SCHACK. A MORASS OF MUD SEPARATED IT FROM THE RUNWAY WHERE THE AMN PLANES TOOK OFF.

WHEN IT RAINED, THE MUD IN FRONT OF THE ALI BABA HOTEL BECAME A BOTTOMLESS GRAY SLIMY PIT KNOWN AS LAKE PLACID. IN THE MEMORY OF THE AFRICAN CAMPAIGN NO MAN HAD KNOWN THAT LAKE TO DRY UP. ITS MUD BECAME FAMOUS. PERSONS A THOUSAND MILES AWAY WOULD LOOK AT A PERFECT STRANGER AND SAY: "I SEE YOU'VE BEEN THROUGH BLANK AIRPORT."

THE CHIEF OWNER OF THE ALI BABA WAS MAJOR ED COATES,A VETERAN COMMERCIAL AIRLINES PILOT AND AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND OFFICER FROM MT. LAKE,FORT WORTH,TEX. HIS ACCOMPLICES WERE LT. BILL SMITH,OF SANDS POINT,L.I.;XX.LIEUT.HENRY L.BROWN,OF EL PASO,TEXAS AND SGT.MILTON R. ROSENBERG,OF (86 FIRST STREET) ALBANY,N.Y.

TOGETHER THEY HAD BUILT A STOVE FR M A DISCARDED OIL TANK, BROUGHT HALFWAY ACROSS AFRICA. THEY BEGGED AND BULLIED UNTIL THEY GOT BLANKETS FOR THE BACK ROOM. THEY MADE IT A CHEERY PLACE WHICH CORPORALS AND COLONELS,TRANSPORT PILOTS AND CIVILIANS FOUND TO BEA FRIENDLY OASIS.

THE HOTEL REMAINS,BUT THE MEN WHO MADE IT ARE SCATTERED.....

---DASH--

IT WAS HER FIST DAY AT SEA. SHE WAS A WAAC AND HER DRAWL WAS AS SOFT AS BUTTER UNDER HER NATIVE MISSISSIPPI SUN. SHE SAW THE BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER STANDING ALONE ON THE BRIDGE....SHE SHOUGHT SHE OUGHT TO BE FRIENDLY XXXX BECAUSE THY WERE ALLIES. BESIDES HE WAS VERY HANDSOME. SHE SPOKE TO HIM AND HE SAID "UMMM." SHE THOUGHT HIM QUITE FRIENDLY A AND CHATTERED FOR HALF AN HOUR WHILE HE SAID "UMMM" AND AGAIN "UMMN."

SHE THOUGHT THEN SHE COULD BE A BIT MORE CHUMMY.

"YOU KNOW," SHE SAID, "BEFORE I SAILED SOME OFMY FRIENDS SAID I WOULD BE DISAPPOINTED IN ENGLAND BECAUSE YOU ALL AND WE SPEAK A DIFFERENT LANGUAGE. MY,DON'T YOU THINK THEY WERE SILLY?"

THE BRITISH OFFICER TURNED FR M HIS STUDY OF THE HORIZON AND LOOKD AT HER.

JAN 9 1943

"WHAT WAS IT YOU ASKED?" HE SAID. "YOU KNOW I'M FRIGHTFULLY SORRY BUT I HAVEN'T UNDERSTOOD A SINGLE WORD OF WHAT YOU'VE BEEN SAYING."

----end-----

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON,JAN 8-(AP)-ADMIRAL HAROLD R.STARK, COMMANDER OF U.S. NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS, NOW IN THE UNITED STATES, SPOKE OUT TODAY AGAINST "WISHFUL THINKING" ABOUT AN EARLY END TO THE WAR AND CHARACTERIZED THE ENEMY SUBMARINE AS THE NO. 1 NAVAL PROBLEM.

GN443PEW

JAN 9 1943

A14WX

BULLETIN MATTER

H WASHINGTOU

30.24 - 203

30.24 - 203

BULLETIN MATTER

WASHINGTON 1ST ADD STARK X X X NAVAL PROBLEM.

STARK IS HERE FOR CONFERENCES, THE NATURE OF WHICH HE DECLINED TO DISCUSS.

JAN 9 1943

HE SAID THAT IT HAD BEEN HIS OPINION ALL ALONG THAT THIS WAR "WILL BE LONG AND TOUGH" AND HE ADDED EMPHATICALLY, "I STILL THINK SO."

THE FORMER CHIEF OF UNITED STATES NAVAL OPERATIONS, MEETING REPORTERS AT THE NAVY DEPARTMENT, DECLARED THAT "ANY OTHER PREMISE ON WHICH TO WORK WOULD BE A FALSE ONE."

GN450PEW NM

WASHINGTON 2D ADD STARK X X FALSE ONE."

THE WHOLE PROBLEM OF THE WAR'S CONDUCT NOW, STARK ASSERTED, "COMES DOWN TO SHIPPING AND IN THAT RESPECT THE GREATEST MENACE IS THE SUBMARINE."

OUR PRESENT SHIPPING LOSSES TO UNDERSEA ASSAULT, HE SAID, ARE "SOMETHING TO BE MIGHTY UNCOMFORTABLE ABOUT," AND HE SAID HE WISHED "WE WERE KNOCKING THE SUBMARINES OUT FASTER."

HY509PEW JAN 9 1943

KX PX PG DT

(APPROVED BY ARMY PRO)

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., JAN 8-(AP)-THE LONE SURVIVOR OF AN ARMY BOMBER CRASH THAT KILLED AT LEAST FIVE MEN WANTED "SOME WARN BLANKETS AND COFFEE--AND DAYLIGHT--MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE" WHILE HE PERCHED ON A WHEEL OF THE WRECKED PLANE FOR SEVEN HOURS. JAN 9 1943

SECOND LIEUT.IVOR P.EVANS, 19, OF ALIQUIPPA, PA., HAD A BROKEN FINGER AND SOME BRUISES AS HIS ONLY INJURIES WHEN THE BOMBER, FROM THE GREENVILLE, S.C., BASE, PLUNGED INTO A CYPRESS SWAMP NEAR HERE TUESDAY NIGHT.

"I DON'T KNOW WHAT HAPPENED," HE SAID FROM HIS BED IN DALE MABRY FIELD HOSPITAL.

"THE PLANE CRASHED INTO THE TREES, THE LIGHTS WENT OUT, AND I CAME OUT THROUGH A DOOR. WE WERE ADJUSTING PARACHUTE STRAPS WHEN IT HIT.

"IT WAS DARK OUT THERE, AND THE WATER WAS WAIST-DEEP. I DIDN'T KNOW IF IT WAS DEEPER SOMEWHERE ELSE. I CALLED FOR THE OTHER FELLOWS, BUT I COULDN'T SEE ANY OF THEM. JAN 9 1943

"I GOT TO A WHEEL. IT WAS SORT OF WARM FOR A WHILE, BUT THEN IT GOT COLD. I TOOK OFF ONE JACKET AND PUT IT ON THE WHEEL SO I COULD SIT ON THE JACKET. I JUST WAITED THEN. I WANTED SOME WARM BLANKETS AND COFFEE--AND DAYLIGHT--MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE.

"I'M LUCKY, I GUESS. YES, I WANT TO GO BACK TO FLYING."

IT WAS AT 12:06 A.M. WHEN THE PLANE, JUST GETTING OFF CRASHED ABOUT TWO MILES FROM DALE MABRY FIELD, APPARENTLY KILLING ALL ABOARD EXCEPT EVANS. FIVE BODIES HAVE BEEN RECOVERED FROM THE SWAMP, AND THE PILOT, SECOND LIEUT.WILLIAM M.PUTMAN, 22, OF HOUSTON, TEX., IS MISSING.

EVANS WAS IN THE TAIL SECTION OF THE BIG PLANE WHEN IT CRASHED.

WHEN DAYLIGHT CAME, EVANS GOT OUT OF THE SWAMP AND WALKED THROUGH WOODS TO THE NEARBY ARMY BASE.

"SOME MEN WERE WORKING AT THE EDGE OF THE FIELD, AND ONE OF THEM BROUGHT ME IN," HE SAID.

FIVE BODIES RECOVERED WEDNESDAY WERE IDENTIFIED AS:

FLIGHT OFFICER RALPH R.NORED, 22, OF POTEAU, OKLA.

SECOND LIEUT.EARL H.BROWN, 26, OF MOUNT MORRIS, MICH.

STAFF SERGEANT OLIVER L.BROWN, 23, OF ATLANTA.

SERGEANT MARVIN T.THOMPSON, 31, OF BEDFORD, PA.

PFC G.F.MARINARI, OF PROVIDENCE, R.I.

JAN 9 1943

RN729PEW

A169 (NYC OUT)

NEW YORK, JAN. 8-(AP)-AMERICAN SUBMARINES ARE TAKING HEAVY TOLL OF ENEMY SHIPPING IN THE WAR, THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TODAY, BUT THE TOTAL OF SHIPS DESTROYED IS UNDOUBTEDLY MUCH LARGER THAN HAS BEEN REVEALED.

THE PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED FIGURES WERE GIVEN AS 150 JAPANESE SHIPS LISTED BY THE NAVY AS HIT, WITH 70 PER CENT SUNK AND THE BALANCE SUNK OR DAMAGED.

JAN 9 1943

AGAINST THAT RECORD, ONLY FIVE U.S SUBMARINES HAVE BEEN REPORTED LOST, THE NAVY SAID. THE SEA LION WAS DESTROYED AT CAVITE NAVY YARD IN THE PHILIPPINES, THE OLD S-26 LOST IN A COLLISION OFF PANAMA, AND THE SHARK, PERCH AND GRUNION WERE LISTED AS "OVERDUE AND PRESUMABLY LOST."

THE NAVY QUOTED A BARE DEPARTMENT COMMUNIQUE: "UNITED STATES SUBMARINES HAVE REPORTED THE FOLLOWING RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AGAINST THE ENEMY IN FAR EASTERN WATERS--A DESTROYER SUNK"

THEN THIS STORY OF THE OPERATION WAS TOLD:

"ON THE BRIDGE OF A UNITED STATES SUBMARINE A FEW WEEKS BEFORE THIS COMMUNIQUE CAME FROM THE NAVY DEPARTMENT'S PRESS SECTION, THE OFFICER OF THE DECK CHATTED WITH ONE OF HIS LOOKOUTS.

"KELLY, WHAT DO YOU MAKE OF IT," HE ASKED.

"LOOKS LIKE THE TOPWORKS OF A DESTROYER, SIR."

"I CAN'T SEE IT, BUT I'LL TAKE YOUR WORD FOR IT. HOW YOU CAN SEE A 'CAN' TONIGHT IS BEYOND ME."

"KELLY'S LAST NAME WAS ANASTASIA. HIS OTHER NICKNAME WAS "CAT'S EYES." THOUGH HIS VISION IN THE DAYTIME WAS SOMEWHAT ON THE MYOPIC SIDE, AT NIGHT THIS LITTLE LOOKOUT WAS WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

THE ZIGZAGGING JAP DESTROYER HEADED ON IN THE DIRECTION OF THE PATROLLING U.S. SUBMARINE, WHICH DIVED AND WATCHED THE ENEMY VESSEL.

"LOOKS LIKE A SETUP," SAID THE SKIPPER. "SHE'LL NEVER KNOW WHAT HIT HER."

JAN 9 1943

THE CAPTAIN JOCKEYED THE CRAFT INTO POSITION. "FIRE ONE," HE SAID. AN ALMOST IMPERCEPTIBLE JAR GENTLY ROCKED THE SUBMARINE AS THE OILY TORPEDO SHOT FROM THE TUBE.

A170 (NYC OUT)

"SET 'EM UP IN THE OTHER ALLEY," DIRECTED THE CAPTAIN. ANOTHER "TIN FISH" WAS READY.

"FIRE TWO." A PAIR OF TREMENDOUS EXPLOSIONS LIFTED THE JAP WARSHIP, RIPPED HER HULL AND SENT HER DOWN IN THE MOONLIGHT. THE CAPTAIN WAS RIGHT. THE JAP HAD NEVER KNOWN WHAT HIT HER.

ABOARD THE SUBMARINE--LIEUT.COM.THEODORE C.AYLWARD, U.S.N., COMMANDING--THERE WAS JUBILATION, BACK SLAPPING, HOOTING, YELLING AND CHEERING. THIS SINKING, IT WAS LEARNED LATER, MEANT A NAVY CROSS FOR THE SKIPPER, A SOFT-SPOKEN, BROWN-HAIRED, LANKY KENTUCKIAN FROM

30.24-205

FT.THOMAS. IT ALSO MEANT PROMOTIONS FOR FOUR OF THE CREW AND A LINE IN THE DEPARTMENT'S COMMUNIQUE.

JAN 9 1943 EJ1257PEW

A182 (NYC OUT)

NEW YORK--FIRST ADD SUBMARINES X X X DEPARTMENT'S COMMUNIQUE.

THE NAVY ALSO TOLD THE FOLLOWING STORY OF ANOTHER SUBMARINE, CAPTAINED BY LIEUT.COMM.WILLIAM H.BROCKMAN AND ASSIGNED TO PATROL A MID-PACIFIC AREA:

IN A WEEK OF MONOTONOUS PATROLLING THE CREW BECAME DISGUSTED OVER THE LACK OF ACTION. ON JUNE 4, THE SUBMARINE DIVED A LITTLE AFTER 4 A.M. LATER, CAPTAIN BROCKMAN INTERCEPTED A MESSAGE SAYING THAT MANY JAP PLANES WERE HEADED TOWARD THE SPOT WHERE HE WAS.

AT ABOUT 8 A.M. THE SUBMARINE SAW MASTS ON THE HORIZON. IN A FEW MINUTES FOUR SHIPS WERE VISIBLE--A JAP BATTLESHIP AND THREE CRUISERS. BUT JAP PLANES ALSO HAD SIGHTED THE SUBMARINE AND WERE SPRAYING LEAD AT ITS PERISCOPE.

JAN 9 1943

THE SUBMARINE KEPT BORING IN. THE BATTLESHIP WAS A SCENE OF FRANTIC ACTIVITY. THE BATTLEWAGON OPENED UP WITH ITS WHOLE BROAD-SIDE BATTERY, SEEKING TO BLAST THE SUBMARINE OUT OF THE SEA.

BUT AS A TORPEDO SPED TOWARD THE HUGE SHIP, THE JAP TURNED STERNMOST TO THE SUBMARINE AND FLED AT FULL SPEED. THE BATTLEWAGON HAD ESCAPED, BUT THE FORMATION WAS BROKEN UP AND THE SUBMARINE WAS SAFE AND READY FOR MORE AS THE BATTLE OF MIDWAY BEGAN.

CAPTAIN BROCKMAN THEN SIGHTED A LARGE JAP VESSEL, APPARENTLY DAMAGED BY OTHER UNITED STATES FORCES. LARGE CLOUDS OF SMOKE WERE ARISING FROM HER, BUT THE FIRE SEEMED UNDER CONTROL AND

30.24-205

JAP CRUISERS WERE ARRANGING A TOW.

"WE DECIDED TO COMPLETE THE DESTRUCTION OF THE VESSEL," CAPTAIN BROCKMAN SAID.

THE SUBMARINE FIRED THREE TORPEDOES AT THE VESSEL AND ALL STRUCK THE TARGET. FLAMES LICKED THE SHIP FROM BOW TO AMIDSHIPS. JAPS WERE GOING OVER THE SIDE AND THE SHIP WAS BEING ABANDONED.

LATER, TERRIFIC BLASTS ROCKED THE SUBMARINE, AND THE CREW SURMISED THAT DESTRUCTION OF THE JAPANESE VESSEL HAD BEEN COMPLETE.

JAN 9 1943

EJ140PEW

AMS BUDGET

AIRCRAFT TAILORING

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY,JAN. 9)

JAN 9 1943

(ADVANCE)--WASHINGTON,JAN 8-(AP)-AIRCRAFT "TAILORING SHOPS" ARE READYING AMERICA'S COMBAT PLANES FOR ACTION ON FAR-FLUNG BATTLEFRONTS WITHOUT SLOWING DOWN MASS-PRODUCTION ASSEMBLY LINES.

VKNOWN OFFICIALLY AS "MODIFICATION CENTERS," AND UNTIL RECENTLY A CLOSELY GUARDED MILITARY SECRET, THEY ARE LOCATED ON DIRECT ROUTES BETWEEN AIRCRAFT FACTORIES AND BATTLEFRONT DESTINATIONS. THEY ADD OR SUBTRACT PARTS, OR OTHERWISE CHANGE PLANES TO PREPARE THEM FOR DUTY IN ANY THEATRE FROM THE ARCTIC TO THE DESERT. FOR EXAMPLE, RANGE CAN BE INCREASED, OR BOMB LOADS BUILT UP.

TELLING TODAY OF THE WORK OF THESE CENTERS, THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION SAID THEY WERE OPERATED BY AIRLINES AND AIRCRAFT FACTORIES UNDER SUPERVISION OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES MATERIEL COMMAND, OR DIRECTLY BY THE AIR FORCES AT AIR DEPOTS.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE AIR FORCES EXPLAINED THEM THIS WAY:

"SUPPOSE YOU MAKE KITCHEN STOVES. YOUR FACTORY IS TOOLED UP FOR ONE MODEL ON A MASS PRODUCTION BASIS AND YOU ARE TURNING OUT A THOUSAND OF THEM. THEN YOUR SALESMEN TELL YOU THAT WE'VE GOT TO ADD ANOTHER GADGET OR YOUR COMPETITORS ARE GOING TO PUT YOU OUT OF BUSINESS. WHICH IS EASIER--RETOOLING YOUR PLANT OR ADDING ANOTHER LITTLE SHOP WHERE THE GADGET CAN BE INSTALLED ON THE MASS-PRODUCTION STOVES BEFORE THEY MEET THE COMPETITION?"

JAN 9 1943

AN EXAMPLE OF THE WORK DONE: A B-26 MEDIUM BOMBER (MARTIN MARAUDER) REFITTED AS A TORPEDO PLANE.

THE CENTERS SERVICE BOTH ARMY AND NAVY PLANES. THE PLANES USED BY BRIG. GEN. "JIMMY" DOOLITTLE IN THE RAID ON TOKYO LAST APRIL WERE EQUIPPED FOR THEIR MISSION AT THE CENTERS. SO WERE THE AMERICAN BOMBERS WHICH RAIDED THE RUMANIAN OIL FIELDS LAST SPRING. MODIFIED FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS BLASTED THE JAPANESE AT MIDWAY.

JAN 9 1943

A209WX

THE BRITISH USED MODIFICATION CENTERS BEFORE THIS COUNTRY DID. IN THE EARLY PART OF THE WAR, SOME AMERICAN-MADE PLANES WERE MODIFIED BEFORE THE RAF USED THEM IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER. OUTMODED AMERICAN PURSUIT PLANES, WHEN ADAPTED FOR DESERT WARFARE, PROVED HIGHLY EFFECTIVE AS STRAFING AND LIGHT BOMBING PLANES.

THE "TAILORING SHOPS" GAVE JAPANESE FLIERS ONE OF THEIR GREATEST SURPRISES. EARLY FLYING FORTRESSES LACKED A TAIL GUN, AND THE JAPS SOON TOOK FULL ADVANTAGE OF IT. A TAIL GUN WAS HURRIEDLY INSTALLED, AND NEARLY 100 ZEROS WERE BROUGHT DOWN BEFORE THEIR PILOTS LEARNED THAT THE BLIND SPOT WAS NO LONGER BLIND.

A NEW $12,000,000 MODIFICATION CENTER IS NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION "SOMEWHERE IN ALABAMA," AN INDICATION OF THE AIR FORCES' CONFIDENCE IN THE SYSTEM.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY JAN. 9)

GN319PEW

17

AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY JAN. 8

\- - -

MALTA SMILES AGAIN

- - -

ISLANDERS FEEL THEY'VE TAKEN NAZIS' WORST

- - -

THEY'RE HOLDING TEA DANCES AGAIN (600)

- - -

BY HARRY CROCKETT

(ADVANCE) VALETTA, MALTA, JAN. 7--(AP)--GALLANT MALTA, THE SCENE OF THE WORLD'S MOST CONCENTRATED BOMBING, IS BEGINNING TO SMILE AGAIN.

PEERING FROM GLASSLESS WINDOWS, THE THIN, GAUNT FACES OF RESIDENTS WHO HAVE GONE THROUGH HELL NOW BEAM WITH SMILES OF THANKSGIVING.

ASIDE FROM THE VICIOUS AIR RAIDS--MORE THAN 1,000 OF THEM--THESE DARK SKINNED, UNFLINCHING ISLANDERS HAVE HAD PERHAPS THE WORST FOOD PROBLEM IN THE WORLD. RICH AND POOR ALIKE HAVE FARED THE SAME.

JAN 9 1943

30.24 — 207

30.24—207

MALTA'S GREAT HERDS OFNSHEEP AND GOATS HAVE BEEN DECIMATED BY AXIS BOMBERS AND STRAFERS. TRANSPORTATION WAS REDUCED ALMOST TO ZERO. BUT MALTA HAS CARRIED ON. JAN 9 1943

WITHIN THIS CITY BEHIND POCKMARKED AND BOMB SCARRED BATTLEMENTS AND BEHIND THE 200-FOOT CLIFFS THAT LINE THE GRAND HARBOR, THE CAPITAL IS A PILE OF RUINS.

PEOPLE LIVE IN ANY PORTION OF A BUILDING THAT IS LEFT STANDING. FINDING A PANE OF GLASS WOULD BE AS DIFFICULT AS FINDING A NEEDLE IN A HAYSTACK.

NO BUILDING ON THE ISLAND HAS BEEN SPARED EITHER A DIRECT HIT OR A NEAR MISS WHICH CAUSED DAMAGE. THUS IT SEEMED STRANGE TO HEAR SWING MUSIC COMING FROM WHAT APPEARED TO BE A PILE OF RUBBLE AND THE SCRAMBLED LIMESTONE BLOCKS OF WHICH ALL MALTESE BUILDINGS ARE MADE. I FOUND A TEA DANCE WAS IN PROGRESS.

THE MALTESE GIRLS AND OTHERS OF GREEK, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN ORIGIN WERE DANCING MAINLY WITH SERVICE MEN. THE GIRLS WERE COMPARATIVELY WELL DRESSED AND HAD A FINE APPEARANCE DESPITE THE LACK OF STOCKINGS AND COSMETICS WHICH ARE VIRTUALLY UNOBTAINABLE. THESE DANCES ARE COMPARATIVELY RECENT INNOVATIONS AND NOW EVEN SOME EARLY EVENING AFFAIRS ARE BEING HELD DESPITE THE AWESOME BLACKOUT. THERE IS NOTHING TO EAT OR DRINK, HOWEVER, UNLESS BROUGHT BY THE GUESTS. JAN 9 1943

CONTEMPLATING ONE OF THESE DANCES AND EXPRESSING WONDER, I HAD IT ALL EXPLAINED TO ME BY A LITTLE OLD LADY WHO APPARENTLY WAS OF BRITISH ORIGIN. SHE WAS SHABBY AND VIRTUALLY SHOELESS BUT, THERE WAS A SMILE ON HER WRINKLED LIPS. SPITFIRE PLANES WERE ROARING OVERHEAD IN THIS AREA NEAR THE HARBOR.

"THEM'S WHAT DID IT," SHE INFORMED ME WITHOUT SOLICITATION. "THEM'S WHAT SCARED THE JERRYS AND ITIES AWAY. WE AIN'T HAD A RAID TO AMOUNT TO ANYTHING FORNTWO MONTHS, BUT THERE'S PLENTY OF PEOPLE LIVING IN THEM CAVES. THEIR HOUSES WERE BLOWED UP, YOU KNOW." JAN 9 1943

THEN, POINTING AT THE HARBOR WHERE MERCHANTMEN--ALL OF THEM WITH WHITE CAPPED AMERICAN NAVAL RUNNER CREWS--AND WARSHIPS LAY AT ANCHOR, SHE ADDED, "AND THEM'S GOING TO KEEP US GOING, TOO. SICILY IS ONLY 60 MILES AWAY AND THEY KNOCKED US SMARTLY WHEN WE WERE HELPLESS, BUT, NOT ANYMORE. MAYBE THEY'LL TRY AGAIN, BUT THEY'LL GET WHAT'S COMING TO THEM."

APS8

JUST THEN AN AIR RAID SIREN SOUNDED. NOTICING MY INCLINATION TO SEEK SHELTER, A MALTESE AIRMAN SAID CALMLY, "DON'T WORRY ABOUT THAT, SIR. IT'S ONLY THE MORNING RECONNAISANCE PLANE. WE DON'T PAY ANY ATTENTION TO IT. HE COMES OVER FOR A LOOK AND, BELIEVE ME, HE MUST FEEL SICK AT WHAT HE SEES THESE DAYS."

A WORKER THEN EXPLAINED--AND I LATER SAW--THE GREAT UNDERGROUND AIRCRAFT SYSTEM OF MALTA. FAR BENEATH THE ROCKY SURFACE IN BOMB PROOF CAVES, THE AIRCRAFT PLOTTERS--MANY OF THEM FORMER SHOW GIRLS WHO REFUSED TO LEAVE THE ISLAND WHEN THEIR THEATERS AND CABARETS CLOSED---PLOT THE MOVEMENTS OF AIRCRAFT AND CAN TELL TO AN INCH

WHERE ANY ARE WITHIN MANY MILES RADIUS.

HARDLY EVER IS THERE A MINUTE OF THE DAY AND NIGHT WHEN TWO OR THREE SPITFIRES OR HURRICANES ARE NOT OVER THE HARBOR AREA.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, JAN. 8. MOVED JAN. 7).

WE&SB305AEW

841 (NYC OUT)

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, JAN. 9)

- - -

TUNISIA'S TOUGH GUY

- - -

CASUALTIES UNHEEDED

BY NAZI GENERAL,

WALTHER NEHRING

- - -

COLD, RUTHLESS, SMART,

HE'S UNPOPULAR

WITH OWN MEN (600)

- - -

JAN 9 1943

BY ALTON L. BLAKESLEE

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, JAN.8-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER, APPARENTLY DETERMINED TO HOLD HIS TUNISIAN FRONT AT ALL COSTS, HAS ENTRUSTED THE TASK TO A COLD, RUHLESS NAZI LEADER WHO IS AN EXPERIENCED EXPONENT OF THE GERMAN TACTICS OF SPEED AND CRUSHING ARMORED POWER.

BOTH THE ALLIES AND THE BERMANS ARE FEVERISHLY PREPARING FOR THE FINAL SHOW-DOWN ON THAT CRITICAL NORTH AFRICAN STAGE, AND IF THE GER-

MANS EXPLODE IT FIRST, THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH MAY EXPECT A DRIVE THAT WOULD NOT COUNT CASUALTIES IN VICIOUS DETERMINATION TO SUCCEED.

FOR THIS IS THE PICTURE PAINTED IN BRITISH MILITARY QUARERS OF GEN. WALTHER NEHRING, GERMAN COMMANDER IN TUNISIA: A HARD-BOILED, UNBENDING PRUSSIAN MILITARIST OF THE OLD SCHOOL WHO IS UNPOPULAR AMONG HIS OFFICERS AND MEN ALIKE. JAN 9 1943

HE IS KNOWN FOR HIS PENCHANT TO DRIVE VIGOROUSLY TO THE ATTACK, REGARDLESS OF THE EXHAUSTION OF HIS MEN, AND IGNORING THE COST IN

(MORE) REMAINDER- UNAVAILABLE-

AP/MJ921AEW

Reds Gain on Don Front, Sweep Aside 100 Tanks; Americans Blast Bizerte

SOVIET ADVANCE ADDS TO PERIL OF NAZI-HELD CENTER

Drive from North Nears Junction of Don, Donets Rivers.

ENEMY ATTACK HALTED

Smash with 100 Tanks, Large Infantry Force Brushed Aside by Reds.

MANY TOWNS FREED

Russian Forces Sweep Around Georgievsk in North Caucasus.

MOSCOW, Sunday, Jan. 10. —(AP) A Red army column driving west on a wide front between Stalingrad's western railroad and the lower Don early today was reported within 15 miles of the lower Donets river, creating a new threat of outflanking Rostov from the north.

The midnight communique of the Soviet Information bureau announced the capture of Bogoyavlenskaya, eight miles northwest of Nikolaevskaya and 19 miles west of Marinsk, with Soviet troops approaching the lower Donets just north of its junction with Don.

Open to Direct Attack

A crossing of the Donets at that point would expose Rostov, supply bastion for hundreds of thousands of German troops in the Caucasus, to a direct attack down the west bank of the Don. It would put the Red army little more than 50 miles from Rostov.

The hardest fighting was going on in the lower Don region, where the Germans hung on tenaciously and counter-attacked on one sector with more than 100 tanks and a large force of infantry.

The communique announced that these were beaten and forced to retreat anew, with the loss of many tanks and men, while the Russians took two more points.

The offensive against Rostov and the arterial route of supply for hundreds of thousands of German troops appeared to be progressing steadily. There were no spectacular dashes at the present stage but instead a methodical occupation of territory and a relentless grinding down of German manpower and materiel.

Occupy Series of Towns

Along a line north of Bogoyav-

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lenskaya to Tatsinskaya, the Russians have occupied a series of towns. Among them were Saveliev, Dermilev, Novo-Rossoshansky, which is just south of Russian-held Tatsinskaya, and Kriukovsky which is 15 miles north of Bogoyavlenskaya and the westernmost point on the line.

Mopping up behind the front line, the Russians said that the Red army had taken Kovilkin on the railroad west from Stalingrad and about midway between Valkovo and Tatsinskaya. Kovilkin was about the last important station left to the Germans in this sector.

On the other main railway southwest from Stalingrad six settlements were reported taken in the Zimovniki region.

This southern wing of a drive along an 80-mile front on Rostov already has reached to within about 65 miles of that objective.

In the Caucasus, too, the Russians broadened their front along the Rostov-Baku railway.

Georgievsk Outflanked

The north Caucasus city of Georgievsk was outflanked by a rapid advance of the Red army to the north.

The Russians said they captured Soldetsko-Aleksandrovskoe, 15 miles northwest of Georgievsk, and Yetoka, three miles southeast of Georgievsk. These towns are on two railroads forming a junction at Georgievsk and then running west to Mineralyne Vody.

Koltnonovskaya, eleven miles northeast of Georgievsk, also fell before the Red army offensive.

The nearby Caucasian city of Pyatigorsk also was menaced by the Red army capture of Zalskoe, 13 miles southeast of Pyatigorsk.

In all, the Russians announced that 22 more towns and villages have been reclaimed in the latest fighting.

The rush of the Red army astride the Don swept aside more than 100 tanks which the Germans threw into a desperate counterattack, the communique said.

Enemy Tank Force Smashed

In a violent engagement, the large enemy tank force and its support-treat and abandon dozens of cripptreat an dabandon dozens of crippled tanks, a large number of killed and wounded, the announcement added.

The Russians then went on to capture two of the villages listed in the communique.

Northwest of Stalingrad, heavy fighting was still going on despite the disadvantageous position of the remnants of the 22 German divisions reported encircled in the Stalingrad area.

The Russians said a large group of the enemy supported by tanks mounted an attack but were repulsed. When the Russians pursued them they captured 51 trenches, killed 280 officers and men and disabled three of the tanks.

On the central front the Germans also counter-attacked both to the southwest and to the northwest of Velikie Luki, 80 miles east of the Latvian border, the communique said. All the German assaults were reported turned back, however, at a cost of more than 200 dead and two burned out tanks.

32 Nazi Tanks Captured

The fighting in the Caucasus was described as especially violent about one populated place where 32 German tanks were captured, along with many dumps of material.

Hundreds of the enemy were killed, the commuique said, and 160 trucks and over 10 motorcycles destroyed.

Flanking forces of Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin and Col.-Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko moved forward along railways west and southwest of Stalingrad, mopping up the intervening region between Valkovo and Zimovniki in support of Col. Gen. Constantin Rokossovsky's troops in the lower Don valley.

Prepare For Fresh Assault

The advance guard beyond Strakhov, 65 miles east of Rostov, appeared to be marking time in the Sal river valley while positions behind were consolidated for a fresh assault.

The Soviet advance in the north Caucasus was reported proceeding rapidly despite rains, poor roads and a profusion of German mines strewn to slow the drive.

The Caucasus provinces of North Osetia and Kabardino-Balkaria between Ordzhonikidze and Piatigorsk were declared liberated and the battle was reported approaching the Stavropol district to the north.

Germans Press Battle

An important battle appears to be developing on the central front beyond Moscow where the Germans were trying to crack Russian defenses southwest of Velikie Luki and retake that strong hedgehog position 90 miles short of the Latvian border. Red Star said the Germans had concentrated a strong force of aviation, tanks and infantry on one central front sector, launching an attack which was hurled back by Russian reinforcements.

Deepen Caucasus Wedge, Threaten to Flank Nazi Defenses at Georgievsk

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Red Army swept aside more than 100 tanks which the Germans threw into a counter-attack along the lower Don River and advanced on a broad front there and in the Caucasus, capturing twenty-two towns and villages, the Russians reported tonight in a communique which was broadcast from Moscow and recorded in London by the Soviet monitor.

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Bringing up their flank on the northern side to keep pace with the southern flank which had marched to within sixty-five miles of Rostov, the jugular vein of German armies in the Caucasus and the Don Valley, the Russians reported the capture of Boboyavlenskaya, eighty miles from Rostov.

At the same time, the Russian forces in the Caucasus deepened their bite into German-held territory, pushing the Germans out of five towns and villages and capturing Soldatsk-Alexandrovskaya, forty miles north and west of Georgievsk, a junction point on the Rostov-Baku railway. This thrust threatened to flank German defenses at Georgievsk. Soldatsk-Alexandrovskaya is about twenty miles north of the trunk railway.

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Four Red Armies Plunge Ahead In Caucasus

Draw Nearer Rostov In Giant Movement To Envelop Nazis

By HENRY C. CASSIDY,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Jan. 9.—Despite cold rains and light, melting snow that converted roads into bogs and turned the Caucasus campaign temporarily into an "engineers' offensive," four Russian Armies plunged steadily ahead today in their giant enveloping movement against the Germans in the whole lower area of the eastern front.

Red Army technicians followed the retreating enemy closely and removed thousands of land mines. Thirty-four thousand mines were estimated to have been neutralized in a single sector in the past two weeks.

Fog reduced visibility in some sectors to 100 yards, the army newspaper Red Star reported. Nevertheless, the Russians were reported advancing rapidly toward the north and west in the Caucasus. Red Star said that the provinces of North Osetia and Kabardino-Balkaria already had been liberated with the battle approaching the Stavropol district.

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Battle Hand-to-Hand.

The Germans were described as "fighting like beasts in a cage" as the Russians proceeded methodically to clean out the northern factory district in Stalingrad. The Nazis refused to yield any point without a struggle, Red Star said, and the Russians took house after house in hand-to-hand combat.

Red Army artillery silenced enemy guns while Soviet shock troops surrounded and stormed individual German fortifications.

The drive toward Rostov was reported farthest advanced where the troops of Lt. Gen. Constantin Rokossovsky pushed through Strakhov, about 65 miles east of the Don River port.

South of his pathway west, the legions of Col. Gen. Yeremenko had taken Zimovniki, 125 miles southwest of Stalingrad on the railway that leads down from that city through recaptured Kotelnikovski toward Salsk and Tikhoretsk.

North of the Rokossovsky column was that of Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin, which was mopping up German garrisons in the region between the Stalingrad-Likhaya railroad and the north bank of the Don.

Germans Counterattack.

Red Star said that several days of battle preceded the capture of Zimovniki.

The Germans had fortified the town and the railroad station strongly in an effort to check the Russian drive down the railroad, the army journal reported, and as the the Soviet troops were about to enter the besieged center the Germans launched a counterattack at its gates with infantry and tanks.

The Red Army repulsed the assaults, outflanked the German positions and drove out the enemy troops in vicious street fighting, the dispatches said.

German elite troops attempted to hold out in one quarter of the city, laying down a heavy barrage with artillery and mortars but their position was flanked and they were finally driven out by attacks from several directions, Red Star said.

Column Near Millerovo.

The early Soviet communique today said that Vatutin's men had captured Medveshka, Lower Vyazovy and Upper Vyazovy in yesterday's operations. These were points south of recaptured Valkovo, the rail junction 60 miles east of Likhaya, which lies about 70 miles north of Rostov.

Likhaya is also the objective of the column that long since has pushed down from the north around Millerovo but whose position has not been defined in the last several days.

(The noon war bulletin, broadcast from Moscow and recorded in London by the Soviet monitor, told of a battle that lasted for hours before the Russians moved into two more populated places in the Lower Don Valley, after killing 400 Germans and capturing equipment.

(In the Caucasus, the Russians said, their foe continued to retreat and to suffer heavy losses of men and materiel.

(Elsewhere on the sprawling Russian front the Russians said they continued their offensive, fighting a violent action in a sector northwest of Stalingrad, where they stormed into 40 enemy trenches and held them against Germany infantry and tank assaults which saw the enemy lose 500 men and five of their force of 20 tanks.

(Artillery brought down five German planes in a battle southwest of Veliki Luki and two German fighters at the approaches to Leningrad, the midday communique said.)

20 More Towns Taken.

A special communique announced the capture of Zimovniki and the regular communique added that 20 more towns had been taken in battles on the Don fronts and in the Caucasus. On all fronts resistance continued bitter and in the Don Valley counter attacks were frequent, the Russian war bulletin said.

In the Caucasus Soviet troops were reported to have reached Zolsky, only 10 miles from the Georgievsk rail center, after storming northwestward through towns on both sides of the Baku-Rostov railway.

Another Caucasian force, the Russian leaders said, pushing north from captured Stepnoye, had reached Orlovsky and Pravokumsky, the latter about 70 miles northeast of Georgievsk.

Woman Flyer 'Dies At Post'

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Jan. 9—Marina Roskova, hero of the Soviet Union and famous in Russia as a woman long-distance flyer and military pilot, has "died at her post," it was announced today.

The Council of People's Commissars, the Central Committee of the Communist party, said she died while on duty with the Red air force. Her body was brought to Moscow for burial.

(The broadcast of the announcement was heard in London by the Associated Press.)

She was awarded the title, Hero of the Soviet Union, for a non-stop flight of 4,031 miles with two other Russian women flyers in 1938. The trio flew from Moscow to a point near Komsomolsk, adjacent to the Siberia-Manchoukuo border, where a forced landing was made in a swamp.

Miss Roskova also was active in organizing women's flying activities.

Nazis Claim Defensive Successes.

Berlin, (From German Broadcasts), Jan. 9 (A. P.).—German troops were declared by the High Command today to have repulsed bitter attacks by Soviet forces between the Caucasus and the Don, near Stalingrad and "in the Don district" and inflicted extremely heavy losses in counter-attacks.

"An encircled enemy group was wiped out," the communique said. "Eighteen tanks were destroyed."

Velikie Luki, which the Russians claimed last week, was declared to be still "stubbornly defended against fierce enemy attacks."

ALLIED BOMBERS HIT BIZERTE BASE

Tripoli, Tunisia Supply Routes, Axis-Held Harbors Blasted.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 9—(AP) Three waves of Flying Fortresses have subjected the Tunisian naval base of Bizerte to one of the fiercest bombings of the war, while other Allied planes attacked Tripoli, supply routes to the south and Tunis and Sfax, it was announced today.

These far-flung air blows yesterday which cost the Allies six planes and the Germans nine, were announced soon after Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower appointed Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz commander of all American and RAF air operations in this theater. Five of the Allied planes were P-38 Lightnings destroyed over Bizerte.

Five twin-engine U. S. Lightnings were lost over Bizerte and the bombers shot down seven German planes in the major air blow announced soon after Lieut.-Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had appointed Maj.-Gen. Carl Spaatz commander of all American and R.A.F. planes in this theater. Three other German planes were destroyed elsewhere.

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French Capture Two Towns

French troops moving up on the Sahara front captured Tamout Mullet and Tachiumet, inside Libya across the border from Algeria, the French high command announced. The announcement followed an early report that a French camel corps had raided Tachiumet and taken some prisoners.

In the central sector of Tunisia itself, the French reported they smashed back another German attack northeast of Pichon "and dispersed small enemy positions." The Germans lost three out of four tanks engaged in this assault yesterday, the French added.

"Fairly lively" air activity was reported west of Kairouan and in the Pont-du-Fahs area, but on the mud-bogged northern battlefront of Tunisia there was only patrol activity.

British Attack Near

(A Berlin broadcast meanwhile indicated that the British Eighth army of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery might be about ready to attack the Axis east of Tripoli in Libya.

(A Berlin commentator said re-

connaissance had disclosed that the main British forces "are taking up positions for attack on the southern flank of the Axis panzer army."

("The heaviest fighting therefore is to be expected in this sector," he said. Claiming that 150 British vehicles were blown up by air attack, he said "between 8,000 and 9,000 vehicles of all kinds concentrated to a great depth in front of the southern sector of the Axis positions provided excellent targets for Axis bombers."

(A fighting French column moving north across the Sahara into Libya from Lake Chad captured El Gatrun, Axis outpost southeast of Murzuch, 500 miles south of Tripoli, taking much booty and 177 captives were taken, Brig. Gen. Jacques LeClerc said in a communique. Enemy hangars and workshop at Sebha were razed also.

The Allied air forces hammered at Bizerte for almost an entire day, despite heavy fighter opposition and a curtain of anti-aircraft fire. They did most of their bombing through holes in the clouds. A spokesman for the 12th U. S. air force summed up the action thus:

Airdromes Blasted

"In the first raid, Flying Fortresses were attacking the airdromes where they scored hits. The docks and shipping also were attacked.

"The next raid was at Ferryville nearby and hits were observed on oil tanks and docks.

"The third time, the Fortresses attacked the Bizerte naval base."

The escorting Lightnings drove through a wall of flak to attack and strafe ground targets thousands of feet below the higher Flying Fortresses.

Mitchell, Marauder and Boston bombers with Warhawk fighter escorts roamed up and down the eastern coast of Tunisia, attacking targets wherever they could be found.

Two bridges at Grava and a railroad junction 35 miles southeast of Sfax were reported destroyed.

At Kalae Kebura, five miles west of Sousse, other railway targets were hit. The Kairouan airdrome was raided and four fires were set.

Bostons, escorted by Warhawks, blasted concentrations of tanks near Gabes. In this action, the Warhawks had their first large encounter with the German Focke-Wulfe-190's, shooting down two and damaging others without loss to themselves.

Big Battle Looms

The widespread actions were part of the Allied plan to thoroughly disrupt Axis communications and ravage their supply ports, softening the enemy for the impending offensive that is expected next month after the rains ease up.

Gen. Spaatz, who has been commander of U. S. air forces in the European theater of operations, will be in command of Major Gen. James H. Doolittle's 12th U. S. air force as well as the R.A.F. in Tunisia. He joined Gen. Eisenhower on Dec. 5 at a time when the enemy had air superiority. Since then, the Allied forces have been built and developed swiftly and have gained at least a measure of sky control, vital for land operations.

Headquarters announced that in the two months ending Jan. 8, the Allies have destroyed 344 enemy planes and lost 147. American losses were 76 and their score of the enemy was 140.

The end of the rainy season is certain to bring a terrific air struggle over Tunisia as Allies try to free North Africa but also to break the German hold on the Mediterranean bottleneck, observers here believed.

The Allied objective in that battle will be to smash the German air force in Sicily and Sardinia.

FRENCH IN DESERT REPORT AXIS ROUT

LeClerc Force From Lake Chad Takes Two Outposts On Trail To Tripoli

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 9—A Fighting French communique today announced that "the defeat of the enemy in the Fezzan is becoming a rout" and said Brig. Gen. Jacques LeClerc's flying columns advancing through the plateaus of Southern Libya from the Lake Chad area of equatorial Africa had seized the important caravan crossing of Brach, but 350 miles southeast of Tripoli.

The capture of this desert outpost was recorded after a native camel corps detachment was said to have stormed El Gatrun, southeast of Murzuch, and captured 177 Italians and war booty.

Apparently Bypass Murzuch

Some of the flying columns apparently had raced on for 180 miles, bypassing Murzuch and other garrisons and outposts, but the communique said several of these were encircled and on the verge of falling.

One of the outposts bypassed, apparently was the important caravan crossing and fort of Sebha. A communique dated yesterday said this outpost was bombed and hangars and workshops razed.

At Brach the Fighting French were deep in the Gebel es Soda, or Black Mountains, and within 280 miles of a junction with the British Eighth army at Wadi Zem-Zem on the Mediterranean coast. Brach is on the direct caravan trail to Tripoli.

Spaatz Made Head Of All Air Units On African Front

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By [illegible] GALLAGHER
Associated Press War Correspondent.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 9.—The United States Air Force has struck one of the heaviest blows of the war at Bizerte, a vital Axis supply port, with big four-motored Flying Fortresses bombing it on three separate raids, it was announced today.

The attack coincided with the news from Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied commander in North Africa, that United States Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz has been made commander of a new Allied air force on that front.

Gen. Spaatz will supervise not only the 12th United States Air Force under Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle but also the RAF under Air Vice Marshal Sir William L. Welsh and such French units as may serve with the Allies.

Five U. S. Fighters Lost.

Five American planes were lost, all P-38 twin-engined lightning fighters, in the raids on Bizerte.

The Fortress raids were said to have formed one of the most concentrated attacks of the campaign on a single target, carrying out their bombings despite ground fire and fighter opposition.

The bombers shot down four planes over Bizerte, which is rated among airmen as one of the hottest anti-aircraft areas in the world.

Enemy docks in Tripoli also were attacked.

Operating along the enemy supply line leading south from Kairouan toward Gabes, American medium bombers—B-25 Billy Mitchells and B-26 Marauders—left the trail in havoc in widespread raids on tank concentrations, railroads and airfields.

French Raid Enemy Post

There were no reports of land action on the northern Tunisian front except patrol activity.

Deep in the desert, however, a French camel corps raided Tachiumet and captured some prisoners, a French spokesman said. Tachiumet is near the Algerian-Tripolitanian frontier one hundred miles northwest of Sedeles, a Libyan caravan center itself, 550 miles due south of Gabes.

Bombers Roam Coast

Light Allied bombers with fighter escort roamed up and down the eastern coast of Tunisia, attacking all types of enemy targets. Fierce fires were reported started in a bombardment of the Axis-held airdrome at Kairouan.

Formations of tanks were attacked at Gabes. In this action the assault forces had their first large encounter of the day with the Luftwaffe, shooting down two F-W 190's without loss.

While bad weather hampered the RAF, which reported destroying one German plane and losing one of its own, the Twelfth Air Force was credited with downing seven enemy planes in widespread activity.

An air force spokesman announced that Fortress Gunner Sergeant Herman Haag, of Latrobe, Pa., was credited with the destruction of one enemy plane over Bizerte and three Fortress gunners shared in the destruction of a Focke-Wulf 190. The three were Sergts. F. A. Trice, of Casa, Ark.; Melvin Bahnmiller, of Ann Arbor, Mich., and Daniel Gable, of Platteville, Wis.

New Lafayette Escadrille Gets 13 American Planes

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 9 (Delayed).—In a colorful ceremony attended by high American and French airmen, the French Lafayette Escadrille was activated today by presentation of 13 American fighter planes to the squadron which will fight with the RAF and the United States 12th Air Force on the Tunisian front.

Col. Harold B. Willis, who flew with the original Escadrille during the World War, presented an American flag to the squadron which is carrying on the name and tradition of the famous American air unit.

In the ceremony at a nearby flying field were Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz, newly appointed chief of Allied air forces in North Africa, Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, assistant French high commissioner, Lt. Gen. Jean Mendigal, chief of French air forces in Africa, and Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle, commander of the 12th Air Force.

Shot Down 344 Axis Planes.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Jan. 3 (Delayed) (A. P.).—American and British fighter pilots and ground defenses shot down 344 enemy planes on the Tunisian front from November 8 to January 3 against a loss of 147, an [illegible] spokesman announced today.

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Of the total number of enemy planes destroyed, the spokesman said, 150 were shot down by the R. A. F. and 140 by American airmen. Twenty more were reported destroyed on the ground by fire and thirty-four at night by means not disclosed.

R. A. F. losses were put at seventy-one aircraft and American losses at seventy-six.

A Twelfth Air Force spokesman meanwhile disclosed that Lieut. W. J. Sloan of Richmond, Va., had destroyed an ME-109 fighter while escorting Allied bombers on a raid over Gabes yesterday.

Air Activity Increases Over Libyan Front

CAIRO, Jan. 9 (AP).—RAF planes attacked transport vehicles of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's withdrawing army on the coastal road leading to Tripoli between Homs and Ziliten yesterday and aerial activity increased generally over the Libyan battle area, a communique said today.

Ziliten is about 90 miles east of Tripoli and Homs is approximately 25 miles west of Ziliten.

Three Axis planes were shot down in air battles over Libya and another was destroyed by anti-aircraft fire, the British communique said.

Tunis Raided in Daylight.

There was no report on the ground forces, the communique added.

With Axis forces in the immediate neighborhood of Tripoli, heavy RAF bombers made a daylight raid on the Axis stronghold in Tunis yesterday after an attack the night before near Tunis and Sfax, down the coast toward the border of Tripolitania.

"Good results" were obtained on the night raid, it was said, but there was no report on the daylight attack.

A Messerschmitt which attempted to intercept the British raiders on the daylight attack was shot down, but all the British aircraft returned, the communique said.

French Repulse Axis Tanks.

Other RAF planes shot down an enemy plane over Comiso, Sicily, Thursday night, it was reported.

On the Tunisian front, where the ground fighting has been bogged down in sticky mud for weeks, a French communique last night said French forces had repulsed an Axis tank thrust south of the Fondouk-el Aouareb area, some 50 miles southwest of Sousse, inflicting "heavy losses" on the enemy.

Increased patrol activity was reported in the Pont-du-Fahs region, 30 miles south of Tunis.

Planes Called 'Separate Arm'

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Jan. 9—Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur William Tedder, who has been named vice-chief of staff of the RAF, told correspondents today that the war would end sooner than it otherwise would because Britons and Americans had come to realize that air power is not an adjunct to land or sea power but a separate arm of war.

"The air represents a separate dimension linked to the sea as the sea is linked to the land and as the land is linked to the sea," Sir Arthur said in his farewell to correspondents in the Middle East.

"We, and now the Americans, have come to understand that, but the Huns and Japs have not, and the war will end sooner because of it."

New York, Jan. 9 (AP)—A Berlin broadcast today indicated that the British Eighth Army of General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery might be about ready to attack the Axis east of Tripoli in Libya. A Berlin commentator said reconnaissance had disclosed that the main British forces "are taking up positions for attack on the southern flank of the Axis panzer army."

Rome Claims 21 Allied Planes

New York, Jan. 9—A Rome broadcast, heard today by the Associated Press listening post, reported the Italian command as saying that patrol clashes in Libya and Tunisia had resulted favorably for the Axis and claimed twenty-one Allied planes shot down on the North African front.

It said Allied planes had raided Axis territory and reported the loss of an Italian submarine.

(The German high command said that "in the entire African combat zone there was only slight fighting activity yesterday." Its broadcast communique said short-range Axis formations had "destroyed numerous British tanks and motor vehicles" in Libya.)

77 JAP FIGHTERS DOWNED BY ALLIES IN CONVOY BATTLE

Three Transports Sunk, Three Others Blasted Near New Guinea.

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SOME TROOPS LANDED

Vessels with Escorting Warships Reported Leaving Island.

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Sunday, Jan. 10—(AP) A mighty victory of the air—at least 77 Jap planes shot down, with the figure for probables and grounded planes soaring the total to around 100—was scored in a three-day, around-the-clock attack on a New Guinea-bound Jap convoy which suffered three transports sunk and at least three others badly smashed.

Amounting to an understatement, General Douglas MacArthur's noon communique, in telling of the aerial and convoy destruction, stated today that "the enemy's air losses over the last three days in this area may be regarded as serious."

10 Ships in Convoy

Thirty-eight Jap planes were shot down for certain in the first two days as Allied planes, consisting of Flying Fortresses, Liberators and all other categories, swarmed over the 10-ship convoy and kept bombing it until remnants of the troops it conveyed reached Lae on the north New Guinea coast—only to undergo more strafing and bombing after they landed.

The communique for Saturday also listed seven Jap fighters as probably shot down, 15 damaged and two bombers and two fighters destroyed on the airdrome. Today's (Sunday's) communique, in addition

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to reporting 39 more Jap planes as certainly shot down, list 17 probables, along with the destruction of four fighters on the Lae airdrome, the damaging of a medium bomber and six fighters.

This easily is one of the costliest single enterprises from an aerial standpoint undertaken by the Japs in the southwest Pacific.

Maintaining virtually a non-stop assault for the third successive day American and Australian airmen drove home 16 separate attacks which left one Jap transport burning and another heavily damaged by direct hits fore, aft and amidships.

Battered Convoy Departs

The battered convoy, which lost three transports sunk in the first two days of the Allied attacks, was joined Jan. 8 and 9 by two more transports. Remnants of the convoy, including six escorting warships, last were seen steaming northwest from Lae after landing what the Allied spokesman described as "mere fragmentary" reinforcements at Lae.

Communiques of the past three days specifically have mentioned six transports in the convoy of which three officially were reported sunk. Headquarters asserted that the Allied bombers scored damaging hits on four transports. Inasmuch as the Allied airmen have attacked almost continuously day and night, it is possible that individual Japanese vessels have been hit and damaged more than once.

Planes Destroyed on Field

Adding to an impressive total of enemy planes shot down in air melees yesterday, Allied bombers destroyed four fighters and damaged a bomber and six Zeros on the Lae airfield.

"The convoy which attempted to reinforce the enemy garrison at Lae was joined by two additional merchant vessels," the communique said.

"Our air force of all categories continuously attacked throughout the day and night. One transport received six direct hits and was left burning. Another transport was hit fore and aft and amidships. A beached merchant vessel was set afire. The remnants of the convoy withdrew during the night after unloading."

Allied fliers, who previously had shot down 38 Jap planes attempting to cover the convoy, doubled that total by downing at least 39 more and perhaps 17 others.

"In incessant air battles," the communique said, "our planes shot down 39 enemy fighters for certain and 17 probables, in addition to those previously reported.

"We attacked the airdrome in a supreme maneuver and destroyed four fighters on the ground and damaged a medium bomber and six fighters. Enemy barges, supply dumps and activities on the beach were bombed and strafed, causing large explosions and fires visible for 50 miles.

"The enemy's air losses over the last three days in this area may be regarded as serious."

Had Reinforced the Enemy at Lae—Ships Withdraw After Landing Cargo

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By The Associated Press.

AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Sunday Jan. 10—The desperate Japanese, who lost three out of four transports with which they tried to reinforce their Lae garrison in New Guinea, sent in two more transports, and both were bombed and set afire by Allied planes of all categories, raiding around the clock, General Douglas MacArthur reported today.

In addition, a merchant vessel (perhaps the damaged transport which managed to get some troops ashore) was bombed while beached.

The Japanese convoy, which has been under continuous attack for more than two days and nights, withdrew under cover of darkness "after unloading," the noon communiqué said.

"The convoy which attempted to reinforce the enemy garrison at Lae was joined by two additional merchant vessels," the communiqué said.

"Our air force of all categories continuously attacked throughout the day and night. One transport received six direct hits and was left burning. Another transport was hit fore and aft and amidships. A beached merchant vessel was set afire. The remnants of the convoy withdrew during the night after unloading."

Airdrome Is Attacked

Allied fliers, who previously had shot down thirty-eight Japanese planes, attempting to cover the convoy, doubled that total by downing at least thirty-nine more and perhaps seventeen others.

"In incessant air battles," the communiqué said, "our planes shot down 39 enemy fighters for certain and 17 probables, in addition to those previously reported.

"We attacked the airdrome in a surprise manoeuvre and destroyed four fighters on the ground and damaged a medium bomber and six fighters. Enemy barges, supply dumps and activities on the beach were bombed and strafed, causing large explosions and fires visible for 50 miles.

"The enemy's air losses over the last three days in this area may be regarded as serious."

Third Transport Sunk; Few Troops Landed by Convoy

JAN 10 1943

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Jan. 9.—A badly battered Japanese convoy—three of its transports at the bottom of the Pacific and a fourth damaged—was pursued into the harbor of Lae, New Guinea, and there, along with the landing area and other enemy beach installations, was given a merciless pounding yesterday by almost every type of plane at the call of the Southwest Pacific Air Force command, an Allied communique reported today.

The Japanese, trying to reinforce their remaining New Guinea strongholds by shipping troops from New Britain to Lae, succeeded at best in landing only "fragmentary" troop elements, the communique indicated.

In addition to the three transports reported definitely lost since the convoy was sighted and attacked January 6, 20 more Japanese escort planes were reported destroyed, bringing to 38 the enemy aircraft shot down in the action.

While the aerial hammering at Lae continued and American and Australian troops closed in on the only remaining pocket of Japanese resistance in the Buna region at Sanananda, Gen. Douglas MacArthur returned to Australia from the New Guinea battle front with high praise for the Australian and American forces under his command.

Twelve Officers Decorated.

He awarded Distinguished Service Crosses to 12 American and Australian officers "for extraordinary courage, marked efficiency and precise execution of operation during the Papuan campaign," and said in an order of the day that the "victory which has been achieved would have been impossible of accomplishment without the invincible leadership which they have provided."

Gen. MacArthur also gave high praise to "the magnificent conduct of the troops and elements of this command, operating under difficulties rarely if ever surpassed in a campaign. * * *"

"Through the skill and courage and indomitable will for victory they have defeated a bold and aggressive enemy, possessing a marked superiority of resources and potentialities in areas of the campaign and combat," the order of the day said. American and Australian airmen, it added, "have set new horizons for the air conduct of the war."

The Japanese convoy so severely mauled by Allied airmen was protected in its landing effort by 102 Japanese fighter planes. In addition to the 38 enemy planes shot down, 7 others were reported probably destroyed and 15 damaged in today's communique. Allied losses were "not heavy," the communique said.

Gasmata Airdrome Raided.

Seven American Lockheed Lightning fighters were credited with shooting down four Japanese planes for certain, probably destroying three others and damaging 5 out of the 20 Zeros which they attacked. Another flight of 15 Lightnings, opposed by 20 Zeros, also shot down four, it was reported.

The convoy was first sighted off New Britain Wednesday. Yesterday's communique said a 14,000-ton transport "heavily loaded" with troops and another transport had been sunk. A third was damaged. Today's communique said heavy bombers had scored two direct hits on the stern of one transport and medium bombers sank another. It was possible that one of the transports mentioned today was the damaged ship of yesterday's communique.

An Allied medium bomber unit raided the airdrome at Gasmata, New Britain, during the night and started fires, the communique reported.

The officers cited by Gen. MacArthur were:

Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, Lt. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the Allied air forces; Lt. Gen. Edmund Francis Herring, Australian field commander; Lt. Gen. Robert Eichelberger, Maj. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, chief of staff, general headquarters of the Southwest Pacific area; Maj. Gen. George Allen Vasey, Australian field commander; Brig. Gen. Charles A. Willoughby, U. S. A. chief of intelligence; Brig. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead and Brig. Gen. Kenneth Walker, American air force commanders; Australian Brigadiers F. G. Wooten and Kenneth Eather and Australian Group Capt. William Garing.

MacArthur Felicitated By Marshall and Wavell

U. S. and British Generals Laud Success of Papua Campaign

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Jan. 9 (AP).—The triumph of General Douglas MacArthur's troops in wresting the Papuan Peninsula of New Guinea from a Japanese army of 15,000 brought messages of congratulation today to the Allies' southwest Pacific commander.

General George C. Marshall, United States army chief of staff, cabled: "Heartiest congratulations for capturing Buna and on entire campaign in Papua. With the very limited means available the amount you have accomplished is a tribute to your leadership and to the fighting qualities of your soldiers. The wonderful work of your air force was an outstanding feature of the operations."

Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell, commander of British forces in India, cabled: "Your success in the Papuan campaign elicits my warmest congratulations."

Dewing Heads Liaison Staff

(By the Associated Press)

Melbourne, Jan. 9—Prime Minister John Curtin announced today that Maj. Gen. Richard Henry Dewing has arrived in Australia as the head of a small liaison staff of British Army and Royal Air Force officers.

It is the first time a permanent link between the Australian and British armies has been established in the commonwealth.

In 1940 Dewing was named British chief of staff for the various services in the Far East. He previously had served as a general staff officer at the Royal Military College at Kingston, Canada, from 1927 to 1929, and was an instructor in the Imperial Defense College from 1937 to 1939.

He won the Distinguished Service Order and the Military Cross for his service in Mesopotamia and Persia from 1915 to 1919.

JAPANESE BOLSTER THEIR AIR BASES IN SOLOMONS AREA

U. S. Planes Meet Stiff Opposition in Attack on Rekata Bay.

JAN 10 1943

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 — (AP) That the Japanese have strengthened their bases in the Solomons area despite day-by-day attack from American planes was indicated today in a Navy communique which related that two United States aircraft were lost in a raid which set afire enemy installations at Rekata bay.

The attack on this base on Santa Isabel island about 135 miles from Guadalcanal, was carried out Thursday (east Longitude time) by two-engined Marauder medium bombers which had an escort of Airocobra fighters.

Two Planes Shot Down

They ran into heavy anti-aircraft fire which brought down the two planes lost. Apparently the American planes also were attacked by Japanese aircraft, for the communique reported two enemy float type planes were damaged.

Four-engined Flying Fortress attacked Bougainville island, 300 miles northwest of Guadalcanal, on the same day were challenged by 12 Japanese Zero fighters. Two of the Japs were shot down and no United States planes were lost.

Kiska Base Bombed

The communique also reported that four-engined Liberator bombers had dropped bombs on enemy positions at Kiska in the Aleutians, but that results were not observed.

The Japanese have had forces in the Rekata bay area since early in the war, but for weeks after the American occupation of Guadalcanal little resistance was encountered in air attacks on Rekata bay. Until today, no recent raid on the base there had been reported. In the meantime, the Japanese, it appeared, had brought in considerable anti-aircraft equipment.

On Bougainville, the enemy has an air field. The port of Buin there also is an important intermediate base for operations against the American forces on Guadalcanal. Both air field and port have been subjected to repeated air attack.

Whether the increasing aerial resistance meant the Japanese now have more planes at their disposal than a few months earlier was a question on which there was no official speculation.

AUSTRALIA HONORS JERSEY SOLDIERS

Somewhere in Australia, Jan. 9 (A. P.).—Two New Jersey members of the American military police have received the bronze medallion of the Surf Life Saving Association of Australia. They are Henry Butenko of Bayonne and John Nitkiewicz of Newark.

They were among a group of military policemen trained in the Australian life saving technic after several persons had drowned because of the shortage of lifeguards. Australian waters have many swells and a strong undertow.

Under the Australian system a reel with a 400 yard line is manned on each principal beach by a team consisting of a reelman, several linesmen to play out the rope, and a beltman, whose harness is fastened to the line, and who swims out to effect the rescue.

Japanese Prisoners Viewed By Newsmen

JAN 10 1943

By William F. Boni

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Somewhere in New Guinea, Jan. 8 (Delayed)—To the accompaniment of the constant drone of planes going to attack enemy shipping and troops in Lae harbor, American and Australian correspondents were permitted to view Japanese prisoners of war today.

But it wasn't a very impressive spectacle.

Scrawny And Underfed

For the most part the twenty-seven prisoners we saw were scrawny, underfed members of forced labor gangs who had worked in Papau on air strips, gun emplacements, roads and other military installations. The majority of these obviously were from the lowest strata.

There were a few exceptions, such as a five-foot Japanese laborer, who answered all the interrogators' questions with fair intelligence and much ability, keeping his hands at the trouser seams in military style and making a formal little bow at the end of the questioning.

Under an Australian provost-marshal prisoners are given ample tent space behind barbed-wire barricades, from which they are permitted to leave almost at will to perform light tasks around the camp. They are not fit physically now for any harder work.

Some are wearing Australian army G. I. (general issue) shoes, but most prefer to remain barefoot.

One wore an American fatigue suit in jungle green. Others were garbed in bits and scraps of their own and castoff Australian uniforms.

Get Regular Rations

Their rations are the regular Australian army issue, which is far better than they had been getting, in addition to twenty ounces of rice daily.

They stared at us almost as hard as we stared at them. But the roar of planes always drew their eyes skyward in obvious bewilderment that here was where they had been told the Allies had virtually nothing and that their airforce alone had such terrifying striking power.

BRITISH ARMIES ADVANCE WITHIN 25 MILES OF AKYAB

JAN 10 1943

American Planes, R. A. F. from India Batter Enemy.

LONDON, Jan. 9—(AP) Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's southward thrusting forces have renewed the fighting with Japanese in the difficult lowlands north of Akyab in Burma simultaneously with the loosing of a one-two punch by American Sky Dragons from China and the R.A.F. from India.

These widespread but closely coordinated operations were announced in communiques from New Delhi and Chungking as the British advance back into Burma, still somewhat of a military mystery, entered its fourth week.

25 Miles from Akyab

The British communique from New Delhi said land fighting was taking place on both sides of the Mayu river in the vicinity of Rathedaung, 25 miles north of Akyab, and on the Mayu peninsula, the tiny tip of land between the river and the Bay of Bengal.

(The Berlin radio relayed a Tokyo report that the British were within 20 miles of Akyab, but were repulsed. The broadcast was heard by CBS.)

The communique described the contact, after a lull of several days, as "occasional encounters" during the past few days.

There was still no official indication as to the size of forces engaged on either side.

Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's China-based American pilots set the pace in the air fighting with destructive assaults on Bhamo on the upper Irrawaddy in northern Burma and on Mangshih, two important Japanese bases.

Gasoline Drums Destroyed

Several hundred gasoline drums were spattered with bombs and bullets and destroyed by Curtiss P-40 Warhawks at Mangshih Thursday, a Chungking communique said, while Billy Mitchell twin-motored B-25 bombers with fighter escort bombed and strafed Bhamo yesterday. There they hit many warehouses and set off large explosions and fires. The Warhawk escort also strafed two barges on the Irrawaddy. The communique said no anti-aircraft fire or fighter opposition was encountered on either raid.

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The two-front offensive was completed by the R.A.F. from India which carried out daylight raids in the Arakan district in support of the ground forces.

Fighter-escorted Blenheim bombers raked enemy-occupied villages and buildings in the Rathedaung area with bombs and machineguns, swept the Meiktila road toward Mandalay and shot up several vehicles near Kyaukpadaung, killing a number of Japanese in buses and trucks.

By night, Akyab itself was bombed as well as the Dabaing airdrome, and gun positions at Fakir point.

Since launching his drive, Gen. Wavell has advanced all told about 60 miles, an average of less than three miles daily, and there has been no definite indication as to whether stiff Japanese opposition or the heavy jungle terrain had kept down the pace of the drive—or both.

However, Gen. Wavell's headquarters said at the start of the advance that a swift operation was not to be expected.

from the Chinese frontier.

Gasoline Drums Destroyed

Several hundred gasoline drums were destroyed at Mangshih. The only opposition met was light and ineffective anti-aircraft fire, the communique said.

B-25 Billy Mitchells escorted by fighters bombed and shot up Bhamo. The fighters, P-40 Warhawks, fired at two barges in the Irrawaddy with undetermined results.

"Many Warehouses Hit"

"All bombs struck the target area," the communique said. "Many warehouses were hit and large fires were started. A secondary explosion also was observed."

The flyers observed no anti-aircraft fire and there was no fighter interception.

JAPANESE RENEW ADVANCE IN CHINA

Occupy Two More Points in Hills North of Yangtze.

JAN 10 1943

CHUNGKING, Jan. 9—(AP) The Japanese have taken two more points in their U-shaped drive among the hills north of the Yangtze river, the Chinese high command announced today.

It said one was the important highway town of Tungcheng, in Anhwei province, which was occupied by the invaders Jan. 4 and the other was Taihu, about 55 miles to the southeast, which was entered by another force two days earlier.

Enemy gains also were reported in southeastern Honan province, below the Yangtze, but the Chinese said that stiff opposition had caused a Japanese column to veer off to the west when it could not advance northward.

A communique said the Chinese have completed mopping up in the vicinity of Lihwang, provincial capital of Anhwei, whose recapture from the Japanese on Nov. 7 already had been announced.

U.S. Skydragon Flyers Raid Jap Burma Bases

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Jan. 9 — Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's American Skydragons made successful attacks on two Japanese bases in Burma in the past two days without losing a plane, a communique from American headquarters announced today.

On Thursday the flyers struck at Mangshih, and yesterday at Bhamo, a strategic point at the head of navigation on the Irrawaddy river in Upper Burma, about fifty miles

Burma Battle Under Way

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, India, Jan. 9—Imperial troops are engaging the Japanese in Burma at Rathedaung, on the east bank of the Mayu river twenty-five miles northwest of Akyab, and on the Mayu peninsula, which forms the west bank of the river, a British communique announced today.

Occasional encounters have taken place during the last few days, the British said.

British Bombers Active

Fighter-escorted Blenheim bombers raided Rathedaung yesterday and bombers went in again over Akyab and near-by airdrome and anti-aircraft-gun positions, it was reported.

Fighter planes also struck at transport concentrations near Kyaukpadaung, on the Meiktila road, the communique said.

All of the planes returned from the expeditions, it added.

Much Depends on Line.

Should that line become more tenuous it would mean tragedy for China. It would strike both at the war effort and the life of the people.

Conversely any increase in the supplies now being received over the skyline would be a godsend. China's well-being increases or decreases in direct ratio to this help.

This background is by way of preface to the statement given me by China's great statesman, T. V. Soong, who has served his country in many capacities and is now Foreign Minister. Soong not only is a statesman, but a banker, and you know him also as China's lend-lease expert who, until recently, was in Washington in connection with this work. He is, by the way, a graduate of Harvard and a man of wide education and culture.

Soong has said 100 more transport planes on the airline from India to China would vastly improve China's position. What this financial and economic expert said was that this increase in planes would "transpose the economic picture."

Statement Is Literal.

Now, Soong not only is an expert but one of his characteristics is that he is cautious in his language. So when he says that 100 more transport planes would "transpose the economic picture" in this hard-pressed country we must recognize that he regards this transaction as of great importance.

It is doubly significant that his suggestion is quite outside the circle of military requests which China has made. Soong isn't in this instance asking for war planes or tanks or arms of any sort. He wants to increase the essential supplies which act not only as a blood transfusion to Chinese industry but mean much to public morale.

Some things are needed for this brave and long-suffering public. However, the bulk of supplies would be required for military purposes and industries. It is amazing how many operations both in manufacturing plants and on the battlefield can be held up by the lack of some comparatively small gadgets which must come from the outside world on the wings of American transports.

A dozen planes might conceivably carry what is needed to pave the way for the capture of an important enemy position or to set all the wheels of a great factory running.

Would Be Helpful Gesture.

Having got a closer view of China's position, I must say that if I had 100 transport planes to dispose of I would turn them over to the skyline express as fast as I could. I'd feel that any delay might multiply the vast difficulties which already exist.

It would seem clear to me also that such a gesture would tend to alleviate the feeling here that China is being left out in the cold by her allies. The corollary is that the morale of the general public and the army would receive a lift.

Soong gave me his views on many other subjects, most of which were confidential but highly illuminating to one trying to reach the bottom of the situation in China. However, there were one or two outstanding points which may be mentioned.

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For instance the Foreign Minister feels that China will be unassailable after the postwar reconstruction.

"I can see the possibility of vast strides," he said. "There will be a great increase in our railways. We shall be going forward by leaps and bounds agriculturally and industrially. It will be possible to increase the national income two or three times in 10 years.

"We are looking forward," he added, "to collaboration with America. We know she is our friend."

100 Added U.S. Cargo Planes Vital Need of Chinese Economy

Airline Between Chungking and India Is Only Link With Outside World

JAN 10 1943

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

CHUNKING, Jan. 9.—China's whole economic structure is being badly shaken by the ravages of war and this, of course, is reflected not only in the war effort but in the lives of the people.

The cost of living has zoomed until in some categories it is fantastic. Along with this there is inflation which has sent Chinese money tumbling. The Government has pegged the Chinese dollar at about one-seventh of its normal value, making it worth approximately 5 cents in American money.

Industries throughout the country are handicapped or hamstrung. The lack of raw materials and replacements for machinery are among the biggest obstacles.

All this naturally is inextricably linked with China's lack of physical communications with the outside world. Her economic status is dependent in a major degree on the supplies she receives from abroad, and her lifeline is that slender thread of air transport which is being kept open between India and Chungking by American airmen.

U. S. Soldiers Find Head Hunting Natives Of Burma Friendly

Laugh and Joke With Savages at Outpost, But Keep Guns Handy

JAN 10 1943

By PRESTON GROVER.

AN AMERICAN OUTPOST ON THE BURMA FRONT.—A band of 10 American soldiers, led by a sergeant in his early 20s, holds this advanced scouting and listening post in the midst of one of the world's most primitive jungles, and they "love it."

Against the advice of the wary British, they have made friends with the untamed Naga hillsmen and each night they sit around campfires swapping jests with the wild men. The soldiers trade silver rupees and empty cigarette tins for cleaver-like knives and spears decorated with tokens of battle.

But the Americans always keep their guns handy. Only a few

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30.24—213

hundred yards away from the American camp. King Tong Am has an exhibition row of several score heads of enemies who weren't wary enough.

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Gruelling Climb.

Herbert Matthews of the New York Times and I visited this outpost on the alert for Japanese invaders. It is the toughest climb I ever made, and I grew up in the Rocky Mountains.

Accompanied by Lt. Col. J. F. Barr of San Antonio, Tex., and Lt. L. L. Hall of Hamilton Field, Calif., we drove to the foothills and then legged it 10 miles to the top of the peak where the listening post is located near the Naga village. Sergt. I. F. Meyer of Fresno, Calif., sent eight Nagas to guide us and to pack baggage. Sergt. Meyer is in charge of the post which is one of America's wildest and most isolated.

Sergt. Meyer's job, with the nine others, is to watch for Japanese bombers heading toward American airfields in the Northeast of India. They have a powerful radio, so good that they heard the crack of baseball bats when they tuned in on the World Series at Yankee Stadium.

The Nagas lugged our bedding and food in baskets swung from slings looped around their foreheads. We carried only field glasses, cameras and a canteen, but that was plenty.

Long, Steep Climb.

For 6 miles, we lumbered up and down and over steep hills, the trail deeply overgrown with 50-foot bamboos, towering trees and wall-like undergrowth. Then we started on a 4-mile unbroken climb. The path to the watch tower on the mountain rose to 3,000 feet so steeply we could take it only in 100 step stages at first and then we had to slow down to 50 steps. It took three hours to climb the last 4 miles.

This is a story-book country. The Naga hillsmen wear nothing except beads of bamboo twisted around their middle and a thin strip of loin cloth. The women wear not an inch more.

With one stroke, the warriors' dah can cut off a goat's—or a human's—head. They are playful as young boys and seem ever inviting you to play a game of "cut off your head." I didn't want to play.

Just as we reached the top of the trail a party of 20 of King Tong's warriors, all brightly decorated with colored goats hair and beads, raced down the path toward us.

Forbidden Territory.

It wasn't a war party. It was a funeral party. King Tong's brother's pet wife had died and the village was a din of wailing.

The watch tower is situated in what the British describe as "administered territory." They forbade Americans to enter it, insisting it was unsafe for white men, but the Americans went anyway.

And they found the Nagas the friendliest of people.

"That's an old trick," the British Army authorities say, "we've lost many heads learning better." But Sergt. Meyer and his party are unworried, although ever watchful.

They have rifles, pistols and tommyguns. They pay King Tong 15 rupees (slightly less than $5) a month for rental of the mountain top. He is learning fast, however, because he now wants three months rent in advance. "I'm getting married," he explained.

He didn't get the advance even though it was to be his eleventh wife and his expenses were increasing.

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Also Bill Paid.

Later the king's counsellor insisted on collecting 100 rupees for the bamboo that was cut down to build shelters and storehouses. It was a cheap price to pay for peace and Sergt. Meyer paid.

The Nagas huddle around the Americans' campfire, brew their own tea in hollow bamboo and mockingly imitate the Americans' laughter. Like parrots they repeat every word the Americans shout at them, but understand nothing. They laugh and dance when the Americans guffaw at hearing a Naga repeat from memory some barroom crack he has heard.

"There has been only two "incidents." Corpl. Thomas J. Boswell, hustled a bothersome young Negro warrior from the kitchen. The Naga waved his huge knife menacingly but the "incident" blew over.

Again an unannounced supply party came in from the valley. The women working in a bamboo clearing were frightened by the sight and fled into the jungle and resisted long their husbands efforts to recall them. Finally they came out and all was forgotten.

Skulls on Display.

We visited King Tong in his Bamboo Palace. Referring to airplanes, he said he had often seen them and thought that we had come from the skies. We gave him cigarettes. We got cinnamon bark in return and he apologized for not giving us more.

Three weeks before we saw him, one of his elder statesmen was beheaded by a rival tribe. It was revenge for a head one of his own tribesmen had brought into camp a year ago. For that feat he had crowned his successful warrior with the carved head decorated with a string of blue beads. I bought the whole bauble for five rupees after three hours of bargaining.

Proudly the King had us escorted to a lay room where his skulls were on exhibition. He has about a hundred of them. He explained that a fire a few months ago had destroyed an additional hundred.

The village headman wears, a stovepipe hat at least 15 years old, but one that he highly cherishes. Another proudly weares an American overseas cap a soldier with us gave him. He wears the cap bottomside up.

The British not long ago sent up a dozen tough Gurka soliders to guard the Americans while they build a stockade. The "intrusion" angered both the American and Nagas and they told the British to take Gurkas back down the mountain. The the Gurkas were starting their downward trek, Col. Barr asked if any of his men wanted to go with them to a new assignment.

"Hell, No," said one. "It's no fun down there."

DIVE-BOMBERS HIT NAZI STEEL WORKS

Ijmuiden Furnaces, Coke Ovens Blasted by New Venturas.

JAN 10 1943

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP) — Speedy, new American-made Ventura (Vega) bombers of the R.A.F., smashed at the Ijmuiden iron and steel works in Holland today, planting bomb bursts on furnaces and coke ovens, in the second assault in 24 hours on Germany's steel and industrial works, the Air ministry announced.

The raid, which was protected by Spitefire squadrons, was a follow-up to a night assault on the Ruhr, the fourth of the week on the teeming industrial valley.

France, Belgium Attacked

Fast new British wooden Mosquito bombers also attacked railway targets in northern France and Belgium while squadrons of fighters swept over the same areas and engaged in battles with defending Focke-Wulf 190 fighters.

In one such encounter with 14 Focke-Wulf's near Abbeville, France latest model Spitfires manned by fighting French and West Lancashire pilots shot down one of the interceptors.

Use New Spitfire Model

The Air ministry for the first time designated the new Spitfires by their official name — Mark Nine. They are new models with four-bladed propellers and Rolls Royce Merlin engines. They are reported to be in service in large numbers.

One fighter and one bomber were lost in the daylight operations, while five planes failed to return from the Ruhr raid.

At the usual ratio of losses, it was probable about 100 planes took part in the night attack on unannounced objectives in the industrial center, although some of the British planes may have been lost while carrying out mining operations in enemy waters.

The Germans admitted casualties and damage has been caused in several localities.

Although today's activities were the most intense of several days, cold, bad icing conditions and poor visibility the past week have prevented operations on the usual scale.

Sir Stafford Cripps, minister of aircraft production, told workers in a factory making four-motored Lancasters, however, that Germany and Italy were about to undergo the heaviest air assaults yet. Presumably he meant these would be heavier than even the 1,000-bomber raids of early summer. Weather alone, he said, accounted for the brake on operations in the last two months.

The Germans, meanwhile, pecked away at Britain with relatively ineffective attacks, dropping a few bombs on a southeast coast village.

RAF Pounds Ruhr For Fourth Night; 5 Planes Missing

Focke-Wulfs Raid British Town; One Civilian Killed

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—RAF bombers attacked industrial targets in Germany's Ruhr Valley last night for the fourth time this week, it was announced officially today.

Five British aircraft were reported missing from the night's operations, indicating an attack by perhaps 100 planes. No official details were given immediately of the raid's scope or specific targets, however.

It was the second night in succession that the big British bombers had carried their destruction to the maze of steel mills and heavy industrial plants in the Ruhr.

British aircraft also laid mines in enemy waters during the night, it was announced.

The Berlin radio gave the first information concerning the presence of the bombers, announcing they had flown over Northern and Western Germany.

The radio declared six British planes had been shot down, but admitted civilian casualties and damage in several localities.

Meantime four Fock-Wulf fighter-bombers made a hit-and-run attack on a rural district and on a southeast coast town. One bomb struck a bungalow and killed an occupant.

The three previous RAF raids on Germany this week were directed against the industrial Ruhr Valley.

Fortress Bags 3 Nazi Planes Ganging Up On Riddled 'Prey'

"Boom Town" Almost Rides Sea On Return From Sub-Pen Raid—Barely Clears Channel Cliffs

JAN 10 1943

(By the Associated Press)

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The United States Flying Fortress, "Boom Town," riddled by flak and cannon fire, fought her way home from France, part of the way through swarms of German fighters and sometimes flying so low that the ball turret smacked waves in the English Channel.

The story of the "Boom Town's" experience December 30 in a raid on the submarine pens at Lorient has just been told by the Eighth Air Force headquarters, which described the flight as "one of the strangest experiences in American air-force bombing history."

Even after the bombardier had been killed, the tail gunner wounded and other crewmen less seriously hurt, the Fortress' guns shot down there German fighters, and probably bagged two more ganging up on the crippled plane unable to keep up with the formation.

The "Boom Town," piloted by Capt. Clyde B. Walker, of Tulsa, Okla., descended to one hundred feet and at one point skimmed across a German naval harbor.

Three times the laboring Fortress seemed headed for the sea, but each time Walker pulled up the nose with what the crew called "a marvelous exhibition of piloting."

Flying on two motors, the "Boom Town" was just able to clear England's coastal cliffs and land in a strange field.

Over Lorient, the ball turret gunner, Sergt. Oscar Green, Great Falls, Mont., shouted "bullseye" as bombs burst on a platform between two submarine pens.

Almost at the same moment a hail of flak and explosive bullets nearly blew the Fortress out of the air, the crew said. That was when the bombardier, Lieut. G. C. Bentinck, Jr., Galveston, Texas, was killed.

Flak hit the navigator, Lieut. William M. Smith, Ashland, Wis., in the arm and knocked him off his seat, but probably saved his life because a second later a spray of bullets thudded into the empty navigator's perch.

An explosive shell ripped the bottom out of the ball turret. Green, blinded by oil, minus his oxygen supply and with his leg jammed under ammunition, still manned his gun.

In the tail turret, Sergt. Stephen G. Krucher, Merrick, Long Island, although wounded, shot down a Focke-Wulf 190.

Staff Sergeant W. W. Stroud, Fredonia, Kan., the waist gunner, knocked off another Focke-Wulf 190.

The crew claimed a third German fighter, but the name of the man who bagged it was not disclosed.

"Gremlins must have been holding us up," Green said, but Walker had a more plausible explanation:

"Boy, we've got a real crew—no kidding," he said.

GEN. TASSIGNY GETS 10-YEAR PRISON TERM

LONDON, Jan. 9 — (AP) The Vichy radio said today that M. Gen. de Lattre Tassigny, charged with trying to oppose the Germans when they completed their occupation of France last November, had been sentenced to 10 years imprisonment by a special court.

Gen. Tassigny, who was in command of the Montpellier district, was reported at the time of the German occupation to have led his men in a short and abortive revolt. He was at one time in command of French forces in Tunisia.

Death Stills Pen Of Author

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London, Jan. 9 (AP)—There will be no sequel to Flight Lieutenant Richard Hope Hillary's book "Last Enemy," the story of a RAF fighter pilot in the Battle of Britain.

Hillary, who had been working on the second book, was killed in action this month. He was 23.

Captive German Officer Reported Dead

London, Jan. 9 (A. P.).—Major Wilhelm Bach, the senior German officer captured at Halfaya Pass on the Egypt-Libya border during the British offensive a year ago, died November 22, last, as a prisoner of war in British hands, the German radio said today in a broadcast heard by Reuters.

Major Bach was among 5,500 Axis troops captured at Halfaya Pass and was identified at the time as a former fellow pastor of the Rev. Martin Niemoeller, now in a German concentration camp.

Rumania Unrest

London, Jan. 9 (AP)—The official Rumanian news agency was quoted in a Swiss radio broadcast today as denying that there had been any revolutionary activity in Rumania. The Lisbon radio broadcast a dispatch last night saying a state of siege had been proclaimed in Bucharest following an unsuccessful Iron Guard plot against the Antonescu Government.

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(A BBC broadcast, which did not cite the source of its information, said Col. Gen. Alexander Loehr, German commander in chief in the Balkans, "is reported to have assumed control in Rumania to suppress disorders."

(The broadcast, heard by the Columbia Broadcasting System listening post, continued:

("A battalion of Himmler's newly formed special division of SS men has arrived in Bucharest. German troops are now mounting guards in the streets of the city, at all key railway stations and routes leading to the capital.")

REPORTS U. S. SUBS SANK 2 JAP LINERS

London, Jan. 9 (A. P.).—Reuters, the British news agency, quoted a Chungking report today that American submarines had sunk two Japanese liners off Woosung, a town seventy-five miles from Shanghai, and that only forty-two persons were saved out of 1,000 aboard the two ships.

The report said that the sinkings occurred last November 11.

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Moscow Says French Burned Nazi Fuel Dump

London, Jan. 9 (A. P.).—In a supplement to its mid-day communique, broadcast by the Moscow radio and recorded here by the Soviet monitor, the Soviet Information Bureau reported today that French patriots had burned a German fuel dump on the outskirts of Lyons.

The information bureau also reported that sixteen railway engines had been sabotaged in a depot near Paris within the last two weeks and that a train bearing German troops had been derailed in the Orleans area.

ORANGES FROM AFRICA

LONDON, Jan. 9.—(AP) Britons were happy today over the first "fruits of success"—oranges from North Africa.

The small quantity thus far received will go to the armed forces first at a fixed price of 15 cents a pound.

It has not yet been decided whether there will be enough additional supplies to distribute to the fruit-hungry public.

HUNGARIAN CASUALTIES SET AT 13,432 MEN

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 9—(AP) A dispatch from Budapest today quoted a Hungarian army headquarters communique as saying that Hungarian casualties since last August 20 totalled 13,432.

Of this number, 2,256 were listed as killed, 9,117 wounded and 2,059 missing.

NAPOLEON'S KIN SEIZED

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Jan. 9 (A. P.).—The German radio broadcast a report today under Paris dateline that Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, grandnephew of Emperor Napoleon III and present head of the House of Napoleon, had been arrested.

The report, issued by the Transocean Agency, said that he and a M. de Saivre, identified as a member until two weeks ago of Marshal Petain's Civil Cabinet, had been arrested together en route from Paris to Spain, where they intended to meet other Bonapartists.

Hitler Reported Given Warning By Von Bock

JAN 10 1943

By the Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Jan. 9.—Marshal Fedor von Bock, speaking for a number of German generals alarmed by the dangerous position of the German armies in the Caucasus, is reported in Berlin to have urged Adolf Hitler to withdraw his lines while there is still time.

Neutral sources just returned from Germany said Von Bock, formerly commander on the Stalingrad front who was relieved of his duties in apparent disgrace, had returned to a command at the front in November.

These sources did not know where Von Bock took charge, but they reported that he visited Hitler at his field headquarters and declared he and other officers he represented could no longer take responsibility for the situation unless Hitler ordered a retreat out of the Caucasus.

Hitler was said to have gone into a rage and ordered Von Bock out of the headquarters after stating that he, as supreme commander, bore all responsibility.

Later Von Bock was seen in Berlin, these sources said, but they said he since had dropped from sight and it was not known whether he had returned to the front.

Rumors circulating in Stockholm said it was believed Von Bock is back on the Stalingrad front.

HUNGARY SEEKS TROOPS' RETURN

Stockholm, Jan. 9 (A. P.).—Worried by developments on the eastern front and also about the temper of the people at home, Hungary is reported in political quarters here to be anxious to withdraw its troops from Russia into winter quarters in Hungary itself. This move, they hope, would spare them hardships and the danger of being crushed by a smashing Russian offensive.

It is estimated that 100,000 Hungarian soldiers are stationed in the Voronezh sector and in sectors toward the rear where occupation troops are stationed. If they are withdrawn this winter, some political observers here predicted, the Hungarian troops probably will not enter the fight again.

The Hungarian Government's developing stiff attitude toward the Nazis and the reluctance to take further risks is traced to a growing war weariness and a declining morale at home. The question being asked everywhere, the Hungarian diplomatic headquarters said, is "what are we fighting for?" The Government has been unable to provide a satisfactory answer.

The Hungarian people are complaining especially about conducting a war against Powers which have not attacked Hungary. They are complaining also about Hungarian soldiers suffering and dying 1,200 miles from their native border. The Government is pursuing a more careful policy than at the outbreak of the war because confidence in Germany's power has been strongly shaken.

Two Swedish Ships Sunk Off Norway

Stockholm, Jan. 9 (AP)—Two Swedish safe-conduct ships, the 16,450-ton tanker Sveajarn and the 7,760-ton motor vessel Brazil, were reported in dispatches today to have been sunk off the Norwegian coast. In the absence of detail, observers here regarded it as likely that they were victims of mine explosions.

The Swedish ships were en route to South America, a Norwegian telegraph agency dispatch to London said. It reported another vessel rescued forty-two survivors from the Brazil and thirty-nine from the Sveajarn.

Stockholm, Jan. 9 (AP)—A huge German ammunition depot at Tjoeme in Oslofjord has blown up and a large number of German soldiers were believed killed or injured, reports from Oslo, Norway, said tonight.

Heavy explosions were said to have rocked the depot area, where 700 land mines were stored in addition to other ammunition.

The whole district was reported isolated, with ambulances streaming to and from the area for hours. German police were said to be apparently convinced there was no sabotage, and no reprisals against Norwegians were reported.

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BAR WAY TO FINLAND

Stockholm, Jan. 9 (A. P.).—A Swedish spokesman said today that no visa application had been made for 545 youths of the Norwegian Labor Service waiting at a camp near Oslo to go to Finland to work in the forests, and that it would be denied if submitted.

The spokesman added that in the past Norwegian workmen had been permitted to travel through Sweden en route to Finland after the Swedish frontier authorities had satisfied themselves that the men were going voluntarily.

(A previous dispatch said departure of the youths via Sweden for Finland, scheduled for January 4, had been delayed because the men protested when they learned that the camp to which they were going was controlled by the Germans.

GERMANY SHUNS WAIVER REQUEST

Refuses To Drop Immunity So Argentina Can Try Niebuhr

[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, Jan. 9—The Foreign Office said today that Germany had replied with a "polite refusal" to the Argentine request for a waiver of the diplomatic immunity protecting Capt. Dietrich Niebuhr, naval attache of the German Embassy, from trial on charges of engaging in anti-Allied espionage on Argentina's neutral soil.

The Foreign Office spokesman said the German Government's refusal was based primarily on the argument that the evidence against the attache was "gathered and presented by a foreign power."

Memorandum Submitted

A memorandum on espionage activities of a number of German agents was submitted to the Foreign Office by the United States Embassy at the request of Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, Foreign Minister, for evidence to back up the statement of Sumner Welles, United States Under Secretary of State, who last October charged that spies here were sending radio reports which resulted in the sinking of United Nations ships.

The evidence, it is understood, was gathered by the interamerican committee for political defense of the continent and passed on by the United States.

The Foreign Office spokesman said Germany's answer was given orally today in a call by Otto Meynen, German charge d'affaires, to Roberto Gachi, under secretary.

Pressure Exerted

The reply will be forwarded to the Supreme Court who asked for the waiver so that Niebuhr may go on trial.

Pressure as strong as the existing state of siege decree permits is being exerted by the larger newspapers of Buenos Aires for a strong stand against the attache. The newspaper Critica has urged that he be declared an unwelcome guest of the country if immunity was not waived. The state of siege prevents outspoken comment, however.

Niebuhr is the third German diplomatic agent to come under fire in recent years for belligerent activities in Argentina. Gottfried Sanstede, press attache of the embassy, fled in an airplane one morning in 1940 in the midst of agitation for his expulsion.

BACKS UNITED NATIONS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 9 — (AP) The Foreign Minister announced Brazil's adherence today to the United Nations declaration of Jan. 9 that expropriations by the Axis in conquered countries would not be recognized by the Allies.

WORKERS PROTEST USE OF TEAR GAS IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 9 — (AP) Some 300 farm workers protested at newspaper offices today against police use of tear gas yesterday when 4,000 persons, seeking temporary harvest jobs in the United States, stormed the registration office here.

The workers demonstrated after they heard that the 1,000 available jobs had been filled, and some complained that police played favorites in letting some workers register ahead of others who had been waiting in line for hours. Federal authorities arranged for disappointed workers to be lodged in the national stadium and fed until they could return to their homes.

Mexican Warships Ready With Anti-U-Boat Arms

Mexico City, Jan. 9 (AP)—All Mexican warships have been provided with "sufficient personnel properly trained in the use of anti-submarine weapons," the Government announced today.

The brief announcement gave no hint of the nature or extent of the anti-submarine arming. The Navy Ministry also said that courses in depth bombing would be instituted at the naval school at Veracruz this year.

ARRIVES IN EL SALVADOR

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Jan. 9—(AP) Walter Thurston, the new United States minister to El Salvador, arrived by airplane today. He replaces Robert Frazer, who retired to private life recently.

23 Food Advisers Quit Puerto Rico Committee

Agency Said to Have Ignored Counsel on Distribution

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Jan. 9 (AP).—Twenty-three members of the advisory committee to the Food Distribution Administration resigned today. George Holliday, secretary of the Puerto Rican Chamber of Commerce, said the committeemen resented representations by the F. D. A. that food distributions were being made through regular trade channels.

He said the committeemen, though they were supposed only to supply technical information to the administration, actually were asked to certify firms to be used in the food distribution, and that after having made recommendations, these were ignored.

Edward Bash, F. D. A. chief, declared that all items on his list resulted from the committee's recommendations.

Canada Plans More Magnesium

OTTAWA, Jan. 9 (AP).—Investigations recently carried out in laboratories of the Bureau of Mines for production of magnesium chloride from asbestos tailings indicate a possibility of Canada's becoming a leading producer of magnesium, officials said today.

Canada Expected to Follow U. S. Meat Rationing Plan

JAN 10 1943

By the Associated Press.

OTTAWA, Jan. 9.—Officials connected with food supply regulations said today it was a "good guess" that Canada would follow the United States meat rationing policy on beef and veal.

Meat rationing in the United States is expected to start about March 1 and in Government circles the belief was expressed the two countries should adopt like policies.

Canada probably could avoid beef rationing by curtailing cattle exports to the United States, but since that Nation was a good Canadian customer in peace time, officials said, Canada should adopt rationing before reducing shipments to the United States.

Spokesmen also said it might be best to start meat rationing soon to reach a goal of 675,000,000 pounds of bacon which Canada is scheduled to provide the United Kingdom. Canada was unable to supply the quota of 650,000,000 pounds last year within the prescribed time limit.

"The shortage in the United States is largely due to shipments of meats to other United Nations," one official said, "just as the shortage of pork in Canada has been due to filling the bacon agreement with the United Kingdom."

30.24-215

30.24-215

SAYS TIMOSHENKO NOW IS IN NORTH

JAN 10 1943

Berlin Radio Reports Marshal Has Command On Lake Ilmen Front

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 9 — The Berlin radio tonight said Marshal Semeon Timoshenko, formerly the Russian commander on the southern front, was now in charge in the north around Lake Ilmen.

The report was made in a Transocean broadcast of comment on the eastern front.

It was said a Soviet break-through attempt south of Lake Ilmen was frustrated, although the attack was preceded by a violent artillery barrage.

Shift Revealed January 1

A Russian New Year's communique disclosed for the first time a shift in the command on the southern front.

The official announcement merely gave credit to Gen. Gregory K. Zhukov as commander on the southwest front, for the success of the Stalingrad counter-offensives without mentioning Timoshenko.

Observers in Moscow said at the time, however, that it was assumed Timoshenko had been given an important command.

WAR IS DECLARED ON U. S. BY WANG

JAN 10 1943

Tokio (From Japanese Broadcasts), Jan. 9 (A. P.).—Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo announced today that President Wang Ching-wei's national government of China at Nanking had declared war against the United States and the British Empire.

The Japanese war leader declared that the move was a "great step forward in the prosecution of the war in greater East Asia to crush those two enemy countries."

Congratulating the Nanking Government on its move, Premier Tojo said that it would assist Japan to "eradicate the age-old root of evils in our part of the world and to construct a new greater East Asia, thereby contributing to the peace of the world."

The British radio in a broadcast recorded by CBS in New York city said today that the declaration of war by the puppet Nanking Government could have no military importance, but would likely affect those Britons and Americans still living in the area. It estimated 12,000 Britons and Americans were in Shanghai alone. Until now, it added, they have been allowed a certain amount of freedom.

A statement by the Chungking Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek received in London said that the declaration was "only another ludicrous act in the puppet show with which the Japanese attempt to create the illusion that there exists in China a Government other than that at Chungking."

No Military Importance Seen

The Rome radio, quoting advices from Tokio, reported Saturday that Wang Ching-wei's puppet government, by its declaration of war on the United States and Great Britain, affirmed Wang's confidence "in the successful conclusion of the war in East Asia" and pledged the full resources of his regime to the aid of Japan.

The broadcast followed by little more than a week advices from Chungking telling of friction between Japanese forces and a Chinese hireling army near Peiping in which Wang's efforts at mediation were said to have failed.

A Chungking communique said that Wang had been summoned hurriedly to Peiping to intervene between the invaders and General Chi Hsieh-yuan's mercenary army in North China, but that Chi collected his troops at Nanyuan, south of the occupied former northern capital, "ready to resist any Japanese attempt to disarm his men." The Japanese then sent troops into the area to keep Chi's forces under watch, the communique added.

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Navy Reveals How 25 Marine Planes Defended Midway Isle from Jap Attacks

JAN 10 1943

Fighter Squadron Downed 43 Enemy Craft, Disrupting Attack.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—(AP) Revealing for the first time the thrilling actions fought by Marine air force units at the battle of Midway island last June, the Navy announced today that all 84 pilots and aerial gunners of those units had been decorated for heroism and that 58 ground crew members had been commended.

There were only two Marine squadrons at Midway when the Japanese armada came in to attempt conquest of the Hawaiian area, the Navy said. These were Fighting Squadrons 221 and Scout-Bombing Squadron 241 — units of Marine Aircraft Group 22

25 Planes Defend Island

The entire aerial defense of Midway fell upon the 25 planes of Fighting 221 when that outpost was attacked by more than 100 enemy bombers and fighters early on June 4, but the squadron did its job so well that for 13 of its own planes lost it destroyed at least 43 Jap planes and so disrupted operations of the others that they failed to put the Midway airfield out of action

Since defensive fighting occupied the entire effort of Squadron 221, the dive-bombers of 241 had to go out alone to attack the enemy fleet. In three missions they lost heavily in planes and men due to violent anti-aircraft fire and fighter resistance, but several enemy aircraft carriers and battleships were badly damaged, if not actually sunk, by their bombs

Of the 84 pilots and gunners of the two squadrons, 38 are listed as missing in action and are presumed to be lost, the Navy said. Their decorations have been sent to their next of kin. Seventeen others were wounded but most of these have recovered and returned to active service.

The 84 decorations — four of which had been announced previously—included a Congressional Medal of Honor, 52 Navy Crosses, a Gold Star (in lieu of a second Navy Cross) and 30 Distinguished Flying Crosses. The Congressional Medal of Honor, announced some weeks ago by the White House, went to Capt. Richard E. Fleming of St. Paul, Minn., who died in his flaming plane during an attack on an enemy battleship

Crashed Plane on Carrier

One of the Navy Cross awards was made to Major Lofton R. Henderson of Lorain, Ohio, who crashed his flaming dive-bomber into a Japanese carrier and the Gold Star was awarded to Capt. Marion E Carl of Woodburn, Oregon, fighter pilot hero of both the Midway engagement and the early air fight over Guadalcanal in the Solomon islands. He previously had been given a Gold Cross in recognition of his destruction of 16 Japanese planes in the Solomons.

The Marine's air force was one of several groups of planes which joined in winning the great American victory at Midway. There were also Army high-level and torpedo bombers and Navy patrol and torpedo planes operating from the island and several of our carriers with their great plane complements were nearby.

The Army and carrier squadrons were engaged in offensive attacks against the Japanese fleet and when the Jap planes roared in toward Midway just after dawn of June 4, it was up to the Marine fighters to make what defense they could. They met the Japs about 30 miles out and a terrific melee ensued.

Despite the three to one ratio the Marines scored over the enemy, there were not enough of them to stop all the invaders and some bombers got through. When finally they had gone, Lieut. Col. Ira L. Kimes of Mexico, Mo., radioed the fighter planes to return and refuel. One by one 12 of the original 25 came back. The pilots were weary and the planes were ripped by bullets. Some of them had to crash-land on the field; others settled on the sea and patrol boats rescued the pilots.

Before the fighters went into action the Marine dive-bombers had taken off from Midway in two formations—16 planes under Major Henderson and 11 under Major Benjamin W. Norris of Coronado, Calif., and Orange, N. J.

The Navy tells their story:

"At 7:55, one hour and 45 minutes out from Midway, Major Henderson's bombers spotted the enemy task force strung out in the distance. The bombers maneuvered for attacking position. Suddenly Zero fighters pounced upon them from the clouds above. Still more Jap Zeros were observed rising from the enemy carriers.

"Greatly outnumbered and without fighter escort, the bombers headed down for a long-hanging cloud layer, the rear gunners blasting away as the Japs made pass after pass. They came out of the clouds at 2,000 feet with the Zeros still on their tails, and turned down upon their targets into an inferno of anti-aircraft fire.

Begin Attack on Carrier

"They drove home glide-bombing runs on what is believed to have been the carrier Soryu. They went on down to between 500 and 300 feet—far below the usual releasing level—before dropping their bomb loads. Three direct hits were observed, and several close misses. Smoke poured from the stern of the carrier. Each surviving gunner claimed at least one Zero fighter.

"It was in this action that Major Henderson crashed his ship into the enemy carrier. His plane was set afire as he began his run on the target. But he did not waver. The crash was witnessed by the gunner of a plane which followed to within 300 feet of the carrier.

"The group under Major Norris made contact with the enemy at 8:20. By this time Zero fighters were swarming around. Because of their attacks, and because he would have had to cross the major portion of the Jap fleet in a hail of anti-aircraft fire to reach a carrier, Major Norris picked a battleship for his target.

"His bombers peeled off into steep dives at close intervals. They were at 500 feet or lower when they released their bombs, scoring at least two direct hits on the stern and several close misses. The gunners of this division also claimed several Zeros.

"More than half of Bombing 241's pilots and [illegible] were missing or wounded after this mission. But the squadron's work was not done. That night, a flight of bombers was sent out to destroy two enemy carriers reported on fire 180 miles from Midway.

Unable to Find Target

"Of this mission Lieutenant Colonel Kimes' official report says: 'The night was pitch black, the target could not be found, and only six bombers returned on schedule. They continued to return at intervals, throughout the night with the assistance of blind luck, a defense battalion searchlight and the oil fire on Sand island. Major Norris did not return.'

"Early next day, June 5, orders were received from the naval air station to attack an enemy battleship and cruiser 140 miles off Midway. Captain Marshall A. Tyler, of Kingston, Rhode Island, and Captain Richard E. Fleming, St. Paul, Minnesota, each with six dive bombers, executed this mission at about 8:00 a. m. One direct hit on the cruiser and several close misses were observed.

"Captain Fleming's plane was hit and set afire by anti-aircraft fire early in his dive, but in spite of this he maintained his dive and gained a direct hit. His plans continued on into the sea, and witnesses said no paracute was observed. Anti-aircraft fire from the enemy warships was very heavy and accurate, but except for this instance, caused only minor damage.

"Captain Fleming won the Congressional Medal of Honor, announced November 24 when President Roosevelt presented the award posthumously to his mother. Captain Fleming was wounded twice in the first attack and there were 179 bullet holes in his plane. Like his comrades who took part in all three missions of Bombing 241, he took off the third time with less than four hours' sleep since the first attack.

Commander Praises Men

"Lieutenant Colonel Kimes, who won the Distinguished Service Medal for his service in command of Group 22 at Midway, had high praise for his men. In his report he said of them:

"'Conduct of personnel, both officer and enlisted, was of the highest possible order. Pilots cheerfully went to a combat in which the odds were certain to be greatly in favor of the enemy. They made repeated attacks, exacting a heavy toll of enemy aircraft and inflicting substantial damage to surface vessels. This applies to both squadrons and particularly to Bombing 241, since in many cases they pushed bombing attacks to within less than 500 feet of their objective.

"'Personnel on the ground did everything humanly possible before, during and after the attack to contribute a share to the defeat of the enemy.'"

Wary Senators Avoid Post-War Commitment

JAN 10 1943

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 9—A tendency to avoid blueprint formulas for the post-war structure of the world until the war is won was indicated today among the Senators who were told by President Roosevelt they might have a hand in building it.

Some who spoke for the record and some speaking privately informed an interviewer they preferred to wait and see whether Americans themselves wanted nationalism, internationalism or some middle-of-the-road policy.

Hopes For Victory In 1944

The President's statement to Congress Thursday that it was "within the realm of possibility" it may help greatly to save the world from future fear was amplified at a press conference yesterday when he expressed hope that the war might be won in 1944.

Similarly, Admiral Harold R. Stark, commander of American naval forces in European waters, who is home for consultation, told reporters he still held to his previously voiced opinion the war would be "long and tough" but that next year "we will be coming along with such power that we can afford to smash in anywhere."

Wait For Soldier Views

The "wait and see" attitude toward post-war plans, said those Senators speaking "off the record," is based on a belief that Americans are still essentially nationalistic. They expressed doubt that other Senators, particularly those who look forward to reelection, would want to take a stand until they knew the temper of the returning soldiers.

Senator Austin (R., Vt.), the unofficial Republican whip, who has been considered anti-isolationist, said for instance that the proposal of Gov. Harold E. Stassen, of Minnesota, for a United Nations of the world with a single parliament is "very thought-provoking."

Urges U. S. Leadership

Senator Bridges (R., N. H.), another who has gone along with the Administration's foreign policy, said he believed "at the conclusion of the war America must take leadership in forming and participating in some form of world organization to maintain peace, specific details for which can only be decided after careful planning and study."

Senator Davis (R., Pa.), new member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said the Stassen plan was only one of many that might be considered for the post-war world.

"Cockeyed," Says Wheeler

Senator Wheeler (D., Mont.), on the other hand, called the Stassen plan "cockeyed." Wheeler was identified with the so-called non-interventionists before Pearl Harbor.

Stassen suggested that the nations be represented in the world parliament on the basis of their literate populations.

"How are you going to determine literacy?" asked Wheeler. "Who is going to judge the standard?"

World Council Urged

"Republican and Democratic leaders who advocate some cockeyed scheme do more harm than good toward the realization of real cooperation on a sensible plan between various peoples and countries of the world."

This, Wheeler said, referred alike to Stassen's plan and the proposal of Vice-President Wallace for a "worldwide new democracy" with a world council of nations.

Wallace recently declared that the aggressor nations must be disarmed under control of the world council and advocated supervision or inspection of the German and Japanese schools to prevent the "poisoning" of the pupils' minds.

10,000 Doctors To Be Taken by Services in '43

80,000 Left for Civilians; 400 Already Relocated to Areas of Greater Need

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP).—The War Man-Power Commission disclosed today that 10,000 more of the nation's 180,000 physicians will be taken by the armed forces in 1943, and said that this will leave "more than 80,000" doctors for civilians.

Chairman Paul V. McNutt promised every effort to provide adequate medical care for civilians, partly through voluntary relocation of doctors to areas of greatest need.

Dr. Frank H. Lahey, chairman of the directing board of the W. M. C. procurement and assignment service for physicians, said that 80,000 active civilian physicians will be a "sufficient number to care for the needs of the civil population if these men and women are properly distributed and allocated and if civilians will take every possible health precaution to keep well."

Dr. Lahey reported that more than 400 physicians already have been relocated and that some others will be asked to volunteer for practice elsewhere to assure at least a minimum standard of medical care.

Names of physicians willing and able to be relocated are being submitted to the procurement service, which is working with the United States Public Health Service on studies of industrial and other critical areas.

Dr. Lahey expressed the hope that most relocations can be accomplished without movement of doctors outside their present states, but said some method of temporary licensing for practice in other states probably will have to be arranged.

The pre-war average number of civilians to each practitioner was 1,000, but this figure had increased to 1,400 by last Nov. 30 because of entry of doctors into the military services, Dr. Lahey said.

He reported that, in developing military medical quotas for 1942, allowance was made for inequalities in pre-war distribution of physicians, and relatively small quotas were assigned to such states as Alabama and Mississippi. New York was asked to surrender 38.6 per cent of its active private practitioners to the armed forces, Dr. Lahey said.

Recruiting in 1943, he added, will be confined to states with a "disproportionately large number of physicians." He said that at present there are shortages of physicians in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North and South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee and West Virginia.

Wallace Says Spanish Helps American Unity

Urges Study of Language in U. S. to Provide a Real Link With Latin Nations

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP).—Real peace will come in the world, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace said today, "when we have a greater understanding of and sympathy for the peoples of other nations."

The Vice-President appeared on the "Pan-American Holiday" program of the National Broadcasting Company with a group of speakers including Niles Trammell, president of N. B. C.; Ambassador Ernesto Jaen Guardia, of Panama, and Ambassador Luis Fernando Guachalla, of Bolivia.

Praising the efforts of N. B. C. and other broadcasting companies in carrying a knowledge of Latin-American culture to the people of the United States, Mr. Wallace said:

"Really to learn the language of another people widens your outlook and feelings in so many ways as really to equip you with another soul. I hope that we of the United States become so proficient in Spanish that we shall have a Latin soul as well as a North American soul, and that the Latin Americans become so proficient in English that they can understand us, too."

The "Pan-American Holiday" weekly programs, which were started last February as the result of a suggestion by the Vice-President, concluded today with the announcement that eighteen-year-old Augenia Demetriou, of 56-81 Maurice Avenue, Maspeth, L. I., had received an award of a trip to Mexico City as the non-professional singer who had best learned one of the Spanish songs heard on the programs.

The judges were the Vice-President and Mrs. Wallace, Ambassador Martins of Brazil and Mme. Martins and Ambassador Castillo Najera of Mexico and Mme. de Najera.

The Ambassador of Panama, paying tribute to the "true spirit of sincere friendship" between Panama and the United States, cited instances of co-operation by Panama with the United States, and stated that "Panama has also authorized the occupation by the United States armed forces of 101 different areas of land spread throughout the republic for defense purposes."

HULL TO SAY PLENTY

Washington, Jan. 9 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull said today that he and many others would have plenty to say later about a congressional proposal to terminate reciprocal trade agreements.

The Secretary's statement was made in reply to a press conference request for comment on the proposal introduced yesterday by Representative Knutson, Republican, of Minnesota, by which the twenty-five trade treaties negotiated under Mr. Hull's reciprocal trade policy would be terminated.

GEN. WILBUR GETS MEDAL

As Colonel, His 'Daring' Won Armistice at Casablanca

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—The award of the Congressional Medal of Honor to Brig. Gen. William H. Wilbur of Palmer, Mass., for conspicuous gallantry in action during the landings at Casablanca, Morocco, Nov. 8, was announced today by the War Department.

General Wilbur, then a colonel, planned the contact with French commanders in Casablanca to obtain an armistice to prevent unnecessary bloodshed.

"From the moment of landing until the cessation of hostile resistance Colonel Wilbur's conduct was voluntary and exemplary in its coolness and daring," the citation says.

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Sky Giant Makes Maiden Flight After Fire in One of Four Motors

By the Associated Press.

BURBANK, Calif., Jan. 9.—The Constellation, Lockheed Aircraft's new sky giant, soared away on its maiden flight today after a brief delay caused by a backfire which set one of its four powerful motors ablaze.

Two days late on its first test because of weather conditions, the craft took the air at 1:04 p.m. It was sighted a half-hour later over the desert army airport at Muroc, Calif., where it was scheduled to land. It circled for another half-hour, while engineers made observations, then set down gracefully at 2:05 p.m.

The fire blazed up during a practice spin down the runway. Pilot Eddie Allen, warming the motors, raced the length of the airport, then stopped preparatory to turning back. As he brought the big craft—its dimensions are a military secret—to a halt one motor backfired. The flare-up was quickly extinguished and the scheduled take-off took place without incident.

The shark-bodied, triple-tailed ship—capable of flying a light tank and its complement of troops across an ocean—is described by Lockheed engineers, with War Department approval, as "the biggest, swiftest and most powerful land-based American cargo or transport plane ever built."

"The new sky giant," the company declared, "may prove faster than a Japanese Zero fighter or any known four-engined bomber now in active service."

The olive green craft, powered by four 2,000-horsepower, air-cooled, radial motors, was designed and built for Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., as a passenger airliner, but for the duration the initial model and its successors will be turned over to the Army for wartime duty.

Builders of the motors, Wright Cyclone 18's, said they are the world's most powerful service aircraft engines. They added that their low weight ratio of 1.1 pounds per horsepower, plus low fuel consumption and high horsepower for taking off with heavy loads, are factors in the Constellation's long range.

Can Fly on Two Motors.

The aerial newcomer will cruise at 20,000 feet, which is above 90 per cent of all rough-air disturbances, and carries ample fuel to fly around most others. If necessary the Constellation can rise to 35,000 feet. Meanwhile, the pressurized cabin, air-conditioned and heated or cooled according to climate, will maintain air density of the 8,000-foot level, for comfort to passengers.

If an engine fails, the ship can fly at 25,000 feet on the other three. If two motors die, the other two will carry the plane at 16,500 feet.

Flying a full load, the big transport uses one gallon of gasoline per mile, the company said.

It lands, said the company announcement, "at reasonable automobile speed." A motor can be changed in 45 minutes instead of the full day once necessary.

The wing, the company revealed, is in effect an enlargement of that on Lockheed's famous P-38 fighter. At today's unveiling of the plane, a P-38 nestled comfortably under one wing of the new giant.

Aboard the Constellation on its first flight were Pilot Allen, Milo Burcham, co-pilot; C. L. (Kelly) Johnson, Lockheed's chief research engineer; Rudy Thoren, Mr. Johnson's assistant, and Dick Stanton, chief mechanic.

FIRST SUBMARINE TO USE DECK GUN SINKS 8 JAP SHIPS

Ensign Tells Dramatic Story of Underseas Patrol

JAN 10 1943

NEW LONDON, Jan 9.—The story of the first American submarine to patrol off Tokyo and to sink a Japanese ship with a deck gun in the unceasing sea warfare which began with Pearl Harbor was told here today, told in plain, matter-of-fact fashion which would have had the manufacturers of adventure yarns tearing at their hair had they been present.

Ensign Samuel E. Clark, 33, who was promoted to commissioned rank recently after 12 years as an enlisted man in the Navy, said that his submarine commanded by Lieut. Commander Stanley P. Moseley, sank seven of eight ships attacked with gunfire, in addition to accounting for several other enemy vessels with its torpedoes.

On Duty at New London

Lieut. Commander Moseley, also

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now on duty at the New London submarine base, has received the Navy Cross for heroic and distinguished conduct during offensive war patrols against the Japanese.

Describing one of the first attacks made with the submarine's deck gun on a Japanese vessel, Ensign Clark, who was a chief electrician's mate at the time, said that the first shot smashed the ship's bridge before the Jap lookout knew what was happening.

"The captain told me to hit the bridge with the first shell," the officer related. "He said I was to put the first shot right through a big red Jap rising sun painted on the vessel. That's just what we did. The next shell went through their living quarters and the third through the engine room. The ship caught fire and went down."

Attacked by Jap Planes

On the way to Pearl Harbor when the Japanese attacked Dec. 7, 1941, the submarine on which Clark was serving received her first taste of battle when enemy planes dived on the craft's periscope and sprayed the water with machine gun bullets.

"Later the submarine was bound for Japan and the crew was a bloodthirsty lot," Clark recounted. "One look at that base in Pearl Harbor and you wanted to go fight 'em with a butcher knife. My conscience hasn't hurt me yet for anything we've done."

Clark's submarine operated "at the very doorstep of Japan," he said. "We were the first sub there and the first to use our deck gun, too. We used to listen to their radio a lot. We called one of the broadcasters, a woman, Tokyo Rose. She spoke in English and used to refer to our submarines as mere toys which the Jap fleet would easily sink. But after we had sunk a few of their ships she began to term us 'the black panther of the Pacific' and some other names. We got a big kick out of her."

The submarine was running on the surface one night, Clark continued, when a big merchant ship was sighted.

"We torpedoed her," he said, "and a few nights later we got another. One morning we spotted two other big vessels. We sank one, but the other slipped away."

Dodge Jap Destroyer

During that time, the sub had been dodging a Jap destroyer.

"Our captain, who is one of the best in the business in my opinion," Clark said, "is rather bald. Well, we'd got down to our last torpedo and were about to head for home. The captain said, 'That destroyer has been in my hair for a week now. I'm going to get that so-and-so with this last pickle.'

"I could hardly restrain myself from saying, 'Captain, what hair?'

"The submarine missed the destroyer and that [illegible] broke our heart.

"Then the sub headed for home, Pearl Harbor, and the crew took a two-week rest at the Royal Hawaiian hotel, reserved primarily for submarine crews.

On subsequent trips, the undersea craft sank more ships off Japan and in the China Sea.

Big Ship Explodes

"One was a huge ship, perhaps carrying ammunition," Clark said. "I was in the conning tower when we hit her. She exploded with a terrific roar."

As gun pointer, Clark participated in every one of the surface attacks in which the guns were used. Only one ship was not hit with the first shot, and in that instance the gun misfired. But—"the next three finished him."

Submarine men are an elite group in the Navy itself, while, to the outsider, they are still the mystery men of this war. The toll taken of enemy shipping by these "silent warriors" is heavy. Even the publicly-announced figures are impressive, and, by the very nature of submarine warfare, many successes are unknown to the high command until many weeks after they have been scored on the submarine's log.

According to official figures released by the Navy, United States submarines have hit some 150 Jap ships. Of this number, about 70 per cent have been sunk; the rest are divided between probables—those which have been hit hard and presumably went down, although the actual sinking was not seen—and the damaged — those which have been raked by gunfire or torpedoed, but which managed to survive. Against this record, five American submarines have been reported lost.

Torpedoed Ship's Crew Lauds Mate's Heroism

[By the Associated Press]

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 9—Survivors of a United States merchant ship sunk by enemy torpedoes in the Indian Ocean credited their survival to the endurance and heroism of Chief Mate Van R. McCarty, of Houston, Texas, who remained at the helm of a lifeboat for six days with only six hours' sleep, keeping the boat afloat through sixty-three hours of gale.

Blasted by three torpedoes, the medium-sized ship, which was making her maiden voyage, went to the bottom less than one hour after the late November daylight attack opened. The navy announced the sinking today.

McCarty said there were sixty men in the ship's company, including a fourteen-man navy gun crew. The 51-year-old chief mate and eighteen others were rescued by an American merchant ship, landed at an island south of here and later brought to Norfolk.

Others Rescued

McCarty told newsmen today that he had heard all the others had been rescued by other ships and landed at other ports.

The gun crew counter-attacked after the enemy submarine surfaced, but scored no hits, McCarty reported. "I believe the sub tried to avoid torpedoing us in the engine room," he said, adding that four torpedoes were fired, two striking near the bow, one near the stern and a fourth passing astern.

Duval Clemens, second assistant engineer, of Galveston, Texas, said the weather during the six days they were in the boat was the worst he had ever seen. He said McCarthy's "manipulation of the lifeboat was too wonderful to explain in words. He kept up the men's morale. He was never abusive. He never slept more than two hours at a stretch. In that boat he was our boss and our god."

Sub Surfaces

McCarty said the submarine approached the skipper's lifeboat and the submarine commander interrogated Capt. A. M. Magnusdahl, of Hopewell, Va., concerning the ship's name, tonnage, cargo, where she was from and where bound.

After several minutes of conversation the sub submerged.

The torpedoing was the third for Captain Magnusdahl, McCarty said.

Captain In Boston

Meanwhile, nine survivors, including Captain Magnusdahl, landed in Boston. The captain's lifeboat was afloat nine days before the crew was taken aboard another vessel. The submarine, Captain Magnusdahl related, was painted light gray, streaked with rust.

The bearded German commander spoke English, he said, adding that two young junior officers also were bearded.

TELL OF SHIP SINKING

Boston, Jan. 9 (A. P.).—Despite the blasting of their medium sized merchantman by three torpedoes, the vessel remained afloat for forty-five minutes and all hands abandoned ship safely, nine survivors reported today upon arrival at Boston after having been landed at another North Atlantic port. The sinking occurred in the Indian Ocean, the latter part of November, Capt. Arnt Magnusdol said.

He said that he had been informed that other survivors of the ship's company of fifty-seven had been picked up and landed elsewhere. His lifeboat was afloat nine days before the crew was taken aboard another vessel.

The submarine, he related, surfaced after the attack and came along side lifeboats to question members of the crew concerning their destination and cargo. He described the undersea craft as German, painted light gray, streaked with rust.

The bearded German commander spoke English, he said, adding that two young junior officers also were bearded. The submarine traveled on the surface as it left the scene. Capt. Magnusdol said that four torpedoes were fired at his vessel but one passed under the stern.

Marine Private Gets DFC for Air Feats In Midway Battle

Gunner Wounded by Four Bullets and Shrapnel

While Fighting Japs

By the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—Slender, 19-year-old Pvt. Charles H. Huber of Bloomington, Ill., Marine Corps radioman-gunner, held the Distinguished Flying Cross today for courage and loyalty against heavy odds in the battle of Midway last June 4 and 5.

Pvt. Huber, achieving a goal seldom reached by men of his rank, received the cross from Col. M. E. Shearer at ceremonies on the wind-swept drill field of the Mare Island Navy Yard.

The citation said the award was for "extraordinary achievement while participating in an aerial flight as radioman-gunner in a Marine scout bombing squadron * * *.

"In a determined attack against the invading Japanese fleet, Pvt. Huber, as rear-seat free machine gunner, maintained effective fire in the fact of overwhelming enemy fighter opposition and fierce anti-aircraft barrage, by continuing the performance of his duty after being painfully wounded."

Former Linoleum Salesman.

Pvt. Huber, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Huber of Bloomington, gave up selling linoleum to sign up with the Leathernecks in Chicago a year ago this month.

Today he described the June 4 action in a plane with Lt. Tom Moore of New York. It was just after dawn.

"I saw (Japanese) ships everywhere, counting about 50 myself. I guess there were more. I saw Jap sailors on a transport all decked out in whites. I guess they thought they were going to parade into Midway with a band—but we spoiled that for them.

"Maj. (Lofton R.) Henderson gave the order to select targets, peel off and dive. Zeros were already up, and the ack-ack was so thick I didn't see how we could get through—it looked like a wall of fire.

Hardly Noticed Leg Wound.

"My gun was in action. Then I took a machine gun bullet in the leg but hardly noticed it. I saw my buddy bail out of his flaming plane. A Zero machine-gunned him as he drifted down. I saw that. Then I didn't notice my leg."

He said then Lt. Moore "laid our eggs" on a carrier flight deck. Pvt. Huber's gun strafed the entire length of the ship—"then we started back upstairs."

"Three Zeros were right on us, but I got one for sure * * * Then I was hit by three more machine gun bullets—two in the leg again and once in my hand, and later I found some shrapnel had hit me, too—but just small pieces."

After his gun jammed, Pvt. Huber kept swinging it "to make them (the Zeros) think it was okay, * * * till we found cover in the clouds."

Brother of Three Slain At Pearl Harbor Joins Navy

By the Associated Press.

GREAT LAKES, Ill., Jan. 9.—A red service star has been added to the three gold stars in the window of the Peter Barber farmhouse near New London.

The fourth star is for Clayton Barber, 17, who arrived at the Naval Training Station yesterday for his "boot" training. The gold stars are for his brothers, Malcomb, 22; Leroy, 21, and Randolph, 19, who were killed in action aboard the U. S. S. Oklahoma at Pearl Harbor.

Clayton said he had planned to enlist in the Navy for as long as he could remember. He reached enlistment age only recently and his parents made no effort to dissuade him, he said.

The fifth Barber boy wants to be a sailor, too, Clayton said, but he'll have to wait a while. Number five is only 10.

2 SWEDISH SHIPS SUNK OFF NORWAY

Mines Destroy Safe-Conduct Vessels, News Exchange Reports.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—(AP) Two Swedish safe-conduct ships, the 10,313-ton, motor tanker Sveajarl, and the 5,294-ton motorship Brasil, have been sunk by mines off the Norwegian coast, the American Swedish News exchange announced today.

The crews of both vessels, which were outbound at the time, were probably saved, the agency said. The dates of the sinkings were not given.

Meanwhile, the ASNE reported three other Swedish safe-conduct ships, the Saturnus, Nordstjernan and Uruguay, arrived in Swedish waters with the survivors of four torpedoed Swedish vessels. The four ships sunk were the motor freighters Scania, 1,629 tons, Eknaren, 6,390 tons, Blankaholm, 2,845 tons, and the freighter Peiping, 6,390 tons, the agency said.

Before reaching home waters, the Nordstjernan collided with a German ship in the Skagerrak, the news exchange said.

Japs Real Fanatics, Says Former A. P. Chief in Tokio

By the Associated Press.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Jan. 9.—Max Hill, former Associated Press bureau chief in Tokio, told members of the Lynchburg Chamber of Commerce last night that "the real fanatics of this world rule Japan."

"We talk glibly of madmen in Europe—Hitler and Mussolini," Mr. Hill declared, "yet Hitler delegates his power and active control of the Gestapo to Himmler. Tojo doesn't. He wouldn't deprive himself of the sadistic pleasure of watching his victims writhe under the torture he personally supervises."

Mr. Hill and Joseph W. Grigg, jr., former United States manager in Berlin, gave detailed pictures of conditions in Germany and Japan just before and immediately after the beginning of hostilities with the United States.

Mr. Hill described 1943 as the "critical year" in the Pacific.

"Japan is strong," he warned. "She won't break, and in many conquered lands she is persuading the native populations to aid and work for her."

"We are not yet winning the war in the Pacific," he added.

On the day of the attack on Pearl Harbor Mr. Hill was arrested and sentenced to serve 18 months in prison for writing stories "detrimental to Japan's diplomacy."

Mr. Hill described China "as the one logical front from which to attack Japan," and stated flatly that the time to fight is now.

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Dutch Navy Back in Action, Admiral Helfrich Reports

JAN 10 1943

Battle of Java Sea Commander Says Japs Will Fight to Last

Vice Admiral C. E. L. Helfrich, who commanded Allied naval forces in the battle of the Java Sea, was ordered to Colombo last March to reorganize the shattered Netherlands sea units after the Japanese conquest of the East Indies. He now is in the United States, after consultations with his government in London, and here, writing for the Associated Press and the Aneta News Agency, he reports the Dutch Navy back in action and summarizes today's situation in the Far East.

By VICE ADMIRAL C. E. L. HELFRICH,
Commander-in-Chief, Netherlands Forces in the Far East.

A year ago tomorrow, the news reached me at Batavia that the Japanese had made landings on Tarakan, off the east coast of Borneo and on the northern peninsula of the Island of Celebes. This was the blow we had been awaiting, the beginning of the invasion we had expected for months. In two short months, the Japanese were to conquer the bulk of our beloved islands.

We had not waited for the blow to fall. As early as June, 1941, we were convinced that the Japanese were preparing to open hostilities with some surprise move. Many days before Pearl Harbor we had received reports of Japanese movements that satisfied us that the Japanese were up to something. A week before December 7, I ordered units of the N. E. I. Navy to take battle stations.

As soon as the Japanese struck at the United States and Britain, the Netherlands government in London declared war on Tokio. This dispelled the doubt in some quarters as to whether we would wait until we were attacked. With our naval units already at action stations, we were able to start immediate offensive operations against the Japanese. Thus it was possible for the Dutch to draw the first Japanese blood of the war when our submarines on December 12 sank four enemy transports in the Gulf of Siam.

First Phase of War.

The first phase of the war centered on the defense of Singapore and Malaya, and the Dutch gave all their energies toward assisting in this defense. A substantial part of the NEI Air Force was sent to Malaya and was lost in this campaign. But we have never regretted sending these planes northward—we felt that the battle for Singapore was also a battle for the Indies, as later turned out to be the case.

I have been asked several times, incidentally, whether I agreed with the strategy of Admiral Phillips in taking out the British battleship Prince of Wales and cruiser Repulse without air protection. All I can say is that I would have done the same thing. As a matter of fact, our fleet was compelled to sail without air cover during the entire campaign.

Then, on January 10, the war came to our shores. Our navy, in company with the army acquitted itself nobly. Outnumbered and outclassed, our forces nevertheless managed to inflict serious damage on the Japanese. Our guiding policy was—attack! We never waited for the Japs to set the stage for an engagement but, wherever possible, went out and met them.

Some of the naval battles fought in East Indies waters will go down into history—Macassar Straits, Lombok Straits and finally the great Java Sea battle. Much has been said and written about that last engagement, in which American, Australian, British and Dutch units under my command went out to meet the Japanese invasion fleet steering toward Java. The final judgment on this battle will have to be made by history.

One erroneous report I can correct now. Some American newspapers said the Dutch cruisers De Ruyter and Java were lost by striking Dutch mines. It was absolutely impossible for this to have happened. The battle was fought 50 miles from the coast, while our mines were laid only up to the three-mile limit. These cruisers undoubtedly were torpedoed by a Japanese cruiser squadron, which had been sighted shortly before only 8 kilometers away.

Road to Victory.

Since last March the Dutch naval forces have returned to action. The most important part of the Netherlands Navy is still in the Far East—some units operating under Admiral Somerville, of the British Navy in the Indian Ocean and others in the Southwest Pacific under Gen. MacArthur. Our base in Colombo is very strongly held and manned by first-class men. Dutch submarines have been in action against the Japanese in recent months. And Dutch cruisers and destroyers participated in the British expedition against Madagascar.

The situation in the Far East today is vastly different from that which existed a year ago. We have a long way to go over a hard road, but we are on the road that leads to victory. We are yet on the offensive. I regard such action as the invasion of the Solomons as being mainly defensive in nature, aimed at protecting Allied communications. But the big offensive will come.

Once Germany is finished off, it will be possible to concentrate greater forces in the Pacific, and then there will be no question of the outcome—we will crush Japan and shatter her power to start any new aggresion.

But let there be no illusion about the magnitude of the task. We will have to lick the Japanese man by man. We will have to reconquer the territory we have lost island by island. I think the Japanese will fight to the end.

But the atmosphere in the Far East has changed in a year. On January 10, 1942, Japan was in the ascendant and we were on the defensive; today Japan knows that her hour of doom is approaching and she is on the defensive.

Bonds, like bombs, come in many sizes. Even the smallest one gives a jolt to the Axis—if you buy it.

Two Questions Raised

Washington, Jan. 9 (AP)—Edward J Flynn's abandonment of the national Democratic leadership for an "Ambassadorship" to Australia today is stirring twin circles of speculation in Washington's diplomatic and political waters.

Chief questions to be answered are: (1) Will the diplomatic development return Nelson T. Johnson, former Ambassador to China and now Minister to Australia, to the Chinese post and (2) who will succeed Flynn at the Democratic helm?

While both points normally might seem simple of solution the White House's "no statement" reply to the Flynn announcement in New York yesterday left the field wide open for customary Capital guessing games.

Expects Announcement

Flynn made it plain he expected the President to announce his appointment as Mr. Roosevelt's "Ambassador and personal representative" to Australia. His terminology indicated that the rank of the American diplomatic representative to Australia—now only that of a Minister—would be raised to Ambassador by Presidential order. But the only immediate White House reaction was: "There will be no statement from here."

Diplomatic Shift

Johnson's return to China has been hinted by recent unconfirmed reports that Clarence E. Gauss, present Ambassador to China, would be given another post.

Just how much of the anticipated Australian diplomatic shift might have been conceived by the Chinese situation was another cause for speculation. Without mentioning Gauss by name, Wendell Willkie implied after his world tour late last year that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek would welcome a change.

In addition, some Chinese quarters interpreted the recent removal of Dr. Hu Shih as Chinese Ambassador to the United States as Chunking's subtle suggestion that Johnson be returned to China. Known for his fluent command of the Chinese language and his intimate understanding of Chinese ways, Johnson was said to be as popular in China as Hu Shih's ease with English and American ways and made the latter here.

To Ask Senate Hearings

Sidney S. Baron, secretary of the Citizens Committee to Reopen the Flynn Case, said he and others would be in Washington today to ask Senate leaders to hold public hearings concerning the reported forthcoming appointment.

The committee was created when a Bronx grand jury last April absolved Flynn after an investigation into assertions that city materials and labor had been used in paving a Belgian courtyard on Flynn's Lake Mahopac (N. Y.) estate.

Senator Guffey (D., Pa.), member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, predicted today that the Senate would confirm the appointment, saying "I'm confident of that."

Flynn Reaffirms His Envoy Announcement

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[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 9—Edward J. Flynn, who yesterday announced his resignation as national Democratic chairman, said he was confident he would be sent to Australia as President Roosevelt's personal representative with the title of minister plenipotentiary and said he probably would leave "early in February."

Although there was no official corroboration from the White House, Flynn indicated that there was no change in the announcement he made yesterday when he said in a statement:

"The President has, today, appointed me his ambassador and personal representative, and will send to the Senate on Monday my nomination as minister plenipotentiary to Australia."

Leaving In February

After Flynn had visited Bronx Democratic headquarters today, a reporter asked him:

"When do you expect to leave for Australia?"

Flynn replied directly:

"Early in February."

KAISER PROPOSES HIGHWAY PROGRAM IN POST-WAR ERA

JAN 10 1943

Would Spread Employment, Care for Returning Service Men.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—(AP) Shipbuilder Henry J. Kaiser, concerned about the need to prevent unemployment after the war, says municipalities should begin planning now for great highways when peace comes.

He had several things in mind, when, in an interview, he suggested new highways:

Building them would provide employment and, if automobiles are made cheaply enough, people will buy more of them than ever before, thus providing employment for those who make them.

Kaiser May Build Cars

He had said during the week that unless the automobile industry makes cars cheaply enough he would make them himself.

But he is not the first to advocate highway construction to provide employment after the war.

Some American economists have already suggested that the government undertake great public projects when peace comes, although not suggesting that they should take the form of relief jobs such as happened during the depression.

Scarcely anyone in the United States has yet come forward with the notion that there will not be some unemployment after the war, at least in the period immediately following the cessation of armament making.

When Mr. Kaiser recognizes the gigantic problem of providing jobs for the millions of men coming home from the armed services he is also thinking of the millions of women who have gone into jobs during the war.

He believes many of them will be reluctant to go back to housekeeping or office work and will want to stay in good-paying jobs.

In pointing out the need for great highways which will become increasingly acute in the years ahead, Mr. Kaiser needs to point no further away than New York:

This metropolis is a good example of what the future holds for American cities which will have to find some way to relieve traffic bottlenecks and provide quicker inlets and outlets.

Back of Mr. Kaiser's challenge to the automobile manufacturers to turn out cheaper post-war cars was this belief, shared by automotive engineers:

Post-war automobiles will be lighter than the kind known before because of new and lighter metals—such as aluminum—which will be available in quantities undreamed of before the war.

SIKORSKI GIVES PLAN FOR PEACE

JAN 10 1943

Polish Leader Delivers His Farewell Address Here.

In a farewell address to the United States here today, Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Prime Minister of Poland and commander in chief of the Polish armed forces, expressed the belief that a central European federation would constitute the firmest guarantee of a lasting peace after the war, and urged the United Nations to prepare now the foundations for such a peace.

Gen. Sikorski addressed more than 1,000 persons in City Hall Plaza, where he was greeted by Mayor LaGuardia and later attended a reception in the Mayor's offices.

Declaring that the total destruction of German, Italian and Japanese totalitarianism is now certain, the Polish leader predicted that the time is not far distant when the Allied armies will invade the very heart of Hitler-dominated Europe and crush Nazism for all time.

Allied air power, he continued, would soon be able to attack from many new bases and on an ever increasing scale. Then, when the actual invasion starts, he said, the oppressed peoples will rise in their might to help in the final defeat of Hitler.

Problem of Lasting Peace.

After victory, Gen. Sikorski said, the world will be faced with the problem of organizing a democratic and lasting peace, and added that the opportunity for such a peace should not be muffed.

"Should it be missed," he declared, "the enormous effort and all the sacrifices on the part of the democracies, the hell of the suffering of the nations enslaved, will have been in vain."

Gen. Sikorski expressed the gratitude of the Polish people for the way America has thrown her power and resources into the fight for freedom, and declared that there is no such thing as isolation from common dangers.

Mayor LaGuardia said the American people could not adequately express their admiration for the liberty-loving, fighting people of Poland and for the resistance they have put up in defense of their homeland against a mighty and brutal nation. Poland, the Mayor said, never has, and never will, submit to oppression.

Gen. Sikorski's party at City Hall included Jan Ciechanowski, Polish Ambassador to the United States; Sylwin Strakacz, Consul-General of Poland, and several military aids. Mayor LaGuardia's reception committee included high-ranking officers of the armed forces, city officials, prom-

inent members of the clergy and civic leaders.

Earlier today it was announced that Gen. Sikorski had received a cable from the Polish Government in London informing him that hitherto unknown acts of barbarism were being committed against the Poles by the Germans, indicating that the Germans feared the Russian offensive might soon roll into Poland.

'Shanghai Post And Mercury' Reopens Here

English-Language Paper Was Thorn to Japanese Before Attack on U. S.

JAN 10 1943

"The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury," English-language daily read by foreigners up and down the coast of China, where it was a constant thorn in the side of Japanese militarists long before the attack on Pearl Harbor, has moved its office 10,000 miles from Avenue Edward VII, in the French Concession of Japanese-controlled Shanghai, to the freedom of a fifth floor at 101 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The publisher and members of the editorial staff of the Shanghai paper, free from Japanese and treacherous Chinese gunmen who frequently threatened them, were busy there yesterday working on a New York edition of the old "Post and Mercury," believed to be the first "refugee" American-Chinese newspaper published in this country.

Now a Tabloid

Although reduced in size from a twelve-page full-size newspaper to an eight-page tabloid, the New York edition carries the old masthead, with a sketch of the Shanghai custom-house building in the center and two additional sketches of metropolitan buildings on each side, giving the differences in time between New York and London and between San Francisco and Shanghai.

Names at the head of the editorial page also will ring a familiar note for thousands of readers who once bought the newspaper in Shanghai for 40 Chinese cents, about 3 American cents. The New York edition, which will be published weekly at 5 cents a copy or $2 a year, is published by Cornelius V. Starr, owner and publisher of the original paper and widely known in China as a successful business man. Mr. Starr, who made a fortune in Shanghai selling life insurance, automobiles and numerous other commodities, is head of the so-called Starr chain of companies in this country, including the Asia Life Insurance Company, the American International Underwriters Corporation and the United States Life Insurance Company, whose building now houses the newspaper's offices.

Editorials Hit Japanese

Randall Gould, forty-four-year-old Montanan, who passed eighteen years in the Far East, during many of which he incurred the wrath of Japanese militarists because of his vigorous editorial attacks on them in the "Post and Mercury," is editor of the new paper, and F. B. Opper, thirty-one, of New Rochelle, N. Y., who succeeded him in 1941 and edited the last edition before the paper was seized by the Japanese on Dec. 8, 1941, is associate editor.

They explained yesterday that negotiations are under way to reestablish the "Post and Mercury" on Chinese soil by publishing a Chungking edition, of which Mr. Opper will be editor. Difficulties in getting transportation to Chungking are presently holding up this project, they said.

About 8,000 copies of the first edition of the new publication were distributed Jan. 1 to subscribers of a former China news letter issued by Mr. Starr and to numerous former residents of the Far East, Mr. Gould said. He expects the regular circulation of the paper, which will carry advertising and will attempt to be self-sustaining, to be about 4,000.

The paper carries news of former residents of the Far East now scattered throughout the world, reports of special interest to readers, such as settlement of foreign claims against Japan, and recipes of choice Chinese dishes.

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NIGHT LEAD SUBS

LONDON, JAN. 9--(AP)--- TWO AMERICAN SUBMARINES SANK TWO JAPANESE LINERS OFF WOOSUNG, ABOUT 25 MILES FROM SHANGHAI, LAST NOV. 11, AND ONLY 42 PERSONS WERE SAVED OF AN ESTIMATED 1,000 ABOARD THE TWO VESSELS, A CHUNGKING REPORT RELAYED BY REUTERS SAID TODAY.

JAN 10 1943

THE SHIPS WERE IDENTIFIED AS THE TENYO MARU AND KOBE MARUTUO.

ALB/ RE DAY AND SECOND 1721 WAR 1150PEW

LONDON, SUNDAY, JAN. 10--(AP)--- RAF BOMBERS VISITED GERMANY LAST NIGHT FOR THE FIFTH TIME IN A WEEK, IT WAS AUTHORITATIVELY STATED TODAY.

IT WAS THE THIRD NIGHT IN SUCCESSION THAT THE BIG BRITISH BOMBERS HAD CARRIED THEIR LOADS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES TO GERMANY. NO DETAILS OF THE OPERATION WERE ANNOUNCED IMMEDIATELY.

30.24-219

JAN 10 1943

FRIDAY

TARGETS IN THE RICH RUHR VALLEY

APLO 0000 HRS

HOSPITAL, SOLDIERS OF ENGLAND

BOMBER COMMAND OF THE EIGHTH [redacted] U.S. AIR FORCE.

JAN 10 1943

THEY ARE LIEUTENANTS DANIEL A. PICCOLO, NAVIGATOR, 1213 IDAHO STREET, EDISE, IDA.; HOWARD H. YOUNG, PILOT, HOTEL CLAREMONT, BERKELEY, CALIF.; AND ALBERT H. BECK, BOMBARDIER, FOREST HILLS, ANDERSON, IND.; AND STAFF SERGT. EARL E. TEATS, TAIL-GUNNER, 350 TENTH AVENUE, BELLEVUE, PENN.

APL 72 VANBUREN 01/21 [redacted]

LONDON, JAN. 9-(AP)- [redacted] 6,466-TON [redacted] MOTOR FREIGHTER, LAGUNA SAILED MORE THAN 1,600 MILES TO GALVESTON, TEX., WITH A 40-FOOT TORPEDO HOLE IN HER SIDE, HER CAPTAIN, SIDNEY GRANT, RELATED TODAY IN PRAISING [redacted] THE 24-HOUR A DAY REPAIR WORK BY AN AMERICAN CREW YARD

"AS WE ARRIVED IN GALESTON THERE WAS A GANG (AMERICAN TODD) ON THE QUAY WAITING TO GET BUSY," [redacted] GRANT, "THOSE GUYS WORKED DAY AND NIGHT UNTIL THE DAMAGE WAS REPAIRED."

ONLY 250 TONS OF THE 8,000 TONS OF VALUABLE WAR CARGO WAS LOST WHEN THE SHIP WAS TORPEDOED BY A GERMANY SUBMARINE OFF

[redacted] IN THE CARIBBEAN. THE SUBMARINE LATER WAS RAMMED BY A NAVAL VESSEL AND GRANT HE met [redacted] THE U-BOAT COMMANDER, a 26-YEAR OLD WHO HEADED A CREW AVERAGING 18½ YEARS OF [redacted] OF WAR TRANSFERS. HIS STORY WAS RELEASED THROUGH THE MINISTRY

JAN 10 1943

YANBUREN 162 1743 and 115 [redacted]

LONDON, JAN 9-(AP)-GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, ALLIED COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN FRENCH NORTH AFRICA, HAD APPOINTED U.S.MAJ.GEN.CARL SPAATZ COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE NEW ALLIED AIR FORCE IN THAT WAR THEATER.

SPAATZ HAS BEEN COMMANDER OF THE U.S. AIR FORCES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS SINCE SOON AFTER AMERICA'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR, WITH HEADQUARTERS IN ENGLAND. HE WENT TO NORTH AFRICA DEC. 5 TO BE AIR ADVISOR TO EISENHOWER.

THE NEW APPOINTMENT PLACES SPAATZ IN COMMAND OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE IN TUNISIA, AS WELL AS OVER MAJ. GEN. JAMES H. DOOLITTLE'S TWELFTH AMERICAN AIR FORCE.

MT-FD10AEW

JAN 10 1943

BY CLINTON B.CONGER
UNITED STATES NAVAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE BRITISH HOME FLEET

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

A NORTHERN BRITISH NAVAL BASE, JAN. 8-(DELAYED)-A DESTROYER FLOTILLA FROM THE "BLUE NOSE FLEET"--THOSE HARDY UNITS OF THE BRITISH

30.24-221

30.24-221

NAVY WHICH PATROL THE ARCTIC CONVOY ROUTES--RETURNED TO ITS BASE TODAY, WEATHER-BEATEN, SCARRED BY ICE AND MOUNTAINOUS SEAS BUT FIGHTING FIT.

JAN 10 1943

FROM THE QUARTER DECK OF THE FLAGSHIP I WATCHED THE FLOTILLA STEAM PROUDLY INTO THE HARBOR. IT WAS AN INSPIRING SIGHT, FILLED WITH MEMORIES OF THE FOUR WEEKS LAST FALL WHEN I MADE A 6,000-MILE CRUISE THROUGH ARCTIC WATERS WITH THIS SAME FLOTILLA.

THE WHITE ENSIGN AND A PROFUSION OF SIGNAL FLAGS STREAMED FROM THE MASTS OF EVERY SHIP. OFFICERS AND MEN STOOD RIGIDLY AT ATTENTION, DESPITE THEIR WEARINESS, ON THE UPPERDECKS, TURRETS, AND BRIDGES.

AS EACH SHIP PASSED THE FLAGSHIP, THESE HARD-BITTEN MEN OF THE ROYAL NAVY THREW THEIR CAPS INTO THE AIR AND WILDLY CHEERED THEIR FIGHTING ADMIRAL WITH SHOUTS THAT CARRIED OVER THE ENTIRE BAY. IN TURN, THE ADMIRAL AND HIS STAFF WAVED BACK TO EACH DESTROYER.

THEN, OVER A LOUDSPEAKER SYSTEM, THE ADMIRAL HAILED EACH VESSEL WITH THE WORDS, "WELL DONE, WELL DONE--THANK YOU VERY MUCH."

JAN 10 1943

THE CEREMONY, IN A WAY, WAS CELEBRATION OF A TURNING POINT WHICH HAS BEEN REACHED AND PASSED--THE "BLUE NOSE FLEET" IS OVER THE HUMP IN ITS BITTER FIGHT TO RAM THROUGH TO RUSSIA THE SHIPS CARRYING THE VITAL MATERIALS OF WAR UNDER THE VERY NOSES OF THE LUFTWAFFE AND GERMAN NAVY.

THE BOMB-BLASTED GANTLET TO MALTA IS NOT THE ONLY SUPPLY LINE WHERE THE CONVOYS ARE GOING THROUGH DESPITE FIERCE AXIS OPPOSITION. NORTH OF NOWHERE, THROUGH THE ARCTIC DUSK ALONG THE ROAD TO MURMANSK, THEY ARE GETTING THROUGH TO RUSSIA IN UNDREAMED-OF VOLUME.

FEW DETAILS OF HOW THAT IS BEING ACCOMPLISHED CAN BE REVEALED NOW ON THE PRINCIPLE THAT WHAT JERRY DOESN'T KNOW WON'T HELP HIM.

THE MEN OF THE DESTROYER FLOTILLA WHICH CAME HOME TODAY ARE VETERANS OF THE MYTHICAL "ORDER OF THE BLUE NOSE" WHICH IS CONFERRED ON ALL WHO CROSS THE ARCTIC CIRCLE ON ACTIVE DUTY--AND "BLUE NOSE" IS INDEED A FITTING TERM.

JAN 10 1943

THE SHIPS OF THE FLOTILLA WERE COVERED WITH ICE, BATTERED BY ENDLESS GALES AND PILE-DRIVER WAVES. THE MEN, DRENCHED WITH SALT SPRAY WERE WEARY, RED-EYED AND COLD. OFTEN STORMS FOR DAYS ON END MAKE IT ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO EAT AND SLEEP, EVEN TO STAND UPRIGHT, BUT AT ALL TIMES THEIR SHIPS ARE READY TO FIGHT.

THEY HAVE EARNED ANOTHER OF THEIR INFREQUENT RESTS.

MEANTIME, MILITARY OBSERVERS AT THIS BASE ARE SAYING TODAY THAT THE GERMAN NAVAL FORCE WHICH WAS ROUTED WHEN IT ATTACKED A RUSSIA-BOUND CONVOY EAST OF BEAR ISLAND LAST MONTH WAS LUCKY INDEED TO ESCAPE TO ITS HIDEOUT IN THE NORWEGIAN FJORDS.

THE HAPLESS--BUT GALLANT--GERMAN DESTROYER WHICH BLUNDERED INTO THE PATH OF THE BRITISH BATTLE FORCE, TO BE SUNK ALMOST IMMEDIATELY SLOWED THE BRITISH LONG ENOUGH TO GIVE THE OTHER GERMAN VESSELS A BADLY-NEEDED 6,000-YARD EXTRA LEAD.

JAN 10 1943

AND THE GERMANS' LUCK DIDN'T STOP THERE. THE BATTLE FORCE WHICH DROVE THEM BACK TO THEIR FJORDS WAS STRONG, BUT IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN MUCH STRONGER.

WHEN THE BRITISH HOME FLEET IS ON CONVOY DUTY TO RUSSIA, IT HAS A HABIT OF MAKING SURE THE CONVOY GETS THROUGH.

OVER THE HOLIDAYS, A LARGE PROPORTION OF THE HOME FLEET WAS AT SEA ON A VARIETY OF ASSIGNMENTS AND PATROLS. ONE OBJECT WAS TO SEE THAT RUSSIAN CONVOY THROUGH. ANOTHER WAS TO DESTROY ANY GERMAN UNITS WHICH MIGHT VENTURE OUT AS A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

I SPENT CHRISTMAS ABOARD A CRUISER WHICH WAS PART OF ONE OF THESE "COVERING FORCES." WITH OTHER UNITS, WE SPENT OUR HOLIDAYS FLAUNTING OUR PRESENCE UP AND DOWN THE NORWEGIAN COAST, TRYING TO DRAW OUT AN ENEMY FORCE.

AFTER OUR ASSIGNED PATROL HAD BEEN COMPLETED, WE HUNG ON HOPEFULLY FOR A FEW HOURS MORE, BUT THERE WAS NOTHING DOING. WE BUFFETED OUR WAY HOMEWARD DISAPPOINTED.

JAN 10 1943

M.I53QPEW

BY GLADWIN HILL

LONDON, JAN 9-(AP)-LIFE IN ENGLAND AS REFLECTED IN A SINGLE DAY'S HEADLINES:

JAN 10 1943

NEW EGG RATION TO BE ONE SHELL EGG PER PERSON PER MONTH....CHEESE RATION REDUCED....CANDY RATION REMAINS SAME....FEW STIRRUP PUMPS WILL BE AVAILABLE....RAZOR BLADE SHORTAGE EXPECTED TO BE RELIEVED SOON...ALGERIAN BRIAR MAY EASE SCARCITY OF PIPES...

AVAILABLE RADIO TUBES WON'T FIT MANY SETS...CORONER CRITICIZES BRAKELESS GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED "UTILITY" PERAMBULATORS IN BABY'S DEATH...LANDLORDS FINED FOR TRYING ILLEGALLY TO RAISE RENTS...

FILLING STATIONS TO SELL COAL FOR 10,000 COMMERCIAL VEHICLES TO BE CONVERTED TO COAL GAS...GOVERNMENT WARNS LEADED AUTO GASOLINE NO GOOD FOR CIGARETTE LIGHTERS...

MANY GIRLS DODGING MILITARY SERVICE BY FALSIFYING MARITAL STATUS...17 1/2-YEAR-OLD MEN REGISTER FOR MILITARY SERVICE TODAY...WOMEN'S LAND ARMY NEEDS MORE RECRUITS...

TURN IN YOUR HOARD OF OLD LETTERS, CALLING CARDS FOR CARTRIDGE CASES...WASTE PAPER NEEDED FOR ARMY MEDICINE WRAPPINGS...LABOR ORGANIZATIONS CONTRIBUTE 12,000 DOLLARS TO FUND FOR RUSSIA...

BUS PASSENGERS IN SOUTHERN COAST TOWN NARROWLY ESCAPE STRAFING BY RAIDING FOCKE-WULF 190...

JAN 10 1943

SBGAEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, SUNDAY, JAN.10-(AP)-LIEUT. GEN. ROBERT L.EICHELBERGER, COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN THE PAPUAN PENINSULA CAMPAIGN IN NEW GUINEA, AWARDED THE SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION TODAY TO COL. JOHN W. MOTT (2153 CALIFORNIA STREET NORTHWEST) WASHINGTON D.C., AND TO MAJOR DANIEL K.EDWARDS (406 BUCHANAN ROAD) DURHAM, N.C.

COLONEL MOTT, WHO IS GENERAL STAFF OFFICER OF THE 32ND DIVISION, WON THE AWARD FOR GALLANTRY AT BUNA-VILLAGE LAST DEC 1.

JAN 10 1943

"BY HIS DISREGARD FOR PERSONAL DANGER," THE CITATION READ, "HIS EXAMPLE AND SHEER FORCE OF WILL, ENCOURAGED OFFICERS AND MEN OF HIS COMMAND TO OUTSTANDING EFFORTS."

MAJOR EDWARDS, WHO WAS GENERAL EICHELBERGER'S AIDE-DE-CAMP, WON THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS DEC. 5 FOR "EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM" NEAR BUNA VILLAGE. HE WON THE SILVER STAR FOR A THREE DAY TASK OF RECONNOITERING ENEMY MACHINEGUN NESTS AND FORTIFIED POSITIONS. THE CITUATION READ "WITH COMPLETE

30.24-223

DISREGARD FOR PERSONAL DANGER, MAJOR EDWARDS ADVANCED TO A POINT WITHIN 50 YARDS OF THE OCEAN, FAR IN THE ADVANCE LINE REACHED BY OUR TROOPS, AND SECURED DEFINITE INFORMATION."

NN958PCW

CAIRO, JAN. 9-(AP)--EVERYONE IS TALKING ABOUT CAPTAIN G. B. WHITLOCK OF BOISE, IDAHO, WHO AFTER RUNNING THROUGH HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE ON A SUCCESSFUL BOMBING RAID FLEW HIS BIG BOMBER INTO SOME BARRAGE BALLOONS.

JAN 10 1943

THEY STRUCK THE BALLOONS JUST BEFORE THE WORN-OUT CREW WAS EXPECTING TO REACH HOME AND A HOT MEAL.

THE CABLE OF ONE BALLOON TORE A HOLE IN A WING, AND THE PLANE SPUN AROUND LIKE A PUNCHDRUNK PRIZEFIGHTER.

SIGHTING HIS COURSE AGAIN AND FINDING HIS HOME FIELD, WHITLOCK DISCOVERED HIS RIGHT WHEEL WOULD NOT GO DOWN, BUT LANDED SAFELY ON THE LEFT WHEEL.

HJ700PEW

EDITORS:

CAIRO--SUBSTITUTE FOR FIFTH GRAPH LIBYAN STARTING "WITH AXIS FORCES X X X ETC.

JAN 10 1943

WITH AXIS FORCES IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF TRIPOLI, HEAVY BOMBERS OF THE NINTH U.S.AIR FORCE ATTACKED SHIPPING AND HARBOR FACILITIES AT TUNIS IN A DAYLIGHT RAID FRIDAY.

"RESULTS OF THE BOMBING WERE NOT OBSERVED, DUE TO CLOUD CONDITIONS," A COMMUNIQUE FROM U.S.HEADQUARTERS SAID.

"ONE MESSERSCHMITT 109 WHICH ATTACKED OUR FORMATION WAS SHOT DOWN," THE COMMUNIQUE CONTINUED. "ALL OUR AIRCRAFT RETURNED

30.24-223

SAFELY."

"GOOD RESULTS X X X 6TH GRAPH.

V1210PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--2ND ADD NIGHT LEAD MEDITERRANEAN X X X AS TWO WEEKS.

TWELFTH AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS MEANWHILE ANNOUNCED NAMES OF SEVEN U.S. AIRMEN CREDITED WITH KNOCKING DOWN ENEMY PLANES IN YESTERDAY'S AIR ACTIVITY. THEY WERE:

JAN 10 1943

LIEUTS. G.L. ROUNDS, FENTON, MICH., AND T.A. WHITE, KELSO, WASH., WHO SHOT DOWN AN ME109 WHILE FLYING P-38'S ESCORTING BOMBERS ATTACKING KAIROUAN; LIEUTS. JOHN A.SULLIVAN, COLUMBUS, WIS., AND BURTON I.WEIL, DREXEL HILL, PA., WHO SHOT DOWN AN ME109 AND FW190 RESPECTIVELY WHILE IN P-38'S OVER BIZERTE; LIEUT. COL. WILLIAM W. MOMYER, SEATTLE, WASH., WHO GOT A FW190 OVER GABES, AND LIEUTS. ALTON L.WATKINS, QUANAH, TEX., AND JAMES W.GREY, SUMMERFIELD, LA., WHO SHARED A SECOND FW 190. THE LATTER THREE MEN WERE FLYING P-40'S.

WM9PEW

PRECEDE CHUNGKING DAY

BY J.REILLY O'SULLIVAN

JAN 10 1943

WITH THE AMERICAN AIR FORCES IN CHINA, JAN.8 (DELAYED)-(AP)-JAPANESE ARMY WAREHOUSES AND BASES AT BHAMO, BURMESE TERMINUS OF THE UPPER IRRAWADDY RIVER STEAMER TRANSPORT SERVICE, WERE BOMBED AND STRAFED TODAY BY A CHINESE-BASED AMERICAN AIR TASK FORCE,

PUTTING A CRIMP IN THE MOVEMENT OF SUPPLIES TO THE SALWEEN RIVER FRONT FACING FREE CHINA.

THE BOMBERS, LED TO THEIR GOAL ABOUT FIFTY MILES FROM THE CHINESE BORDER BY CAPTAIN EVERETT HOLSTROM OF TACOMA WASH., ON HIS FIRST MISSION SINCE HIS PROMOTION TO SQUADRON COMMANDER, DROPPED TONS OF BOMBS ON THE TIN-ROOFED WAREHOUSES, SCORING DIRECT HITS IN A PATH ONE HALF TO THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE LONG, STARTING ONE HUGE FIRE AND SEVERAL SMALLER ONES.

JAN 10 1943

"WE BLEW UP A HELLUVA LOT OF STUFF," SAID HOLSTROM.

A FIGHTER PLANE GROUP LED BY CAPT. CRANE MAHONEY OF VALLEJO, CALIF., SHOT UP TWO LOADED BARGES, ESTIMATED AT 200 FEET LONG, POURING IN 3,000 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION. MAHONEY SAID THE BARGES WERE NOT SEEN TO SINK OR CATCH FIRE, HOWEVER.

"OUR BOMBS WENT RIGHT DOWN THROUGH THE TOWN," HE SAID. "I FLEW LOW PAST ONE BIG TWO-STORY BUILDING WHICH WAS BURNING FIERCELY FROM A SECONDARY EXPLOSION."

FIGHTER CRAFT UNDER THE COMMAND OF LIEUT. COL BRUCE HOLLOWAY OF KNOXVILLE, TENN., IN ANOTHER RAID ATTACKED THE ENEMY AIRFIELD AT MANGSHIH, ON THE BURMA ROAD, SETTING FIRE TO A HUNDRED DRUMS OF GASOLINE AND CAUSING FLAMES TO SHOOT UP 5,000 FEET.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS FIRED AT THE PLANES WHILE THEY WERE AT A HIGH ALTITUDE, HOLLOWAY SAID, BUT THE JAPANESE GUNNERS TOOK TO FOX HOLES WHEN THE PLANES CAME DOWN TO A POINT WHERE THEY WERE ALMOST CLIPPING THE TREE-TOPS.

JAN 10 1943

ALL PLANES RETURNED SAFELY FROM BOTH RAIDS.

WM745PEW

WINDSOR, ONT., JAN. 9-(AP)— A UNION-MANAGEMENT MEETING WAS SCHEDULED FOR MONDAY IN A DISPUTE OVER A DISCHARGED WORKMAN THAT LED TO REFUSAL OF 1,500 WORKERS TO RETURN TO THEIR JOBS AFTER LUNCH HOUR TODAY AT PLANT NO. 3 OF THE CHRYSLER CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED.

JAN 10 1943

THE 1,500 HAD BEEN SCHEDULED FOR WORK UNTIL 3:30 P.M., BUT SEVERAL HUNDRED EMPLOYES REPORTED FOR DUTY ON THE 3:30 AND 4 P.M. SHIFTS. THE PLANT DOES NOT WORK FROM MIDNIGHT SATURDAY TO MIDNIGHT SUNDAY.

THE MEN WERE PROTESTING DISMISSAL OF A MEMBER OF LOCAL 195 OF THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS OF AMERICA, CIO. UAW REGIONAL DIRECTOR GEORGE BURT SAID THE MAN, EMPLOYED FOR 16 YEARS, HAD BEEN DISMISSED ON "INSUFFICIENT" REASON, BUT C. W. CHURCHILL, COMPANY PRESIDENT, SAID HE WAS DISCHARGED FOR BEING ABUSIVE TO A FOREMAN HE HAD QUESTIONED HIS WORK.

#

OTTAWA, JAN. 9—(AP)—A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST TODAY REPORTED SERGT. HARRY MORRISSY OF CHELTENHAM, PA., WAS MISSING AND BELIEVED KILLED DURING AIR OPERATIONS OVERSEAS. HIS WIFE LIVES AT (512 RYERS AVE.) CHELTENHAM, PA.

#

30.24-226

30.24-225

FOLLOW RAHWAY

HAVANA, CUBA, JAN. 9--(AP)--THE FATHER AND MOTHER OF THREE-YEAROLD ALEX READ EXPRESSED DEEP GRATITUDE TONIGHT FOR THE EFFORTS MADE TO RUSH A SHIPMENT OF DRUGS FROM RAHWAY, N.J., TO HAVANA IN A RACE AGAINST TIME TO SAVE THE LIFE OF THEIR SON.

JAN 10 1943

THE CHILD IS AT HAVANA CLINIC SUFFERING FROM INTESTINAL PARALYSIS. HIS CONDITION, STILL EXTREMELY SERIOUS, WAS REPORTED TO BE SLIGHTLY IMPROVED TONIGHT.

"WE WILL NEVER BE ABLE TO RE-PAY THE DRUG COMPANY, POLICE AUTHORITIES AND AIRLINE OFFICIALS THAT HAVE DONE THIS FOR US," THE FATHER SAID.

HV 920P CCC 950P

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, JAN. 8-(AP)-- THE FOREIGN MINISTER ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT THE COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT HAD DECIDED TO EXTEND FORMAL RECOGNITION TO THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE IN LONDON.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT NOTED THAT THE COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT'S DECISION COINCIDED WITH SIMILAR ACTION BY ECUADOR AND VENEZUELA.

SANTIAGO, CHILE, JAN.9-(AP)-REPORTS WERE CURRENT TONIGHT THAT PRESIDENT JUAN ANTONIO RIOS MIGHT MEET RAMON S.CASTILLO, ARGENTINE PRESIDENT, AT THE FRONTIER TO DISCUSS THE POSSIBILITY OF A SIMULTANEOUS BREAKING OF RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS BY THE TWO COUNTRIES, BUT A PRESIDENTIAL AIDE SAID HE KNEW NOTHING OF SUCH A MOVE.

AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID HE WAS CONFIDENT RIOS INTENDS TO REMAIN AT THE CAPITAL UNTIL AFTER FOREIGN MINISTER JOAQUIN FERNANDEZ DELIVERS THE GOVERNMENT'S VIEWS ON AXIS RELATIONS AT A PRIVATE SESSION OF THE SENATE TUESDAY.

WM1035PEW JAN 10 1943

BELEM, BRAZIL, JAN.9-(AP)-BRAZILIAN AND U.S. LEADERS OF A VAST PLAN TO DOUBLE BRAZIL'S RUBBER PRODUCTION IN 1943 ARE GATHERING HERE FOR A CONFERENCE TO SPEED THE PROGRAM, WHICH HAS BEEN UNDERWAY FOR SEVERAL MONTHS.

JAN 10 1943

ALREADY HERE ARE VALENTIN F.BOUCAS, BRAZIL'S UNDER-COORDINATOR FOR RUBBER; DR.HENRIQUE DORIA DE VASCONCELOS, DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND SUPERINTENDENT OF SUPPLY SERVICE FOR THE AMAZON VALLEY, WHO IS DIRECTING MUCH OF THE EFFORT TO TRANSPORT 50,000 WORKERS FROM THE NORTHEASTERN DROUGHT REGION AND OTHER PARTS OF BRAZIL TO MEET THE AMAZON LABOR SHORTAGE; DR. GEORGE M.SAUNDERS, OF THE U.S., SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BRAZILIAN

HEALTH SERVICE WHICH HAS UNDERTAKEN TO PROVIDE MEDICAL AID
THROUGHOUT THE VALLEY AND CLEAN UP THE WORST MALARIAL ZONES.

OTHERS ARE EXPECTED FROM RIO DE JANEIRO AND THE U.S., INCLUDING DOUGLAS ALLEN, HEAD OF THE RUBBER RESERVE COMPANY FOR BRAZIL, PERU AND BOLIVIA, WHO LEFT WASHINGTON TODAY, AND BRAZIL'S ECONOMIC COORDINATOR JOAO ALBERTO LINS DE BARROS.

JAN 10 1943

WM922PEW

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY, JAN. 9)

- - -

THE MIDNIGHT MISSION
OF 'LOUIE THE LOUSE'

- - -

A NUISANE AIR RAID
IN

JAN 10 1943

B37 (NYC IN) (AGYS OUT)

-17-

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY, JAN. 9)

- - -

THE MIDNIGHT MISSION
OF 'LOUIE THE LOUSE'

- - -

A NUISANCE AIR RAID
IN THE SOLOMONS

- - -

NAVY FLYING BOAT
GETS UNDER
JAP'S HIDE (850)

JAN 10 1943

BY EUGENE BURNS

(ADVANCE) ABOARD A CATALINA FLYING BOAT OVER NEW GEORGIA ISLAND IN THE SOLOMONS, DEC.15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-"MUNDA POINT IS DEAD AHEAD," SHOUTS THE PATROL PLANE COMMANDER ABOVE THE ROAR OF OUR TWIN PRATT & WHITNEY ENGINES' 2,400 HORSEPOWER. "WE'LL MAKE TWO RUNS ON THE JAPS BEFORE WE BEGIN UNLOADING."

OURS IS A MIDNIGHT "LOUIE THE LOUSE" MISSION--GETTING UNDER THE JAPS' HIDE AND KEEPING HIM AWAKE, AND THE PLANE COMMANDER, LIEUT. LAUREN E.JOHNSON, 27, OF OLYMPIA, WASH., IS GOING THROUGH WITH IT DESPITE SIGNS OF A STORM.

IN THE LIGHT OF A HALF-MOON RACING OUT OF UGLY BLACK CLOUDS, WE HAVE BEEN SCANNING THE CORAL-BOUND COASTLINE OF THE JUNGLE-MATTED ISLAND 150 MILES NORTHWEST OF GUADALCANAL. WE ARE DEEP IN JAPANESE-HELD TERRITORY. OUR GUNNERS ARE ON THE ALERT. OUR PILOTS ARE STRAINING THEIR EYES.

JAN 10 1943

EN ROUTE WE HAVE BEEN CONJECTURING:

DOES THE NEW JAPANESE "UNSINKABLE CARRIER" AIRFIELD AT MUNDA MEAN THE ENEMY IS PREPARING A CONCERTED, ALL-OUT AIR, SURFACE AND SUBMARINE ATTACK ON GUADALCANAL BEFORE CHRISTMAS?

FROM HERE HE MIGHT GIVE HIS SURFACE VESSELS THE AIR PROTECTION THEY SO SORELY NEEDED ON NOV. 12 AND NOV. 16.

MAYBE THE JAPANESE ARE FINDING THEIR ZERO FIGHTER OPERATIONAL LOSSES TOO HIGH. BY HALVING THE DISTANCE BETWEEN BUIN AND

30.24-227

HENDERSON FIELD ON GUADALCANAL MAYBE MORE WILL GET BACK AFTER LEAVING THE FIGHTING AREA.

A THOUSAND POUNDS LESS GASOLINE WILL MAKE THEM MORE MANEUVERABLE AGAINST OUR LOCKHEED LIGHTNINGS AND GRUMMAN WILDCATS.

WHEN WE WERE OFF GUADALCANAL, WALT HOWARD, 21, OF SIOUX CITY, IOWA, FED US INDIVIDUAL STEAKS IN BUTTER WITH CANNED CORN AND THICK SLICES OF WHITE BREAD COVERED WITH BUTTER AND PEANUT BUTTER.

NOW FLIGHT ENGINEER CHARLIE PITNEY, 19, OF SOUTH GLASTONBURY, CONN., MOTIONS ME FROM ART'S TYPEWRITER (RADIOMAN ARTHUR NOWAK, 19, OF SOUTH BEND, IND.).

I CLIMB INTO THE TOWER AND HE POINTS: "THERE, SEE THAT WHITE STRIP? THAT'S MUNDA FIELD ALLRIGHT."

JAN 10 1943

THE NAVIGATOR, ENSIGN JIM ALEXANDER, 22, OF SIOUX CITY, PERMITS HIMSELF A SMILE. HE HIT ON THE NOSE, AND HIS ILLUMINATED WATCH DIAL PUTS IT WITHIN FOUR MINUTES OF HIS ESTIMATE.

THE WILY JAP HAS BUILT HIS FIGHTER STRIP IN A LEVEL COCONUT GROVE, LEAVING THE TREES STANDING. THEN HE TIED UP THE TREE TOPS AND CUT OUT THE TRUNKS TO CAMOUFLAGE THE FIELD.

GUNNERS WAYNE NASH, 19, OF (1308 HARMON PLACE) MINNEAPOLIS, AND LLOYD INGRAM, 23, OF ELDORADO, ILL., SHOVE BACK THE GUN BLISTERS AND AIRBRUSHES INTO THE PLANE. THEY TAKE CHARGE OF THEIR TWO .50-CALIBRE GUNS WHILE JOE BROOKS, 24, OF HOWELL, ARK., IS SITTING HAPPILY IN THE TAIL COMPARTMENT WITH SIX FLARES AND A CLUSTER OF FRAGMENTATION BOMBS.

30.24-227

HE IS SINGING "PRAISE THE LORD AND PASS THE AMMUNITION." HE HAS ALREADY SCRATCHED "MERRY CHRISTMAS, JAP" ON HIS BOMBS.

NOW WE ROAR IN FROM THE OCEAN OVER THE FIELD. THE PLANE ROCKS.

"FEELS LIKE ACK-ACK," SHOUTS HOWARD.

WE SEE GUN FLASHES OR TRACERS.

WE ARE OVER THE JAPANESE AND WITHOUT A STOP ON OUR SECOND PASS, HOWARD AND PITNEY HEAVE OUT BOMBS LIKE SO MANY PUMPKINS. THE PILOTS LET GO WITH SOME BIGGER WING-BOMBS.

JAN 10 1943

FROM THE TOWER ONE SEES A BLACK BOMB SLANT TO THE GROUND 300 FEET BELOW, THEN A RED BURST LIKE A CARBUNCLE.

OUR PLANE VEERS OVER THE TREE TOPS AND WE HEAD FOR THE JAPANESE' BARRACKS AND UNLOAD MORE BOMBS.

BROOKS RELEASES A FLARE. IT HITS IN THE BUILDING AREA AND LIGHTS UP THE SCENE FOR A MILE. EVEN INSIDE THE PLANE IT IS ALMOST AS BRIGHT AS DAYLIGHT.

PILOT LIEUT. (JG) JACK CRUZE, 25, OF (4533 ANNUNCIATION ST.) NEW ORLEANS, ASSURES ME THAT THE FLARES BLIND PERSONNEL ON THE GROUND SO THEY CAN'T SEE US DESPITE OUR SLOW SPEED AND LOW ELEVATION. HE SPOILS IT BY ADDING, "I HOPE."

JAN 10 1943

FOR TWO HOURS AND 30 MINUTES WE "LOUIE THE LOUSE" THE JAPS, COMING IN FROM NEW DIRECTIONS AND HOPING THAT OUR PLANE WILL MAKE THE HUDDLING JAPS VERY, VERY UNHAPPY IN THEIR NOW RAIN-FILLED SHRAPNEL ESCAPE HOLES. GUADALCANAL MARINES HAVE SAID THAT THESE NUISANCE RAIDS ARE MORE TERRIFYING THAN MASS BOMB DROPPING RAIDS.

WE ARE LOW ENOUGH TO SMELL THE POWDER FUMES FROM THE BOMBS.

1943

ON THE LAST RUN A NON-COMBATANT CREW MEMBER TOSSES OUT EMPTY "TONIC" BOTTLES BECAUSE THE MARINES HAD TOLD HIM THAT THE SCREAM OF EMPTY TUMBLING BOTTLES IS WORSE THAN BOMBS.

JAN 10 1943

New York, Jan. 9 -- (AP) -- A Melbourne broadcast recorded here by the Federal Communications Commission [illegible] today that Australian Prime Minister John Curtin said he could make n o statement on the designation of Edward J. Flynn as Minister and President Roosevelt's personal representative to Australia until it is announced officially.

JAN 10 1943

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JAN 10 1943

NOTE TO EDITORS:

THIS IS A REQUEST THAT PAPERS THAT PRINTED THE WASHINGTON COLUMN OF RICHARD L.TURNER ON SUNDAY, DECEMBER 27, CONTAINING REFERENCES TO THE ACTIVITIES OF FORMER PRESIDENT HOOVER, CARRY THE STATEMENT THAT FOLLOWS, PREFERABLY IN A BOX AHEAD OF TURNER'S COLUMN FOR THIS NEXT SUNDAY. THIS IS REQUESTED BECAUSE THE WORDING OF THE REFERENCES TO FORMER PRESIDENT HOOVER WAS WHOLLY IMPROPER IN AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT MR.HOOVER HAS REPEATEDLY MADE PUBLIC STATEMENTS WHICH THE ASSOCIATED PRESS HAS CARRIED IN THE LAST FOUR YEARS THAT HE WOULD NOT AGAIN ACCEPT POLITICAL OFFICE. THIS IS THE STATEMENT:

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS REGRETS THAT POLITICAL RUMORS WERE CARRIED FROM WASHINGTON IN ITS DISPATCHES ON DECEMBER 26, IN WHICH WAS THE IMPLICATION THAT FORMER PRESIDENT HOOVER WAS PLANNING TO BECOME A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE. MR.HOOVER STATES:

"THERE IS NOT AN ATOM OF TRUTH IN THESE RUMORS. I WISH TO REITERATE AGAIN MY STATEMENT THAT I WILL NOT AGAIN ACCEPT POLITICAL OFFICE. I HOPE SUCH MISSTATEMENTS WILL CEASE. I BELIEVE I CAN BE OF MORE SERVICE TO MY COUNTRY AT MY TIME OF LIFE WITH AN OCCASIONAL DISCUSSION OR ADVICE UPON PUBLIC AFFAIRS. I SHOULD LIKE TO BE ABLE TO DO SO FREE FROM POLITICAL IMPUTATION."

JAN 10 1943

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RED ARMY RINGS GEORGIEVSK, RAIL JUNCTION IN CAUCASUS; PUSHES ON EAST OF ROSTOV

SOVIET ADVANCE IS CONTINUED IN LOWER DON AREA

Nazis Offer Stiff Resistance

Near Rostov, Reds Report 30 [illegible]

FIGHTING MOUNTS

JAN 11 1943

Russians Beat Off Six Enemy Counter-Attacks in South.

AXIS TRANSPORT SUNK

12,000-Ton Vessel Is Sent to Bottom In Barents Sea.

MOSCOW, Jan. 10 — (AP) Red army troops have seized a series of north Caucasus towns forming a semi-circle around the important railway junction of Georgievsk and cut all but one railway line running west of the city, the Russian communique announced to-

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day.

One of the towns falling to the advancing Soviet units was Georgievskaya, only four miles south of Georgievsk. The others ranged in a semi-circle from five to 30 miles from the railroad point.

But German resistance to another Soviet offensive down the lower Don toward Rostov stiffened where Russian spearheads are less than 60 miles from that supply bastion for German troops in the Caucasus and in the Stalingrad area. The midnight communique said the advance continued along the lower Don, but did not name points it claimed were seized.

Offensive operations also were reported underway again on the central front, where the Russians have been on the defensive against German counterattacks seeking to retake Velikie Luki.

In the Caucasus, the communique declared the Red army captured Neziobnaya, five miles southwest of Georgievsk, and Lisogorskaya, a little farther to the southwest. Northeast of Georgievsk they claimed Vorontsovo-Alexandrovskaya, 30 miles up the Kuma river.

Between Georgievsk and Vorontsovo-Alexandrovskaya, the Russians said they occupied Obilnoye, Novozevedenskoe Kuma and Otkaznoye on both sides of the railroad running northeast of Georgievsk. Obilnoye is 10 miles northeast of the railway city.

The other main line of advance in the Caucasus went along the Malka river running west of the Prokhladny - Georgievsk railway south of Pyatigorsk.

The farthest point reached there was Kamennomostskoye, 23 miles south of Pyatigorsk. Sarmakovo and Malka were reported occupied just northeast of Kamennomostskoye.

The Russian communique declared that large quantities of war material were captured in the north

(Turned on Page Two)

Caucasus, with more than 200 of the enemy killed in a battle at one place.

The communique told of fierce German counterattacks southwest of Velikie-Luki, and added that "our detachments by rifle and mortar fire cut off German infantry from their tanks and armored cars and are now continuing the engagement for their annihilation."

An enemy transport of 12,000 tons was declared sunk in the Barents sea.

The lower Don fighting apparently increased in intensity. The midnight communique said that the Russians beat off six counter-attacks at one point, killing 600 Germans, destroying eight tanks and taking some prisoners.

In its advance toward Rostov the Red army was reported to have broken through to Ust-Kagalnitsky, on the north bank of the river only five miles east of where the Donets joints the Don above Rostov. (This indicated the Russians had by-passed the large town of Konstantinovsk, on the Don east of Ust-Kagalnitsky.)

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That the hundreds of thousands of Germans in a narrowing corridor in the Caucasus and in the Don valley definitely were in danger of having their supply channels shut off at Rostov was indicated as the Russians pushed massed forces into the angle formed by the Don, the Donets and the Severny river north of the Don.

This was one of the last favorable natural positions for German defense of Rostov from the northeast, and the Soviet bludgeon poised there threatened not only a frontal but a flank assault on the Germans' key bastion.

The advance point reached by the Russians yesterday was Ust-Kagalnitsky on the north bank of the Don, a bare five miles east of the Donets which joins the Don 57 miles northeast of Rostov. Kastirochny, just east of this point, also was taken.

The midday communique today said Russian troops followed up this success, "overcoming enemy resistance and repulsing his counterattacks" and then "broke through enemy defenses," pursued the routed forces and occupied a number of villages.

The exact location of this breakthrough was not given, but 800 dead Germans were said to have been left scattered on the battlefield and a quantity of war equipment smashed and captured.

(Slightly to the north of Ust-Kagalnitsky, said a Reuters dispatch received in London, the Russians smashed the biggest German counterattack yet made in the lower Don area, and advanced another five to eight miles, reaching Trofimov, 10 miles east of the Donets and about midway between the Stalingrad-Likhaya railway and the Don.)

Simultaneously, the Russians occupied 30 more settlements in the north Caucasus where they were rapidly dissipating all dreams the Germans might have had of tapping Russia's Grozny or Baku oil.

They also pursued their quickening offensive down the Stalingrad-Tikhoretsk railway close to Salsk, where they were threatening Rostov from the southeast.

Although the Russian offensive which started at Stalingrad less than two months ago showed no signs of weakening, stiff fighting was still going on at the city of the Volga, 180 miles behind the front on the lower Don.

The communique said 20 more German blockhouses were captured and 200 of the occupants killed in the latest of these battles.

(Rumors were current in Stockholm, where they could not be confirmed, that Marshal Fedor von Bock, who commanded the German summer offensive, had been sent back to the Stalingrad front after a break with his Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler.

(Stockholm dispatches said persons just returned from Berlin reported that Marshal von Bock, assuming the leadership of a group of German generals, had demanded the withdrawal of menaced German divisions from the Caucasus and that Hitler had stormed and shouted and sent Marshal von Bock from his headquarters.

(The rumor that he was back at Stalingrad may mean that he was with the remnants of the 22 encircled divisions there, sent by Hitler to share the fate of his troops as a punishment for insubordination but in keeping with his honor as a soldier).

On the central front the Red army was reported consolidating its positions after repulsing a series of strong German counter-attacks southwest of Velikie Luki, 90 miles east of the Latvian frontier. The fierce fight had lasted two days, the communique said.

Refuting German claims that the Nazis still held this big hedgehog position, Red Star, the Red army organ, said life in the reoccupied city was returning to normal and that the first Soviet train from the east was expected to arrive soon. The local newspaper Velikolk-Kakaya Pravda has resumed publication, the dispatch said. The city's population of 80,000 had been reduced to only 7,000 when the Red army returned, the dispatch added.

War Material Fall To Russians.

HARD FIGHTING IN LOWER DON

Enemy Suffers Heavy Losses And is Unable To Check Advance.

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 11.—The Russians early today announced the capture of twelve towns and localities by Red Army soldiers flanking the important railway junction city of Georgievsk in the Caucasus and declared their offensives less than 60 miles from Rostov were rolling steadily ahead.

Russian troops fought their way into Georgievskskaya, only four miles north of the important railway junction of Georgievsk, said the Soviet Bureau of Information communiquie broadcast by the Moscow radio and heard by the Soviet Monitor here.

Other units captured the inhabited locality of Novozevedenskoe, only 10 miles north of Georgievsk, and the railway station of Kuma, 25 miles northeast of Georgievsk.

Continued Sweep In Caucasus

In the continued sweep in the Caucasus, the communique said the Russians also captured the town of Vorontsvo - Alexandrovskaya, 50 miles northeast of Georgievsk, Petrovskoe, 80 miles north of Georgievsk, and these places in the general locality of the junction city: the district center of Kamennomostskoye, Sarmakpva, Kamlukov, Meika, Otkaznoye, Obilnoye, Neziobnaya and Lysogorskaya.

The Russians declared they had captured large quantities of war material in the north Caucasus and in one place had wiped out more than 200 "Hitlerites" and captured "many prisoners."

Fighting in the lower Don basin was intense, the communique indicated, and in one area a Russian unit was said to have beaten off six enemy counter-attacks.

Foe Suffers Heavy Losses

"The Hitlerites suffered heavy losses," the communique added, and were unable to stop the advancing Russians.

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By the end of the day's fighting, the Russians declared, 600 Germans had been killed, eight tanks destroyed and some prisoners taken.

Reports from Moscow said the Red army had broken through to Ust-Kagalnitsky, on the north bank of the Don, a bare five miles east of the point where the Donets joins the Don above Rostov. This indicated that the Russians had by-passed the large town of Konstantinovsk, on the Don east of Ust-Kagalnitsky.

In the area of Zimovniki, below the Don on the Stalingrad-Krasnodar railroad, the Russians said they "liberated several more populated places from the G...man Fascist invaders and inflicted heavy losses in manpower and materials on the enemy.

On the central front the Germans were reported hurling ceaseless counter-attacks against the Russians southwest of Velikie-Luki.

"Our detachments by rifle and mortar fire cut off German infantry from their tanks and armored cars and are now continuing the engagement for their annihilation," the communique said of the fighting in this area.

(A British broadcast heard in New York by CBS indicated this fight was larger than the communique indicated, reporting that a big battle was under way there.)

German Infantry Company Wiped Out

On another sector Russian artillery wiped out a company of German infantry, destroyed three tanks and silenced the enemy artillery, the Russians said.

The communique said the Red fleet sank an enemy transport of 12,000 tons in the Barents Sea.

In the air, the Russians announced 313 enemy planes were destroyed during the week ending Jan. 9, while the Red Army lost 93 aircraft.

Capture 12 More Towns

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Large Quantities Of

Nazis Recruit in Estonia

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 10 (AP).—The newspaper "Aftonbladet" reported in a dispatch from Helsinki today that the Germans are recruiting an army in Estonia for service on the Russian front. [This is the first indication of an attempt by the Nazis to raise forces in the occupied Baltic countries and it would indicate a shortage of reserves.]

U.S. Planes in First Assault on Tripoli

Extend Campaign to Close Back Door of Retreat for Rommel—Direct Hits Scored—Return Without Loss.

JAN 11 1943

By Wes Gallagher

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 10 (AP)—United States medium bombers from Tunisia struck their first blow today at the Libyan base of Tripoli in an extension of their campaign to slam shut the back door of retreat in the face of Marshal Erwin Rommel, believed on the weary move again toward that port and Tunisia.

Return Without Loss

The Americans attacked an outlying airdrome, scoring direct hits, and returned without loss.

Fighters from Tunisia have attacked Tripoli before, and nearly all categories of planes have raided the port from Libya and Egypt but today's attack was the first of U. S. bombers from Tunisia.

The meeting of Allied bombers from the east and west emphasized the squeeze being clamped on Rommel.

(Coordinating with the U. S. attack were day and night RAF assaults on the African Corps along a 180-mile stretch between Tripoli and the Wadi Zem-Zem, where the British Eighth Army has been drawing up for attack. Increasing German nervousness and assertions from Berlin that the British were preparing for a full scale attack were reminiscent of the Axis reports a few days before Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery renewed his offensive recently at El Ageila.)

Meanwhile it was announced that Vice-Admiral William Glassford, Jr., had arrived in Algiers from Dakar, and was conferring with Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. Glassford headed a U. S. mission to Dakar, strategic West African port, last month.

35 to 12 Score

Indicating the ferocity of aerial warfare on the Tunisian front, Twelfth Air Force Headquarters announced that American forces destroyed 35 Axis planes and damaged 40 others in the week of Jan. 2-8 against the loss of only 12.

"Our B-26's (Martin Marauders), escorted by P-38's attacked the airfield ten miles west of Tripoli and scored direct hits on the hangars and a military objective nearby, a 12th Air Force spokesman said, telling of the Tripoli raid. "Three Messerschmitt 109's which attempted to interfere were badly damaged and all our planes returned safely."

(French troops in the Pont-du-Fahs area of central Tunisia repulsed another tank-supported enemy attack, a communique from Gen. Henry Giraud's headquarters broacast by the Morocco radio said.

(Infantry troops shot down an enemy plane in that action, the communique said, and east of Kairouan French patrols attacked an enemy post, capturing some 15 German soldiers. Patrol activity along the entire line was reported).

An Allied army spokesman said there was nothing to report on the northern land front in Tunisia in the last 24 hours, but in Libya it appeared that a cotraction of the Axis lines was in order shortly.

Think Tripoli Indefensible

Many observers at Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters believe Tripoli itself is indefensible and that the German Marshal and his African Corps must attempt to withdraw into Tunisia along the supply route on which Sousse, Gabes and Sfax have been consistent targets.

These observers said the concentrated Allied Air attacks Friday ap-

parently anticipated this move and were aimed to cut his supplies and weaken his retreat before the British Eighth Army in Libya.

The weather deteriorated over Tunisia again today adding to the mud bogs immobilizing ground forces and keeping much of the opposing air fleets on the ground following the three U. S. raids in an all day pulverization of Bizerte Friday. This action was coordinated with the pounding of the east coast positions.

(A Cairo communique said Allied planes were active over the Libyan battle area "with good results" and that the road between Homs and Zliten, 65 to 90 miles east of Tripoli was bombed and many fires were started. There was nothing to report from the ground forces.

(Eight army planes attacked the Italian islands of Sicily and Pantelleria and Tunis and struck at transport between Sfax and Gabes.

German Claims

(The Germans made the wholly unconfirmed claim that 13 tankers totaling 124,000 tons had been sunk in a convoy bound for North Africa from Trinidad via Gibraltar. Three other tankers were declared torpedoed.

(The Italians said Algiers was bombed and big fires were started in the harbor. Other raids were reported on Maison Blanche Airfield at Bougie.)

The work of the air forces of the British Eighth Army in Libya and the Allied air forces in Tunisia has been concentrated on the same major task—driving the Axis from all North Africa. Planes from Gen. Sir Harold Alexander's Middle East Command have been helping Allied ground forces in Tunisia with raids on Tunis, Bizerte and Sicily, while planes from this side have been slashing at Rommel's exit path with high explosives all the way to Tripoli.

The American commander of Allied air forces in Tunisia, Major Gen. Carl Spaatz, in presenting 13 U. S. Warhawk fighters to the new French Lafayette Squadron yesterday, declared that these were "but the first gifts."

"We will help equip the soldiers of France with modern arms to the maximum of our ability," Gen. Spaatz declared. "We are assembled here to continue a glorious tradition of everlasting friendship between the French Republic and the United States. We are once more brothers in arms. In the present campaign we already have tangible proof that French troops are as gallant and as seasoned as in the past."

Count of Paris Arrives

The turbulent political situation in North Africa was complicated further by the presence in Algeria of the Count of Paris, pretender to the French throne.

He arrived Christmas day just after the assassination of Admiral Jean Darlan. He had been living in Spanish Morocco. The count's political following is small and it is considered unlikely that he will become a serious factor.

Group to Arm French Named By Eisenhower

Col. Gardiner, Ex-Governor of Maine, Heads Study on Equipment for Giraud

JAN 11 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 10 (AP).—Lieutenant General Dwight D. Eisenhower announced today creation of a committee to "co-ordinate and plan rearmament of the French forces in North Africa with American equipment." The committee is headed by Colonel William T. Gardiner, a former Governor of Maine.

The committee will meet with the French and submit to General Eisenhower an over-all plan to effect rehabilitation of French armed forces on land and sea and in the air and to supply the immediate needs of the French troops.

Other Americans on the committee include Major George L. Artamonoff, of Philadelphia; Colonel John Morrow, of Chicago, and Captain Jerauld Wright, of the United States Navy, from Amherst, Mass. Captain Wright commanded the submarine which enabled the leader of the French in Africa, General Henri Honore Giraud, to escape from France.

Captain Geoffrey Barnard, of the British Navy, represents the British forces.

Airbases Built In Tunisia With Portable Tools

Hangars and Lighting Units, Scrapers, Rollers Used by U. S. Aviation Engineers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP).—Home from North Africa, Brigadier General Stuart C. Godfrey disclosed today a new weapon of his aviation engineers—air-borne road-building equipment which makes it possible to construct advanced air bases almost over night.

When it became necessary to establish advanced airdromes to support the action in Tunisia, General Godfrey said, a call was put in for the air-borne engineers. With their equipment, they were flown in cargo planes to points as close as possible to the selected sites. Within three days Flying Fortresses were taking off from the first base, and a second base was completed the next day.

"Our allies couldn't believ their eyes when they saw equipment being unloaded from airplanes and going right to work," he reported.

This kind of forehandedness, he said, is going a long way toward solving the difficult supply problem in North Africa, where for 1,000 miles there is only a single railroad and a narrow highway system along the coast.

Among the equipment, specially designed for transportation in planes or gliders, are lightweight, portable hangars, a gasoline-operated lighting unit for night-construction work and lighting the field for night flying, a road scraper which can be hauled by a jeep, and rollers to be filled with water or sand.

The air-borne aviation engineers were first organized last summer. Their training was so rapid, General Godfrey said, that within six months they were at work in England and ready for the North African campaign, where most of their work has been pioneering.

"The idea behind them," he explained, "is that they can get into fields captured by paratroops or on invaded islands right with the attack units to make ready for air operations with a minimum of delay.

"The saving of a few hours or days in the construction of such airdromes may have a great bearing on the outcome of a whole campaign."

The air-borne aviation engineers go through a tough training course. They are chosen from the air forces personnel for their stamina and special skills. They must have both basic combat and engineering training.

Italians Report Raids by Axis

ROME (From Italian broadcasts), Jan. 10 (AP).—Axis forces struck at Allied objectives by air yesterday as deteriorating weather conditions hampered all operations on the North African front, the high command said today.

Big fires were declared started in the harbor of Algiers and Bougie was reported raided.

Troop and motor transport concentrations also were attacked with success by German planes in the Tunisian region," the high command said. "Numerous vehicles were set on fire and destroyed."

It declared two Allied aircraft were shot down by fighters while "one of our planes failed to return."

Air Patrols Effective

Acquisition of a string of air bases in North Africa enables the R.A.F., including a number of Canadian and American squadrons, to

Allied Sea Traffic Heavy In Western Mediterranean

British Navy Swarms Near Convoys, Guarding Vast Supplies for Troops.

JAN 11 1943

By ROSS MUNRO
Canadian Press War Correspondent

A NORTH AFRICAN PORT, Jan. 10—(AP) Far-reaching control by the British fleet now is firmly established in the Western Mediterranean as a result of the North African landings, and sea supply routes to the Allied forces in Tunisia are being tenaciously and effectively guarded by powerful units of the Royal Navy.

From the United Kingdom and the United States, troops, tanks, guns, vehicles, and all the vast quantity of needed supplies are reaching North Africa in convoyed merchant ships.

Warships Screened Transport

I came to this war zone aboard a troopship carrying British combat units from Britain, and saw British warships screen us on the way from Gibraltar. With calm confidence the Navy audaciously shepherded us along the hot spots on the Malta convoy route which, until a few months ago, was certain to involve air attacks.

But the Royal Navy's grip on vast sections of the Mediterranean has become so firm that I did not see a shot fired in anger. The only aircraft overhead were Allied patrols, fighters and bombers.

Strategic Feature

Our convoy was only one of the many the Navy is getting through and the outstanding manner in which the North African sea routes are being protected is a vital feature of the current campaign. The seagoing traffic is one of the most emphatic first impressions here.

Along the coast and in a number of ports I have seen British and American shipping moving safely with surprisingly unconcern over the proximity of a major battle front and enemy bases. Destroyers swarm all over the place. The Italian navy is not daring any major interference with its surface fleet against the Allied military operations but the submarine menace is ever present and necessitates day and night sea patrols.

[illegible] patrol far out in the Mediterranean.

The success of our voyage demonstrated what a French newspaper here described as the 'Magnificent immunity of the Royal Navy."

After the voyage through the Atlantic with stormy weather sending destroyers and corvettes tossing madly and laying the troops low with seasickness, we passed into the Mediterranean. British troops got their biggest thrill of the voyage in seeing the lights of Spanish coast towns blazing like firebombed cities.

Jubilant Over Lights

For the most it was the first real display of lights they had seen since the war started. "Grand, grand," exclaimed a sergeant. "It looks like the Brighton front in peacetime."

We expected air attacks by daylight, but dawn brought more British warships instead. We rolled in a squally sea and I was on the gun deck with tense anti-aircraft gunners when out of the mist to the northwestwards loomed the Royal Navy.

There were warships of all types and they made an awesome and inspiring sight. The fleet fanned out north and east with fleet air arm planes hovering about the destroyers scouring the sea far over the horizon.

Occasionally we saw sections of the Africa coast with Spanish Morocco and the land of the Riffs, black and rugged against the sun, and Algeria, a distant low coastal strip with the jagged Atlas mountains, rising in the background.

Says Fanatic Slew Darlan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP).—A spokesman of the French military mission to the United States said here tonight that he believed the assassin of Admiral Jean Darlan was a fanatical anti-collaborationist.

In a statement at a press conference on the eve of his return to Algiers, Jacques Lemaigre-Dubreuil, chief civilian adviser to Darlan's successor, General Henri Honore Giraud, asserted that the Christmas Eve assassination of the French North African High Commissioner had its origin "in the following facts:

"All those who, in metropolitan or African France, have directly or indirectly collaborated with the Germans are literally hated by the population. But, lacking inside information, the man in the street is unable to judge of the sincerity of those in office. Admiral Darlan was murdered for having been, at least in the eyes of the public, one of the most conspicuous collaborationists with Germany."

[The identity of the assassin and and facts concerning the slaying have not been officially made public.]

Lemaigre-Dubreuil said he had been chosen by Giraud to accompany the military mission here because he had been for two years a prime mover in the under-cover work of Robert D. Murphy, President Roosevelt's personal representative who paved the way for the North African expedition.

While declining to comment on any military aspects of the North African campaign, Lemaigre-Dubreuil said the work of the military mission "certainly can be considered a success so far as establishment of direct relations between the people of the United States and North Africa is concerned."

He added, through an interpreter, the belief that "the French Army in North Africa will get the weapons it needs."

General Emile Bethouart and other members of the mission will remain in this country, Lemaigre-Dubreuil said, explaining he was returning because his work with the mission had been completed.

FLEEING CONVOY DEALT NEW BLOWS BY ALLIED AIRMEN

Toll of Enemy Planes Climbs to 138 in Four-Day Assault

FIRES STARTED AT LAE

Bombers Heavily Pound Harbor Area; Land Pressure Maintained.

JAN 11 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Monday, Jan. 11—(AP) American and Australian airmen, relentlessly pursuing a Japanese convoy fleeing from Lae, New Guinea, Sunday increased to 138 the number of Jap planes put out of action in the most destructive purely aerial beating yet given the enemy in the Southwest Pacific.

To the score of three troop transports already sunk, they added direct hits, with results unannounced, on two more ships.

Four-Day Assault

The aerial drubbing, regarded as possibly the most extensive given the Japs in any area, was administered in an around-the-clock four-day assault. During the first three days 133 planes were knocked out. These comprised 85 definitely destroyed, 29 probably destroyed, and 19 damaged. Yesterday, four more were shot down over the retreating convoy and one other probably destroyed. In addition, a Zero fighter was destroyed on the ground at Lae.

While heavy and medium bombers were over the remnants of the convoy off the South coast of New Britain, other planes poured bombs, cannon, and machinegun fire into the Lae harbor area and the nearby airdrome.

Three Bases Hit

Farther northwest along the New Guinea coast, Flying Fortresses bombed the recently strengthened Japanese bases at Finschafen, Madang, and Wewak.

Shadowing the retreating convoy throughout Saturday night, Liberators, Catalinas, and Flying Fortresses fought off weak enemy air interception attempts and scored hits on two unidentified ships of the convoy between Gasmata and Rabaul.

Australian Beaufighters and American Mitchells, escorted by Lightnings, resumed the work of destruction at Lae Sunday morning, starting fires which were visible for many miles at sea.

"Damage was heavy," the communique said.

Land Pressure Continues

Pressure on the remaining pocket of Japanese at Sanananda was maintained. The village of Tarakena was occupied by our forces who killed 40 Japanese and captured five machineguns and a mortar.

Earlier today a flow of official

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reports had disclosed the magnitude of the record aerial drubbing given to the Japanese.

Americans in the Coral sea, at Midway, and at various engagements in the Solomons have taken a heavy toll of Jap fighters and bombers but in most instances warships and anti-aircraft batteries have played a part.

The very ferocity and virtual continuity of the pounding administered by all types of Allied planes attacking day and night from different altitudes renders it difficult to assess the degree of success or failure of the Japanese mission—to get men and material ashore at their key base in the mandated territory of New Guinea.

One 14,000-ton transport definitely was sunk before reaching Lae. Another transport was sunk while unloading at a pier, and a third was sent to the bottom of the harbor, whether before or after unloading the reports do not indicate.

Shore Heavily Blasted

Japanese personnel and supplies which managed to land under this assault must have taken a heavy beating, for throughout Friday night and Saturday morning Allied aircraft rained tons of bombs and fired tens of thousands of rounds of cannon and machine gun missiles on the wharfs and warehouses along the northern and northeastern coast of New Guinea.

Allied air losses were not revealed, but a spokesman described them as negligible compared to those of the enemy.

The air battle over the convoy reached its crescendo on the third day, Friday, when 58 Japanese planes were put out of action, 30 destroyed outright.

Throughout the three furious days, while fighter planes were locked in combat in the upper air, American heavy Flying Fortress and Liberator bombers and the lighter Marauders, Billy Mitchells, and Beauforts swept in against the concentrated fire of six Japanese warships to spew their explosives on the dodging, twisting convoy.

Aerial Traffic Heavy

So heavy was the aerial traffic over the ships that at times Allied fighters were unable to swoop low enough to carry out strafing attacks, the Allied announcement said. Even after the Jap convoy reached Lae the aerial assault continued. There was no estimate of the number of enemy troops who survived.

From the start of the melee Wednesday evening, when Allied bombers made their initial attack on the convoy near Gasmata, New Britain, the destruction of Japanese fighters was swift and deadly. Eight Lightnings pounced on 14 Zeros protecting the ill-fated convoy and quickly shot nine of them into the water. Three other Zeros probably were destroyed and the two survivors were damaged.

With that as a pattern, the American pilots in their Lightnings and Kittyhawks spent the next two days knocking Zeros down like clay pigeons. One formation of 14 Kittyhawks shot down 16 Zeros against the loss of only one plane, and the pilot of that plane parachuted to safety.

Took Steady Toll

Throughout the running engagement the Allied bombers also took a steady toll of the Zeros which tried fruitlessly to fight them away from the convoy, the Allied announcement said. In a typical 15-minute scrap a squadron of Mitchells met an attack of 15 to 20 Zeros and sent five crashing into Lae harbor and probably destroyed two others.

The Japanese transports withdrew from the harbor under cover of darkness after unloading. Fires in the harbor were said in the Allied communique to have been visible for 50 miles.

General MacArthur, considering the campaign in Papua closed despite the fact that a pocket of Japanese still is entrenched at Sananda point in the Buna area, has returned to his general headquarters here.

General Walker Missing in Raid On Rabaul Foe

JAN 11 1943

American Bomber Leader Cited by MacArthur Last Week for Brilliant Work

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Jan. 11 (Monday) (AP).—Brigadier General Kenneth N. Walker, of Glendale, Calif., has been missing since the Allied air raid on Rabaul, New Britain, Jan. 5, it was disclosed today.

Flying Fortresses and a squadron of Liberators damaged more than 50,000 tons of shipping in Rabaul Harbor on that day and shot down nine Japanese Zeros.

At the time, Allied headquarters reported that Brigadier General Ennis C. Whitehead, commander of the American air force in this theater, happily began checking in the returning four-engined raiders. But when the last had landed he drove quietly away, for, an official communique said, "one of our bombers is missing." Presumably General Walker was aboard that machine.

General Douglas MacArthur himself announced, "with profound sorrow," that General Walker was missing in air combat.

"This officer," said General MacArthur, "with the greatest personal courage, led a bombardment group which successfully attacked enemy shipping in Rabaul Harbor on the morning of Jan. 5, 1943. In this attack from nine to eleven enemy ships were destroyed.

"General Walker's plane was last seen operating over the harbor and has not returned. It must be presumed that he is lost. This officer's record in this campaign has been outstanding and much of the efficiency of the bombardment command of the 5th American Air Force is due to his exceptional brilliance and courage."

General Walker, forty-four years old, and a native of New Mexico, was among twelve Allied officers cited last Saturday by General MacArthur for the Distinguished Service Cross for his part in the Southwest Pacific campaign. In July, General Walker won the Silver Star for gallantry in action after leading four combat missions over enemy territory with "complete disregard for his personal safety," according to the citation.

General Walker, who was promoted on June 15 to brigadier general, is the third American air general lost on combat missions in this war. Major General Clarance F. Tinker has been missing since he led a bomber force against the Japanese armada in the Battle of Midway, and Brigadier General Asa N. Duncan, chief of staff of the American Air Force in Europe, has been missing since November, when he left England for a flight to North Africa. Still another, Brigadier General Harold H. George, was killed in the Southwest Pacific area, in an accident on an Australian airfield.

NAVY FLIERS RAID AIRBASE AT MUNDA

Two Attacks Staged on Japanese Field; No Planes Lost.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—(AP)—The Navy announced today that air forces in the Solomon Islands had carried out two new raids on the Japanese airbase at Munda on New Georgia Island and a probable hit scored in the anti-aircraft battery.

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"South Pacific: (All dates are East longitude)

"1. On Jan. 8, during the forenoon, Marauder medium bombers (Martin B-26) with Airacobra (Bell P-39) escort bombed the Japanese air field at Munda on New Georgia Island. Results were not reported.

"2. During the night of Jan. 8-9, the United States aircraft again bombed enemy positions in the Munda area. A probable hit on an anti-aircraft battery on Munda point was reported.

All Planes Returned

"3. All United States planes returned safely from the above missions."

These raids constituted a continuation of the almost daily bombings of Munda which lies 180 nautical miles northwest of the American airfield on Guadalcanal island and represents Japan's best effort so far to provide for effective aerial operations in the central Solomons.

There was no information here as to the cumulative effect of the damage thus far inflicted on the base but apparently it was still far from being knocked out, although its exact condition probably is somewhat obscured by bad weather in the Solomons area during the present rainy season.

M'Arthur Thanks God For Guinea Victory

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—An official War Department spokesman today listed at least 368 Japanese aircraft, 19 warships and 85 merchantmen destroyed in the course of General MacArthur's New Guinea campaign.

Col. R. Ernest Dupuy, chief of the news division in the Bureau of Public Relations, said in an address on the weekly Army hour broadcast as made public by the War Department:

"Since the opening of the campaign 353 enemy aircraft were definitely destroyed, 88 others probably. Enemy surface craft losses, inflicted by MacArthur's magnificent air force, run to six cruisers, 13 destroyers, 85 merchantmen, large and small, and a shoal of larger vessels."

Dupuy reported that Japanese ground losses could not be itemized yet but that "enemy dead lie heaped in the jungle" and that "man to man our troops proved themselves superior."

"Interesting is the fact," he continued, "that the two American divisions here, the 32d and 41st, are National Guard divisions, hailing respectively from Michigan and Wisconsin, and from Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming, their ranks swelled by increments of selectees from these and other states."

Dupuy quoted "MacArthur's order of the day on the Papuan victory citing the 32d and 41st U. S divisions, the 6th and 7th Australian divisions, 6th commando, and the Papuan native supply contingent":

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"To God Almighty I give thanks for that guidance which has brought us to this success in our great crusade. His is the honor, the power and glory forever. Amen."

Report Checking Akyab Drive

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), Jan. 10 (AP).—A force of 700 British and Indians attacking in the Rathedaung area was turned back Jan. 6 in two battles north of Akyab, Burma, by Japanese defenders, a Tokio dispatch declared today.

The British left thirty dead when a force of 200 attacked Kiratedaun, nineteen miles north of Akyab, the dispatch said, and twenty-two dead when another force of 500 began a skirmish two and a half miles west of Rathedaung. The Japanese said they captured two tanks.

Railway installations at Kyaukpadaung, west of Meiktila, were attacked and two oil trucks were set afire and others damaged, it was reported.

At other points in western and central Burma, buildings and gun positions of the Japanese were targets for British planes.

JAP INSTALLATIONS POUNDED IN BURMA

American Fliers Continue Assaults on Warehouses, River Transports.

WITH THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE IN CHINA, Jan. 9—(Delayed)—(AP) Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's bombers and fighters raided Japanese warehouses and river transports at Bhamo in Burma today for the second day in a row, starting fires in the town and sinking at least one barge.

Fighters also shot up the airdrome operations building at Lolwing, once an A.V.G. maintenance base, and machine-gunned enemy trucks on the Burma highway.

Capt. Everett Holstrom of Tacoma, Wash., again led the bombers.

"We saw several buildings wrecked by Friday's bombs, and laid a few others in the ruins," he said.

Several Fires Blazing

Several fires were blazing in the storage area as the second flight headed by Capt. Allan Forsyth of Houston, Minn., unloaded its bombs.

Fighters led by Capt. Joseph Hinton of San Antonio, Tex., meanwhile strafed five barges in the Irrawaddy river, and reported they left one sinking and others badly damaged.

Two enemy trucks were destroyed on the Burma road, the three probably damaged in an attack by a flight commanded by Lieut. Howard Krippner of Seattle, Wash.

R. A. F Pounds Enemy Bases North of Akyab

Americans Help to Keep Burma Foe Under Fire With Scattered Air Raids

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10 (AP).—Royal Air Force bombers escorted by fighters attacked Japanese targets in and near Rathedaung, about twenty-five miles north of Akyab, in Burma, yesterday and other fighter planes raided a line of enemy trucks near Ingyi, northwest of Shwebo, a British communique said today.

CHIEF AMERICAN ACE IN CHINA COMING HOME

Col. Scott Ordered Back to U. S. to Train Fighter Pilots

WITH THE AMERICAN AIR FORCES, in China, Jan. 9 (Delayed) (AP)—Colonel Robert L. Scott, fighter group commander and leading ace of the China Air Task Force, is on his way home to teach young pilots Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's tricks, which have given his fliers a ratio of twenty Japanese planes destroyed for every loss of their own.

Colonel Scott, whose personal record includes fourteen enemy planes definitely shot down and three others probably destroyed, has been ordered back to command a tactical training school where fliers get their final pre-combat instruction. Colonel Scott, whose home is in Macon, Ga., will be succeeded by Lieut. Col. Bruce Holloway of Knoxville, Tenn., formerly group executive officer, who has five confirmed victories and three probables.

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Colonel Scott, at 34 years of age, is well past the time when most fighter pilots are through. Yet he flew scores of combat missions, though not required to as a group commander. Last April, on his thirty-fourth birthday, Colonel Scott, a graduate of West Point, piloted an army bomber across the Atlantic. He flew on to India, then got in the thick of the Burma campaign with the Ferry Command. Once he shot down two Japanese planes over Burma in one day. He was so eager about flying on lone strafing missions that he had to be restrained by threats of court-martial.

Three Zeros Downed by Col. Scott As Tribute to Jog E. Brown's Son

JAN 12 1943

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 10 — (AP) Tears of joy and pride filled the eyes of Joe E. Brown today as he read a cable dispatch from China.

It informed him that Col. Robert Scott with the American Air Forces in China had shot down two—and possibly three—Jap airplanes in one day as a memorial to the film comedian's late son, Capt. Don Brown, killed in an air crash near Palm Springs, Calif., last October.

"Don would like to know about this fine, magnificent tribute which Colonel Scott has just paid him," said Joe.

"My thanks and heartfelt appreciation go out to 'Scotty' and the wonderful work he and his comrades are doing.

"Let's see—this must make 13 Japs that 'Scotty' has shot down.

"Recently he wrote me that he had gotten two Jap Zeros for me. now he's got two for my boy."

Joe E. Brown, one of the most indefatigable war camp entertainers in Hollywood, recently returned from an airplane tour of American bases in Alaska, and will leave tonight for San Francisco to depart on an aerial swing through Yankee camps in the Pacific.

Colonel Scott was Don Brown's commanding officer at an Ontario, Calif., air base when the latter was in flight training. Colonel Scott, whose home is in Macon, Ga., left for China about 18 months ago.

Foe's Tapieh Drive Gains

CHUNGKING, Jan. 10 (AP).—The Chinese high command reported fighting in the four central provinces of Hupeh, Anhwei, Honan and Kiangsi today and indicated that the Japanese were progressing in their U-shaped offensive in the Tapieh mountains, northeast of Hankow, an area that is a potential base for a Chinese counter-offensive.

The Chinese communique said the enemy columns converging from Hupeh on the west and Anhwei on the east entered Hwanchwan in southeastern Honan two days ago and that severe street fighting was in progress.

More than 1,000 Japanese were killed and wounded in a battle north of Lotien in eastern Hupeh, the announcement said.

In Kingsi, the Chinese again attacked Japanese outposts near Nanchang, the Japanese base, and captured two strong points, inflicted more than 200 casualties and set fire to the barracks, the communique added.

Essen, Germany's Arsenal, Blasted in Heavy Raid

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150 Large British Bombers Shower Block-Busters, Start Many Fires.

LONDON, Jan. 10—(AP) Essen, site of the sprawling Krupp works which is Europe's largest arsenal, was raided last night by perhaps 150 big British bombers, seven of which were lost.

Returning pilots reported they left fires raging all over the great industrial area, some of them visible for 100 miles, with the bombardment that included a shower of two-ton block busters. They said they were subjected to intense anti-aircraft fire and were forced to fight their way through swarms of German night fighters.

It was the fifth raid in seven nights on the heavy German industrial area of the Ruhr.

The German communique broadcast from Berlin, without announcing the target, said the population suffered casualties.

"Good results were seen," the Air ministry said.

Weather Clear

The raid was one of the few recently in which the weather was clear. Extensive mine-laying operations were carried out in German-controlled waters.

Essen is a city of 500,000 which lies in the heart of the great German coal mining district. Even in peacetime, the Krupp works employed 35,000 workmen producing guns, tanks, and other war materiel, locomotives, freight cars, trucks, farm machinery, and the whole gamut of heavy industry.

50th Raid on City

It was the 50th attack on Essen, one of the previous being a 1,000-plane raid soon after Cologne was laid waste.

With the 1943 bombing campaign less than two weeks old, the rising crescendo of blasting on Axis arsenals indicates that the British and United States have produced enough planes and trained enough crews to blast the enemy on a steadily rising scale. Only 17 planes have been lost, including seven U. S. bombers over St. Nazaire, in the total of six large raids this year.

Nazi Raid on Town

The Germans raided a southwest coast town killing at least 12, injuring others and causing damage. A number were missing in what press association called "the worst raid yet experienced in the town." One German plane was downed.

The German planes machine-gunned the streets and dropped bombs. Working class houses were hit and two large apartment houses on the seafront were wrecked.

5 AMERICAN PILOTS HONORED IN ENGLAND

New Yorker Decorated for His Victories Over Europe

A UNITED STATES FIGHTER PLANE BASE, in England, Jan. 10 (AP)—Second Lieutenant Frank Solinsky of 744 East Ninth Street, New York, was one of five American fighter pilots to be decorated for offensive exploits today by Colonel S. W. Towle of Clinton, Iowa, Chief of Staff of the Fighter Command, Eighth United States Army Air Force.

Lieutenant Solinsky, a Spitfire pilot, was credited with "exceptionally meritorious achievement" in shooting down Focke-Wulf 190s over Europe. He received the Air Medal, as did Captain Oscar C. Cone of Carbondale, Ill.; Lieutenant Stanley M. Millick of Indianapolis and Second Lieutenant Gene B. Fetron of Upton, Calif. Captain Cone already held the British Distinguished Flying Cross for his exploits in the Dieppe raid.

The Purple Heart was awarded to Lieutenant Roy W. Evans of San Bernardino, Calif., for wounds received in fighting over Europe.

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP)—An American pilot in the Royal Canadian Air Force and two Royal Air Force fliers who were born in the United States but now are residents of the British Empire have received Distinguished Flying Crosses. They are:

Pilot Officer Graham Stanley Hunam of Akron, Ohio, who enlisted in the Canadian Air Force in 1940; Pilot Officer Brian Robert McNair, who was born in Bronxville, N. Y., and went to school there but is now a resident of Durban, South Africa, and Pilot Officer Ernie William Weyle, born in Los Angeles but now a resident of Birmingham, England.

2 Axis Subs Believed Sunk by British

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 11 (AP)—Two Axis submarines were "almost certainly sunk" and at least six others were damaged by an important convoy which recently crossed the Atlantic to British ports, the Admiralty and Air Ministry announced today.

British, Polish and Norwegian waships and United States, Canadian and British aircraft escorted the convoy.

Some 55 attacks were made by and against submarine wolf packs.

The convoy "did not escape without some loss," the announcement said, but it listed only one torpedo hit on a merchant ship in an account of the running sea battle.

Both the U-boats regarded as sunk fell prey to the coastal command of the RAF and United States Navy patrol planes.

Halifax Son Wounded

London, Jan. 10 (AP).—Richard Frederick Wood, twenty-two years old, youngest son of Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador at Washington, and Lady Halifax, has been wounded seriously while serving with British forces in the Middle East, his relatives in Yorkshire were advised today. Another son, Peter Wood, was killed last October in the Middle East.

BRAZIL TO MOVE 50,000 WORKERS TO RUBBER SECTOR

Country Plans to Double Production: U.S. Officials to Assist.

BELEM, Brazil, Jan. 10—(AP) A decision to move 50,000 workers hundreds of miles overland into the Amazon valley within three months in an effort to double Brazil's rubber production has been announced by Brazilian officials conferring here.

The conferees will be joined shortly by Douglas Allen, chief of the U. S. government's Rubber Reserve Co. operations in Brazil, Peru, and Bolivia, already on his way from Washington, and by other U. S. officials.

Earlier Than Agreement

The decision to speed up the migration of workers was reached by the Brazilian authorities despite the fact that the recently signed agreement between Brazil and the United States required only that the big group of migrant labor reach the Amazon region by May 31.

Plans for the earlier arrival, however, increase the chances of greatly increasing the output of crude rubber in Brazil, the only major source of supply in the Western hemisphere.

Brazilian rubber has been essential for use with synthetic rubber in tire making and many other uses since the loss of the natural rubber resources of East Indies to the Japanese.

The migrants will be recruited in the drought-stricken northeastern Brazilian states of Ceara and Rio Grande do Norte, where tens of thousands are jobless, and from other parts of Brazil, including Rio de Janeiro.

Medical Treatment

The men will be fed and given medical treatment against the tropical diseases of the Amazon country before being moved in by truck, train, and plane according to the mobilization plan worked out by the special committee headed by Brazil's economic coordinator, Joao Alberto Lins de Barros, who is now in the United States.

Some 2,500 trucks will bring the workers to Teresina, in the state of Piaui, from where they will be sent by train to Sao Luis, in Maranhao state, and thence flown to Braganca, in the rubber producing state of Pare.

The workers will be paid more than enough to maintain themselves during their trip and thereafter, under the Brazilian-American agreement, each worker will get 60 per cent of the officially fixed value of his production.

Today's conferees included Dr. Henrique Doria De Vasconcelos, director of the National Department of Immigration, Valentim F. Boucas, Under-Coordinator for Rubber, Oscar Passos, President of the Credit Bank for Rubber, and Capt. Rogerio Coimbra of the government-controlled Amazon Navigation Co.

(General Alfonso Souza Ferreira, surgeon general of the Brazilian army, said recently in New York that the fatal malaria carried by Gambiea Anopheles, African mosquito, was completely wiped out in the northern part of Brazil, making available more than 200 doctors to be sent to the Amazon region to look after the welfare of the rubber workers.

(Dr. Souza Ferreira said that malaria still persisted in the rubber zone, but that it was benign compared with the African type wiped out in northern Brazil.

(The surgeon general added that yellow fever, due to modern health practices, had become very rare in Brazil).

CANADIAN FLIER MISSING

Squadron Leader Small Believed Killed in Crash

HALIFAX, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Canadian Air Force tonight listed five men, including Squadron Leader N. E. (Molly) Small, who was one of the first three fliers to win the Distinguished Flying Cross on this side of the Atlantic, as "missing and presumed dead" after an airplane crash in Newfoundland.

Five other men were killed when a twin-engined airplane crashed at Markland, Nova Scotia, the R. C. A. F. reported.

Two men escaped the crash in which Squadron Leader Small was believed killed. The squadron leader was credited with five attacks against submarines, three of them successful, within the last few months.

GERMANS KILLED IN NORWAY BLAST

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Ammunition Depot Near Oslo, Containing 700 Land Mines, Destroyed by Explosion

NO REPRISALS REPORTED

35,000 to 40,000 Reindeer Reported Requisitioned for Use in Northern Finland

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Jan. 10 (AP)—A huge German ammunition dump at Tjoeme in Oslofjord has blown up and a large number of German soldiers were believed to have been killed or injured, reports from Oslo, Norway, said tonight.

Heavy explosions were said to have rocked the depot area, where 700 land mines were stored in addition to other ammunition.

The whole district was reported isolated, with ambulances streaming to and from the area for hours. German police were said to be apparently convinced there was no sabotage, and no reprisals against Norwegians were reported.

Responsible sources reported today that German civilians and officials in Norway were receiving military training to reinforce the army in the event of an Allied invasion. There was no indication how many men were affected, but there are estimated to be more than 75,000 German men, women and children in Norway.

In the Finnmark district of Norway the Germans are reported to have requisitioned between 35,000 and 40,000 reindeer to be used for food and transport on Finland's northern front, which is manned by Germans.

The newspaper Aftonbladet reports in a dispatch from Helsinki, Finland, that the Germans are recruiting an army in Estonia for service on the Russian front. This is the first indication of an attempt by the Nazis to raise forces in the occupied Baltic countries and would indicate a growing shortage of reserves.

3,211 MERCHANT MARINE CASUALTIES ARE LISTED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 — (AP) The Navy announced tonight that 3,211 Merchant Marine casualties were reported to next of kin from Sept. 27, 1941, to Dec. 21, 1942. Of these, 491 are dead and 2,720 missing.

The figures include only casualties resulting directly from enemy action against United States ships and do not include Americans lost on foreign-flag vessels.

The Navy reported 310 casualties to next of kin between Nov. 22 and 21.

30.24-233

30.24-233

BOMBER VICTORY RATE MAINTAINED IN EUROPE

U. S. Score in 23 Missions Is Put at 104 Nazis to Loss of 18

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—An overwhelming rate of victories over enemy aircraft is being maintained by American bombers in Europe, Lieut. Col. Carl Norcross reported today.

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On twenty-three consecutive missions over enemy-occupied Europe, he said in a statement issued by the War Department, they shot down 104 German planes in combat, probably destroyed 108 and damaged 117, with a loss of only eighteen.

Colonel Norcross, a member of the staff of the Eighth Air Force, who has just returned from Britain for temporary duty in Washington, said American bomber crews were worried about new German fighters until their first encounter with them.

"When numerous missions had been completed without the loss of a single plane," he said, "morale went as high as the ceiling of the big Flying Fortresses, and has been high ever since."

After the first five raids by Fortresses and Liberators, Colonel Norcross said, the Germans shifted their air command in Western Europe and sent in the crack "Yellow Nose" fighter groups to stop the American bombers. However, he added, several more missions were completed before the Germans succeeded in bringing down a single bomber.

What's Behind The War News

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

Official Axis war reports, never too reliable, may be expected to become more untruthful in this year of prospective United Nations successes.

Some of the victories which the Axis forces are no longer able to win in fact are almost certain to be created in fancy and dished out as fact, and the reverses they meet are sure to be offset in the propaganda of Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo by distorted reports.

This has always been true of claims made by Tokyo, even when the Japanese had things pretty much their own way. Back in the early days of their China conquest they would frequently announce terrific engagements with the Chinese air force in which they destroyed 10, 12, or 20 planes and lost few if any of their own.

At that time the Chinese had no air force and the Japs were making their aerial forays without opposition. But the reports of "victories" naturally were good for home consumption and probably were designed also to dishearten the Chinese.

After Japan went to war with the United States, the list of inaccuracies grew swiftly to ludicrous proportions. The claims apparently were tailored to bolster home morale, impress neutral countries, create doubt and discouragement in the United States, and lead the American high command to give out information which the Japanese wanted.

Shortly after Pearl Harbor, the Japanese claimed that of 250 ships in the Pacific fleet they had destroyed all but one battleship and six cruisers; later they broadcast to this country that 80 per cent of the United States fleet was lost at Pearl Harbor. Similar information undoubtedly was given to their own people.

As their China sea campaign developed they not only reported their actual conquests of territory but also began to sink American aircraft carriers right and left—in their reports. When they actually did damage the Lexington fatally in the Coral sea they did not find out about it for a long time but meanwhile they announced they had destroyed two carriers, a battleship, two heavy cruisers, and a destroyer. In the battle itself one U. S. destroyer was sunk.

Such exaggerations continued into the Solomons campaign. After their naval defeat off Guadalcanal last November, the Japanese waited a few days and then created a battle of their own, apparently to explain some of their losses and sugar coat them with phony successes. They said they had mightily attacked the islands of Fiji and New Caledonia, but if they did they must have used phantom ships.

Berlin and Rome had a different record. During their land advances in Europe, the Germans sometimes gave a more comprehensive account of what was going on than could be had from Allied sources. Being on the offensive they often knew better than their retreating opponents what was happening, and being victorious they had no reason to withhold or seriously distort the facts.

Bombastic Boasts

The Italians usually acknowledged blows dealt their sea forces by British naval squadrons but tried to offset such setbacks with bombastic boasts and threats and vague optimism about the inevitability of victory for their side. Last fall they untruthfully reported sinking an American battleship off South America but whether that was due to deliberate falsification is a question. A merchantman was sunk there about that time and the Italian sub commander may have become so excited he thought it was a battleship.

It is unlikely that the Germans or Italians will ever go to such lengths as the Japanese in falsifying official reports. Their people probably would see through such methods after a while as they are believed to be, on the whole, much better informed than the Jap populace.

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Ready Weapon for Japs

But with their controlled press and radio, false information is a weapon ready to their hands and it would be surprising if the Nazis and Fascists did not employ that weapon more and more as the tides of war roll against them.

The Germans have constantly minimized their losses on the Russian front, seeking wherever possible to report them in terms of maneuvers designed to straighten their lines or improve their positions, as if they were deliberately withdrawing instead of being driven back.

American officials have warned many times against believing anything from enemy sources. Their own reluctance to announce important operations even when military security seemed no longer to be involved has contributed, however, to whatever belief Americans place in Axis reports.

The first news of the bombing of Tokyo came from Tokyo, and the first news of the recent raid on Wake island also came from Tokyo. In each instance it was many days before American confirmation of the basic fact was forthcoming.

Several Nominations Are Expected Today

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—(AP) Congressional leaders have been notified to expect several nominations from the President tomorrow as the new Senate holds its first regular session and the expectation was widespread in the Capital today that they would include:

Justice Wiley Blount Rutledge, Jr., 48, of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia to be associate justice of the Supreme court succeeding James F. Byrnes.

Former Senator Prentiss Marsh Brown, 53, of Michigan to succeed Leon Henderson as head of the Office of Price Administration.

Edward Joseph Flynn, 52, of New York, chairman of the Democratic National committee, to be Minister to Australia.

Mr. Flynn's prospective diplomatic appointment, announced by him Friday but unconfirmed so far by the White House, prompted Senator Taft (R-Ohio) to declare that Republicans are going to see to it that executive appointments submitted to the Senate for confirmation are scrutinized more thoroughly than they have been in the past. Republican Leader McNary of Oregon served notice that he would demand a hearing on Mr. Flynn and Chairman Connally (D-Tex) of the Foreign Relations committee said one would be held if requested.

CONGRESS TO HEAR BUDGET MESSAGE

President Sends Annual Document Today; 100 Billion Total Foreseen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—(AP) Senator Nye (R-ND), ranking Republican on the Senate Appropriations committee, demanded a "searching and minute consideration" of appropriation requests tonight as the new Congress prepared to start its legislative business tomorrow by receiving President Roosevelt's budget message.

The total of the new budget is expected to tower billions of dollars above any previous annual expenditure, in peace or war, probably reaching a figure of about $100,000,000,000.

Problem for Congress

Following demands from various Congressmen for paring federal expenditures, the President said that he would leave it to Congress to decide what items should be trimmed.

Announcing results of a recent informal policy discussion held by the nine minority members of the appropriations committee, Mr. Nye said:

"Not only was this minority determined that there would be a most searching and minute consideration of all items of appropriation requested of Congress but that there would be a demand for fullest accounting of monies appropriated through more recent years.

Question of Reserves

"Of particular interest to this group is the question of large reserve funds which allegedly are being created out of Congressional appropriations."

Mr. Nye said the Republicans believed the committee should take more time and give the Senate two or three days to become familiar with the money bills before they are called up for passage.

"During the past year," he said, "haste, in the name of the war emergency, was often a factor preventing the care such large appropriations properly deserve.

Year-Round Study

"We have given large thought to the advisability of proposing the engagement by the appropriations committee of additional expert clerical help which would make possible a thorough twelve-month study of the appropriation problems presented by the various departments of government."

Tied to the appropriation problem is the question of taxes. President Roosevelt has given qualified approval to some form of pay-as-you-go income tax collection system such as advocated by many Congressmen but the House Ways and Means committee will not be able to consider a bill immediately. Its Democratic members form their party's committee on committees, which has to fill vacancies on House standing committees. That job is expected to occupy most of their time this week.

DESTROYER IS LAUNCHED

Goes Down Ways at Bath, Me.—Cargo Ship at New Orleans

BATH, Me., Jan. 10 (AP)—The destroyer Wadsworth, named for a hero of the battle between the Constitution and the Guerriere, was launched today by the Bath Iron Works.

Sponsors of the craft was Wadsworth Peacher of New London, Conn., great, great grand-daughter of Commodore Alexander Scammell Wadsworth, for whom the vessel was named.

Vote on Pay-As-You-Go Tax Likely Soon, Declares Ruml

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—(AP)—Beardsley Ruml, sponsor of a pay-as-you-go income tax plan, today predicted early action by Congress and expressed hope the legislation could be approved by March 1, 15 days before 1942 tax returns are due.

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"The strong interest every man in the pay-as-you-go plan will result in early action by Congress," the chairman of New York's Federal Reserve bank said. "In this way the ground will be cleared for other urgent wartime measures.

"The questions which have been raised can and will be answered. I feel sure we can all look forward to a successful solving of our old income tax debt problem."

Mr. Ruml recalled President Roosevelt's approval of pay-as-you-go in principle, noting that the only question the President raised was whether the Treasury would lose money. Mr. Ruml told newsmen the total loss over a generation's time would be about the same as one month's government expenditures. In return for this, he asserted, the country could remedy "an old defect in our income tax procedure, a defect which has now had the result of putting 27,000,000 income tax payers in debt for the tax on their last year's income."

Under Mr. Ruml's plan, the 1942 taxes due March 15 would be written off the books, and instead taxpayers would begin paying to the Treasury whatever percentage of their current income was set by Congress. This might be done by a with-holding tax, under which employers would turn the money over to the Treasury instead of giving it to the employes, but Mr. Ruml said mechanics of the plan were up to Congress.

McNutt Expects Women to Hold 30% of War Jobs

Predicts 6,000,000 Will Be at Work in Production Plants by End of Year

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—War Manpower Chairman Paul V. McNutt predicted today that by the end of this year 30 per cent of the nation's war production workers will be women, and that a proportionately larger number will be employed in essential civilian trades and services.

He estimated that 4,000,000 of the 17,000,000 war workers now were women and that by the end of the year the number would increase to 6,000,000.

In civilian work, he said in a statement, women already are replacing men in such traditionally male jobs as gas station attendants, taxicab and truck drivers, butchers and construction laborers.

"This trend," he reported, "will increase until by the end of the year as many as 45 per cent of the workers in these home front jobs will be women."

Employment of women in the aircraft industry rose from less than 5 per cent of the total in 1940 to 17 per cent last September, and by the end of the year, Mr. McNutt predicted, there will be more women than men workers in the industry.

The communications equipment industry, on the basis of September figures, is one of the largest employers of women, with 48 per cent.

Among some of the unusual work done by women is an eighteen-year-old girl's job of operating a fifteen-ton crane at an army proving ground. An all-women crew fires and cleans a ninety-millimeter and anti-aircraft gun.

Labor Stabilization Plan in First Test

WMC Puts Plan to Prevent Pirating of Workers In Effect in Mobile Area—Supervision Of Employment in Hands of U. S. Employment Service.

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MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 10—(AP)—The War Manpower Commission's first specific labor stabilization program aimed against pirating of labor in war industries went into effect tonight in the Gulf area.

Affects 80,000 Workers

Applying largely but not exclusively, to the shipbuilding industry, the plan affects 80,000 workers in Mobile and nearby centers in Florida and Mississippi. WMC Area Director Burton R. Moreley said the program will be extended as soon as possible to all shipyard centers in the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts.

The program puts supervision of employment in the area's war industries into hands of the U. S. Employment Service.

Moreley said the plan was "not to be regarded in any sense as a freeze" of workers in their present jobs, but represented a concurrence of employers and labor unions in methods of 'stop pirating of workers and other practices interfering with the war effort."

A committee with equal representation from employers and unions drew up the system and the directive putting it into effect went to all employers and workers engaged as much as 50 per cent in war production.

Employers are directed not to solicit, interview or hire any person engaged or recently engaged in war work unless the worker presents written permission to make the change from his former employer or from the employment service. Upon demand of the employment service, employers must release any worker engaged contrary to the plan.

Employers' Permission Necessary

Workers desiring to change jobs are directed to apply to their employers for permission. Applications must be acted upon within 24 hours. If the worker is not satisfied with the decision, he may appeal to the employment service, then to the area WMC office.

Several "illustrative circumstances" of justifiable reasons for changing jobs were listed as less than full-time employment, work below the employe's skill, wages below average for the job, transportation difficulties, and "compelling personal reasons."

"They would not themselves expect to run their own businesses without such centralized control, but they fail to understand that it is equally important in a modern war that it be applied to them by their government."

Calls Manpower Mobilization Haphazard

Calling the mobilization of manpower "haphazard," the committee said that "elation" which arose when Paul V. McNutt received control over manpower "has ebbed and there is general concern lest this opportunity be allowed to slip."

"Laziness and bureaucracy rather than inefficiency" have prevented the best use of small manufacturers' facilities, the committee told Congress, adding:

"Unless the country enjoys an unusual measure of good sense, good management, and good luck, both the period of war immediately ahead and the period of peace to follow will be marked by many difficult and trying days.

"If the drift now going on in our war production program continues unabated, we can expect a small number of large American communities to have gathered up the great majority of all war workers. x x x This committee can readily foresee that an annual (postwar) total of 4,000,000 persons moving between states in search of new employment is not possible but probable."

Labor Concentration Warning Is Issued

Tolan Committee Says Small Number of Communities Threaten to Gather Up Majority Of Workers—Cites Dangers.

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—(AP)—The Tolan Committee declared today that a small number of communities threaten to gather up the great majority of all workers in the country, endangering both war production and the welfare of millions when peace comes.

Two-Year Investigation

Reporting on its two-year investigation of defense migration, the House committee headed by Rep. Tolan (D-Calif.) said our Allies have "suffered severely" for non-delivery of Lend-Lease supplies while "the equipment of our own forces is very uneven." It warned:

"This is not a war we can win with our surplus energies.

"We cannot afford the luxury of self-congratulation on the production record of 1942.

"We do not yet have a strong manpower agency."

While calling for an Office of War Mobilization to coordinate the demands and means of production, the committee opposed any move to put manpower or production in a "straightjacket," asserting:

"Compulsion x x permits the use of a big stick by those incompetent to gain voluntary support for a program which commands respect and confidence. The drift in the direction of compulsion is an accompaniment of the drift in the direction of control over our war effort by a limited number of large corporations, many of which are reluctant to accept the centralized direction without which the over-all job cannot be done."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—This is just a simple story about the First Lady of this democracy and a private in its army.

The soldier, Private First Class Harold R. Chrisman of Syracuse, N. Y., a military policeman, had six hours to kill between trains at Union Station today returning to his post at Cincinnati from an official mission.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was at the station to meet her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Boettiger of Seattle, and their train was late.

The First Lady and the private got into conversation in the USO lounge there, and at length Mrs. Roosevelt, unable to wait longer because of an appointment at the White House, set out to catch a street car.

"I'd like to escort you to the trolley," said the private.

"I'd be honored to have an M. P. accompany me," said the First Lady.

On the loading platform outside the station they chatted further until Mrs. Roosevelt said, "Oh, let's walk."

It's a good mile and a half from the station to the White House, and the weather was bad, but "if Mrs. Roosevelt had as much fun as I did, she thoroughly enjoyed it," Chrisman related.

"She's a fast walker and I had a time trying to keep up with her," he added.

On the way Mrs. Roosevelt identified the buildings and other points of interest for Chrisman, a stranger in the capital, and at the White House she said, "I'd like to have you come in for dinner."

Dinner was in a room on the second floor. There was turkey—"one that came too late for Christmas," Mrs. Roosevelt said—with dressing, candied sweet potatoes, diced beets, broccoli, salad and hot rolls. First there was oyster cocktail, and later grape sherbet, fruit cake and tea.

The talk was mostly about the war. The others at the table were Mrs. Harry Hopkins and young Diana Hopkins and Mrs. George S. Huntington of Charleston, S. C., a house guest. And before dinner was over the Boettigers arrived.

Then Chrisman went back to the station and got his train.

First Lady Meets M. P. in Station, Walks Him to White House Meal

Boettigers' Train and His Both Late, She Befriends Private, Passes Up Trolley for Stroll and Dinner With Him

By The Associated Press.

'Brass Hats' and Braid To Be Curtailed by Navy

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—"Brass hats" and gold braid, traditional trappings of the naval officer, are going by the board. The Navy announced today that, effective immediately, simple overseas caps are now the optional uniform headgear to be worn in place of the round stiff-visored hats heretofore required of all commissioned, warrant and chief petty officers. The insignia of rank will be worn on the right side of the caps and a miniature Navy shield on the left.

The visored service hats still may be worn, but, effective on Jan. 1, 1944, they will be officially shorn, except for formal wear, of their gold braid, chin straps and the gold work which traditionally decorates the black visors of commanders and admirals.

Also effective next year will be a rule cutting the rank-identifying gold sleeve stripes in half—the stripes to be worn on the outside of the sleeve only, instead of running all the way around the cuff.

Navy Women To Train At Hunter College

Spars, Waves to Take Over Bronx Branch In February.

STAMFORD, Jan. 11 (AP)— From 2,000 to 2,500 students of Hunter College "will begin next semester under different conditions" it was learned here tonight from George N. Shuster, president of the college, who revealed that the Navy would take over the Bronx branch about February 1 to establish a training school for WACE Sand SPARS.

Mr. Shuster said that most of the students would be transferred to the Hunter unit at 65th Street and Park Avenue with the added "hope" that the New York City Board of Education would make a building at 68th Street and Lexington avenue available for the downtown migration.

Consultation Held

The Navy has been in consultation with college officials and the Board of Higher Education for quite some time, Mr. Shuster disclosed. He added that although the students had as yet got no official sanction of the change that "they know it is coming and will be prepared."

Mr. Shuster likewise said that any equipment that would be transferred from the Bronx unit "would be in accordance with regulations specified by the Navy."

The Bronx unit which is presently occupied by freshmen and Sophomore liberal arts students of the college, will accommodate 6,500 women trainees of the Navy and Coast Guard auxiliary services after the Navy takes it over.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENGLAND, JAN 10-(AP)-HOME SECURITY MINISTER HERBERT MORRISON, CITING NEUTRAL EIRE AS AN EXAMPLE, SAID TODAY FREEDOM EXISTED IN FACT AS WELL AS IN FORM AMONG THE NATIONS OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH.

"I CAN UNDERSTAND," HE TOLD A PUBLIC MEETING, "THAT OTHER

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30.24-235.

30.24-236

PEOPLES MAY RUB THEIR EYES AT THIS SPECTACLE OF A FAMILY OF ADULT NATIONS, EACH MEMBER WITH ITS OWN ENVIRONMENT, PROBLEMS AND INTERESTS, FREELY MOVING AND ACTING TOGETHER IN MATTERS OF LIFE AND DEATH IMPORTANCE.

"SURELY THERE MUST BE A CATCH IN IT SOMEWHERE? WELL, THERE IS NO CATCH. THE FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE ARE REAL. AND THE PROOF IS IN EIRE, WHICH DECIDED TO STAY OUT OF THE WAR AND WAS LEFT FREE TO DO SO, TO THE GREAT HURT OF THE EMPIRE'S CAUSE AND WITH LITTLE ADVANTAGE TO HER REPUTATION."

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--DASH--

MORRISON SUGGESTED THAT "THE LONG-TERM INTERESTS OF OUR EMPIRE ARE WHOLLY IN ACCORD WITH THE LONG-TERM INTERESTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF NATIONS AS A WHOLE," ACCORDING TO A TEXT OF HIS SPEECH RELEASED IN NEW YORK BY THE BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICE.

"THE COLONIAL RECORD HAS HAD BLOTS AND BLEMISHES X X X," THE MINISTER SAID, "BUT NO ONE CAN EXPLAIN THE PROGRESS THAT HAS TAKEN PLACE SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE BRITISH CONNECTION--PROGRESS IN PUBLIC ORDER, HEALTH, INCOME, EDUCATION, SOCIAL SERVICES AND THE SEEDS OF CITIZENSHIP--EXCEPT BY RECOGNIZING THAT THE OPERATION OF MOTIVES AND POLICIES WAS QUITE OTHER THAN COMMERCIAL."

OF INDIA AND THE COLONIES HE SAID THEY WERE "GRADED IN POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT ALL THE WAY FROM SOME PRIMITIVE COMMUNITY IN THE EARLY STAGES OF TUTELAGE UP TO CEYLON, WHICH HAS SO MUCH OF THE SUBSTANCE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT, AND TO INDIA, WHICH AFTER THE WAR CAN HAVE FULL SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR THE TAKING."

HE SAID HE WISHED TO SEE THE ADOPTION "IN A STILL FULLER AND MORE PRACTICAL SPIRIT OF THE PRINCIPLE OF ADMINISTERING THE COLONIES POSITIVELY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THEIR OWN PEOPLE."

LONDON, JAN 10-(AP)-THE RED ARMY, DRIVING DOWN A WIDE CORRIDOR IN THE LOWER DON REGION, BROKE THROUGH GERMAN DEFENSES LAST NIGHT IN ONE SECTOR, KILLED 800 GERMANS AND OCCUPIED MORE SETTLEMENTS IN THE OFFENSIVE AIMED AT ROSTOV, THE SOVIET MID-DAY COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW REPORTED.

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DN527AEW

A "SLIGHT ADVANCE" ALSO WAS REPORTED IN THE NORTHERN CAUCASUS AND 30 MORE POPULATED PLACES WERE OCCUPIED THERE, THE COMMUNIQUE, RECORDED HERE BY THE SOVIET MONITOR, SAID.

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INCLUDED IN THE BOOTY TAKEN IN THIS ADVANCE, IT WAS REPORTED, WERE 15 PLANES, 22 TANKS, 240 TRUCKS, 20 AIRPLANE ENGINES, 30 GUNS, 55 MORTARS AND LARGE QUANTITIES OF OTHER WAR MATERIAL.

THREE HUNDRED GERMANS WERE SLAIN AS THEY WITHDREW, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

IN THE LOWER DON AREA WHERE THE RUSSIANS EARLIER HAD BEEN REPORTED WITHIN 15 MILES OF THE LOWER DONETS RIVER, MUCH GERMAN WAR EQUIPMENT FELL INTO RUSSIAN HANDS. IN ADDITION, THE GERMANS LEFT SIX BURNED OUT TANKS AND 40 SMASHED TRUCKS ON THE BATTLEFIELD, IT WAS REPORTED.

DN540AEW

IN THE STALINGRAD AREA, RUSSIAN TROOPS STORMED AND OCCUPIED SEVERAL GERMAN FORTIFIED POSITIONS. AT ONE POINT, 20 BLOCKHOUSES AND

DUGOUTS WERE CAPTURED AND 200 GERMANS WERE REPORTED KILLED.

ON THE CENTRAL FRONT, NORTHWEST OF MOSCOW, THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THAT THE GERMANS HAD LAUNCHED A COUNTERATTACK WITH LARGE FORCES OF INFANTRY AND A LARGE NUMBER OF TANKS SOUTHWEST OF VELIKIE LUKI AND THAT THE FIGHTING CONTINUED FOR TWO DAYS. HEAVY LOSSES IN MANPOWER AND EQUIPMENT WERE INFLICTED ON THE GERMANS, IT WAS REPORTED.

IN ONE SECTOR 130 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

DN543AEW

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(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7:30 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, JAN 10)

(ADVANCE)...LONDON, JAN 10-(AP)-THE FIRST WOUNDED AMERICAN SOLDIERS FROM NORTH AFRICA, RESTING AT A U.S. ARMY HOSPITAL SOMEWHERE IN GREAT BRITAIN, HAD A CHANCE TODAY TO TELL OF THEIR ADVENTURES AS THEY RECEIVED THE CARE OF A SURGICAL UNIT MANNED BY UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN FACULTY MEMBERS.

TWO OF THE 118 WOUNDED MEN ARE BUDDIES, SERGT.ROBERT V.BOGENREIF OF ORTONVILLE, MINN., AND PRIVATE MILTON F.BROWN OF MCMILLAN, MICH., BOTH INFANTRYMEN WHO WERE ON ONE OF TWO DESTROYERS ASSIGNED TO BREAK THE BOOM ACROSS THE INNER HARBOR OF ALGIERS NOV. 8, THE FIRST DAY OF THE FIGHTING.

ON THE JETTY, AFTER CARRYING OUT THEIR MISSION IN THE CITY, BOGENREIF WAS WOUNDED IN THE RIGHT LEG BELOW THE KNEE BY A SNIPER'S BULLET AND BROWN WAS HIT IN THE LEFT KNEE WHILE GOING TO HIS ASSISTANCE. BOTH RECEIVED THE PURPLE HEART DECORATION. BOTH EXPECT TO RETURN TO ACTION.

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THIS IS THE STORY OF THE ENGAGEMENT, IN BOGENREIF'S WORDS;

"WE ENTERED THE OUTER HARBOR ABOUT TWO O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING AND INSTANTLY CAME UNDER FIRE OF SHORE BATTERIES. THE CAPTAIN OF THE DESTROYER PUT UP A SMOKE SCREEN AND WE CIRCLED IN THE SMOKE UNTIL DAWN. THEN WE CRACKED THE BOOM AND WENT INTO THE JETTY."

IN ONE OF THE FINAL EXCHANGES OF FIRE BEFORE ALGIERS SURRENDERED, CORP.FRED TOPPEL OF BARRINGTON, ILL., WAS HIT TWICE. SERVING IN A TANK-DESTROYER UNIT, HE SAW ALMOST ALL OF THE ACTION. RAPIDLY RECOVERING, HE ALSO HAS RECEIVED THE PURPLE HEART DECORATION.

PRIVATE KENNETH O.KRAMER OF PIERPONT, S.D., MEMBER OF A MEDICAL DETACHMENT, WAS TAKEN AS A PRISONER ABOARD A FRENCH CRUISER AT ORAN, WHICH TRIED TO BREAK OUT TO SEA, BUT COULDN'T ESCAPE THE WAITING BRITISH SHIPS.

SOLDIERS IN MEDICAL UNITS ARE NON-COMBATANTS, SO KRAMER WAS UNABLE TO DEFEND HIMSELF. SAILORS FROM THE CRUISER, ARMED WITH TOMMY-GUNS, GOT HIM AS HE WAS HELPING A SERGEANT ESTABLISH A FIRST AID STATION ASHORE.

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FORCED ABOARD THE SHIP, KRAMER SAID, "THINGS WERE GETTING PRETTY HOT, AND THE CAPTAIN DECIDED TO MAKE A BREAK FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN."

"WE GOT OUT ABOUT SIX MILES WHEN A NUMBER OF BRITISH SHIPS WERE SIGHTED. THE BRITISH OPENED FIRE, SO THE CRUISER HEADED BACK TO ORAN.

"THOSE BRITISH SAILORS CAN SHOOT, AND THEY FILLED THE CRUISER SO FULL OF HOLES SHE SANK AT HER DOCK," KRAMER CONCLUDED.

KRAMER, ALSO DECORATED WITH THE PURPLE HEART, IS RECOVERING FROM WOUNDS IN THE BACK OF HIS HEAD AND IN HIS SHOULDER.

SERGT.MERREL WAYNE FITZWATER OF BOZEMAN, MONT., LAY FOR THREE DAYS WITHOUT FOOD OR WATER AFTER A HALF-TRACK VEHICLE IN WHICH HE WAS BEING TRANSPORTED WAS KNOCKED OUT BY ARTILLERY FIRE.

30.24-237

FITZWATER'S PLATOON HAD VOLUNTEERED TO FEEL OUT ENEMY POSITIONS ON A HILL OVERLOOKING ORAN. HE WAS HIT IN THE LEFT THIGH BY SHELL FRAGMENTS AND PUT IN THE HALF TRACK TO GO TO THE FIRST AID STATION. AFTER HIS ORDEAL IN THE HOT SUN, HE AND TWO OTHER WOUNDED SOLDIERS WERE FOUND BY RIFLEMEN. FITZWATER'S MOTHER LIVES AT 315 RIFFLEAVE AVE., GREENVILLE, O.

LANDING AT ARZU, PRIVATE JOHN H.WALSH, 1793 GLEASON AVE., NEW YORK CITY, SHOT A SNIPER WHO HAD SLIGHTLY WOUNDED LIEUT.THOMAS HAYS OF LACKAWANNA, N.Y. IN ONE LEG. THEN ANOTHER SNIPER'S BULLET HI WALSH.

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LACKAWANNA, N.Y. IN ONE LEG. THEN ANOTHER SNIPER'S BULLET HIT WALSH. BOTH FITZWATER AND WALSH HAVE RECEIVED THE PURPLE HEART INSIGNIA.

IN THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL WHERE THESE MEN ARE BEING TREATED LIEUT. COL.WALTER G.MADDOCK OF ANN ARBOR, MICH., IS IN CHARGE OF THE SURGICA SERVICE, MAJOR GEORGE HAMMOND, LANSING, MICH., IS IN CHARGE OF ORTHOPEDICS AND MAJOR EUGENE M.BRICKER, OF CLEVELAND, IS IN CHARGE OF PLASTIC SURGERY.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7:30, P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, JAN. 10)

BJ631PEW

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JAN. 11)

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BY EDWARD ROBINSON

(ADVANCE)-LONDON, JAN. 10-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN'S WOMEN, DEMANDING MORE EXPENSIVE AND LONGER-WEARING CLOTHES, GENERALLY ARE REPORTED BETTER DRESSED THAN IN PEACETIME.

SOME DRESSMAKERS ARE SO RUSHED THEY'RE FIXING FIRST FITTINGS THREE MONTHS AHEAD.

WHETHER THEY'RE BUYING UTILITY CLOTHES OR PAYING TOP PRICES FOR INDIVIDUAL STYLES, WOMEN'S INSISTENCE ON THE BEST WORK--COMBINED WITH THE OPERATION OF THE CLOTHING COUPONS SCHEME--HAS RAISED THE COUNTRY'S DRESS STANDARD ALL AROUND.

EIGHTEEN RAYON, 16 COTTON AND NINE WOOLLEN SHADES ARE ON THE BRITISH COLOR COUNCIL'S SECRET LIST FOR RELEASE EARLY THIS YEAR AND ALL ARE DESIGNED TO HELP EXISTING WARDROBES.

--DASH--

COTTON: YARN AND CLOTH MARKETS ARE MUCH BUSIER WITH FRESH INQUIRIES. YARN INQUIRIES ARE NOT VERY BRISK BUT A FEW MODERATE WEIGHTS OF COARSE COUNTS ARE WANTED--BOTH FOR WEAVING AND FOR OTHER DOMESTIC INDUSTRIES.

RAYON YARN HAS HAD A RECORD SPRING-CLEANING. PRACTICALLY WHOLE STOCKS ON HAND AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR HAVE BEEN CLEARED AND PRODUCERS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO DISPOSE OF YARNS WHICH HAVE BEEN HANGING ABOUT FOR YEARS.

YARN SUPPLIES ARE GETTING SO TIGHT THAT SOME HAD TO SUBSTITUTE COTTON YARNS. UCH EXPERIMENTING IS GOING ON WITH THE USE OF RAYON YARNS FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

--DASH--

WOOL CIRCLES SAID THIS WEEK THAT LABOR PROBLEMS HAVE NOT BEEN

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WOOL CIRCLES SAID THIS WEEK THAT LABOR PROBLEMS HAVE NOT BEEN SOLVED BY THE ESSENTIAL WORK ORDER. THERE IS A PARTICULAR SHORTAGEZTTAJ SPINNING MILLS. ALL SPINNERS ARE WORKING UP TO THE FULL LIMIT OF AVAILABLE LABOR BUT THE DELIVERY QUESTION AGAIN IS A VITAL FACTOR.

YARN SPINNERS HAVE BEEN BROADCASTING FOR WEEKS THAT THEY ARE BOOKED UP SO FAR AHEAD THEY DON'T WANT NEW ORDERS BUT THEY WERE SURPRISED AT THE AMOUNT OF NON-UTILITY TRADE OFFERED THEM DURING THE WEEK. MOST OF IT THEY HAD TO TURN DOWN.

--DASH--

ULSTER: INFORMED SOURCES SAID THE PATTERN OF THE BETTER LINEN INDUSTRY IS PLANNED AND ORGANIZED TO HOLD ITS OWN AGAINST RIVAL TEXTILES SLOWLY TAKING SHAPE BUT THE 1943 OUTLOOK IS NOT VERY BRIGHT.

SPINNERS ARE IN THE WORST POSITION WHILE WEAVERS ARE BETTER OFF WITH COTTON AND A WIDE RANGE OF UTILITY FABRICS TO KEEP MACHINERY BUSY.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JAN.11)

B332PEW

LONDON, JAN.10-(AP)-THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE BRITISH SUBMARINE UTMOST, COMMANDED BY LIEUT.J.W.D.COOMBE, WAS OVERDUE AND PRESUMED TO BE LOST.

THE UTMOST WAS ONE OF EIGHT SUBMARINES OF THE URSULA CLASS OF 730 TONS, THE FIRST OF WHICH WAS COMPLETED IN 1938.

1943

LONDON, MONDAY, JAN. 11-(AP)-LETTERS RECEIVED FROM SOME BRITISH OFFICERS TAKEN PRISONER AT DUNKERQUE AND CALAIS AND MEN CAPTURED AT DIEPPE SAID THEY HAVE BEEN UNCHAINED AFTER BEING HANDCUFFED FOR A MONTH, IT WAS REPORTED EARLY TODAY.

THIS WAS THE FIRST INDICATION THAT THE GERMANS HAD TAKEN THE SHACKLES OFF SOME OF THE MEN WHO WERE HANDCUFFED LAST FALL. LAST WEDNESDAY IT WAS REPORTED THAT BRITAIN'S REPLY TO GERMANY'S STALLING ON THE QUESTION OF RELEASING ALL THE MEN FROM HANDCUFFS WOULD COME WHEN PARLIAMENT REASSEMBLES. THE GERMAN PRISONERS WHO WERE CHAINED IN RETALIATION WERE RELEASED DEC. 12 BUT GERMANY STILL HAS NOT GIVEN AN OFFICIAL ANSWER TO ATTEMPTS TO HAVE THE PRISONERS UNCHAINED.

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WE1241AEW

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 11--(AP)--THE BRITISH RADIO REPORTED EARLY TODAY THAT VICE ADMIRAL WILLIAM A. GLASSFORD, JR., HAS INSPECTED THE DAMAGED FRENCH BATTLESHIP RICHELIEU AT DAKAR AND HAS DECLARED SHE IS BEING FITTED OUT HOW TO MAKE HER SERVICEABLE.

THE BRITISH BROADCAST, HEARD BY CBS, ADDED THAT GLASSFORD SAID THE BATTLESHIP WOULD NOT REQUIRE MUCH REPAIR WORK.

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HE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING FURTHER THAT THE OTHER FRENCH WARSHIPS AT DAKAR, INCLUDING THREE 8-INCH GUN CRUISERS, WERE SUFFERING FROM LACK OF UPKEEP BUT WOULD PROBABLY BE SERVICEABLE EVENTUALLY.

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LONDON, JAN. 10-(AP)-- ROBERT SCOTT, 66, A TOUGH OLD SOLDIER WHO JOINED THE BRITISH ARMY WHEN THE "SOLDIERS OF THE QUEEN" WORE RED COATS, AND WON DECORATIONS IN TWO WARS, WENT BACK TO WAR TODAY.

HE BECAME AN AIRCRAFTSMAN SECOND CLASS, AFTER COMPLETING A MONTH OF TRIAL SERVICE YESTERDAY AT AN AIR STATION IN NORTHWEST BRITAIN. HIS CHANCE FOR SERVICE CAME WHEN THE RAF CALLED FOR MEN 18 OF 42 AND OLDER.

AS A PRIVATE IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR, HE WON THE VICTORIA CROSS AT THE BITTER SIEGE OF LADYSMITH, AND WAS DECORATED BY LORD KITCHENER. HE WON THE MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL AND WAS MENTIONED IN DISPATCHES IN WORLD WAR ONE, IN WHICH HE WAS A QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT. HE WAS RETIRED FROM THE ARMY IN 1923.

30.24-239

LONDON, JAN. 10--BY CABLE--BRITAIN'S TOUGHEST VETERAN WENT BACK TO WAR TODAY STOP AT THE AGE OF 66 ROBERT SCOTT WHO WON THE VICTORIA CROSS AT THE BITTER SIEGE OF LADYSMITH IN SOUTH AFRICA [redacted] AGO HAS VOLUNTEERED AND BEEN ACCEPTED FOR THE RAF STOP YESTERDAY AT AN AIR STATION IN NORTHWEST BRITAIN HE COMPLETED A MONTH OF TRIAL SERVICE AND HEARD HIS ENLISTMENT APPROVED PARA

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PRIVATE SCOTT OF LADYSMITH WHO JOINED THE ARMY [redacted] QUOTES SOLDIERS OF THE QUEEN UNQUOTES WENT TO WAR IN RED COATS WON [redacted]TAINS SUPREME DECORATION FOR GALLANTRY BEFORE MOST OF HIS PRESENT COMRADES-IN-ARMS WERE BORN STOP NOW HE HAS TRANSFERRED THE CHERISHED RIBBON FROM THE KHAKI TUNIC WHICH HE WORE AS A QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT THROUGHOUT WORLD WAR 1 TO THE BLUE-GREY JACKET OF AN AIRCRAFTSMAN SECOND CLASS COMMA LOWEST RANK IN THE RAF LADDER STOP IT IS 48 YEARS SINCE SCOTT GAVE UP A JOB IN A LANCASHIRE COTTON MILL TO JOIN THE MANCHESTER REGIMENT STOP IN 1900 HE WAS SERVING IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR STOP HERE IS THE OFFICIAL CITATION FOR ACTION ON JANUARY 6TH OF THAT YEAR WHICH GAINED HIM THE VICTORIA CROSS COLON QUOTES R.SCOTT PRIVATE AND J.PITTS PRIVATE OCCUPIED A POST AND HELD IT FOR 15 HOURS WITHOUT FOOD OR WATER UNDER EXTREMELY HEAVY FIRE STOP PRIVATE SCOTT WAS WOUNDED STOP UNQUOTES WHEN RELIEF ARRIVED SCOTT AND PITTS WERE THE ONLY SURVIVORS AMONG 14 MEN WHO HAD BEEN THERE THIRTY-NINE HOURS BEFORE COMMA AND THEY HAD THREE ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION LEFT STOP ON JUNE 8TH 1902 LORD KITCHENER PINNED THE CROSS ON PRIVATE SCOTTS JACKET AT PRETORIA PARA

THROUGHOUT WORLD WAR 1 SCOTT SERVED IN THE ARMY WINNING THE MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL AND MENTION IN DISPATCHES STOP HE WAS RETIRED

30.24-239

IN 1923 AND WENT TO NORTHERN IRELAND TO JOIN THE ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY STOP LATER HE SPENT TEN YEARS IN [redacted] IN NORTHERN IRELAND MINISTRIES OF LABOR AND EDUCATION PARA

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EVER SINCE 1939 AS A RETIRED CIVIL SERVANT IN KILKEEL COUNTY DOWN IN NORTHERN IRELAND SCOTT HAD BEEN WAITING TO REJOIN THE FORCES BUT HIS AGE SEEMED INSUPERABLE THEN THE RAF CALLED FOR MEN QUOTES MEN OF 42 AND UPWARD UNQUOTE STOP PUTTING THE ACCENT ON QUOTES UPWARD UNQUOTES SCOTT APPLIED STOP HE WAS EXAMINED FOUND FIT AND GIVEN ONE MONTHS TRIAL END.

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BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), JAN.10-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND CLAIMED TODAY THAT IN A COUNTER-ATTACK IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR OF THE LONG RUSSIAN FRONT SHOCK TROOPS OF A GERMAN INFANTRY DIVISION HAD CAPTURED 75 RUSSIAN STRONG POINTS AND DESTROYED THEIR GARRISONS.

FAR TO THE NORTH, IN THE SECTION SOUTHEAST OF LAKE ILMEN, WHERE THE GERMANS YESTERDAY ASSERTED MARSHAL SEMEON TIMOSHENKO WAS COMMANDING THE RUSSIAN FORCES, THE HIGH COMMAND DECLARED FRESH RUSSIAN ATTACKS HAD COLLAPSED AFTER HARD FIGHTING IN WHICH THE SOVIETS HAD LOST 17 TANKS.

1943

NORTHWEST OF MOSCOW, AT VELIKIE LUKI, WHOSE CAPTURE WAS ANNOUNCED MORE THAN A WEEK AGO BY THE RUSSIANS, THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE SAID THE GARRISON CONTINUED HEROIC RESISTANCE TO STRONG RUSSIAN ATTACKS.

THE LUFTWAFFE CONTINUED ATTACKS ON THE MURMANSK RAILWAY ON THE ARCTIC FRONT, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, SHOOTING DOWN EIGHT RUSSIAN PLANES WITHOUT LOSS TO THE GERMAN FORCE.

AT STALINGRAD, IT WAS SAID, THERE WAS LOCAL SHOCK TROOP ACTIVITY.

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), JAN. 10-(AP)-A SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY THAT NAZI SUBMARINES ATTACKING A CONVOY EN ROUTE FROM TRINIDAD TO GIBRALTAR SANK 13 TANKERS TOTALING 124,000 TONS AND TORPEDOED THREE OTHER TANKERS.

(THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS NOT CONFIRMED FROM ANY ALLIED OR OTHER SOURCE.)

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"THE STRONGLY SECURED CONVOY CONSISTED EXCLUSIVELY OF BIG TANKERS WHICH WERE TO CARRY FUEL TO NORTH AFRICA," THE GERMANS SAID. "THE LOSS OF THE CARGO, 174,000 TONS OF FUEL, IS A HEAVY BLOW TO THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CAMPAIGN IN NORTH AFRICA."

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), JAN. 00-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND DECLARED TODAY THAT ALL SOVIET ATTACKS HAD BEEN REPELLED IN CONTINUED VIOLENT FIGHTING ON SOUTHERNRRCTORS OF THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

NEW YORK, JAN. 9--(AP)--THE BERLIN RADIO TONIGHT SAID MARSHAL SEMEON TIMOSHENKO, FORMERLY THE RUSSIAN COMMANDER ON THE SOUTHERN FRONT, WAS NOW IN CHARGE IN THE NORTH AROUND LAKE ILMEN.

THE REPORT WAS MADE IN A TRANSOCEAN [illegible] ROADCAST OF COMMENT ON THE EASTERN FRONT IN WHICH IT WAS SAID [illegible]

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A SOVIET BREAK-THROUGH ATTEMPT SOUTH OF LAKE ILMEN WAS FRUSTRATED ALTHOUGH THE ATTACK WAS PRECEDED BY A VIOLENT ARTILLERY BARRAGE.

[illegible] A RUSSIAN NEW YEARS COMMUNIQUE DISCLOSED FOR THE A SHIFT IN THE COMMAND ON THE SOUTHERN FRONT. FIRST TIME THAT TIMOSHENKO WAS NOT ON THE SOUTHERN FRONT. THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT THEN SAID MERELY THAT GEN. GREGORY K. [illegible] MERELY GAVE CREDIT TO GEN. GREGORY K. ZHUKOV AS COMMANDER ON THE SOUTHWEST FRONT, FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE STALINGRAD COUNTEROFFENSIVES WITHOUT MENTIONING TIMOSHENKO. OBSERVERS IN MOSCOW SAID AT THE TIME, HOWEVER, THAT IT WAS ASSUMED HE HAD BEEN [illegible] GIVEN AN IMPORTANT COMMAND.

TIMOSHENKO

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), JAN. 10-(AP)-IN A SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY THE HIGH COMMAND DECLARED THAT GERMAN SUBMARINES HAD SUNK 13 TANKERS FROM AN ALLIED CONVOY SAILING FROM TRINIDAD TO GIBRALTAR ENROUTE TO NORTH AFRICA.

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(THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF THIS CLAIM IN ALLIED ANNOUNCEMENTS.)

NEW YORK, JAN. 10-(AP)-THE ITALIANS TODAY REPORTED MILITARY CASUALTIES OF 6,448 MEN IN DECEMBER--INCLUDING 1,449 KILLED, 2,933 WOUNDED AND 2,066 MISSING--WITH MORE MEN DYING IN GUERRILLA WARFARE AND FROM OTHER CAUSES IN THE BALKANS AND OTHER OCCUPIED LANDS THAN

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FELL IN RUSSIA.

THE LARGEST TOLL, ACCORDING TO BERLIN BROADCASTS OF ROME FIGURES, WAS IN NORTH AFRICA, WITH 492 KILLED, 1,027 WOUNDED AND 396 MISSING.

IN THE BALKANS AND OTHER OCCUPIED LANDS, DECEMBER CASUALTIES WERE 271 KILLED, 422 WOUNDED AND 15 MISSING. IN RUSSIA, THE REPORT SAID, 236 WERE KILLED, 787 WOUNDED AND 81 MISSING.

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HEAVY LOSSES, PARTICULARLY IN THE NAVY, WERE REPORTED IN ITALIAN TERRITORY ITSELF, PRESUMABLY FROM ALLIED AIR RAIDS. NAVY CASUALTIES WERE 280 KILLED, 521 WOUNDED AND 1,369 MISSING. WHILE THE ARMY LOST 105 KILLED AND 85 WOUNDED. AIR FORCE LOSSES WERE GIVEN AS 65 KILLED, 87 WOUNDED AND 205 MISSING.

NEW YORK, JAN. 10--(AP)--THE BERLIN RADIO TONIGHT

BROADCAST A GERMAN TRANSOCEAN NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH DATED KUIBYSHEV, RUSSIA, REPORTING THAT THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, NAOTAKE SATO, SPENT 30 MINUTES TODAY WITH S.A. LOZOVSKY, SOVIET VICE COMMISSAR OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

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THE DISPATCH ADDED THAT THERE HAS BEEN NO OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT THUS FAR [redacted] ON THE CONFERENCE.

ANOTHER TRANSOCEAN AGENCY DISPATCH DATED FROM CHUNGKING SAID THAT ALEXANDER PANUSHKIN, SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO

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CHINA, HAD ARRIVED IN CHUNGKING.

FWC 628P AFRA62 AND 63

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THE HARDEST FIGHTING HAS GOING ON IN THE LOWER DON REGION, WHERE THE GERMANS HUNG ON TENACIOUSLY AND COUNTER-ATTACKED ON ONE SECTOR WITH MORE THAN 100 TANKS AND A LARGE FORCE OF INFANTRY.

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THE COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED [redacted] THAT THESE WERE BEATEN AND FORCED TO RETREAT AND, WITH THE LOSS OF MANY TANKS AND [redacted] MEN, WHILE THE RUSSIANS TOOK TWO MORE POINTS.

THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST ROSTOV AND THE [redacted] ARTERIAL ROUTE OF SUPPLY FOR HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF GERMAN TROOPS APPEARED TO BE PROGRESSING STEADILY. THERE WERE NO SPECTACULAR DASHES AT THE PRESENT STAGE BUT INSTEAD A METHODICAL OCCUPATION OF TERRITORY AND A RELENTLESS GRINDING DOWN OF GERMAN MANPOWER AND MATERIALS

ALONG A LINE NORTH OF [redacted]

AMONG THEM WERE

THE RUSSIANS OCCUPIED A SERIES OF TOWN. [illegible]

[illegible] SAVELIEVO, DERKULI, AND NOVO-[illegible]

WHICH IS JUST SOUTH OF RUSSIAN-HELD [illegible]

NOVO-[illegible] AND KRYUKOVSKY [illegible] WHICH IS

15 MILES NORTH OF BOGOVARINSKAYA AND THE WESTERNMOST POINT

ON THE LINE.

ON THIS FRONT COL. GEN. ANDREI I. YEREMENKO'S FORCES

PASSED VESELY , 32 MILES FROM SALSK, IMPORTANT JUNCTION ON THE RAILWAY

100 MILES SOUTHEAST OF ROSTOV. THIS MEANT AN ADVANCE OF 38 MILES

FROM SIMOVNIKI, ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE SAL RIVER. NORTHWEST OF

ZIMOVNIKI THE RUSSIANS ALSO HAD OCC PIED KRASNYI OKTYABR, KOVALEVSKY,

AND TORGOVY .

THE GERMANS OFFERED SPIRITED RESISTANCE IN THIS SECTOR,

A RED STAR DISPATCH SAID, COUNTERATTACKING HEAVILY AT CRUSHEVKA, A

RAILROAD STATION

ON THE LINE OF MARCH FROM ZIMOVNIKI TO VESELY.

LIEUT. GEN. CONSTANTIN ROKASSOVSKY'S DIVISIONS

THE PUSH NORTH OF THE DON TO UST-KAGALNITSKY CARRIED THE

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5

[illegible] ON THAT WING ON APPROXIMATE ALIGNMENT WITH THE FORCES TO

THE SOUTH WHICH HAD REACHED STRAKHOV, 65 MILES FROM ROSTOV AND

HERETOFORE THE NEAREST APPROACH OF THE RUSSIANS TO THEIR OBJECTIVE.

EVERYWHERE ALONG THE LOWER DON, [illegible] THE GERMANS

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WERE FORTIFYING EVERY POSSIBLE LINE OF RESISTANCE AND CLINGING TO

EVERY HOUSE AND COUNTERATTACKING WHENEVER POSSIBLE WITH LARGE

INFANTRY AND TANK FORCES.

[illegible] IN THE NORTHERN CAUCASUS, ALTHOUGH THE RUSSIANS

SAID THEY OCCUPIED 30 MORE VILLAGES, THEY REFERRED TO THIS AS ONLY A

"SLIGHT ADVANCE" BUT SAID THEY CAPTURED IMPORTANT WAR MACHINES,

INCLUDING 22 TANKS, 15 PLANES AND 28 260 ANTITANK RIFLES, MORE THAN

300 GERMANS [illegible]

IN ONE SECTOR THEY DROVE THE GERMANS OUT OF A VILLAGE AFTER

STREET FIGHTING IN WHICH 80 GERMANS WERE KILLED, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

HERE THE [illegible] RUSSIANS WERE FLANKING THE IMPORTANT ROSTOV-BAKU

RAILWAY CENTER OF GEORGIEVSK BY THE CAPTURE OF SOLDETSKO-ALEKSANDROV-

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SKOE, 15 MILES TO THE NORTHEAST, AND YETOKA, THREE MILES SOUTHEAST, AND KOLTNONOVSKAYA, 11 MILES NORTHEAST.

AN IMPORTANT TOWN
PYATIGORSK, ABOUT 22 MILES SOUTHWEST OF GEORGIEVSK, ALSO WAS MENACED BY THE CAPTURE OF ZOLSKOE, ~~XXXXX~~ ONLY 13 MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST OF PYATIGORSK.

RED STAR CREDITED SOVIET TANK OPERATIONS WITH A LARGE SHARE OF SUCCESS IN THE WINTER OFFENSIVES IN CONTRAST TO LAST YEAR, WHEN INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY BORE THE MAIN BURDEN.

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AMONG SOVIET ~~XXXXX~~ ARMORED FORCES ARE THOUSANDS OF TANKS SHIPPED TO THE EASTERN FRONT BY BRITISH AND AMERICAN ARSENALS.

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

(A GERMAN BROADCAST SAID MARSHEL SEMEON TIMOSHENKO, FORMERLY OF THE RED ARMY IN COMMAND ON THE SOUTHERN FRONT, HAD BEEN SHIFTED TO A SECTOR TO THE NORTH OF VELIKIE LUKI AROUND LAKE ILMEN. SOVIET ANNOUNCEMENTS HAVE SAID THAT TIMOSHENKO HAD BEEN SUPERCEDED ON THE SOUTHERN FRONT BY GEN. GREGORY K. ZHUKOV WITHOUT MENTIONING THE AREA OF TIMOSHENKO'S PRESENT ACTIVITIES.) APL CASSIDYS 7M 2315 CCC 1P

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CAIRO, JAN 10-(AP)-ALLIED FIGHTER PLANES MACHINE-GUNNED THE ROAD BETWEEN HOMS AND ZLITEN IN TRIPOLITANIA WHERE FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL IS WITHDRAWING HIS AXIS ARMY TOWARD TRIPOLI FRIDAY NIGHT AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS CONTINUED TO PUNISH ENEMY TROOPS AND ~~XXXXX~~ TRANSPORT IN THE LIBYAN BATTLE AREA YESTERDAY, A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

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ZLITEN IS ABOUT 90 MILES EAST OF TRIPOLI AND HOMS IS 65 MILES FROM THIS LAST AXIS SUPPLY PORT IN LIBYA. THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THAT MANY FIRES WERE STARTED AT MISURATA DURING A BOMBER ATTACK FRIDAY NIGHT.

THE COMMUNIQUE GAVE NO INDICATION OF THE WHEREABOUTS OF ROMMEL'S MAIN FORCES AND SAID THERE WAS NOTHING TO REPORT FROM THE LAND FORCES.

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AIRCRAFT OF THE MIDDLE EAST COMMAND ALSO ATTACKED ROADS AND TRANSPORT BETWEEN SFAX AND GABES IN TUNISIA, IT WAS REPORTED.

ONE GERMAN PLANE WAS REPORTED SHOT DOWN DURING "SMALL SCALE ENEMY ACTIVITY" OVER BENGASI FRIDAY NIGHT AND ANOTHER WAS DESTROYED IN THE TOBRUK REGION, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, JAN 9-(AP)-A UNITED STATES ARMY WEATHER PLANE FLYING A PATROL ROUTE OVER THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, BOMBED AND SANK A JAPANESE CARGO SHIP AT HOLTZ BAY, ON ATTU ISLAND, EARLIER THIS MONTH, THE ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE PATROL PLANE DROPPED TWO HEAVY BOMBS ON THE CARGO SHIP, TURNING IT OVER AND THEN SANK IT WITH A THIRD DIRECT HIT, MAJ. GEN. SIMON D. BUCKNER SAID.

GENERAL BUCKNER DISPATCHED THIS MESSAGE:

"CONGRATULATIONS T CREW WEATHER SHIP FOR TURNING IN BEST

WEATHER REPORT SO FAR RENDERED IN ALASKA."

THE PLANE WAS COMMANDED BY FIRST LIEUT.R.W.TARVIN, ADDRESS UNGIVEN.

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, JAN 10-(AP)-SIX AIR CORPS VETERANS OF THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS WHO HAVE PARTICIPATED FOR MONTHS IN THE RAIDS ON KISKA ISLAND ARE ENROUTE TO THEIR HOMES, ON LEAVE.

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THE SIX INCLUDE CAPT.A.S.AIKEN, 5205 LOMBARD ST., CHEVELRYN, MD.; AND LIEUTS.JAMES A.DALE, NORTH MIAMI, FLA.; GLEN H. TYERSON, 3826 N.CAPITOL AVE., INDIANAPOLIS; DELYNN E.ANDERSON, STEARNS, KY.

ANKARA, JAN.8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A CONSIDERABLE PART OF TURKEY'S OUTPUT OF CHROMIUM--ONE OF THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD OF THIS VITAL STEEL-ALLOYING MATERIAL--BECOMES AVAILABLE TO GERMANY TODAY, PROVIDING THE NAZIS CAN FULFILL THEIR PART OF A 1941 AGREEMENT TO DELIVER ARMAMENTS AND OTHER GERMAN MANUFACTURES IN PAYMENT.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EMBASSIES DECLINED COMMENT, BUT IT WAS KNOWN THAT A TURKISH-ALLIED DEAL FOR CHROMIUM WAS UNDER WAY.

ALLIED EXPERTS EXPRESSED DOUBT AS TO THE GERMANS' ABILITY TO MAKE THE REQUIRED DELIVERIES, ESPECIALLY OF ARMS AND HEAVY MACHINERY, AND IT WAS GENERALLY BELIEVED THAT THE GERMANS WOULD RECEIVE NO CHROMIUM UNTIL THE GERMAN SIDE OF THE BARGAIN WAS FULFILLED.

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NEVERTHELESS, THIS WEEK TURKISH AND GERMAN OFFICIALS SETTLED ON THE LIST OF GERMAN MANUFACTURES WHICH THE TURKS WANT UNDER A 100,000,000-REICHSMARK CREDIT OPENED IN BERLIN IN JUNE.

THE ORIGINAL CHROMIUM AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES WAS NEGOTIATED BY DR.KARL CLODIUS, HEAD OF THE GERMAN TRADE COMMISSION,

AFTER A MONTH'S HARD BARGAINING WHICH ENDED IN OCTOBER, 1941, WITH PROMISE OF DELIVERY OF 90,000 TONS OF THE METAL IN 1943 AND A SIMILAR TONNAGE IN 1944, IF GERMANY COULD DELIVER THE ARMS AND MANUFACTURES.

STOCKHOLM, JAN.10-(AP)-RESPONSIBLE SOURCES REPORTED TODAY THAT GERMAN CIVILIANS AND OFFICIALS IN NORWAY WERE BEING PUT THROUGH MILITARY TRAINING TO REINFORCE THE ARMY IN THE EVENT OF AN ALLIED INVASION.

THERE WAS NO INDICATION HOW MANY MEN WERE AFFECTED, BUT THERE ARE ESTIMATED TO BE MORE THAN 75,000 GERMAN MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN NORWAY.

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IN THE FINNMARK DISTRICT OF NORTHERN NORWAY THE GERMANS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE REQUISITIONED BETWEEN 35,000 AND 40,000 REINDEER TO BE USED FOR FOOD AND TRANSPORT ON FINLAND'S NORTHERN FRONT, WHICH IS MANNED BY GERMANS.

BY EDWIN SHANKE

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, JAN. 9--(AP)--GERMAN MARSHAL FEDOR VON BOCK, SPEAKING FOR A NUMBER OF GERMAN GENERALS WHO WERE ALARMED BY THE DANGEROUS POSITION OF THE GERMAN ARMIES IN THE CAUCASUS AS A RESULT OF THE DEVELOPING RUSSIAN OFFENSIVES, IS REPORTED IN BERLIN TO HAVE URGED ADOLF HITLER TO WITHDRAW HIS LINES WHILE THERE IS STILL TIME.

NEUTRAL SOURCES JUST RETURNED FROM GERMANY SAID VON

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BOCK, FORMERLY THE COMMANDER ON THE STALINGRAD FRONT WHO WAS IN APPARENT DISGRACE RELIEVED OF HIS DUTIES DURING [redacted] A SHAKEUP OF THE GERMAN [redacted]

COMMAND WHEN THE NAZI ARMIES FAILED TO TAKE THE CITY ON THE VOLGA, A COMMAND AT THE FRONT HAD RETURNED TO [redacted] IN NOVEMBER.

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THESE SOURCES DID NOT KNOW WHERE VON BOCK TOOK CHARGE BUT THEY REPORTED THAT HE VISITED HITLER AT HIS FIELD HEADQUARTERS

AND DECLARED [redacted] THAT HE AND OTHER OFFICERS [redacted] HE REPRESENTED COULD NO LONGER TAKE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE SITUATION UNLESS HITLER ORDERED A RETREAT OUT OF THE CAUCASUS.

HITLER WAS SAID TO HAVE GONE INTO A RAGE AND ORDERED VON BOCK OUT OF THE HEADQUARTERS AFTER STATING THAT HE, AS SUPREME COMMANDER, BORE ALL RESPONSIBILITY.

VON BOCK LATER WAS SEEN IN BERLIN, THESE SOURCES SAID, BUT THEY SAID HE SINCE HAD DROPPED FROM SIGHT AND IT WAS NOT KNOWN WHETHER HE HAD RETURNED TO THE FRONT.

RUMORS CIRCULATING IN STOCKHOLM SAID IT WAS BELIEVED VON BOCK IS BACK ON THE STALINGRAD FRONT.

MELBOURNE, JAN 10-(AP)-AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPERS TODAY PROMINENTLY DISPLAYED THE STATEMENT ON EDWARD J.FLYNN THAT HE HAD BEEN APPOINTED SPECIAL UNITED STATES ENVOY TO AUSTRALIA, BUT PENDING AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY THE WHITE HOUSE, BOTH PRESS AND COMMONWEALTH AUTHORITIES WITHHELD COMMENT.

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FLYNN IS LITTLE KNOWN IN AUSTRALIA. REPORTS OF HIS ALLEGED INVOLVEMENT IN A PAVING BLOCK SCANDAL HAVE RECEIVED SCANT ATTENTION.

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JERUSALEM, JAN. 10-(AP)-ALBANIAN GUERRILLAS WERE REPORTED IN ALLIED QUARTERS TODAY TO HAVE CAPTURED SKRAPAR PROVINCE, THREATENING THE ITALIAN-OCCUPIED BERAT OILFIELDS.

THESE SOURCES SAID THE GUERRILLAS ALSO CONTROL TWO OTHER PROVINCES, KURVELECHE IN THE SOUTH, AND MARTANESH IN CENTRAL ALBANIA.

WITH AMERICAN AIR FORCES IN CHINA, JAN.9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AN OPEN CABLE DISPATCH TO JOE E.BROWN, SOMEWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES:

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"YOUR REQUEST HAS BEEN AMPLY MET. COL.SCOTT GOT AT LEAST TWO FOR DON ON THE BIRTHDAY YOUR SON DIDN'T LIVE TO SEE. THEY WERE JAP 97-TYPE BOMBERS. ONE EXPLODED IN THE AIR AS SCOTT'S HEAVY MACHINE-GUN SLUGS RIPPED INTO IT. HE ATTACKED TWO OTHER BOMBERS AND SAW THEM GOING DOWN. THE WRECKAGE OF ONE OF THESE HAS JUST BEEN FOUND, GIVING THE NECESSARY CONFIRMATION. THE THIRD MUST STILL BE LISTED AS

ONLY A PROBABLE.

"SCOTT AND HIS FIGHTERS THAT DAY DESTROYED 10 ENEMY PLANES, DEFINITELY PREVENTED THE JAPS FROM BOMBING AN AMERICAN AIRFIELD.

"IT WAS DECEMBER 26 OVER HERE, BUT STILL CHRISTMAS BACK IN THE UNITED STATES--THE DAY YOUR SON WOULD HAVE BEEN 26. REMEMBER, YOU WROTE YOUR OLD FRIEND SCOTT RECALLING YOUR SON'S DEATH IN FLIGHT TRAINING AT AN ARMY AIR FIELD BACK HOME. YOU ASKED HIM TO 'GET A JAP FOR DON ON HIS BIRTHDAY.'

"WELL, THE SCORE WAS TWO AND MAYBE THREE. DON WOULD HAVE LIKED THAT, THE COLONEL IS SURE, AND MAYBE IT WILL GIVE AN UPTWIST TO THAT WIDE MOUTH OF YOURS.

"YOUR LETTER, BY THE WAY, JUST REACHED THE COLONEL, WHO SAID TELL YOU HE WAS GLAD TO SMACK THE JAPANESE AGAIN IN DON'S MEMORY.

"SIGNED,

"J.REILLY O'SULLIVAN,

"ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT IN CHINA."

(EDITORS: THE COLONEL IS ROBERT SCOTT OF MACON, GA., FIGHTER GROUP COMMANDER AND TOP ACE IN CHINA. DON'S FATHER IS THE COMEDIAN WHO HAS BEEN DEVOTING HIS TIME TO WELFARE AND ENTERTAINMENT AT ARMY POSTS.)

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AW Ben 9 (Delayed Gifts U.S. Airmen Shot)

THE BLUE-EYED SOUTHERNER, WHOSE PERSONAL RECORD INCLUDES 14 ENEMY PLANES DEFINITELY SHOT DOWN AND THREE OTHERS PROBABLY DESTROYED, HAS BEEN ORDERED BACK TO COMMAND A TACTICAL TRAINING SCHOOL WHERE FLIERS GET THEIR FINAL PRE-COMBAT INSTRUCTION.

SCOTT GOT AN EARLY START AS AN AIRMAN. AT THE AGE OF 13, HAVING SAVED $75, HE ATTENDED AN AUCTION WHERE USED PLANES WERE BEING

KNOCKED DOWN. HE BID ON EVERY PLANE, BUT EACH TIME WAS OUT-BID. FINALLY THE PRINCIPAL BUYER WALKED OVER AND REMARKED:

"SON, YOU BUY THE NEXT ONE AND DON'T BOTHER ME. I'M PURCHASING AN AIR LINE."

SCOTT FLEW THIS OLD CRATE FOR TWO YEARS BEFORE HIS PARENTS DISCOVERED IT. SINCE THEN HE HAS HAD MORE THAN 7,000 HOURS IN THE AIR IN ALL TYPES OF CRAFT.

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SCOTT WAS RELUCTANT TO LEAVE THE FRONT, BUT DECLARED:

"I HOPE IN THREE TO SIX MONTHS TO BE ALLOWED TO RETURN TO CHINA WITH A LARGE NUMBER OF WELL-TRAINED FIGHTER PILOTS."

"DOGGONE IT," HE ADDED, "I DID SO WANT TO GET A STRING OF 20 CONFIRMED VICTORIES BEFORE I STOPPED."

THE DAY BEFORE HE LEFT HE TRIED TO GO OUT ON A MISSION--"EVEN IF I ONLY GET ONE ON THE GROUND"--BUT CHENNAULT, COMMANDING THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE IN CHINA, REMINDED HIM THAT ORDERS WERE ORDERS AND KEPT HIM ON THE GROUND.

THE 34-YEAR-OLD SCOTT IS WELL OVER THE AGE WHEN MOS FIGHTER PILOTS E THROUGH.

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THE 34-YEAR-OLD SCOTT IS WELL OVER THE AGE WHEN MOST FIGHTER PILOTS ARE THROUGH. YET HE FLEW SCORES OF COMBAT MISSIONS, THOUGH NOT REQUIRED TO AS A GROUP COMMANDER.

IN SIX MONTHS OF OPERATIONS HIS FIGHTERS HAVE SHOT DOWN 109 JAPANESE AIRCRAFT, CONFIRMED AS DESTROYED, AND 20 FOR CERTAIN ON THE GROUND, WITH A LOSS IN COMBAT OF ONLY FIVE AMERICAN PLANES.

"THIS GROUP OF FIGHTER PILOTS IN CHINA IS THE FINEST BUNCH OF MEN

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EVER BROUGHT TOGETHER IN THE WORLD," SCOTT SAID. "THEY'VE KILLED JAPS AND SEEN SOME OF THEIR FRIENDS KILLED. THEY ARE VETERANS NOW. ABOVE ALL, THEY WANT TO FLY AND FIGHT."

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OTTAWA, JAN 10-(AP)-THE MAJORITY REPORT OF A THREE-MAN ROYAL COMMISSION INVESTIGATING RATES OF PAY AT SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., AND SYDNEY, N.S., STEEL PLANTS RECOMMENDED TONIGHT THAT THERE SHOULD BE NO CHANGE IN BASIC WAGE RATES, EXCEPT IN THE CASE OF SOME MAINTENANCE MEN.

THE COMMISSION, HOWEVER, RECOMMENDED OVERTIME AT THE RATE OF TIME AND A HALF FOR THE SEVENTH DAY WHERE IT WAS FOUND NECESSARY FOR EMPLOYEES TO WORK A SEVEN-DAY WEEK.

F.H.BARLOW OF TORONTO, COMMISSION CHAIRMAN, AND JAMES T.STEWART OF ST.THOMAS, ONT., PRESENTED THE MAJORITY REPORT.

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J.KING GORDON, THE THIRD MEMBER, IN A MINORITY REPORT, RECOMMENDED THAT THE PRESENT BASIC RATES OF 50 1/2 CENTS PER HOUR AT SAULT STE. MARIE AND 52 1/2 CENTS PER HOUR AT SYDNEY--BOTH INCLUDING COST-OF-LIVING BONUS--SHOULD BE INCREASED TO 55 CENTS.

THE COMMISSION INQUIRED INTO WAGE RATES AT THE PLANT OF THE ALGOMA STEEL CORPORATION, LTD., AT THE SAULT AND THE PLANT OF THE DOMINION STEEL AND COAL CORPORATION, LTD., AT SYDNEY. EMPLOYES AT BOTH PLANTS HAD ASKED THAT WAGES BE INCREASED TO 55 CENTS AN HOUR.

WINDSOR, ONT., JAN. 10-(AP)-APPROXIMATELY 1,500 WORKERS WHO LEFT THEIR JOBS AT THE NO. 3 PLANT OF THE CHRYSLER CORPORATION OF CANADA WILL RETURN TO WORK ON THEIR REGULAR MONDAY SHIFTS, OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS OF AMERICA (CIO) ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE HUGE PLANT--HOUSING THE MAIN ASSEMBLY LINE FOR MILITARY VEHICLES--WAS CLOSED FOR ABOUT THREE HOURS SATURDAY WHEN THE MEN LEFT THEIR MACHINES AFTER LUNCH-HOUR IN PROTEST, UNION OFFICIALS SAID, AGAINST DISMISSAL OF A SENIOR EMPLOYEE.

ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE MEN WOULD RETURN TO WORK TOMORROW WAS MADE AFTER A CLOSED, UNION-SPONSORED MEETING OF THE WORKERS TODAY. IT WAS ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT THE WORKERS' GRIEVANCE HAS BEEN REFERRED TO THE LOCAL GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE, WHICH IS TO MEET COMPANY OFFICIALS TOMORROW.

GEORGE BURT, REGIONAL DIRECTOR OF THE UNION, SAID SATURDAY HE ADVISED THE MEN TO RETURN TO WORK AFTER THEY LEFT THEIR MACHINES AT NOON-HOUR. THE MEN, HOWEVER, WENT HOME AND IT WAS STATED THE COMPANY HAD TURNED THE POWER OFF IN THE PLANT WHEN THE MEN STARTED MILLING ABOUT INSIDE.

PLANT 3, ONLY ONE AFFECTED, WAS CLOSED UNTIL 3:30 P.M.E.W.T. SATURDAY WHEN THE ONCOMING SHIFT OF APPROXIMATELY 300 REPORTED FOR WORK.

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OTTAWA, JAN. 10-(AP)-- CANADIAN MEN MUST MAKE THEIR FORMAL DRESS-- FULL DRESS SUITS, TUXEDOS, CUT-AWAY COATS, PRINCE ALBERTS AND EVEN FORMAL VESTS-- DO FOR THE DURATION.

THEIR MANUFACTURE WAS BANNED BY THE PRICES BOARD TO SAVE WOOL. THE ONLY ONES WHO CAN WEAR IN BROAD DAY FORMAL ATTIRE HENCEFORTH WILL BE MILITARY MEN, THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE, AND CERTAIN OTHERS.

AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT, JAN. 10-(AP)-NOT ONE, BUT FOUR GERMAN SUBMARINES CAME TO THE SURFACE ON A BLACK NIGHT IN THE ATLANTIC RECENTE TO SINK A UNITED NATIONS MERCHANTMAN, ACCORDING TO THE STORIES OF SURVIVORS WHO HAVE REACHED HERE.

SOME 40 SURVIVORS OF THIS SHIP AND ANOTHER GROUP OF 40 RESCUED FROM ANOTHER SHIP TORPEDOED IN ANOTHER SECTION OF THE ATLANTIC HAVE ARRIVED HERE.

FEW OF THE MEN WOULD SAY MUCH ABOUT THE SINKINGS. ONE DID SAY, HOWEVER, THAT JUST BEFORE HIS SHIP WAS SUNK HE SAW THE DARK OUTLINES OF OUR SUBMARINES NEARBY.

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"YOU COULD SEE THE TRAILS OF THE TORPEDOES THEY WERE FIRING," HE SAID, ADDING THAT "THEY DIDN'T SEEM TO BE SHOOTING AT ANYTHING IN PARTICULAR--JUST FIRING IN EVERY WHICH WAY."

ONE OF THE TORPEDOES BLASTED THE SHIP, HOWEVER, AND IT WENT DOWN. AFTER THREE HOURS IN LIFEBOATS THE MEN WERE PICKED UP.

UNDATED SHIP SINKINGS
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(ADVANCE)...SUBMARINE DESTRUCTION OF SIX ALLIED AND NEUTRAL MERCHANTMEN--THE LOWEST FIGURE REPORTED IN MORE THAN A MONTH--IN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC WAS DISCLOSED LAST WEEK BY NAVY ANNOUNCEMENTS AND OTHER REPORTS BUT PUBLIC OFFICIALS CONTINUED TO WARN OF THE GRAVITY OF U-BOAT WARFARE.

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DIRECTOR OF WAR INFORMATION ELMER DAVIS STRESSED THE "CONTINUING SERIOUS SUBMARINE MENACE" AND SAID THAT TO THE BEST OF HIS KNOWLEDGE THE GERMANS WERE STILL BUILDING MORE SUBMARINES THAN THE UNITED NATIONS WERE SINKING. HE SAID THE TOLL THAT THE GERMAN SUBS WERE TAKING OF ALLIED SHIPPING WAS CREATING "HEAVY LOSSES IN SHIPS AND IN THE CARGOES THAT GO WITH THEM."

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DAVIS ADDED THAT THE UNITED NATIONS FOR "SOME MONTHS" HAVE BEEN BUILDING SHIPS FASTER THAN AXIS SUBS WERE SINKING THEM." TO KEEP AHEAD OF AMERICAN MERCHANTMEN PRODUCTION ALONE, THE RAIDERS WILL HAVE TO SINK OVER FOUR SHIPS A DAY NOW AND FIVE IN MAY, ACCORDING TO A REPORT MADE BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND REAR ADMIRAL EMORY S.LAND.

ADMIRAL LAND, IN CHARGE OF THE SHIPBUILDING PROGRAM, SAID THAT UNITED STATES SHIPBUILDERS CONSTRUCTED 8,909,000 DEADWEIGHT TONS OF MERCHANT SHIPS IN 1942, WELL ABOVE THE 8,000,000 GOAL SET FOR THE YEAR, AND THE PRESIDENT SAID AMERICAN YARDS WILL EXCEED THEIR 1943 QUOTA OF 16,000,000 TONS.

FIVE OF THE SHIPS ANNOUNCED AS LOST DURING THE SEVEN-DAY PERIOD ENDED SATURDAY WERE SUNK OFF SOUTH AMERICA AND IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC. THE OTHER WAS SUNK IN MID-ATLANTIC AND MARINE UNDERWRITERS FOLLOWED THE TREND BY CUTTING WAR RISK INSURANCE RATES FOR SHIPPING NORTH OF SOUTH AMERICA.

THREE AMERICAN ONE BRITISH, ONE SWEDISH, AND ONE VESSEL OF UNIDENTIFIED NATIONALITY WERE LOST. THE SINKINGS RAISED TO 587 (CQ) THE ASSOCIATED PRESS COUNT OF ANNOUNCED SINKINGS OF ALLIED AND NEUTRAL MERCHANTMEN IN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC SINCE PEARL HARBOR.

THE TALLY OF SINKINGS BY AREAS: OFF THE UNITED STATES 198; OFF CANADA 50; IN THE CARIBBEAN 176; IN THE GULF OF MEXICO 46; OFF SOUTH AMERICA AND IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC 117.

(EDS IN 4TH GRAF READ CONSTRUCTED 8,090,000 NOT OVER 8,909,000)

30.24-249

WASHINGTON, JAN 10-(AP)-ENEMY AGENTS, SAYS THE ARMY, USUALLY GET THEIR VITAL MILITARY INFORMATION NOT FROM TRAITORS BUT FROM PEOPLE WHO CAN'T HELP BRAGGING ABOUT WHAT THEY'RE DOING AND HOW MUCH THEY KNOW.

ALL ARMY UNITS IN TRAINING HEAR TALKS ON MILITARY SECURITY AND HOW TO SAFEGUARD IT, A WAR DEPARTMENT STATEMENT SAID TODAY, AND ONE OF THE THINGS IMPRESSED ON THE MEN IS THAT MOST OF THE INFORMATION COLLECTED BY ENEMY AGENTS IS GIVEN TO THEM UNWITTINGLY BY PEOPLE WHOSE PATRIOTISM IS BEYOND QUESTION.

JAN 11 1943

FOUR MAIN CAUSES OF LEAKS WERE LISTED--CONCEIT, FAITH, ENTHUSIASM AND IGNORANCE, IN THAT ORDER.

CONCEIT GETS CREDIT FOR ABOUT 90 PER CENT OF THE INDISCRETIONS--THE FELLOW WHO KNOWS A SECRET SPILLS PART OF IT "HANDING OUT A LINE" TO HIS GIRL, SHE BOASTS TO SOMEBODY ELSE ABOUT HOW IMPORTANT THE BOY FRIEND IS, AND IT KEEPS GOING.

FAITH? "AS A NATION," SAYS THE ARMY, "WE ARE TOO READY TO TRUST OUR FELLOWMEN." ALSO TOO READY TO BELIEVE THAT A SECRET TOLD WITHIN THE FAMILY IS STILL A SECRET, AND TO FORGET THAT AN ENEMY AGENT IS A PERSON ALMOST CERTAIN TO LOOK LIKE WHAT HE IS NOT.

ENTHUSIASM IS A COMMON CAUSE, BECAUSE ANYONE REALLY INTERESTED IN HIS JOB FINDS IT HARD NOT TO TALK OR WRITE ABOUT IT.

THE IGNORANCE MENTIONED, SAYS THE ARMY, IS THE GENERAL IGNORANCE OF THE METHODS ENEMY AGENTS USE. PEOPLE DON'T UNDERSTAND THAT IT IS NOT JUST A MATTER OF WAYLAYING A GENERAL AND STEALING A SET OF PLANS; IT IS COLLECTING THOUSANDS OF SMALL BITS OF INFORMATION, FITTING THEM TOGETHER, EVALUATING THEM, AND ACHIEVING A BIG RESULT.

30.24-249

WASHINGTON, JAN.10-(AP)-HOME FROM NORTH AFRICA, BRIG.GEN.STUART C.GODFREY DISCLOSED TODAY A NEW WEAPON OF HIS AVIATION ENGINEERS--AIRBORNE ROADBUILDING EQUIPMENT WHICH MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO CONSTRUCT ADVANCED AIRBASES ALMOST OVERNIGHT.

WHEN IT BECOMES NECESSARY TO ESTABLISH ADVANCED AIRBASES TO SUPPORT THE ACTION IN TUNISIA, GODFREY SAID, A CALL WAS PUT IN FOR THE AIRBORNE ENGINEERS. WITH THEIR EQUIPMENT, THEY WERE FLOWN IN CARGO PLANES TO POINTS AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE TO THE SELECTED SITES. WITHIN THREE DAYS FLYING FORTRESSES WERE TAKING OFF FROM THE FIRST BASE, AND A SECOND BASE WAS COMPLETED THE NEXT DAY.

JAN 11 1943

"OUR ALLIES COULDN'T BELIEVE THEIR EYES WHEN THEY SAW EQUIPMENT BEING UNLOADED FROM AIRPLANES AND GOING RIGHT TO WORK," HE REPORTED.

THIS KIND OF FOREHANDEDNESS, HE SAID, IS GOING A LONG WAY TOWARD SOLVING THE DIFFICULT SUPPLY PROBLEM IN NORTH AFRICA, WHERE FOR 1,000 MILES THERE IS ONLY A SINGLE RAILROAD AND A NARROW HIGHWAY SYSTEM ALONG THE COAST.

AMONG THE EQUIPMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR TRANSPORTATION IN PLANES OR GLIDERS, ARE LIGHTWEIGHT, PORTABLE HANGARS, A GASOLINE-OPERATED LIGHTING UNIT FOR NIGHT CONSTRUCTION WORK AND LIGHTING THE FIELD FOR NIGHT FLYING, A ROAD SCRAPER WHICH CAN BE HAULED BY A JEEP, AND ROLLERS TO BE FILLED WITH WATER OR

SAND.

THE AIRBORNE AVIATION ENGINEERS WERE FIRST ORGANIZED LAST SUMMER. THEIR TRAINING WAS SO RAPID, STUART SAID, THAT WITHIN SIX MONTHS THEY WERE AT WORK IN ENGLAND AND READY FOR THE NORTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN, WHERE MOST OF THEIR WORK HAS BEEN PIONEERING.

"THE IDEA BEHIND THEM," HE EXPLAINED, "IS THAT THEY CAN GET INTO FIELDS CAPTURED BY PARATROOPS OR ON INVADED ISLANDS RIGHT WITH THE ATTACK UNITS TO MAKE READY FOR AIR OPERATIONS WITH A MINIMUM OF DELAY.

JAN 11 1943

"THE SAVING OF A FEW HOURS OR DAYS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF SUCH AIRDROMES MAY HAVE A GREAT BEARING ON THE OUTCOME OF A WHOLE CAMPAIGN.

THE AIRBORNE AVIATION ENGINEERS GO THROUGH A TOUGH TRAINING COURSE. THEY ARE CHOSEN FROM THE AIR FORCES PERSONNEL FOR THEIR STAMINA AND SPECIAL SKILLS. THEY MUST HAVE BOTH BASIC COMBAT AND ENGINEERING TRAINING. THEN THEY ARE INSTRUCTED IN OPERATION OF THEIR SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT, SPECIAL ENGINEERING COURSES, ADVANCED TRAINING WITH SUCH WEAPONS AS SUBMACHINE GUNS, CARBINES AND RIFLES, AND A COURSE IN COMMANDO EXERCISES.

BUFFALO, N.Y., JAN.10-(AP)-SEN.CLAUDE PEPPER (D-FLA) ASSERTED TODAY THAT ANY POST-WAR PROGRAM MUST INCLUDE GUARANTEES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FREE PALESTINIAN STATE FOR JEWS.

"IT IS IN THE INTEREST OF THE BUILDING OF A BETTER WORLD THAT WE INCORPORATE NOW INTO ANY PROGRAM FOR THE POST-WAR ERA A DECLARATION OF INTENTION TO ASSURE THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE AN ALL OTHER OPPRESSED PEOPLE," HE SAID IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR THE NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE, UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL.

THE UNITED NATIONS' DECLARATION CONDEMNING NAZI PERSECUTION OF JEWS IS "NOT ENOUGH", THE SENATOR DECLARED, BUT MUST BE IMPLEMENTED WITH "IMMEDIATE MEASURES OF RECONSTRUCTION, WITH DEFINITE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PLANS FOR THE REHABILITATION OF THOSE WHO CAN BE SAVED FROM THE NAZI SLAUGHTERHOUSE."

JAN 11 1943

COUPLED WITH HIS ASSERTION THAT "THE JEWS MUST BE ENABLED TO BUILD THEIR OWN HOMES UNDER OWN GOVERNANCE ON THEIR ANCESTRAL SOIL," WAS SEN.PEPPER'S WARNING THAT "INTOLERANCE IS RAISING ITS UGLY HEAD AGAIN IN OUR OWN COUNTRY."

"WE MUST ALL FIGHT THOSE FORCES," HE CONTINUED. "NOW IS THE TIME FOR US ALL TO BE GREAT--DO RIGHT--DEFEND THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN OPPRESSED AND TOGETHER BUILD A WORLD WORTHY OF THOSE WHO NOW DIE, AND SHALL DIE, FOR HUMANITY."

ASSERTING PALESTINE "IS NOT MERELY A JEWISH QUESTION," THE SENATOR SAID THE ENTIRE FREE WORL "MUST REGARD ITSELF AS THE TRUSTEE FOR THE REESTABLISHMENT OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL HOME, WITHOUT WHICH NO CONSTRUCTIVE SOLUTION OF THE TRAGIC PROBLEM OF JEWISH HOMELESSNESS IS POSSIBLE."

THE CONFERENCE'S 600 DELEGATES ADOPTED A RESOLUTION URGING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO INVITE THE UNITED NATIONS TO PROVIDE FOR THE RESETTLEMENT OF TWO MILLION EUROPEAN JEWS IN A TEN-YEAR PERIOD AFTER THE WAR, SUGGESTING THE UNITED NATIONS OPEN THEIR DOORS TO HALF THE NUMBER, AND THE OTHER HALF BE SETTLED IN PALESTINE.

DAVID DIAMOND, BUFFALO, FORMER STATE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE,

30.24-251

30.24-251A

WAS ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF THE NEW YORK REGION OF UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, SUCCEEDING RABBI PHILIP S.BERNSTEIN, ROCHESTER, WHO WAS NAMED CO-CHAIRMAN.

BY SERGEANT FRANK ACOSTA,JR.
MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT
DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS dup.

JAN 11 1943

AN OVERSEAS ATLANTIC BASE--(DELAYED)--THIS IS THE STORY OF AN EASTBOUND CONVOY.

IT IS ALSO THE STORY OF HOW A NUMBER OF YOUNG AMERICAN SAILORS GOT THEIR BAPTISM OF FIRE IN A FOUR-DAY HEAVY ATTACK BY SUBMARINES IN THEIR CONVOY IN THE MID-ATLANTIC.

THE NIGHT BEFORE WE WEIGHED ANCHOR, THE PASSENGER SAILORS WERE BROUGHT ABOARD, BOUND FOR DUTY OVERSEAS. FOUR OR FIVE WERE VETERANS OF THE LAST WAR, AND SEVERAL WERE TRANSFERS FROM OTHER SHIPS, BUT MANY OTHERS HAD NEVER BEEN TO SEA BEFORE.

THE FIRST MORNING, THE CHIEF BOATSWAIN'S MATE MUSTERED THE PASSENGERS, GAVE THEM INSTRUCTIONS ABOUT ALWAYS WEARING LIFE JACKETS ON DECK, WHERE TO GO WHEN THE GENERAL QUARTERS BUZZER SOUNDED (THE SIGNAL TO MAN BATTLE STATIONS), AND WARNED THEM TO BE CAREFUL ABOUT SMOKING AROUND THE HATCHES.

THE YOUNG MEN HARDLY HEARD THE WARNING. THEY WERE TOO EXCITED ABOUT ACTUALLY BEING AT SEA AND WATCHING THE FORMING OF THE CONVOY. BESIDES THEY HAD HEARD ALREADY FROM THE CREW THAT THE SHIP HAD BEEN MAKING THIS RUN REGULARLY WITHOUT SERIOUS TROUBLE.

DURING FOUR WARM, BEAUTIFUL DAYS, WE ALL LAY OUT ON THE HATCHES IN THE SUN, GAZING AT THE MAJESTIC ARRAY OF SHIPS IN THE CONVOY SPREAD OUT BEHIND US.

THEN ONE NIGHT THE WORD GOT AROUND THAT A SUB HAD BEEN SIGHTED 20 MILES ASTERN, AND THE NEXT MORNING WE HEARD A RUMOR THAT ONE OF THE ESCORT VESSELS HAD HAD A DIRECT SUB CONTACT ONLY FIVE MILES ASTERN OF THE CONVOY.

THE NEXT EVENING MOST OF THE PASSENGER-SAILORS WERE BELOW IN THE CROWDED TROOP SPANE, READING IN THEIR BUNKS, TALKING, OR TRYING TO PICK A FRIENDLY ARGUMENT WITH THE LONE MARINE ABOARD.

THEN IT STARTED. THE "GQ" BUZZER WENT OFF, AND WE POURED UP THE LADDER AND OUT ON DECK. THE WHOLE SEA WAS LIT UP WITH FLARES FROM EVERYWHERE, TRYING TO SPOT THE SUB ON THE SURFACE. DEPTH CHARGES WERE EXPLODING EVERY FEW SECONDS. THE BAPTISM WAS ON.

JAN 11 1943

HALF-DRESSED, SHIVERING, AND WONDERING, WE STOOD THERE AT QUARTERS 15 MINUTES BEFORE THE ESCORTS PASSED THE WORD "ALL SECURE."

AS SOON AS WE GOT BELOW AGAIN, THE CAPTAIN, OVER THE SHIP'S LOUD SPEAKER SYSTEM, ORDERED EVERY MAN TO SLEEP FULLY DRESSED WITH HIS LIFE JACKET NEARBY. HE SAID, "IT MAY BE NECESSARY FOR US TO ABANDON SHIP IF WE ARE HIT. BUT DO NOT BE PANICKY."

I LOOKED AROUND AT THOSE YOUNGSTERS, ONLY A FEW WEEKS AWAY FROM SCHOOLS AND CIVILIAN JOBS. THEY WERE SAYING TO THEMSELVES IN WONDERMENT, "ABANDON SHIP! HOLY SMOKE!"

TWO MINUTES LATER THE BUZZER WENT OFF AGAIN AND THE TROOP SPACE WAS EMPTY IN HALF THE TIME. JUST AS I HIT THE LADDER I HEARD

THE SPEAKER SAY, "NOW Y'HEAR THERE! SHIP X-X HAS BEEN TORPEDOED AND THE CONVOY IS UNDER ATTACK!"

THERE WAS NO MORE SLEEP THAT NIGHT. WE WOULD GO BACK BELOW AFTER THE "SECURE," SIT THERE DOZING AND JUMP AT EVERY NOISE THAT SOUNDED LIKE THE BUZZER.

JAN 11 1943

IT IS AN EERIE FEELING TO JUMP OUT OF A HALF-SLEEP, GO TEARING UP A LADDER WHILE WAKING UP, AND LOOK OUT ON A SEA LIT UP WITH FLARES LIKE THE FOURTH OF JULY, WITH DEPTH CHARGES SOMETIMES EXPLODING SO CLOSE THEY SHAKE YOUR OWN SHIP. YET THE SHIPS IN THE CONVOY STEAM ALONG, KEEPING POSITION AND SPEED. IN THE DARK, IT SEEMS AS IF THE WHOLE CHECKERBOARD MOVES ALONG OBLIVIOUS OF ANYTHING, BUT YOU KNOW ABOARD EVERY SHIP EYES ARE PEERING OUT TO SEE ANYTHING IN THE WATER.

THE WORST SCARE THAT FIRST NIGHT WAS THE LAST ONE. JUST AT DAWN ONE ESCORT SHIP MADE A CONTACT. SHE WAS RACING AROUND DROPPING DEPTH CHARGES. WHE

JUST AT DUSK, ON THE FOURTH NIGHT OF THE ATTACKS, I WAS STANDING AT THE STARBOARD RAIL. THE SHIP NEXT TO US COULDN'T HAVE BEEN MORE THAN 150 YARDS AWAY. SUDDENLY I SAW A HUGE PUFF OF SMOKE GO UP RIGHT ON HER STARBOARD BOW AND HEARD AN EXPLOSION. A MINUTE LATER, HER ENTIRE BOW WAS AFLAME. THE ESCORTS CAME RACING IN, SCATTERING DEPTH CHARGES, WHILE THE SHIP DRIFTED, FIGHTING THE FIRE.

WE WATCHED HER BURN FOR AN HOUR, DRIFTING SLOWLY ASTERN. NOW AND THEN FLAMES WOULD LEAP UP, AND WE COULD SEE THE CREW WITH THE HOSES.

EARLY NEXT MORNING AMERICAN PLANES HOVE INTO VIEW, AND THERE WERE NO FURTHER ATTACKS.

THE BAPTISM OF FIRE WAS OVER. THE YOUNGSTERS NOW REALLY HAD SOMETHING TO FIGHT FOR. AS ONE HUSKY FELLOW ASSIGNED TO DUTY ABOARD A DESTROYER SAID TO ME:

"BOY, NOBODY OUT HERE HAS TO TELL ME ABOUT HOW DANGEROUS THOSE BABIES ARE WE'RE GOING AFTER. JUST LET ME GET ON BOARD THAT SHIP!"

Y A DEPTH CHARGE EXPLODING CLOSE BY.

WE WERE A PRETTY DAZED BUNCH BY THE TIME DAYLIGHT ARRIVED. I BUMPED INTO ONE LAD, HO COULDN'T HAVE BEEN MORE THAN 18, SITTING BY HIMSELF ON A BENCH, SHAKING HIS HEAD AND MUTTERING TO HIMSELF,

"BOY, THIS IS A NIGHT TO REMEMBER..."

RED-EYED AS THEY WERE, THEY JOKED AT CHOW. THE SHIP'S BAKER WAS A HAPPY OLD FELLOW WHO HAD MADE SEVEN CROSSINGS WITH THE CRUISER CLEVELAND DURING THE LAST WAR. DURING THE NIGHT HIS BATTLE STATION HAD BEEN DOWN BELOW, READY TO PASS UP AMMUNITION TOPSIDE IF IT WAS NEEDED.

JAN 11 1943

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THAT NIGHT WAS ONLY THE BEGINNING. THE CONVOY GOT NO LETUP DURING THE FOLLOWING THIRTY-SIX HOURS.

ONLY THE BRAVEST WENT BELOW TO SLEEP AT NIGHT. WE CURLED UP ON BENCHES IN THE MESS HALL AND ON THE DECK IN THE PASSAGEWAYS.

30.24 - 251 B

AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JAN. 10

- 1 -

CAUTION: NOTE RELEASE DATE!

- - -

WAR TOUGH ON PEACEFUL SWEDEN

- - -

ONCE PROSPEROUS LAND

SLOWLY DRAINING

RESOURCES

- - -

MAY SUFFER AS MUCH AS BELLIGERENTS

- - -

PRICES GO UP

INCOMES DOWN (1,800)

JAN 10 1943

BY EDWIN SHANKE

(ADVANCE) STOCKHOLM, JAN. 9-(AP)-ENCIRCLED BY AXIS TROOPS AND BLOCKADED ECONOMICALLY, SWEDEN IS DOING A POLITICAL TIGHTROPE WALKING ACT IN REMAINING NEUTRAL.

SHE HAS COME THROUGH A TICKLISH SITUATION AND HAS STEADILY BUILT UP HER MILITARY RESOURCES; AND NOW SHE IS STRONGER THAN SHE HAS BEEN SINCE THE START OF THE WAR.

JAN 10 1943

THE AXIS FIRES CONSTANT BROADSIDES AGAINST SWEDEN FOR ALLEGEDLY VIOLATING HER NEUTRALITY, AND THE SWEDISH PRESS HAS ADMITTED THAT THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND ARE NOT ENTIRELY SATISFIED WITH HER NEUTRALITY.

SWEDEN LOST HER POLITICAL BALANCE AT LEAST ONCE. SINCE THEN UNARMED GERMAN TROOPS HAVE BEEN CROSSING SWEDISH SOIL BETWEEN GERMANY AND NORWAY, AN EQUAL NUMBER EACH WAY AND UNDER STRICT CONTROL. THIS TRAFFIC MARS SWEDISH NEUTRALITY AND MOST SWEDES DON'T LIKE THE IDEA. THEY SAY THAT IF A SIMILAR ISSUE AROSE TODAY -- THAT IS, IF GERMANY MADE SUCH A REQUEST -- THE COUNTRY WOULD PROBABLY FIGHT FIRST.

SWEDEN HAS BEEN BUILDING UP HER ARMY, AIR FORCE AND NAVY TO AN UNPRECEDENTED STRENGTH, AND HAS BEEN ORGANIZING AIR RAID PRECAUTION AND HOMEGUARDS AND BUILDING AIR RAID SHELTERS AND BOLSTERING HER DEFENSES OTHERWISE AT A TERRIFIC COST TO THE NATIONAL PURSE.

THE NATIONAL DEBT HAS SHOT UP FROM 2.7 BILLION KRONER BEFORE THE WAR TO 8 BILLION TODAY, AND IN ADDITION THERE IS A 4 BILLION DEFICIT. MOST OF THE MONEY WENT INTO DEFENSES.

THE COUNTRY IS KEEPING ITS ARMY AT THE PEAK OF PREPAREDNESS, ESPECIALLY THROUGH THE DANGEROUS SPRING MONTHS. EVERY SWEDE BETWEEN THE AGES OF 20 AND 48 IS AFFECTED BY THE ANNUAL THREE-MONTHS' CALL UP EVEN THOUGH THIS SERIOUSLY DISRUPTS THE COUNTRY'S NORMAL LIFE.

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT THE HEART OF DEMOCRATIC SWEDEN IS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS, AND THAT THE GERMANS REALIZE IT. THAT EXPLAINS THEIR STEADY ATTACKS ON SWEDEN IN THE PRESS. THE NAZIS ACCUSE THE SWEDES OF BEING UNNEUTRAL "BY TOLERATING ANGLO-AMERICAN INFILTRATION" AND HAVE EVEN TROUBLE OF CHEC

JAN 10 1943

STEADY ATTACKS ON SWEDEN IN THE PRESS. THE NAZIS ACCUSE THE SWEDES OF BEING UNNEUTRAL "BY TOLERATING ANGLO-AMERICAN INFILTRATION" AND HAVE

EVEN GONE TO THE

TROUBLE OF CHECKING BOOKLETS, COUNTING THE NUMBER OF AMERICAN AND ENG-

LISH BOOKS AS AGAINST GERMAN BOOKS TRANSLATED INTO SWEDISH.

THE NAZI PRESS HAS CHARGED THE SWEDES WITH "SABOTAGING" THE NEW ORDER IN NORWAY. IT HAS REGULARLY ACCUSED THE SWEDISH DAILY PAPERS OF BEING "HOSTILE TO GERMANS," HAS RAILED AT THE SWEDES BECAUSE "IN LONDON AND IN ALMOST THE SAME DEGREE IN NEIGHBORING STOCKHOLM IT HAS BECOME THE FASHION TO REPRESENT THE SOVIETS AS HEROIC CRUSADERS," AND HAS THREATENED THAT SWEDEN WILL SUFFER IF SHE INSISTS OF "CASTING EYES TO THE WEST AND EAST" INSTEAD OF COOPERATING HONORABLY WITH THE GERMANS.

JAN 10 1943

WHETHER IT IS THAT THE ATTACKS HAVE BECOME MONOTONOUS BECAUSE OF THEIR REGULARITY OR WHETHER IT IS CONFIDENCE IN THEIR OWN STRENGTH, THE SWEDES HAVE NEVER BEEN PERTURBED BY THEM.

ALTHOUGH HE LIVES IN ONE OF EUROPE'S LAST ISLANDS OF PEACE WHERE HE CAN RUB SHOULDERS WITH THE FOE WITHOUT CLASHING, THE SWEDE'S LIFE IS DEEPLY SCORED BY THE WAR, AND OBSERVERS BELIEVE THAT IN THE LONG RUN SWEDEN MAY EMERGE AFTER THE WAR AS POOR AS THE BATTLE-RAVAGED COUNTRIES.

JAN 10 1943

YOU FIND SWEDEN'S STREETS BRIGHT AND COLORFUL TODAY, ITS SHOP-WINDOWS SHINING ATTRACTIVELY, ITS STORES LOADED WITH THE COMFORTS WHICH THE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AT WAR HAVE LONG SINCE FORGOTTEN, THOUGH SCARCITIES ARE DEVELOPING EVEN HERE. AMONG THE PEOPLE THERE IS A TEMPERED GAIETY, RELAXATION AND PEACE OF MIND, AND LIFE PERHAPS IS MORE NORMAL THAN IN ANY OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRY.

(MORE)AP

AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JAN. 10

(ADVANCE) STOCKHOLM FIRST ADD WAR TOUGH ON PEACEFUL SWEDEN

X X X EUROPEAN COUNTRY.

BUT THE LONGER THE WAR LASTS THE MORE DEADLY BECOMES THE DISLOCATION OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. INDUSTRY AND EVEN AGRICULTURE ARE DEPENDENT ON IMPORTS WHICH NOW ARE REDUCED TO A TRICKLE BECAUSE OF THE COUNTRY'S ISOLATION FROM THE WEST.

JAN 10 1943

RAW MATERIALS ARE BEING SHIPPED OUT WITH LITTLE COMING BACK IN RETURN, ESPECIALLY FROM EXHAUSTED COUNTRIES LIKE NORWAY AND FINLAND, WHILE GERMANY IS HAVING DIFFICULTY KEEPING UP THE DELIVERIES PROMISED IN THE TRADE TREATY WITH SWEDEN.

THE MERCHANT FLEET IS DWINDLING IN TONNAGE. SOME 450,000 GROSS TONS HAVE BEEN LOST OUT OF 1,600,000. THE INDUSTRIAL MACHINE IS SLOWLY SUCCUMBING TO FRICTION WITH LITTLE REPLACEMENT POSSIBLE. EVEN THOSE STORED RAW MATERIALS, VALUED AT 165,000,000 KRONER BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR, ITS RESERVES OF FOOD AND OTHER ESSENTIALS, HAVE BEEN DRAINED TO THE POINT WHERE SWEDEN IS FORCED TO LIVE FROM HAND TO MOUTH.

THE VALUE OF THE COUNTRY'S TRADE HAS FALLEN FROM 3,925,000,000 KRONER IN 1939 TO 3,022,000,000 IN 1941, BUT THAT DOESN'T PRESENT THE WHOLE PICTURE OF THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE SITUATION AS THE RISE IN PRICES OF ALMOST ALL COMMODITIES MUST BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION.

IN VOLUME THE 1941 TRADE IS NOT MORE THAN HALF OF 1938'S. IMPORTS TODAY ARE ONLY 46 PER CENT AND EXPERTS 54 PER CENT OF THOSE IN 1938.

WAR WHICH IS ALWAYS HARD ON THE POCKETBOOK HAS MADE SWEDEN PROBABLY THE MOST EXPENSIVE COUNTRY TO LIVE IN IN THE WORLD. THE OFFICIAL COST OF LIVING IN AN INDEX BASED ON REPORTS FROM 30 CITIES AND THE BUDGET OF A WORKING MAN'S FAMILY OF THREE SHOWS A 50 PER CENT INCREASE OVER 1939.

30.24 - 251 c

(V)

BUT THAT IS NOT INDICATIVE OF THE REAL COST OF LIVING IN BIGGER CITIES SUCH AS STOCKHOLM WHERE MOST OF SWEDEN'S 6,000,000 INHABITANTS ARE CONCENTRATED. ACTUALLY THE AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD BUDGET RUNS 70 PER CENT ABOVE THE PREWAR FIGURE FOR FOOD, CLOTHES AND HEAT. FOR EXAMPLE, A TON OF COAL USED TO COST 20 KRONER AND NOW COSTS 80.

THE WAR HAS BROUGHT HEAVY TAXES, TOO. SWEDEN LEVIES A SALES TAX OF FROM 5 TO 6 PER CENT ON EVERY ARTICLE SOLD WITH THE EXCEPTION OF POTATOES, AND A 40 PER CENT WAR TAX ON LUXURIES. THE UNDERLYING REASON FOR THE HIGH COST OF LIVING IS THE BLOCKADE. ONLY FIVE OR SIX SWEDISH SHIPS, SAIL MONTHLY BETWEEN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE AND GOTEBORG. THEY BRING IN WHEAT, FODDER, OIL, OIL CAKES, RAW HIDES, FRUIT, CANNED GOODS AND COFFEE FROM SOUTH AMERICA, AND SOME COTTON OIL FROM THE UNITED STATES.

JAN 10 1943

THE GERMANS PERMIT THE SWEDES TO BRING IN ANYTHING. BUT THE RUB COMES ON THE EXPORTS BECAUSE THE NAZIS REFUSE PERMISSION TO EXPORT TO AMERICA ANYTHING WHICH POTENTIALLY CAN BECOME A TOOL OF WAR. HENCE SWEDEN'S EXPORTS WESTWARD ARE VIRTUALLY ZERO, AND MANY SAFE CONDUCT SHIPS TRAVEL IN BALLAST OR CARRY LIGHT LOADS OF PULP. WHAT LITTLE EXPORT TRADE SWEDEN HAS WITH THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN IS CARRIED BY AIR IN THE FORM OF HIGH GRADE STEEL BALL BEARINGS OR TOOL STEEL.

THIRTY PER CENT OF SWEDEN'S IMPORT TRADE IS TRANSPORTED BY SAFE CONDUCT SHIPS FROM THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE BUT 70 PER CENT OF HER IMPORT-EXPORT TRADE IS WITH GERMANY AND THE OCCUPIED COUNTRIES ALTHOUGH GERMANY IS NOT ALWAYS IN CONDITION TO MAKE DELIVERIES, ESPECIALLY OF COAL FOR WHICH SWEDEN DEPENDS ON GERMANY.

LAST YEAR GERMANY DELIVERED 3.800.000 TONS -- JUST ABOUT HALF OF WHAT HAD BEEN PROMISED. SWEDEN'S HIGH GRADE ORES AND WOOD PULP TRAVEL IN CONVOY IN SWEDISH TERRITORIAL WATERS AND THEN ACROSS A SHORT STRETCH OF THE BALTIC TO GERMANY, PRINCIPALLY TO STETTIN, ALTHOUGH IRON ORE IS SHIPPED TO ROTTERDAM FOR THE RUHR INDUSTRIES.

THE LONGER THE WAR LASTS, THEREFORE, THE TOUGHER BECOMES SWEDEN'S SITUATION. SEVENTY PER CENT OF HER FOOD CONSUMPTION IS RATIONED. CHARCOAL OR WOOD SUBSTITUTE FOR GASOLINE, CELLULOSE AS FODDER FOR LIVESTOCK. SOON BUNA WILL BE HER RUBBER. UNDER A RECENT TRADE TREATY GERMANY PROMISED TO DELIVER 1,800 TONS OF BUNA BECAUSE SWEDEN'S RESERVES OF RUBBER HAVE BEEN EXHAUSTED.

THE GERMANS STIPULATED, HOWEVER, THAT THE BUNA IS NOT TO BE USED BY AMERICAN PLANTS OPERATING IN SWEDEN. THIS MEANS THAT GOODYEAR WITH THE LARGEST AND MOST MODERN PLANT WILL BE WITHOUT RAW MATERIALS.

THE BICYCLE HAS BECOME THE NATIONAL VEHICLE. ONLY 80,000 AUTOMOBILES OUT OF 220,000 IN OPERATION BEFORE THE WAR ARE STILL ON THE ROAD AND ALMOST ALL OF THEM ARE RUNNING ON SUBSTITUTE FUELS.

(MORE)AP

JAN 10 1943

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(ADVANCE) STOCKHOLM SECOND ADD WAR TOUGH ON PEACEFUL SWEDEN

JAN 10 1943

X X X SUBSTITUTE FUELS.

THE REST ARE ON STILTS IN STORAGE, THE TIRES HAVING BEEN COMMANDEERED BY THE STATE FOR USE ON TRUCKS. TO DISCOURAGE TRAVEL, RAILWAY FARES HAVE BEEN BOOSTED FROM 45 TO 50 PER CENT. A CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF SWEDEN'S TRANSPORT SYSTEM IS ELECTRIFICIED BY WATER POWER. THE COAL SHORTAGE, THEREFORE, HAS NOT AFFECTED COMMUNICATIONS SERIOUSLY, BUT THE GREAT INCREASE IN FREIGHT HAS

THROWN AN EXTRA LOAD ON THE RAILWAYS.

JAN 10 1943

TWO BAD HARVESTS IN 1940-1941 AND A "BELOW FAIR CROP" THIS YEAR PUT A HEAVY STRAIN ON THE FOOD SITUATION, AND SOME OBSERVERS FORECAST THE THE COUNTRY MAY BE IN BAD STRAITS BY SPRING. ALL ESSENTIAL FOOD-STUFFS SUCH AS BREAD, BUTTER, FAT, SUGAR, FLOUR, RICE AND SPICES, AND SOME CANNED GOODS SUCH AS MEAT ARE RATIONED AS STRICTLY AS IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES ALTHOUGH THE QUANTITY OF THE FOOD IS GENERALLY HIGHER AND ONE CAN EAT BETTER.

ACTUALLY THE RATION CARDS DON'T GO AS FAR HERE AS THEY DO IN ENGLAND, FOR EXAMPLE, BECAUSE THEY HAVE TO BE USED IN RESTAURANTS AS WELL AS IN HOUSEHOLDS. THE GREATEST SHORTAGE IS MEAT WHICH IS LIMITED TO ABOUT A HALF-POUND A PERSON WEEKLY. THE MEAT SUPPLY IS LOW BECAUSE SWEDEN'S INADEQUACY OF MEAT SUPPLIES FORCED ON THE COUNTRY A SLAUGHTERING PROGRAM WHICH REDUCED THE NUMBER OF HOGS BY 45 PER CENT, AND CATTLE BY 15 PER CENT.

AS A RESULT THE SWEDISH DIET IS STRONG ON THE FISH SIDE, BUT RATIONING OF FISH HAS BEEN IMMINENT. THE SWEDISH DIET IS DEFICIENT IN SUNSHINE VITAMINS AND FOOD EXPERTS ESTIMATE THAT THE VITAMIN INTAKE IS DOWN 20 PER CENT. PURE CHOCOLATE IS DIFFICULT TO GET. THE RATIONING OF LIQUOR--CONTROLLED BY THE STATE EVEN BEFORE THE WAR -- HAS BEEN REDUCED TO TWO LITERS (ABOUT 2 QUARTS) A MONTH.

A BLACKMARKET FLOURISHES FOR EGGS AND FOWL WHICH ARE DIFFICULT TO GET. THERE IS AMPLE FRUIT ON THE MARKET. IN FACT, SO MANY LEMONS FROM ITALY ARE SENT IN RETURN FOR SWEDEN'S RAYON AND PULP THAT THE SWEDES EVEN PERMIT THEM TO BE EXPORTED TO NORWAY AND FINLAND.

THE SWEDES ARE LEARNING TO EAT RABBIT WHICH IS NOT RATIONED. RABBITS WERE VIRTUALLY UNUSED AS FOOD BEFORE THE WAR, BUT THE SHORTAGE OF FOWL AND MEAT RESULTED IN HEAVY IMPORTS FROM DENMARK AND MANY SWEDES TURNED THEIR EMPTY GARAGES INTO RABBIT HUTCHES.

CLOTHES RATIONING IS MORE LIBERAL THAN IN THE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AT WAR, ALTHOUGH THE QUALITY HAS DROPPED TO A POINT WHERE 30 PER CENT OF EVERY PIECES OF CLOTH IS STAPLE FIBER. WITH VERY LITTLE NEW BUILDING AND A DEFINITE TREK FROM FARMS TO THE CITIES BECAUSE OF THE BETTER PAYING JOBS, THERE IS AN ACUTE HOUSING SHORTAGE. IT TAKES MONTHS TO FIND AN APARTMENT OR OFFICE SPACE.

GREAT STACKS OF CORDWOOD ARE PILED IN BACKYARDS BECAUSE OF THE SCARCITY OF COAL ON WHICH FACTORIES HAVE A PRIOT CLAIM. BOTH WOOD AND COAL WHICH ARE DOWN TO 40 PER CENT OF THE PRE-WAR ALLOTMENT ARE RATIONED.

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AS A RESULT ONE OF THE MAJOR INCONVENIENCES IS A BAN ON HOT WATER EXCEPT FOR A FEW HOTELS. HOT WATER BOILERS ARE TURNED ON TWICE ANNUALLY FOR THREE OR FOUR DAYS -- IN SPRING AND AT CHRISTMAS. SOME WOMEN HAVE SOLVED THE BATHING PROBLEM BY CLUBBING TOGETHER IN GROUPS OF FIVE FOR A GAME OF BRIDGE AND RENTING A HOTEL ROOM FOR THE GAME. WHILE FOUR PLAY THE FIFTH SITS IN THE TUB.

THE WAR HASN'T AFFECTED ENTERTAINMENT MUCH. OPERA, CONCERTS, AND AMERICAN MOVIES DRAW PACKED HOUSES NIGHTLY. EIGHTY PER CENT OF THE MOVIES SHOWN ARE OF AMERICAN PRODUCTION, AND THEY ARE SHOWN IN ENGLISH AT THE INSISTENCE OF THE SWEDES WHO WISH TO LEARN ENGLISH AND FIND THAT ONE OF THE EASIEST WAYS.

GERMAN FILMS AREN'T POPULAR AND ARE SHOWN ONLY WHEN AN AMERICAN PICTURE FOR THE MOMENT IS UNOBTAINABLE. THE SWEDISH FILM OUTPUT HA

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BEEN INCREASED SINCE THE WAR STARTED FROM 25 TO 40 PICTURES ANNUALLY, MAINLY BECAUSE IT WAS THOUGHT AT FIRST THAT THERE WOULD BE A DROP IN THE NUMBER OF AMERICAN FILMS.

NIGHTCLUBS ARE ILLEGAL AND WHEN THEY ARE OPENED SURREPTITIOUSLY, THEY ARE SOON PADLOCKED.

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INFLATION, MEANTIME, HAS BECOME A REAL DANGER WITH THE SWEDISH AUTHORITIES SEEKING WAYS OF AVERTING IT AND EVEN CONSIDERING COMPULSORY SAVING. ALTHOUGH THE COST OF LIVING HAS SKYROCKETED, WAGES HAVE INCREASED ONLY 23 PER CENT.

WAGES ARE NOW PEGGED TO PRICES FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS WHICH ARE FIXED, AND A CEILING FOR ALL COMMODITIES IS BEING NEGOTIATED. WORKERS AND EMPLOYERS HAVE REACHED AN AGREEMENT THAT IF THE COST OF LIVING INCREASES ANOTHER 10 POINTS WAGES WILL BE BOOSTED 5 PER CENT.

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PAPER MONEY CIRCULATION MEANWHILE IS CONTINUALLY CLIMBING AND IT IS NOW 1,900,000,000 KRONER OR 80 PER CENT HIGHER THAN IN PRE-WAR TIMES.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JAN. 10-SENT DEC 31).

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SOME JUST WALKED THE DECK OUTSIDE.

THE THIRD DAY WAS QUIET, BUT WHEN IT BECAME APPARENT THAT THE NIGHT WOULD BE CLEAR, THE CAPTAIN ORDERED EVERY MAN TO SLEEP ABOVE THE WATER LINE.

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EACH MAN BROUGHT UP HIS BLANKETS FROM BELOW. MANY BEDDED DOWN ON THE DECK OF THE WARD ROOM, OTHERS ON THE BENCHES IN THE MESS HALL AND THE FLOOR OF THE SOCIAL HALL. THE REST HUDDLED INTO CORNERS OUT ON DECK, OUT OF THE WIND.

I FOUND MYSELF UP ON THE BOAT DECK IN A CORNER BACK OF THE SMOKE STACK. THE WIND WAS HOWLING, AND THE SEA SO ROUGH WE DOZED OFF, CONVINCED THAT IT WAS TOO ROUGH FOR THE SUBS TO ATTACK. THEN A FLARE WENT OFF TO PORT AND THE "GQ" SIGNAL BUZZED. THERE WAS A FLAME FAR OUT. SUDDENLY A JAR ROCKED THE SHIP FROM BOW TO STERN. IT FELT LIKE A DIRECT HIT ON THE KEEL.

BUT THE SHIP WASN'T HIT. WE NEVER FOUND OUT WHAT CAUSED THE SHOCK. I ASKED THE CAPTAIN LATER, BUT HE COULD ONLY SPECULATE.

100 Billion Asked For Financing War

President Asks 9 Billion for Other Purposes —Recommends $16,000,000,000 Through Taxes or Compulsory Loans.

By Richard L. Turner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—(AP)—President Roosevelt told Congress today of plans for spending $100,000,000,000 on fighting the war in the next fiscal year—plus $9,000,000,000 to go for other purposes—and recommended $16,000,000,000 in new taxes or compulsory loans.

The complete text of President Roosevelt's message and a summary of the budget will be found on Page 16.

Effort of Gigantic Magnitude

Submitting his annual budget message, the Chief Executive outlined a "national effort of gigantic magnitude," reaching all the way from American homes and factories to far distant battle lines.

"It reflects," he said, "the determination of civilians to 'pass the ammunition'."

Talking about the budget and taxes at a press conference, Mr. Roosevelt said one of his personal objectives was a $25,000 limit after the payment of taxes, on all incomes. Under executive regulations, net salaries are now limited to $25,000.

The colossal extent of the contemplated expenditures brought a collective gasp from Congress, which quickly made two things clear: first that all necessary war appropriations will be quickly forthcoming; and, second, that Republicans and economy minded Democrats will insist upon a further reduction in non-war outlays.

Possible Tax Increase

Tax receipts will have to be increased by $16,000,000,000 if they are to cover half the war budget, Mr. Roosevelt said,—raised from $33,081,245,000, the estimated net yield of the present law, to around $49,000,000,000. He suggested (and congressional talk immediately centered upon) increased outright tax payments supplemented by compulsory savings, taxes to be refunded to the taxpayer after the close of the war.

In addition he urged that so far as possible taxes be placed upon a "pay-as-you-go basis." He emphasized that in any event the tax program would require war-time sacrifices, saying:

"Total war in a democracy is a violent conflict in which everyone must anticipate that both lives and possessions will be assigned to their most effective use in the common effort—the effort for community survival—national survival."

And later:

"We are at one in our desire quickly to win this war and to avoid passing on to future generations more than their share of its sacrifices and burdens."

Reading clerks intoned the President's message to both Houses shortly after they met. In the Senate, there was a loud buzz of conversation meanwhile, Senators wandered in and out of the chamber. The two party leaders, Senator Barkley (D. Ky.) and Senator McNary (R. Ore.) stood in the middle of the center aisle, holding an animated discussion.

Loudspeaker Fails

This scene had its parallel in the House, and there confusion was increased by the failure of the loudspeaker system. Few listened, in fact, but all were supplied with copies of the budget—a volume the size of a big-city telephone directory—to be studied in their offices.

Mr. Roosevelt warned civilians in his message that on the average they can be supplied with but $500 worth of goods and services during the fiscal year, or almost 25 per cent less than in the "record" year 1941. But "even then," he continued, "most of us will be better fed, better clothed, and better housed than other peoples in the world." However, he asked that it not be assumed there is no need for a great improvement in the living conditions of a "large segment" of the American population.

"It is the responsibility of government to plan for more production of essential civilian goods and less of non-essential goods," he said. "Production and distribution of goods should be simplified and standardized, unnecessary costs and frills should be eliminated. Total war demands simplification of American life. By giving up what we do not need, all of us will be better able to get what we

Roosevelt Budget Calls for 100 Billions for War, Seeks 50 Billions in Taxes and Forced Saving; Navy Identifies 11 Warships Lost in Solomons

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to need."

Each citizen, he continued, must be assured of "the necessities of life at prices which he can pay,"

or "rising prices will lift many goods beyond his reach just as surely as if those goods did not exist." A concerted effort to stabilize prices, rents and wages, he added, had kept the "rise in the cost of living within narrow bounds." Prices, he said, could and would be stabilized "with only a limited use of subsidies to stimulate needed production."

He warned that some wanted the stabilization controls relaxed for this or that group. These, he added, forget that "to relax the controls for one group was an argument to relax for other groups, thereby starting the cost of living spiral which would undermine the war effort and cause grave postwar difficulties."

Calls Stabilization Consistent

"Economic stabilization for all groups—not for just the other fellow—is the only policy consistent with the requirements of total war. I have read of this bloc, and that bloc, and the other bloc which existed in past Congresses. May this new Congress confine itself to one bloc—a national bloc."

Without the tax increase, Mr. Roosevelt estimated that the new budget would increase the national debt to a total of $210,549,000,000. Some $76,000,000,00 would have to be borrowed to cover the broad spread between governmental income and outgo.

The "nation is soundly solvent," he said, and "such a debt can and will be repaid."

At a supplemental press conference held on Saturday, Mr. Roosevelt informally broke the contemplated outlay of $19,000,000,000 down in this way:

For the war $97,000,000,000.

For the activities of government corporations, $3,000,000,000.

Other corporations $2,000,000,000.

Interest on the national debt $3,000,000,000.

Non-war expenditures $4,000,000,000.

Outlay Less Than Requested

The war outlay, he told reporters frankly, was less than the Army and Navy had requested. But, he added, it was all that could be feasibly expended—that is, it was an amount which would keep American industry working at full capacity for the entire year. The total was based, he said, on the total of things that could be turned out, and consequently was an outright maximum.

"Victory cannot be bought with any amount of money, however large," he said. "Victory is achieved by the blood of soldiers, the sweat of workingmen and women, and the sacrifice of all people. But a 100-billion-dollar expenditure program does reflect a national effort of gigantic magnitude.

"It calls for vision on the part of those in charge of war production, ingenuity of management and the skill, devotion and tenacity of the men on the farms and in the factories.

"It makes possible the expansion of our armed forces necessary to offensive operations, the production of planes and munitions to provide unquestioned superiority, and the construction of ships which will make it possible for us to strike at the enemy wherever he may be. x x x

"Moreover, consumers' goods and services will have to be produced in an amount adequate to maintain the health and productivity of the civilian population. And all of this will have to be done while we are withdrawing millions of men from production for service in the armed forces.

"Some persons may believe that such a program is fantastic, my reply is that this program is feasible."

Non-war Expenditures

Mr. [illegible] particularly emphatic on the subject of non-war expenditures, a touchy point in some congressional circles. He said in his message that there has been a progressive reduction in these outlays, which under the budget estimates for next year, carries them to a point $2,392,000,000 below their level for the fiscal year 1939. The non-war figure for next year, an attached table showed, would be $1,174,000,000 less than in the last full pre-war fiscal year, that of 1941.

He told his press conference that many more dollars could be pruned from the non-war category if Congress would repeal certain laws which must otherwise be carried out.

"My recommendations," he said, "contemplate that in the fiscal year 1944, 96 cents of every dollar expended by the federal government will be used to pay war costs and interest on the public debt, and only four cents for all the so-called 'non-war' purposes."

On the subject of taxes, Mr. Roosevelt avoided any direct suggestions as to the form the levies should take. He spoke of raising funds by "taxation and savings." By "savings" he explained at his press conference, he meant compulsory savings or a tax which would be refunded to the taxpayer over a period of years after the close of the war.

"I hope," he said, "that Congress in working out the revenue program will consider that the fiscal measures must be designed not only to provide revenue, but also to support the stabilization program as well by deterring luxury on non-essential spending.

Wants Equitable Distribution

"The cost of the war should be distributed in an equitable and fair manner. Furthermore, care should be taken that the fiscal measures do not impair but actually promote maximum war production. Finally, it is more important than ever before to simplify taxation both for taxpayers and for those collecting the tax, and to put our taxes as far as possible on a pay-as-you-go basis.

"I can not ask Congress to impose necessarily heavy financial burdens on the lower and middle incomes unless the taxes on higher and very large incomes are made fully effective. At a time when wages and salaries are stabilized, the receipt of very large net incomes from any source constitutes a gross inequity undermining the national unity."

BUDGETING FOR TOTAL WAR WAR EXPENDITURES

The huge and expanding rate of war expenditures shows our determination to equip our fighting forces and those of our allies with the instruments of war needed for victory. Monthly expenditures for war purposes amounted to 2 billion dollars just after Pearl Harbor; they now exceed 6 billion dollars and they will average more than 8 billion dollars a month during the fiscal year 1944. For the whole of the current fiscal year total war expenditures are now estimated at 77 billion dollars; for the next fiscal year, at 100 billion dollars. These estimates include the net outlays of government corporations for war purposes and assume only a small rise in prices.

Victory Cannot Be Bought

Victory cannot be bought with any amount of money, however large; victory is achieved by the blood of soldiers, the sweat of working men and women, and the sacrifice of all people. But a 100-billion-dollar expenditure program does reflect a national effort of gigantic magnitude. It calls for vision on the part of those in charge of war production, ingenuity of management, and the skill, devotion, and tenacity of the men on the farms and in the factories. It makes possible the expansion of our armed forces necessary to offensive operations, the production of planes and munitions to provide unquestioned superiority, and the construction of ships which will make it possible for us to strike at the enemy wherever he may be. It reflects the determination of the civilians to "pass the ammunition." Moreover, consumers' goods and services will have to be produced in an amount adequate to maintain the health and productivity of the civilian population. And all of this will have to be done while we are withdrawing millions of men from production for service in the armed forces.

Some persons may believe that such a program is fantastic. My reply is that this program is feasible. If the nation's manpower and resources are fully harnessed I am confident that the objective of this program can be reached, but it requires a complete recognition of the necessities of total war by all—management, labor, farmers, consumers and public servants—regardless of party. Production short of these military requirements would be a betrayal of our fighting men.

This budget does not include the detailed estimates of war expenditures which would reveal information to our enemies. An additional reason for such action at this time is that rapid developments on far-flung battle fronts make it impossible to submit a detailed war budget for a year ending 18 months hence. I shall continue, however, to report on the broad categories of war expenditures. The following table summarizes our present estimates of war expenditures from general and special accounts and by government corporations.

Estimate of Expenditures

Estimates of total expenditures for war, fiscal years of 1943 and 1944:

(Billions) Object of expenditure	Fiscal 1943	Fiscal 1944
Munitions	$43	$66
Military and civilian pay, subsistence and travel	15	21
Industrial construction	6	2
Other construction	8	5
Other, including agricultural land-lease	5	6
Total	77	100

This spring I shall submit the necessary information upon which the Congress can base war appropriations for the fiscal year 1944. In the meantime there are available about 170 billion dollars unspent war appropriations and authorizations; about two-thirds of this amount is already obligated or committed. Further appropriations will soon be needed to permit letting of contracts with industry for the next year.

THE PROGRAM

MUNITIONS

Total mobilization of all our men and women, all our equipment, and all our materials in a balanced proportion program will enable us to accomplish the production goals underlying this war budget.

Manpower—Marked progress has been made in mobilizing manpower. In spite of the increase in the armed services, industrial production rose by 48 per cent, and agricultural production by 15 per cent between calendar years 1940 and 1942. Industrial production has not been delayed and crops have not been lost because of lack of manpower except in a few isolated cases. More than 10 million people have been added to the employed or the armed forces since the summer of 1940, 7 million of whom were unemployed and more than 3 million of whom are additions to the nation's labor and armed forces.

Manpower mobilization is now entering a much more difficult phase. During the calendar year 1943 approximately six million people will be needed above present requirements for the armed services and war production. This number can be obtained by transferring from less essential work, and by drawing into the working force people who have not recently sought employment. Vigorous action is required to mobilize and train our reserve of women and young people, to accelerate the transfer of workers to essential industries, and to reduce harmful turn-over and migration of workers in essential industries. It also requires prevention of labor hoarding and elimination of hiring restrictions based on sex, creed, or race. I reiterate my previous recommendation for a unified and adequate rehabilitation service to make available a million persons for war industry and to restore to civil employment persons who are being disabled in the armed forces.

Civilian Requirements to Be Affected

Manpower needs of the armed forces and of war production during the calendar year 1943 can be met without impairment of essential civilian requirements. I stress the important distinction between "essential requirements" and the thousand and one things that are non-essentials or luxuries. The production of these non-essentials wastes manpower at a time when careful economy and greater efficiency in the use of our manpower resources is imperative. Private thought and public discussion of this subject are very necessary.

Equipment—Were it not for an unprecedented program of conversion and the building up of a new war industry during the past two and one-half years, we could not expect to fulfill the war-production program outlined in this message.

Some progress, but not enough, has been made in spreading war contracts more widely among medium-sized and smaller plants. Further efforts are necessary. In certain cases, of course, saving of manpower and materials requires concentration in those plants best equipped to produce a given commodity.

Materials—Furthermore, war production is limited by our supply of raw materials. The available materials must be transformed into the maximum of striking power. The production of less urgent or the wrong quantity of items, or poor scheduling of production in any single plant or in the munitions program as a whole, results in waste of precious materials. The nation's war production must be so scheduled that the right items are produced in the right amounts at the right time.

Discussion of War Contracts

War contracts—The procurement program must achieve maximum production with minimum waste and with the speed essential in time of war. This is the controlling objective not only for the original negotiation of contracts but also for the renegotiation required by law. The law provides for the prevention or recapture of excessive profits, thus supplementing and reinforcing the objectives of the excess-profits tax. I believe that control of the costs of production is of equal importance.

The proper negotiation and renegotiation of contracts must strive to reconcile the avoidance of excessive profits with the maintenance of incentives to economical management.

Food is a primary weapon of war. An adequate food supply is, therefore, a basic aspect of a total war program. I have placed in the hands of the secretary of agriculture full responsibility for determining and fulfilling the food requirements in this war. Our agricultural production is larger than ever in our history but the needs of our armed services and our Allies are so great that a shortage of certain foods is inevitable. The production of the less-needed commodities must be reduced, while the production of commodities for war and essential civilian use must be increased. It is imperative also that this increased demand for food be adjusted to available supplies. There will be sufficient volume in our bill of fare but less variety. That may hurt our taste but not our health.

To facilitate this program, I am recommending appropriations for aids to agriculture totaling 837 million dollars for the fiscal year 1944. Among the major items included in the 837-million dollar total are 400 million for conservation and use of agricultural land resources; 194 million for parity payments on the 1942 crops; and 96 million for exportation and domestic consumption of surplus commodities. Other large items included are 84 million dollars for

New Taxes, Savings Asked By Roosevelt

F. D. R. Says All Are Soldiers in Total War —Manpower Mobilization Now Entering Difficult Phase, Legislators Are Cold.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—(AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's budget message to Congress follows:

Exceeds 100 Billions

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting herewith a war budget exceeding 100 billion dollars for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1943. Last year I called the budget an instrument for transforming a peace economy into a war economy. This budget presents the maximum program for waging war.

We wage total war because our very existence is threatened. Without that supreme effort we cannot hope to retain the freedom and self-respect which give life its value.

Total war is grim reality. It means the dedication of our lives and resources to a single objective: Victory.

Total war in a democracy is a violent conflict in which everyone must anticipate that both lives and possessions will be assigned to their most effective use in the common effort—the effort for community survival—nation survival.

In total war we are all soldiers, whether in uniform, overalls, or shirt sleeves.

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payments under the Sugar Act; 38 million for the Farm Security Administration; and 31 million for reductions in interest rates on farm mortgages.

Prior to the 1943 appropriation acts, annual appropriations for parity payments were made a year in advance of actual need, and acreage allotments for the year ahead were used as a factor in determining payments on the crops of the current year. In the 1943 budget and appropriation acts, provisions were made to insure that all factors used in determining the amount of parity payments on the crops of a given year would pertain to the program of that year.

Also, to bring this item into conformity with our general budgetary practice, the annual cash appropriation for parity payments was omitted, but the secretary was authorized to incur contractual obligations assuring the co-operating producers of cotton, corn, wheat, rice, and tobacco that such payments would be made, if and as necessary, on their 1942 crops.

Producers to Be Compensated

The appropriation now requested, therefore, is simply the amount estimated to be necessary to compensate the producers of corn, wheat, and certain minor types of tobacco for the disparity between the market returns from the normal yield of their 1942 allotted acreage and the parity price return from that production. It is expected that no parity payments will be necessary on the 1942 crops of cotton, rice, and most types of tobacco.

Since the established national policy is to assure the co-operating producers of these basic crops parity prices on the normal yields of their allotted acreages, I am again recommending that the authority to incur contractual obligations for such payments on future crops be renewed.

On the other hand, I am recommending a reduction of 50 million dollars in the appropriation for conservation and use of agricultural land resources. I am also directing the secretary of agriculture to utilize the 400 million dollars still provided under this heading as fully and effectively as the basic law will permit to encourage greater production of the crops essential to the war effort. This fund will not be used for restriction of production except of less-needed crops. Payments will be made only to those producers who comply fully in their plantings with the stated war-production goals.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities the budget includes only the permanent annual appropriation of 30 per cent of customs revenues provided by law, plus reappropriation of unobligated balances. The food-stamp plan, which is a major item of the current program, will be discontinued shortly. Although other items such as school lunch and school milk projects and the direct distribution of surplus commodities are somewhat expanded, there will be an over-all reduction of nearly 30 million dollars.

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Provision for operations under the Farm Tenant Act and for loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation are continued on about the same level as for the current year. Small farms, like other small war plants, must be encouraged to make a maximum contribution to the war. I hope the Congress will give as much sympathetic consideration to these smaller and poorer farmers as it has given to the smaller and poorer industrial concerns.

All Needs Can't be Foreseen

Because no one can immediately foresee all the needs we may encounter in fulfilling our essential war requirements for agriculture, various loan and purchase operations, involving contingent liabilities which cannot be exactly predetermined, may be necessary.

In spite of a 100-billion-dollar war program, civilians can be supplied with an average of about $500 worth of goods and services during the next year. This implies an average reduction of almost 25 per cent in civilian consumption below the record level of the calendar year 1941. Even then most of us will be better fed, better clothed, and better housed than other peoples in the world. Do not let us assume from that statement, however, that there is no need for great improvement in the living conditions of a large segment of our population.

It is the responsibility of the government to plan for more production of essential civilian goods and less of non-essential goods.

Distribution to Be Simplified

Production and distribution of goods should be simplified and standardized; unnecessary costs and frills should be eliminated. Total war demands simplification of American life. By giving up what we do not need, all of us will be better able to get what we do need.

In order to distribute the scarce necessities of life equitably we are rationing some commodities. By rationing we restrict consumption, but only to assure to each civilian his share of basic commodities.

The essentials for civilian life also include a good standard of health and medical service, education, and care for children in wartime as well as in peace.

We must assure each citizen the necessities of life at prices which he can pay. Otherwise, rising prices will lift many goods beyond his reach just as surely as if those goods did not exist. By a concerted effort to stabilize prices, rents, and wages we have succeeded in keeping the rise in the cost of living within narrow bounds. We shall continue those efforts, and we shall succeed. By making effective use of all measures of control, we shall be able to stabilize prices with only a limited use of subsidies to stimulate needed production.

Some would like to see the controls relaxed for this or that special group. They forget that to relax controls for one group is an argument to relax for other groups, thereby starting the cost-of-living spiral which would undermine the war effort and cause grave post-war difficulties. Economic stabilization for all groups—not for just the other fellow—is the only policy consistent with the requirements of total war. I have read of this bloc, and that bloc, and the other bloc, which existed in past Congresses. May this new Congress confine itself to one bloc—a national bloc.

Stabilization goes beyond effective price control. Under war conditions a rise in profits, wages, and farm incomes unfortunately does not increase the supply of goods for civilians; it merely invites the bidding up of prices of scarce commodities.

Stabilization Seen Essential

The stabilization of incomes and the absorption of excess purchasing power by fiscal measures are essential for the success of the stabilization program. I am confident that the Congress will implement that program by adequate legislation increasing taxation, savings, or both. Thus, we will help to "pay as we go" and make the coming peace easier for ourselves and our children.

CIVILIAN CONTROLS IN TOTAL WAR

Total war requires nothing less than organizing all the human and material resources of the nation. To accomplish this all-out mobilization speedily, effectively, and fairly we have had to adopt extensive controls over civilian life. We use the selective service system to man the armed forces. We are systematizing the movement of labor to assure needed manpower to war industries and agriculture. We regulate prices, wages, salaries, and rents; we limit consumer credit; we allocate scarce raw materials; and we ration scarce consumer goods—all to the end of providing the materials of war and distributing the sacrifices equitably.

Such regulations and restrictions have complicated our daily lives. We save rubber, metal, fats—everything. We fill out forms, carry coupons, answer questionnaires. This is all new. We have over-done it in many cases. By trial and error we are learning simpler and better methods. But remember always that reaching the objective is what counts most. There is no easy, pleasant way to restrict the living habits—the eating, clothing, heating, travel, and working habits—of 130 million people. There is no easy, pleasant way to wage total war.

Civilian Administration

About 400,000 civilian employes of the federal government are engaged in the task of civilian administration for total war. They direct and schedule war production; handle the procurement of food, munitions, and equipment for our armed forces and our allies; supervise wartime transportation; administer price, wage, rent, labor and materials controls and commodity rationing; conduct economic and propaganda offensives against our enemies; and do necessary paper work for the armed forces.

Besides these government employes, millions of men and women volunteers—who draw no pay—are carrying out tasks of war administration, many of them after long hours at their regular occupation. These patriotic citizens are serving on draft boards, on war price and ration boards, in the civilian defense organization, the war bond campaign, and many other activities. They deserve the gratitude of their countrymen.

More than 1,600,000—or approximately three-fifths—of all federal civilian employes are engaged directly in war production. They build and load ships, make guns and shells, repair machines and equipment, build arsenals and camps, sew uniforms, operate airports and signal systems. These are the workers in navy yards, arsenals, storage depots, military airfields, and other operating centers. It is scarcely ethical to try to make people believe that these workers are holding down armchair or unnecessary government jobs.

Helpful Criticism Welcome

This huge organization, created overnight to meet our war needs could not be expected to function smoothly from the very start. Congressional committees and many individuals have made helpful suggestions. Criticism is welcome if it is based on truth. We will continue our efforts to make the organization more fully effective.

Compensation of federal employes—Last month the Congress took temporary and emergency action, which will expire April 30, 1943, relative to compensation for federal employes. The legislation removed inequities, lengthened the workweek to conserve manpower, increased payment for longer hours, and provided bonus payments for certain employes. The pay increases should be met largely by reducing the total number of employes proportionate to the increase in the workweek.

In the present appropriation requests and expenditure estimates for the fiscal year 1943 and 1944, no allowance is made for any cost increase resulting from the adjustment in federal salaries.

Federal Salary Study

The problems of federal salary administration need further study

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in the early days of the new Congress for enactment of more permanent legislation for the duration of the war.

I am making recommendations in the usual detail for so-called "non-war" appropriations for the fiscal year 1944. This classification includes the same items as in former years.

Actually, the "non-war" classification now has little, if any, meaning. Most of these expenditures are related to the war effort and many are directly occasioned by it. This "non-war" category includes, for instance, expenditures for war tax collections, for budgeting, disbursing, and auditing war expenditures, and for statistical and scientific services to war agencies. It includes also such items as the control of white pine blister rust, which I recently discussed. Expenditures for controlling this threat to our timber resources are necessary to avoid possible loss of millions of dollars in lumber from trees which require more than 50 years to reach maturity.

All counted, there are less than 850,000 civilian employees of the federal government, including the postal service, who are engaged in these so-called "non-war" activities.

A few weeks ago I transmitted to Congress a comprehensive report on "non-war" expenditures during the past decade. This document demonstrated the important reductions which had been made in these expenditures, especially since the start of the defense program.

Reductions Summarized

The following table summarizes reductions analyzed in the report, to which it is now possible to add revised estimates for the fiscal year 1943 and estimates for 1944 as developed in this budget.

"Non-war" expenditures, fiscal years 1939-44. (Excluding interest and statutory debt retirement).

(Millions)

Fiscal Year	Total Non-War Expenditures	Reduction Below 1939
1939	$6,516	
1940	6,246	$270
1941	6,238	1,218
1942	5,125	1,391
1943 (estimated)	4,582	1,934
1944 (estimated)	4,124	2,392

The table shows a reduction of 36.7 per cent in "non-war" expenditures in the next fiscal year compared with 1939. In appraising these reductions, it should be borne in mind that large items, such as veterans' pensions and social-security grants, are controlled by legal or other commitments. In fact the outstanding increase for the fiscal year 1944 is for the Veterans' Administration, for which expenditures are estimated at 879 million dollars, or 265 million dollars higher than in the current year. Most of the increase is for insurance for our fighting forces in the present war.

The most important reductions recommended for the coming year relate to work relief and general public works. Because of present high levels of employment, I am able to recommend elimination of the Works Projects Administration. This action under present conditions does not cast upon the state and local governments more than the proper burden of financing the relief of those who are unable to work. Expenditures for general public works will be greatly curtailed. Continuing projects are directly related to war needs. Others have been discontinued as rapidly as this could be done without risking the loss of the investment already made.

I shall be glad to co-operate with the Congress in effecting further reductions in "non-war" expenditures through the necessary revision of underlying legislation and in every other way. It should be pointed out to the Congress and to the nation, however, that we are fast approaching the subsistence level of government—the minimum for sustaining orderly social and economic processes—and that further reductions will necessarily be of much smaller magnitude than those already achieved.

My recommendations contemplate that in the fiscal year 1944, 96 cents of every dollar expended by the federal government will be used to pay war costs and interest on the public debt, and only four cents for all the so-called "non-war" purposes.

INTEREST

War financing has raised the requirement for interest on the public debt from 1,041 million dollars in 1940, the fiscal year before the defense program started, to an estimated 1,850 million dollars for the current year and 2,000 million dollars for the fiscal year 1944 under existing legislation.

FINANCING TOTAL WAR THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL FUNDS

Financing expenditures which will exceed 100 billion dollars is a task of tremendous magnitude. By meeting this task squarely we will contribute substantially to the war effort and clear the ground for successful reconstruction after the war. An adequate financing program is essential both for winning the war and for winning the peace.

Two Fiscal Problems

Financing total war involves two main fiscal problems. One problem is to supply the funds currently required to pay for the war and to keep the increase in federal debt within bounds. The second problem is caused by the disbursement of 100 billion dollars a year to contractors, war workers, farmers, soldiers and their families, thus adding many billions to the peoples' buying power, at a time when the amount of goods to be bought is declining steadily. A large portion of this excess buying power must be recovered into the treasury to prevent the excess from being used to bid up the price of scarce goods and thus undermine the stabilization program by breaking price ceilings, creating black markets, and increasing the cost of living.

We cannot hope to increase tax collections as fast as we step up war expenditures or to absorb by fiscal measures alone all excess purchasing power created by these expenditures. We must, therefore, provide a substantial portion of the needed funds by additional borrowing, and

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must also use direct controls, such as price ceilings and rationing for the protection of the consumer. Nevertheless, the more nearly increases in tax receipts follow increases in expenditures, the better we safeguard our financial integrity and the easier the administration of price control and rationing. All of these measures are interrelated. Each increase in taxes and each increase in savings will lessen the upward pressure on prices and reduce the amount of rationing and other direct controls we shall need.

The revenue acts of the past three years particularly the Revenue Act of 1942, have contributed greatly toward meeting our fiscal needs. In the fiscal year 1944, total general

and special receipts under present law are estimated at 35 billion dollars, or almost six times those of the fiscal year 1940. But the increase in expenditures has been even more rapid.

Additional Funds Through Taxes

I believe that we should strive to collect not less than 16 billion dollars of additional funds by taxation, savings, or both, during the fiscal year 1944.

On the basis of present legislation, we expect to meet 34 per cent of total estimated federal expenditures by current receipts during the fiscal year 1944. If the objective proposed in this message is adopted, we shall meet approximately 50 per cent of expenditures during the fiscal year 1944.

THE NEED FOR A BALANCED AND FLEXIBLE REVENUE SYSTEM

I hope that the Congress in working out the revenue program will consider that the fiscal measures must be designed not only to provide revenue, but also to support the stabilization program as well by deterring luxury or nonessential spending. The cost of the war should be distributed in an equitable and fair manner. Furthermore, care should be taken that the fiscal measures do not impair but actually promote maximum war production. Finally, it is more important than ever before to simplify taxation both for taxpayers and for those collecting the tax, and to put our taxes as far as feasible on a pay-as-you-go basis.

I cannot ask the Congress to impose the necessarily heavy financial burdens on the lower and middle incomes unless the taxes on higher and very large incomes are made fully effective. At a time when wages and salaries are stabilized, the receipt of very large net incomes from any source constitutes a gross inequity undermining national unity.

Fairness requires the closing of loopholes and the removal of inequities which still exist in our tax laws. I have spoken on these subjects on several previous occasions.

The Congress can do much to solve our problem of war finance and to support the stabilization program. In the past, wars have usually been paid for mainly by means of inflation, thereby shifting the greatest burden to the weakest shoulders and inviting post-war collapse. We seek to avoid both. Of necessity, the program must be harsh. We should remember, however, that it is a war for existence, and not taxation, which compels us to devote more than one-half of all our resources to war use. An effective program of war finance does not add to the total sacrifices necessitated by war, but it does assure that those sacrifices are distributed equitably and with a minimum of friction.

Helping a Privilege

We should remember furthermore, that helping to finance the war is the privilege mainly of those who still enjoy the receipt of incomes as civilians during the war. It is a modest contribution toward victory when we compare it with the contribution of those in the fighting forces.

By the end of the current fiscal year, the public debt will total 135 billion dollars. By June 30, 1944, it will be about 210 billion dollars under existing revenue legislation. Before the present debt limit of 125 billion dollars is reached, the Congress will be requested to extend that limit. To do this is sound, for such a debt can and will be repaid. The matter is soundly solved.

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PREPARING FOR TOTAL VICTORY

Preparing for total victory includes preparing the base on which a happier world can be built. The tremendous productive capacity of our country, of all countries, has been demonstrated. Freedom from want for everybody, everywhere, is no longer a Utopian dream. It can be translated into action when the fear of aggression has been removed by victory. The soldiers of the fighting forces and the workmen engaged in military production want to be assured that they will return to a life of opportunity and security in a society of free men.

The economic stabilization program, although born of war necessity, will greatly facilitate post-war reconstruction. A determined policy of war taxation and savings will aid in making post-war problems manageable by reducing the volume of additional borrowing and supporting the stabilization program. Because of the unavoidable magnitude of interest-bearing debt, taxes probably will never revert to their pre-war level. But substantial reduction from the war level will, nevertheless, be possible and will go hand in hand with a greater human security if the underlying fiscal structure is kept sound.

I shall be happy to meet with the appropriate committees of the Congress at any and all times in regard to the methods by which they propose to attain the objectives outlined in this message. We are at one in our desire quickly to win this war and to avoid passing on to future generations more than their just share of its sacrifices and burdens.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

President's Budget Summary

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—President Roosevelt's general budget summary for the fiscal year, 1944, as submitted to Congress, follows:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
(For the fiscal years 1944, 1943 and 1942)

Classification	Estimated, 1944	Estimated, 1943	Actual, 1942
General and Special Accounts—			
Receipts (based on present legislation)			
Direct taxes on individuals	$13,750,600,000	$8,338,500,000	$3,695,340,611.96
Direct taxes on corporations	14,915,000,000	10,070,000,000	5,021,375,715.46
Excise taxes	3,915,380,000	3,678,110,000	3,127,631,235.23
Employment taxes	1,982,200,000	1,472,300,000	1,194,046,888.42
Customs	204,300,000	252,600,000	388,948,426.39
Miscellaneous receipts	639,215,000	740,745,000	277,376,297.34
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis	.....	.....	—37,007,417.95
Total receipts	$35,406,695,000	$24,552,255,000	$13,667,914,823.84
Deduct:			
Net appropriation for Federal old-age and survivors' insurance trust fund	1,525,450,000	1,076,180,000	868,853,202.82
Post-war credits for excess-profits tax and Victory tax	800,000,000	500,000,000	.....
Net receipts, general and special accounts	$33,081,245,000	$22,976,075,000	$12,799,061,621.02
Expenditures:			
War activities	$97,000,000,000	$74,000,000,000	$26,011,065,089.39
Interest on the public debt	3,000,000,000	1,850,000,000	1,260,085,836.46
Other activities:			
Legislative establishment	$27,455,600	$27,042,300	$27,268,973.19
The Judiciary	12,663,500	12,118,100	11,537,736.82
Executive Office of the President	3,049,190	2,568,085	2,347,031.83
Civil departments and agencies	862,760,733	892,981,648	774,573,471.24
Post Office deficiency	.....	3,789,712	17,729,774.85
District of Columbia — United States share	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000.00
General Public Works Program	354,612,300	576,752,350	619,661,880.05
Veterans' pensions and benefits	879,360,000	613,756,000	551,885,121.55
Aids to agriculture	889,319,000	1,010,463,120	1,092,035,673.59
Aids to youth	.....	16,000,000	250,512,659.12
Social Security program	502,705,000	522,049,500	496,474,723.91
Work relief	5,436,000	344,764,200	937,272,410.80
Refunds	127,522,000	102,001,100	94,399,952.79
Retirement funds	440,041,600	322,041,800	243,735,262.00
Statutory public debt retirement	5,000,000	5,000,000	94,722,300.00
Supplemental items, regular	13,000,000	130,000,000	.....
Total other activities (including statutory public debt retirement)	$4,128,924,923	$4,587,327,915	$5,220,156,971.84
Total expenditures, general and special accounts	$104,128,924,923	$80,437,327,915	$32,491,307,397.69
Excess of expenditures, general and special accounts	$71,047,679,923	$57,461,252,915	$19,692,245,776.67
Effect of Operations on the Public Debt			
Public debt at beginning of year	$134,830,142,661.22	$72,422,445,116.22	$48,961,443,535.71
Net increase in public debt during year:			
General and special accounts, excess of expenditures over receipts	$71,047,679,923.00	$57,461,252,915.00	$19,692,245,776.67
Government corporations and agencies, net expenditures	4,774,123,000.00	5,041,995,000.00	3,624,724,254.35
Trust accounts, excess of receipts over expenditures	—34,795,035.00	+11,449,630.00	—119,219,304.17
Statutory public debt retirements	—5,000,000.00	—5,000,000.00	—94,722,300.00
Change in Treasury balance	—63,000,000.00	—102,000,000.00	+357,973,158.66
Net increase in public debt during year	$75,719,007,888.00	$62,407,997,545.00	$23,461,001,586.51
Public debt at end of year	$210,549,150,549.22	$134,830,142,661.22	$72,422,445,116.93

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U. S. War Costs Top All Nations'.

Washington, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—Everybody is supposed to be doing the best he can, but Uncle Sam will throw into the war pot next year more than all the other warring nations—on both sides—put together.

President Roosevelt told Congress today our war costs in the next fiscal year will run a cool $100,000,000,000.

While foreign costs aren't exactly comparable, due to differences in population, wealth, price levels, and other factors, here are estimates from unofficial sources of what the other nations will spend in the same year:

Germany	$34,400,000,000
England	21,330,000,000
Russia	15,000,000,000
Italy	8,670,000,000
Japan	7,000,000,000
Canada	3,545,000,000

Not even rough estimates were available for China, and the others.

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ONE QUICK LOOK AT NEW BUDGET

Washington, Jan. 11 (A. P.), —The $109,000,000,000 Federal budget for next fiscal year by major categories calls for these Treasury expenditures:

War purposes, $97,000,000,000.

Interest on public debt, $3,000,000,000.

Other activities, $4,128,924,923.

(These include civil departments and agencies, the legislative, executive and judiciary branches, public works and veterans' funds, &c.).

In addition, the budget provides for expenditures by Government corporations of $4,774,123,000. (The corporations would expend $3,000,000,000 on the war effort, making the war total $100,000,000,000. They include the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Commodity Credit Corporation, &c.).

Note: Spending figures do not include Reconstruction Finance corporation, and other corporation, whose outlays in the 1944 fiscal year will be $4,744,000,000, including $3,600,000,000 for war.

U. S. Expenditures In Our Other Wars

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11. — (AP) President Roosevelt's $100,000,000,000 budget brought the estimated cost to America of World War II to $196,000,000,000 from Pearl Harbor to June 30, 1944.

Here are some comparisons of past American costs:

Revolutionary war $150,000,000.

War of 1812 $138,700,000.

Mexican war $166,000,000.

Civil War (North only) $15,097,082,784.

Spanish-American war $1,921,504,307.

World War I $41,765,000,000.

Total previous wars $59,233,287,091.

Total of all Federal spending, including wars from 1789 to Pearl Harbor $197,180,000,000.

Roosevelt Budgets In Last Ten Years

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.— (AP) Today's was the biggest of them all, but President Roosevelt had dealt with a lot of Federal money before sending his new budget to Congress.

Before the country got into a real war, he had a "war on depression" which set peacetime records. Here are the figures:

(In millions of dollars)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Total U.S. Expenditure	Defense or War Spending	Federal Debt at Year-end
1934	$6,370	$540	$27,053
1935	7,583	709	28,700
1936	9,068	911	33,778
1937	8,281	934	36,424
1938	7,304	1,027	37,164
1939	8,765	1,162	40,439
1940	9,127	1,558	42,967
1941	12,774	6,047	48,961
1942	32,491	26,011	72,422
1943 (EST)	80,437	74,000	134,830
1944 (EST)	104,123	97,000	210,549

RUSSIANS PUSH AHEAD SWIFTLY IN CAUCASUS

Lower Don Drive Toward Rostov Continues—Foe Counters Fiercely

KEY RAIL TOWN ENCIRCLED

Soviet Forces Sweep Around Georgievsk in Offensive. From Moscow

Moscow, Jan. 11 (A. P.). —The Red Army has seized thirteen more settlements from the Germans in the north Caucasus, where the German-held railroad junction of Georgievsk was threatened with encirclement, and has broken a German salient thrust into Russian positions on the central front far to the north, the midday communique said today.

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The advance down the lower Don continued despite desperate German efforts to block it some sixty miles northeast of Rostov, the key Nazi supply center in southern Russia, it was reported. Another German-held community was captured in the lower Don area.

Bitter fighting preceded the temporary success of the Germans on the central front. The communique acknowledged that a wedge had been driven into the Red Army's positions, but said a Russian counter-attack forced the Germans back to their original positions.

[The German High Command said yesterday that a German shock troop division on the central front had captured seventy-five Russian strong points and destroyed their garrisons.]

Georgievsk Is Imperilled.

In the north Caucasus, the capture of thirteen more settlements by the Russians appeared to make the German position at Georgievsk still more precarious. An earlier communique had reported the city was half encircled. The Russians said they had captured Georgievskaya, four miles south of Georgievsk, and other small towns forming a semi-circle around the railroad junction. Vast stores of German mines, ammunition and other equipment fell into Russian hands, it was said.

The Germans, who had ad-

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vanced down the Rostov-Baku railway last summer in quest of the oil of Grozny and Baku, already had withdrawn seventy-five miles from Mozdok to Georgievsk and they apparently faced a new withdrawal along the railway leading to the northwest.

Particularly fierce fighting was reported at a river position where the Germans had concentrated a large number of their six-barrel mortars and tanks. The Russian troops were said to have succeeded in crossing the river and throwing back the Germans in hand-to-hand fighting. More German prisoners were sent streaming to the rear, it was added.

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Nazi Counter-attacks Fail.

The lower Don offensive was reported rolling forward over mounting German resistance with another populated place falling to the Russians along with a large ammunition dump and other material. The Germans counter-attacked and attempted to recapture the community, the war bulletin said, but withdrew leaving more than 100 dead. In another sector of this front, Russian tanks were said to be advancing after routing two enemy battalions.

Only on the central front west of Moscow did the Russians report a check to their offensives. In one sector, the midday communique reported, the Germans succeeded in driving a wedge into the Red Army positions, but the situation was said to have been restored by a counter-attack. Two hundred Germans were reported killed.

The entire German position in the Caucasus seemed to be imperiled as the Russians drove on along the lower Don toward Rostov and the rising fury of the German defense indicated the Germans realized the danger. Describing the lower Don fighting, the midnight communique said one Red Army unit, "forging ahead in the course of the day, beat off six enemy counter-attacks."

Reds Gain on Steppes.

"The Hitlerites suffered heavy losses and were unable to force back the offensive of the Soviet troops," the war report said. "By the end of the day our detachments with sudden assaults attacked the enemy in the flank."

Further south along the railway line from Stalingrad to Tikhoretsk and Novorossisk on the Black Sea, the Russians said they had captured several more places in the area of Zimovniki, about 130 miles southwest of Stalingrad.

The army newspaper Red Star said that life in the recaptured city of Velikie Luki was returning to normal and a train from the East was expected to arrive soon.

[The German High Command, which has steadfastly refused to admit the loss of this important city, announced yesterday: "The garrison of Velikie Luki yesterday offered heroic resistance to strong enemy attacks.]

The midnight communique said that Russian guerrillas were operating in Latvia, some ninety miles ahead of the Red Army in the Velikie Luki region, and had derailed three German troop trains, smashing many cars.

It also reported that 313 enemy aircraft were destroyed in the week ending Saturday for the loss of ninety-three Soviet planes.

CAUCASIAN DRIVE SWEEPS SWIFTLY ON ROAD TO ROSTOV

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Separate Army Makes 20-Mile Advance Along Railway to Tikhoretsk.

NAZIS IN RETREAT

Russians Reported 60 Mile from Goal in Lower Don Area.

MOSCOW, Tuesday, Jan. 12 (AP) Red army tanks and motorized infantry, swiftly rolling the Germans back in the Caucasus along the road to Rostov, captured six Caucasian cities yesterday, including Georgievsk, Mineralnye Vody, and Pyatigorsk, the Soviets announced last night in one of its most impressive special communiques.

The regular midnight communique that followed a few hours later also told of a 20-mile advance southwestward along the Stalingrad-Tikhoretsk railway below the Don river from Zimovniki to Kuberle, and although the Russians for the second day did not claim any important points on the lower Don river itself they said their troops still were gaining ground in that sector nearest Rostov.

60 Miles From Rostov

Red army troops last were reported about 60 miles from Rostov in the lower Don area.

Other important centers captured in the Caucasus were announced as Kislovodsk, 42 miles southwest of Georgievsk; Zaeleznovodsk, nine miles southwest of Mineralnye Vody; and Budennovsk, a railway city about 100 miles northeast of Georgievsk. Many intermediate points were taken in this broad area.

Along the Stalingrad-Tikhoretsk railway the Russians took a series of towns stretching for 21 miles from Novolodin, just above Kuberle, through Zhirny to Kuteynikovo. Vesioly, 30 miles south of Zimovniki, also fell to the advancing Russians.

The Russians said their tanks and troops smashed Nazi resistance in nearly all the recaptured Caucasian points, and still were mopping up behind their advance spearheads. Knots of Nazi resistance left in the hurried German retreat thus were eliminated at Konstantinovskaya, just west of Prokhladnenski, at Goriachevodskaya near Pyatigorsk, and at Praskoveya, between Georgievsk and Budennovsk.

Wide Area Regained

Virtually the entire region south of Mineralnye Vody, famous for its health resorts and hospitals, now is in Russian hands, it was announced.

The Red army took these cities on or near the Rostov-Baku railway by swift encircling maneuvers which forced the Germans to retreat hastily to the northwest through Armavir toward Rostov. The north Caucasus offensive is only 18 days old but since the Russians checked the Germans at the suburbs of Ordzonikidze, they had advanced 112 miles.

Armavir itself, 170 miles southwest of Rostov, was menaced by this Russian offensive and by the sweep across the bleak Kalmyck steppes. Mineralnye Vody is 255 airline miles southeast of Rostov; Georgievsk is 20 miles farther. Pyatigorsk is 28 miles southwest of Georgievsk.

Three other settlements, Achikulak, Alexandryiskaya and Archangelskoye, in the same general spa region—where the Germans had hoped to spend the winter in comparative luxury—also were announced as captured.

New Russian Hero

Lieut. Gen. Maslennikov emerged as the new Russian hero leading the currently most successful Russian offensive. Just a year ago, he recaptured Kalinin in one of the major battles that saved Moscow.

The first great fruits of Gen. Maslennikov's drive were announced Jan. 3 with the capture of Mozdok on the approaches to the Grozny oil fields. Later, Red forces pushed through Nalchik and Prokhladnenski.

Abreast with the Caucasus gains, the Russian army on the lower Don stood within 60 miles of Rostov, the fall of which would trap all Nazi troops in the south. The precipitate withdrawal of the Germans suggested that they were aware of this peril.

Georgievsk, Mineralnye Vody and Pyatigorsk form an important triangle in the center of the north Caucasus. Budennovsk is on the Kuma river 60 miles northeast of Georgievsk. The Germans occupied this region high in the foothills of the towering Caucasus range in mid-August.

Generals Cited

Several generals supporting Gen. Maslennikov were cited for meritorious service. Among these were Lieut. Gen. N. Y. Kirichenko, commander of the Fourth Guards cossacks, and Maj. Gen. G. P. Lobanov, commander of a tank force.

The special communique also singled out for special mention Major-Generals V. A. Khomenko, K. A. Koroteyev, P. S. Kozlov, and A. G. Selivanov, and Col. Gen. V. I. Filippov.

The key railway towns and other villages in the Caucasus fell only after "stubborn fighting," this communique said, but it declared that large quantities of war material were captured.

German Resistance Grows

The noon communique told of the slaughter of more than 1,000 Germans on fronts stretched over 1,100 miles of snow-blanketed Russia. It told also of increasing German resistance and counterattacks which have slowed the momentum of the Soviet offensives everywhere except in the north Caucasus.

The cleanup of Germans inside Stalingrad and in a pocket west of the Volga city continued. Defense points were reported occupied in the factory district where 300 of the enemy were slain. The northwest, the Russians pushing down on the 22 trapped Axis divisions were declared to have captured considerable materiel including 13 machineguns, four mortars, four tank guns and 260 rifles.

[The Soviet midnight communique, heard in London by the Soviet monitor, gave additional details of the Caucasus fighting. Mechanized units broke through and pushed the enemy into Georgievsk and Mineralnye Vody, it said, and "on the heels of the retreating Germans our troops broke into the towns and after fierce fighting captured them."

[Along the Lower Don, the communique said the offensive continued and Potelnikov, Konavalsky and Brennikov and the railway station of Kotelov were taken. Konstantinovskaya, about seventy miles northeast of Rostov, also fell.

[On the central front a German attack northwest of Velikie Luki "succeeded in pressing back somewhat our units" at a cost of several hundred enemy killed, the communique said. Another Nazi attack in a neighboring sector was reported beaten back with three infantry companies annihilated.]

3 Cities Taken In Caucasus

Six Towns Also Fall In Sweep Toward Rostov.

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GERMANS BEAT RAPID RETREAT

Rolled Back 112 Miles in 18 Days—Captured War Materiel Being Counted.

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Jan. 11—The Russians announced a great triple victory in the north Caucasus tonight with the capture of the cities of Mineralnye Vody, Georgievsk and Pyatigorsk in their sweep up from the Grozny oil region along the Baku railway toward Rostov.

The Soviet Monitor here recorded the Moscow broadcast of a special communique listing the seizure of these important places as well as six other towns in the same general area.

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Nazis Beating Hasty Retreat

The swiftness of the Russian drive in the north Caucasus indicated that the Germans were beating a rapid retreat to escape being cut off by other Russian armies striking along the lower Don, already within 60 miles of Rostov.

Both Mineralnye Vody and Georgievsk are important rail hubs on the Baku trunk line, 255 and 275 airline miles respectively southeast of Rostov.

Pyatigorsk is 28 miles southwest of Georgievsk.

The Russian commander in the Caucasus was disclosed for the first time as Lieut. Gen. Maslenikov, a hero of the campaign last winter that saved Moscow. He was a commander in the Kalinin sector.

Numerous other generals were cited for meritorious action on the Caucasian front, pointing up the significance the Russians attached to their victory.

Foe Rolled Back 112 Miles

Since stopping the last determined German offensive in the north Caucasus, which had reached to the outskirts of Ordzhonikidze, terminus of the Georgian military highway across the range, the Russians have rolled the Germans back 112 miles—the distance to Mineralnye Vody—in 18 days.

Among the other towns announced as captured tonight were these:

Kislovodsk, 42 miles southwest of Georgievsk, Zaeleznovodsk, nine miles southwest of Mineralnye Vody, the town and railway station of Budennovsk, and the district center 44 miles northeast of Georgievsk, and the district centers of Achikulak and Alexandryiskaya. Alexandryiskaya is 10 miles northwest of Georgievsk.

"Large quantities of war material were captured and are being counted," the special bulletin said.

Growing Axis Concern

Showing the growing Axis concern over the mountain Russian successes, the Rome radio broadcast a commentary of Dienst aus Deutschland of the German foreign office saying:

"The most rigid reserve must be maintained regarding the fighting in Russia, as the Russians are displaying their greatest strength now."

Earlier the German High Command communique had said all Russian attacks in the north Caucasus, the Don region and at Stalingrad had been repulsed in sanguinary fighting.

Georgiesk, Mineralnye Vody and Pyatigorsk all fell only after stubborn fighting, the Russian communique said.

Reports from other fronts said the Russians on the lower Don captured another town and now had emerged on flat low plains approaching Rostov. The plains were declared hard for any army to defend because of the lack of natural barriers.

Russians Stabilize Moscow Front

The Russians were declared to have stabilized the central front opposite Moscow by shattering a series of German counter-attacks in vain efforts to retake the ancient fortress of Velikie Luki, 260 miles northwest of Moscow and only 90 miles short of the Latvian frontier.

The clean-up of Stalingrad continued apace and the Russians were reported applying steady pressure to liquidate the 22 Axis divisions entrapped before that Volga city.

The general officers cited for distinguished fighting in the north Caucasus were Major General V. A. Khomenko, K. A. Koroteyev, P. M. Kozlov, A. I. Helnik; Lieut.-Gen. N. Y. Kirichenko and Major-Gen. A. C. Selivanov of cavalry guards units; Major-Gen. G. P. Lobanov and Col. Gen. V. I. Fillipov of tank groups.

New Russian G...

None of these generals has been mentioned before in ... patches, although a Lieut.-Gen. T. Kozlov has been frequently in the news as chief of the Trans-Caucasus district since May 3, 1941. He was congratulated by Stalin on Dec. 31, 1941 for a victory in the Crimea and later led his troops acoss the Kerch straits to safety. His command was reported last July to extend to the Caspian sea.

The Moscow radio interrupted its usual news broadcast to provincial newspapers to repeat the special communique three times. The announcer read the bulletin very slowly after which marching songs of the Russian cavalry were played.

Pyatigorsk is a popular resort and several of the recaptured towns are well known spas where the Germans may have hoped to hole in for the Winter.

Details of Caucasus Fighting

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The regular Soviet midnight communiqué, as heard in London by the Soviet monitor, gave details of the Caucasus fighting. Soviet mechanized units broke through German defenses and pushed the enemy into Georgievsk and Mineralnye Vodi, it said, and "on the heels of the retreating Germans our troops broke

into the towns and after fierce fighting captured them."

Along the lower Don, where another Soviet spearhead is thrusting toward Rostov, the midnight communiqué said the offensive continued and claimed the capture of Potelnikov and the populated places of Konavalsky and Brenikov and the railway station of Kotelov. Red Army tank units pressing forward against stubborn enemy resistance captured a fortified point in the lower Don area, and captured German tanks, artillery and rifles.

One mobile reconnaissance unit was reported to have penetrated into a populated place where the headquarters of a German infantry division was stationed, killing 100 enemy officers and men, taking prisoners, and returning safely to Soviet lines.

On the central front, a German attack northwest of Velikiye Luki "succeeded in pressing back somewhat our units" at a cost of several hundred killed. Another Nazi attack in a neighboring sector was reported beaten back with three infantry companies annihilated.

The midnight communiqué declared six streets were cleared in fighting in the factory area of Stalingrad, with about 400 Germans killed.

Nazis Report Lines Holding

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), Jan. 11 (AP).—Attacks by "numerically superior infantry and tank forces" of the Red Army were repulsed in three southern sectors in sanguinary fighting, and German shock troops destroyed a large number of Russian strong points on the central front, the German high command said today.

"The army and air force between them destroyed 136 enemy armored fighting vehicles, sixty of them in the Stalingrad area alone," a high command communique declared.

Without detail, it said there was continued fighting around Velikiye Luki, a rail center ninety miles east of the Latvian frontier, claimed by the Russians on New Year's Day, and in the area southeast of Lake Ilmen.

A 4,000-ton Allied freighter was reported sunk in an air attack upon Murmansk, Arctic Soviet supply port, and another freighter was severely damaged.

ALLIES BATTER ROMMEL PATH

INTO TUNISIA

Possible Junction Points of Divided Axis Armies Are Pounded.

U. S. ATTACKS NEAR TRIPOLI

Heavy Aerial Assault From West Marks the Opening of Big Squeeze in Africa.

JAN 12 1943

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—Allied bombers have struck again at possible junction points for Marshal Rommel's Libyan army and the Axis army of Tunisia, raiding Kairouan, Gabes and the village of Kebili west of that port, an African air force spokesman announced today.

The highlight of the day's activity was a one-man bombing attack by Major Philip George Cochran of Erie, Pa., who leads a P-40 Warhawk fighter group. Alone and carrying but one large bomb, he swept over the roof tops of Kairouan and deposited the explosive in the middle of German military headquarters for that area. He reported the headquarters destroyed.

On his return from the target, Major Cochran was attacked by a Focke-Wulf 190, and although his plane was shot up, he held off the German fighter and returned safely to his base.

The Tunisian raids followed the first sweep by American bombers from the west against the Tripoli area in the aerial effort to smash Rommel's retreating troops before he can escape the British Eighth Army and join the German and Italian forces in the French protectorate on the Mediterranean narrows.

Rails And Oil Targets

Martin Marauders carried out the main raid of the day. They attacked railroad yards and oil storage tanks at Gabes with an escort of P-38 Lockheed Lightning fighters.

About the same time Bostons escorted by Warhawks struck at a German military camp at Kebili, on the salt lake sixty-five miles west of Gabes.

Mitchell bombers attacked the rail junction four miles north of the port of Hammamet, itself forty miles southeast of Tunis, and were reported to have scored direct hits.

Heavy Ack-Ack Fire

The Marauders and Lightnings had to fly through heavy anti-aircraft fire to reach their objectives at Gabes, which authorities described as a main supply base for Rommel's forces in Tripolitania, and at the same time were heavily challenged by Messerschmitt 109s.

"The raid was highly successful and direct hits were scored on the oil tanks and railroad yards," the spokesman said.

One Messerschmitt was destroyed and one damaged in the air fighting, while one Lightning and one Marauder were listed as missing.

Observers reported the Bostons left the Kebill camp afire. All the Bostons and the Mitchells, as well as their fighter escorts, returned safely.

Hoelle's Experience

Lieut. William J. Hoelle, of San Mateo, Cal., a Lightning pilot, apparently has as many lives as a cat. A few days ago his plane hit a telephone pole, but he returned safely.

Three days ago his plane was shot down and he bailed out at 500 feet or less. He was guided back to safety by sympathetic French and Arabs and is now ready to fly again.

A recheck of records disclosed that Lieut. W. J. Sloan, of Richmond, Va., was credited with the destruction of a Messerschmitt 109 January 7.

Americans Blast Rommel's Line.

It was earlier revealed that American bombers, sweeping for the first time into Libya from the west, had struck the initial blow in an aerial squeeze to smash Marshal Rommel's retreating forces before he can escape the advancing British Eighth Army and join hands with the Axis forces in Tunisia.

This blow was disclosed in yesterday's Allied communique announcing that Marauder bombers had blasted an Axis airdrome ten miles west of Tripoli, scoring direct hits on hangars and other military objectives.

Most Allied military observers believe that the Axis leaders are now convinced that Tripoli is indefensible and are concentrating on an effort to get Rommel's forces into South Tunisia and turn to their own advantage the Mareth defense line which the French built along the Tripolitanian border. "The question is," one Allied officer remarked, "which way are they going to turn it? If they turn it against the Eighth Army, we can attack them from the rear. If they turn it against us, the Eighth Army will smash them."

Before Rommel can reach the Mareth line, however, his forces must retreat some 300 miles from their present easternmost positions in Libya.

French Beat Off Attack.

In North Tunisia, meanwhile, ground action remained virtually stalemated.

Minor activity was reported over the week end in the Pont du Fahs sector on the central Tunisia front where, the French announced they had repulsed another tank-supported German attack. Some action also took place east of Kairouan, where French troops attacked an enemy post and captured fifteen Germans, the same announcement said.

In a communique broadcast by the Rome radio the Italian High Command declared that Allied attacks were repulsed in Tunisia and that some prisoners and weapons were captured, while Axis aircraft repeatedly bombed and machine-gunned the Allied front and moving columns "with good results." German fighters shot down five Allied planes in the course of Allied attacks on Lampedusa and Tripoli, the communique added.

U. S., British Planes Hit At Rommel Lines

Operate in Perfect Synchronization From Tripoli to Tunis

JAN 12 1943

By Wes Gallagher

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 11 (AP)—American and British airmen operating in perfect synchronization are beating at the Axis from Tripoli to Tunisia, striking at Field Marshal Rommel's lines in his westward retreat from Libya and keeping under running attack the bases where he might seek juncture with the Axis Tunisian army.

(A Fighting French communique from Brig. Gen. Jacques LeClerc's headquarters said the desert column thrusting from equatorial Africa into Libya from the south and last reported at Brach, only 350 miles south of Tripoli, was making progress. The communique said the Fighting French were taking over military and administrative organization of this Fezzan territory and had appointed Lieut. Col. Pierre Delan[illegible] military governor.)

JAN 12 1943

In the latest of these assaults in Tunisia, an American Air Force spokesman reported today that American bombers had assaulted Gabes, now a main supply base for Rommel's forces in western Libya, Kairouan, the Axis traffic junction in inland Tunisia, and the German military camp of Kebili, 65 miles to the west of Gabes.

Martin Marauder bombers hit the railroad yards and oil tanks at Gabes while Bostons pounded Kebili and Mitchell bombers attacked the railroad junction just north of the port of Hammamet, 40 miles to the southeast of Tunis.

Over Gabes Axis anti-aircraft fire was heavy and the raiding force also was attacked by German planes, one of which was destroyed and another damaged. Two American craft were lost.

The Gabes raid nevertheless was "highly successful," the spokesman declared. The Kebili camp was left aflame.

These attacks followed raids by Marauders on an Axis airdrome only 10 miles west of Tripoli, in which hangars and other targets were squarely hit and three German fighters were damaged without Allied loss.

One of the most spectacular air actions reported during the day was a one-man assault by Major Phillip George Cochran of Erie, Pa. Flying alone low over Kairouan he dropped a big bomb, the only one he carried, squarely in the middle of the German military headquarters, smashing it.

Tripoli Targets Hit

(The British Middle East Command in Cairo announced that "targets around Tripoli" had been hit and Axis transport attacked along the coastal roads of both Tunisia and Tripolitania, westernmost Libya.

(The British also reported a daylight attack by heavy Allied bombers on the La Goulette port area of Tunis and on Axis airdromes in Sicily and on the island of Lampedusa).

The American raid far to the east within 10 miles of Tripoli was especially significant in connection with indications that Rommel's Army again was on the march westward toward Tunisia.

It appeared to most observers here that the Axis was convinced that Tripoli could not be defended and that Rommel's aim now was to get into southern Tunisia and employ the Mareth line on the Tripolitania-Tunisia border.

"The question," said one Allied officer, "is which way are they going to turn? If they turn it against the Eighth Army (the pursuing British in Libya) we can attack them from the rear. If they turn it against us the Eighth Army will smash them."

As to the situation aground, however, an Allied spokesman said all action thus far had demonstrated that "we have a bloody tough job on our hands before the Germans are thrown out of Tunisia." He added that prolonged offensive operations by either side were impossible in the mountainous terrain at this time of year.

During the day Vice Admiral William Glassford, Jr., U.S.N., head of the American Mission to Dakar, French West Africa, disclosed here that the 35,000-ton French battleship Richelieu was being refitted at Dakar and "within a few months will be a top-notch ship fighting with the Allied navies."

(The Richelieu was damaged by the British earlier in the war at a time when she was under Vichy control.)

The work on the Richelieu, the admiral said, was helping prepare for "establishment of Allied naval operations at Dakar."

"French ships already are traveling with British convoys along the African coasts," he added.

(The Morocco radio broadcast a French communique saying a German attack southwest of Fondouk in Central Tunisia was repulsed. Patrol activity was reported southwest of Pont Du Fahs.)

U. S. Bombers Aid Squeeze On Rommel

Tripoli Pounded In Effort to Close Door on Retreat Path

JAN 12 1943

By Wes Gallagher
Associated Press Staff Writer

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Jan. 10.—United States medium bombers from Tunisia struck their first blow today at the Libyan base of Tripoli in an extension of their campaign to slam shut the back door of retreat in the face of Marshal Erwin Rommel, believed on the weary move again toward that port and Tunisia.

The Americans attacked an outlying airdrome, scoring direct hits, and returned without loss.

Fighters from Tunisia have attacked Tripoli before, and nearly all categories of planes have raided the port from Libya and Egypt but today's attack was the first of United States bombers from Tunisia.

Airfield Attacked

The meeting of Allied bombers from the east and west emphasized the squeeze being clamped on Rommel.

(Coordinating with the United States attack were day and night R. A. F. assaults on the African Corps along a 180-mile stretch between Tripoli and the Wadi Zem-Zem, where the British Eighth Army has been drawing up for attack. Increasing German nervousness and assertions from Berlin that the British were preparing for a full scale attack were reminiscent of the Axis reports a few days before Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery renewed his offensive recently at El Agheila.)

"Our B-26's (Martin Marauders) escorted by P-38's attacked the airfield 10 miles west of Tripoli and scored direct hits on the hangars and a military objective nearby," a Twelfth Air Force spokesman said, telling of the Tripoli raid. "Three Messerschmitt 109's which attempted to interfere were badly damaged and all our planes returned safely."

On land in Tunisia, an Army communique said, there was nothing to report in the last 24 hours, either on the northern front or to the south, but in Libya it appeared that a contraction of the Axis lines was in order shortly.

Many observers at Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters believe Tripoli itself is indefensible and that the German marshal and his African corps must attempt to withdraw into Tunisia along the supply route on which Sousse, Gabes and Sfax have been consistent targets.

These observers said the concentrated Allied air attacks Friday apparently anticipated this move and were aimed to cut his supplies and weaken his retreat before the

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British Eighth Army in Libya.

The weather deteriorated over Tunisia again today adding to the mud bogs immobilizing ground forces and keeping much of the opposing air fleets on the ground following the three United States raids in an all-day pulverization of Bizerte Friday. This action was coordinated with the pounding of the east coast positions.

Dakar Refitting The Richelieu To Fight Axis

Other French Warships to Join Allied Fleets Soon, Admiral Glassford Says

JAN 12 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 11 (AP).—Vice-Admiral William A. Glassford jr. head of an American mission to Dakar, said today the 35,000-ton French battleship Richelieu at Dakar will be refitted and "within a few months will be a top-notch ship fighting with the Allied navies."

He said a number of American divers and technical experts have arrived at Dakar to supervise rehabilitation of the Richelieu, damaged by British attacks earlier in the war, and other warships at the West African port. This work is paving the way for "establishment of Allied naval operations at Dakar," he said, adding: "French ships already are traveling with British convoys along the African coast."

Admiral Glassford said it would take a month to put the Dakar fleet in shape to fight on the high seas, and "it will take the largest ship, the Richelieu, a few months."

"French sailors and officers are more than anxious to take their ships into action against the Axis," he declared.

Pierre Boisson, Governor General at Dakar, has "firm control" there, and the natives are loyal to him, Admiral Glassford said.

General Henri Giraud's visit to Dakar impressed the civilian population and military men, but the French fighting services already were anxious to take the side of the Allies, he continued. "French soldiers and airmen want guns and planes with which to fight, as their equipment was worn out," the admiral said.

He found "Dakar itself strongly held with a formidable network of fortifications which would be difficult to storm."

Explaining how the French were co-operating with the Allies, he said they had divided up their merchant fleet at Dakar, part for their own needs and part into an Allied pool, while French sailors were anxious to man some American ships if possible.

Airfields At Sicily, Lampedusa Bombed

JAN 12 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Jan. 11—Liberator heavy bombers of the Ninth United States Air Force smashed at La Goulette, the outer section of the port of Tunis, in a daylight raid yesterday, damaging two enemy aircraft which attacked them.

Results of the bombing were obscured by clouds, but all the American planes returned undamaged.

At the same time Allied fighter-bombers swept over Sicily and Lampedusa Island, between Malta and the Tunisian coast, to strike Axis air fields.

Protective Cover

Allied planes continued to hold a protective cover over the British Eighth Army, which is again pursuing General Rommel's Africa Corps, shooting down one German dive bomber.

Allied airmen again operated all along the stretched out line of retreat of the shattered German force, hitting several places on the southwestern shores of the Gulf of Sirte in mid-Libya in a further attempt to shut the gate on Rommel's retirement toward Axis-held Tunis and Bizerte.

Raids On Wadi Raml

Two fighter-bomber sweeps were loosed against enemy motor transport columns at Wadi Raml, south of Misurata, which stands at the northern tip of the gulf.

21 In Patrol Kill 25 Nazis, Escape Trap

By William B. King

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Medjez el Bab, Tunisia, Jan. 10 (Delayed)—An Allied fighting patrol of twenty men and one officer operating in the no man's land of the Goubellat plain south of here has killed twenty-five Germans, including an officer, in an operation typical of the warfare being waged against the Axis over these muddy fields.

Heavy rains have immobilized tanks and restricted all vehicles to the roads, but the Allies are maintaining a limited initiative with frequent jabs into enemy territory by local patrols in quest of information.

Fired On At 30 Yards

Typical was the raid in the Goubellat area. Led by a young lieutenant, the Allied party crept through the night until it came to a wadi which had very steep sides.

Suddenly enemy machine guns opened fire at only thirty yards, but members of the patrol had heard the click of a breachlock and had flattened themselves in the mud just in time to hear the bullets whiz overhead. Grenades tossed by the enemy fell short.

Recovering quickly, the Allied party set up a two-inch mortar and pounded the Axis position. When that had had its effect, they rushed in and finished the job with tommy guns.

Fought Off Two Attacks

The patrol then established itself on a farm in no man's land and during the next day fought off two German atempts to dislodge them. In the first rush by eight Germans five were killed, and a succeeding thrust by thirty more also was repelled.

When the Allied patrol attempted to withdraw to its own lines, it found it had been surrounded by five armored cars. In the ensuing fight the lieutenant leading the party was seriously wounded, but he was assisted to safety by a French farmer as his comrades fought their way out of the trap.

Artillery Support

In the static warfare being fought before Medjez el Bab, American artillery is giving valuable support to the Allied infantry facing the strongly entrenched Germans. A British commander described the American gunners as "wonderful," adding:

"They sure take a delight in plastering any target we suggest. It is amazing how quickly they respond when we ask for fire against a suspicious bit of terrain."

Allied Torpedo Planes Blast Japanese Warship

Blow Up Cruiser or Destroyer Off Gasmata Harbor

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Jan. 12 (Tuesday) (AP).—A Japanese cruiser or large destroyer was hit by Allied torpedo planes and was believed sunk last Saturday off Gasmata Harbor, New Britain, General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters there announced today.

Australian and American ground forces are continuing to squeeze isolated and dwindling Japanese foroces into a smaller space at Sanananda Point, northwest of Buna, a communique said also.

The attack on the war ship took place at dusk last Saturday. The communique said it was a light cruiser or large destroyer.

"A hit was scored, causing a heavy explosion amidships, enveloping the ve sel in smoke," the communique said. "The ship was not visible at daybreak and is believed to have sunk during the night."

The communique mentioned other than reconnaissance activity in the northwestern sector for the first time in several days.

"Our medium units bombed the jetty at Dobo," the communique said.

JAPANESE WARSHIP SUNK OFF GASMATA

Australian Fliers Score Hit Amidships with Aerial Torpedo.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Tuesday, Jan. 12—(AP) Australian airmen scored their first aerial torpedo hit in the southwest Pacific area last Saturday and apparently blasted another Japanese warship—a light cruiser or a large destroyer—to the ocean bottom.

The attack, reported today in the Allied headquarter's noon communique, took place off Gasmata, New Britain. The Australians saw one of their missiles hit and explode directly amidships on the Japanese ship.

Smoke had enveloped the vessel when the Beaufort bombers participating in the attack left the scene.

The next morning reconnaissance planes returned to the area but close search failed to disclose any trace of enemy warships.

While a lull in the aerial warfare prevailed over New Guinea Monday, the communique reported, Australians flying Hudson bombers pounded the jetty at Dobo in the Aru islands.

Before the war, Dobo was the base for a Japanese pearling fleet operating in the water northwest of Australia.

Allied ground forces yesterday closed in further on Japanese enveloped in the Sanananda corridor which extends about a mile and a half inland from the Papuan coast.

Flanking Japanese positions on the west, strong Allied patrols captured a quantity of rifles, grenades and machineguns. On the east flank, Allied artillery and machine-gun fire reduced a Japanese bunker which was under construction, killing a number of the enemy defenders.

Shelling Of Jap Base By Fleet Described

By William Hipple

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Guadalcanal, Jan. 5 (Delayed). Three navy pilots who flew over Munda on New Georgia Island during the United States fleet's shelling of Japanese positions there early this morning said it was "the most accurate big gun firing we ever have seen or hope to see."

(A navy communique January 6 reported a successful pre-dawn bombardment by surface vessels the previous day of the recently established enemy airfield at Munda, which lies some 150 miles northwest of Guadalcanal, but gave no details of the action.)

Flyers Spotted Targets

The flyers said they believed not a single anti-aircraft battery protecting Munda was left untouched. They reported terrific damage to the airfield, its planes and dispersal areas.

JAN 12 1943

Lieut. Com. Dennis Crowley, of Roanoke, Va.; Lieut. George C. Duncan, of Tacoma, Wash., and Lieut. Marvin Barnett, Tampa, Fla., were the pilots. During the shelling they spotted targets for the warships.

"The ships didn't need much help," Crowley said. "The first shell struck directly on the runway a third of the way from the west end. Following shells worked toward the western end, then switched back, and in neat succession ran the length of the runway down to the east end just like a plane taking off.

"That done the firing next fell in a pattern on both sides, covering a large area around the field.

Bombed Before Attack

"Opening the attack, we dropped bombs at 12.50 A. M., and were answered with heavy anti-aircraft fire. On the dot of 1 A. M., the first United States ship fired a salvo.

"We saw the tremendous and brilliant flash of an explosion on the runway. The ackack stopped dead and never resumed. The Japs were surprised completely. Many must have been killed, while others headed for dugouts. I don't think any of them tried to take their planes off. That would have been suicide, for the field was much too damaged.

"The firing continued for fifty minutes, the ships taking turns until at the last the smaller vessels had moved close inshore to let go their salvos. The warships looked as if they were afire as they poured out their shells hot and heavy. It was almost as light as day in the space between the fleet and the beach.

"I saw at lease four big fires which might have been burning planes or stores of gasoline. One still was burning when we left later on. There also were many explosions, probably from hits on gun positions and ammunition."

Crowley said a few Jap planes already in the air or called in from another field tried to attack the ships, which threw up a shower of anti-aircraft. He doubted that the planes caused any damage.

Lieutenant Duncan said the members of his plane crew cheered themselves hoarse as the shells hit their targets.

"The ships threw so many salvos and the explosions on the ground were so heavy I smelled gunpowder thousands of feet up," he related.

When the firing at last was finished, the commander of the task force asked Crowley by radio, "How does it look?"

"It's wonderful," the flyer answered, "it couldn't have been better."

CURTIN PRAISES U. S. AID

Premier Congratulates MacArthur on Buna Victory

JAN 12 1943

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 11 (AP)—Prime Minister John Curtin sent a congratulatory message to General Douglas MacArthur today on the success of the campaign in the Papuan area of New Guinea, which he said had been carried out under the most trying conditions.

The campaign, which saved the Allied base at Port Moresby from a Japanese thrust and eventually resulted in the virtual annihilation of the Japanese forces in the Buna-Gona area, demonstrated the "comradeship in arms and cooperation between the forces of Australia and the United States," Mr. Curtin's message said.

U. S. Bombers Cut Supply Line

Of Burma Foe

Smash Vital Bridge Over Irrawaddy Near Mandalay Linking North and South

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 11 (AP).—Heavy and medium bombers of the 10th United States Air Force cut Japanese communications between northern and southern Burma yesterday by knocking down the central span of the Myitnge Bridge near Mandalay, an American communique announced today.

"Direct hits were scored with large-caliber bombs, and observers reported that the central span was resting on the (Irrawaddy) River bottom when the planes departed," the communique said. (The span apparently derives its name from the Myitnge River, which flows into the Irrawaddy just southwest of Mandalay.) "This bridge, carrying all vehicular and well as rail traffic across the Irrawaddy, was vital to enemy movements in central Burma," the war bulletin stated.

American fighters based in India, doubling as light bombers, attacked Japanese supply depots in northeastern Burma with explosives and machine guns. "Hits were reported on all targets and several fires were started," it was announced. All planes and personnel returned safely.

British troops advancing toward Akyab are maintaining their pressure against Japanese forces in Rathedaung, twenty-five miles north of the Bay of Bengal port, and fighting is continuing on both sides of the Mayu River, a British communique said.

A formation of Royal Air Force bombers escorted by fighters raided Japanese-occupied villages on Akyab Island yesterday. At other points in Burma machine-gun attacks were made on Japanese supply vehicles and sampans, the communique reported.

Chinese Planes Raid Japanese

CHUNGKING, Tuesday, Jan. 12 (AP)—Formations of Chinese planes attacked a Japanese airdrome west of the Hsiang River in Hupeh Province at noon Sunday, killed many of the enemy and left fires which could be observed from a great distance, the Chinese Central News reported today.

Returning home the Chinese fliers strafed a Japanese truck column. One of the Chinese planes was lost, the news agency said.

Chinese Recapture Shangcheng

CHUNGKING, Jan. 11 (AP).—The Chinese high command announced today the recapture of Shangcheng, a strategic center in southeastern Honan Province, after a battle in which 600 Japanese were killed or wounded Saturday.

At the same time a communique admitted that Japanese forces had occupied Loshan, fifty-five miles northwestward, in the campaigning above Hankow.

TELL OF BATTLE AS ORAN FELL

Bronx Private Among Those Wounded in Action.

JAN 12 1943

London, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—His shell splinter wounds on the mend, Sergt. Charles A. Tremper of New Richmond, Ohio, is feeling perky enough to lie back in a United States Army Hospital somewhere in Britain and spin yarns about the hot action at Oran, where he was aboard a destroyer which rammed a boom during the Allied occupation.

"There I was loaded down with ammunition and didn't get to fire a shot," he chuckled.

He told how when "all hell broke loose" he got splinters in his face which knocked him down and before he could get up pieces of another shell hit him in the back.

He still doesn't quite know how he regained consciousness, crawled to the side, slipped overboard, swam ashore and even managed to climb a three-foot breakwater with the aid of a dangling cable.

He is the holder of a Purple Heart Decoration.

Another holder of the Purple Heart, Private Frank Patrizi of Olean, N. Y., was put out of action the first day he landed in North Africa but had the satisfaction of knowing that the machinegun he was stalking in the center of St. Cloud also was put out of action.

Private Felix J. Urban of Schenectady, N. Y., feels very strongly about getting wounded before action started and missing all the fun. He was hurt in the torpedoeing of a transport which was badly damaged but did not sink. A tug was ordered from Gibraltar to tow her and she was four days' late in arriving at Algiers.

Other stories of action ashore came from Privates Claude A. Fuller Jr., Elmira, N. Y.; Vincent J. Alfarimo, Philadelphia; Louis R. Prato of 1918 Edison avenue, the Bronx, New York, and Tollie V. Howell of Coffeeville, Ala.

Alfarimo told how soldiers storming a hill outside Oran in the face of heavy fire "thought we really were doing something," but when they got to the top, an American general—name not permitted—was waiting for them.

He said the general was "everywhere in the middle of the battle. He used to ride around in a jeep carrying a tommygun. When the fellows asked him to take cover he just laughed and said, 'they can't get me. I stopped too many bullets in the last war.'"

It was disclosed that despite the fighting which made the casualties at Oran the heaviest in the first phase of the African campaign, some sixty American Army nurses were just a step behind the assault soldiers. They established a small hospital where two operating teams worked in twelve-hour shifts under most adverse conditions. They didn't lose a man on the operating table.

2 U-BOATS SUNK BY CONVOY FLYERS

JAN 13 1943

London, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—United States Navy patrol planes and R. A. F. Coastal Command bombers were credited officially today with almost certain destruction of two Axis submarines while guarding an important Allied convoy en route across the Atlantic to Britain.

At least six other undersea raiders were damaged, either by escorting warships or planes, in attempted attacks on the convoy, the Admiralty and Air Ministry announced. British, Polish and Norwegian warships as well as United States, British and Canadian planes participated in the escort job.

The announcement said the convoy "did not escape without loss," but listed only one torpedo hit on a merchant vessel in its account of the crossing.

2 Subs Sunk, 6 Damaged in Convoy Attack

By the Associated Press

London, (Monday), Jan. 11.—Two Axis submarines were "almost certainly sunk" and at least six others were damaged by an important convoy which recently crossed the Atlantic to British ports, the Admiralty and the Air Ministry announced today.

British, Polish and Norwegian warships and United States, Canadian and British aircraft escorted the convoy.

Some 55 attacks were made by and against submarine wolf packs.

The convoy "did not escape without some loss," the announcement said, but it listed only one torpedo hit on a merchant ship in an account of the running sea battle.

Both the U-boats regarded as sunk fell prey to the coastal command of the R. A. F. and United States Navy patrol planes.

Who Said Women Can't Keep Secret?

London, Jan. 11 (AP)—Who said women can't keep a secret?

Well, more than 1,000 of them kept quiet for years about one of Britain's most vital secrets—radio location.

Sir Robert Watson-Watt, inventor, disclosed today there were three stenographers on his staff a decade ago when he started his experiments and gradually he let more and more in on the work until shortly before the war more than 1,000 knew the details.

"I have never known any to reveal the secret," he said, "or even to give the slightest indication there is a secret to reveal."

FINED FOR STORY OF R. A. F. RAID

London, Jan. 11 (A.P.).—Home Guardsman Eric Fraser was fined £50 ($200) in Bow Street Court today following his conviction on a charge of public mischief growing out of a story that he had flown over Germany on a bombing raid as a gunner in an R. A. F. plane.

Fraser's tale, which brought him considerable publicity shortly before Christmas, backfired when it was denied by the R. A. F. In addition to the fine he was ordered to pay £25 ($100) costs.

The judge said it was "a pathetic case of a brave man losing his head over his own bravery," but added that the defendant should be punished because of the trouble he had caused to police and air force officials.

Headquarters Of Nazis Hit

JAN 12 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 11—A Reuters correspondent with United States forces in North Africa reported today that German headquarters in Kairouan, a Moslem city seventy-five miles south of Tunis, were demolished yesterday by a bomb dropped squarely upon the building by Major Philip G. Cochran, of Erie, Pa. Major Cochran, flying a P-40 Warhawk, was attacked by a Focke-Wulf 190, but chased off the German fighter and returned safely to his base, the dispatch said.

Nazi Raider's Bombs Kill Five

London, Jan. 11 (AP)—A single German raider bombed and machine-gunned an East Anglia town today, killing five people and causing considerable damage. A dozen persons were injured.

Earlier in the day two raiders had strafed and bombed a town on the east coast. Two persons were injured but no property damage was reported.

One of the bombers, believed to be Dornier 217s, was hit by ground fire and seen to plunge into the sea.

SPITFIRE SQUADRONS RAID FRENCH COAST

Other British Planes Attack Rails—East Anglia Bombed

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Squadrons of R. A. F. Spitfire fighters swept fifty miles across the bulge of the French coast between Dunkerque and Abbeville in a daylight raid today, the Air Ministry announced.

Other aircraft of the fighter command, it said, attacked railway targets in Northern France in a continuation of the pounding which has been going on for weeks against Axis-controlled French transportation.

One of the British fighters failed to return from the operations, the Ministry said.

150 British Raiders Leave Essen Ablaze

Block-Buster Bombs Showered on Nazis' Greatest Arsenal City

JAN 12 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 10—Essen, site of the sprawling Krupp Works, which is Europe's largest arsenal, was raided last night by perhaps 150 big British bombers, seven of which were lost.

Returning pilots reported they left fires raging all over the great industrial area, some of them visible for 100 miles, with the bombardment that included a shower of two-ton "block busters." They said they were subjected to intense antiaircraft fire and were forced to fight their way through swarms of German night fighters.

It was the fifth raid in seven nights on the heavy German industrial area of the Ruhr.

The German communique broadcast from Berlin, without announcing the target, said the population suffered casualties.

The raid was one of the few recently in which the weather was clear. Extensive mine-laying operations were carried out in German-controlled waters.

Essen is a city of 500,000 which lies in the heart of the great German coal mining district. Even in peacetime, the Krupp works employed 35,000 workmen producing guns, tanks and other war material: locomotives, freight cars, trucks, farm machinery and the whole gamut of heavy industry.

It was the fiftieth attack on Essen, one of the previous being a 1000-plane raid soon after Cologne was laid waste.

With the 1943 bombing campaign less than three weeks old, the rising crescendo of blasting on Axis arsenals indicates that the British and the United States have produced enough planes and trained enough crews to step up operations on a steadily rising scale. Over planes have been lost, including seven United States bombers over St. Nazaire, in the total of six large raids this year.

JAN 12 1943

The Germans raided a southwest coast town killing at least six, injuring others and causing damage. A number were missing in what the Press Association called "the worst raid yet experienced in the town." One German plane was downed.

The German planes machine-gunned the streets and dropped bombs. Working class houses were hit and two large apartment houses on the seafront were wrecked. Three members of one family of four were among those killed.

PRAISES YUGOSLAVS

London, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—The Yugoslav Information Bureau said that Gen. Eisenhower had sent to Gen. Draja Mihailovic a message expressing hope that his guerrilla fighters would enjoy continued success against the Axis forces in Yugoslavia.

The message from the American commander of the Allied forces in North Africa was quoted by the bureau as follows: "American forces in Europe and the United States congratulate their comrades in arms, the immortal and courageous Yugoslav units under your brilliant command. Your immortal warriors, united on their mother soil and determined to drive out the invader with a noble spirit of sacrifice, serve the common cause of the United Nations. May the New Year bring them every success."

Sleepy-Eyed Strikers

London, Jan. 11 (AP)—Because their railroad company announced there would be no more "wakeruppers," between 300 and 400 loco-

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motive engineers and firemen in the Nottingham district went on strike at midnight.

The trainmen complained it was impossible these days to buy alarm clocks to take the place of men who have gone around to wake up locomotive crews between 11.30 P. M. and 7 A. M.

A number of trains were kept in their sheds by the strike.

Turkish Mission Arrives in London

London, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—Seven Turkish military and technical observers, headed by Major-Gen. Sirrie Seyrek, director of Turkey's munitions factories, have reached London to study British war production.

JAN 12 1943

London, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Paris radio quoted a message from La Linea, Spain, today as saying another concentration of Allied shipping was evident at Gibraltar. It reported that thirty freighters and numerous warships, including two aircraft carriers, were anchored off the British fortress.

BROMLEY, England, Jan. 11 (AP).—Wilfred Rackham, cafe owner, was fined the equivalent of $6 today because his pet monkey turned on the lights in the cafe window during a blackout.

A policeman who found the window alight said that when he snapped off the switch the monkey awoke from a nap on a cushion and turned it on again.

Britain's Blue Nose Fleet Takes Convoys to Russia

Hardest Stages of Fight to Take Goods to Murmansk Are Passed.

By CLINTON B. CONGER

A NORTHERN BRITISH NAVAL BASE, Jan. 8.—(Delayed) A destroyer flotilla from the "Blue Nose Fleet"—those hardy units of the British Navy which patrol the Arctic convoy routes—returned to its base today, weather-beaten, scarred by ice and mountainous seas, but fighting fit.

From the quarter deck of the flagship I watched the flotilla steam proudly into the harbor. It was an inspiring sight, filled with memories of the four weeks last which has been reached and passed—the "Blue Nose Fleet" is over the hump in its bitter fight to ram through to Russia the ships carrying the vital materials of war under the very noses of the Luftwaffe and German Navy.

The bomb-blasted gantlet to Malta is not the only supply line where the convoys are going through despite fierce Axis opposition. North of nowhere, through the Arctice dusk along the road to Murmansk, they are getting through to Russia in undreamed-of volume.

Few details of how that is being accomplished can be revealed now on the principle that what Jerry doesn't know won't help him.

Mythical Order

The men of the destroyer flotilla which came home today are veterans of the mythical "Order of the Blue Nose", which is conferred on all who cross the Arctic circle on active duty—and "Blue Nose" is indeed a fitting term.

The ships of the flotilla were covered with ice, battered by endless gales and pile-driver waves. The men, drenched with salt spray were weary, red-eyed and cold. Often storms for days on end make it almost impossible to eat and sleep, even to stand upright, but at all fall when I made a 6,000-mile cruise through Arctic waters with this same flotilla.

Crews at Attention

The white ensign and a profusion of signal flags streamed from the masts of every ship. Officers and men stood rigidly at attention, despite their weariness, on the upperdecks, turrets, and bridges.

As each ship passed the flagship, these hard-bitten men of the Royal Navy threw their caps into the air and wildly cheered. In turn, the Admiral and his staff waved back to each destroyer.

Then, over the loudspeaker system, the Admiral hailed each vessel with the words, "well done, well done—thank you very much."

Critical Stage Passed

The ceremony, in a way, was [illegible] oration of a turning point in the war. The Russian front has been stabilized, the Germans have failed to take Stalingrad, and the Nazis have suffered a terrible defeat in the Caucasus.

The Germans have been driven back from Rostov, and the Russians are now fighting on the approaches to Taganrog.

Hitler's hopes of a spring offensive have been blasted, and the Russians are now in a position to launch a spring offensive of their own.

Only the Arctic convoys have failed to keep pace with the general improvement in the situation. Only the Arctic convoys have failed to get through in the volume that is necessary to keep Russia supplied with the weapons she needs to defeat the Germans.

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Nazis Lucky to Escape

Meantime, military observers at this base are saying today that the German naval force which was routed when it attacked a Russia-bound convoy east of Bear island last month was lucky indeed to escape its hideout in the Norwegian fjords.

The hapless—but gallant—German destroyer which blundered into the path of the British battle force, to be sunk almost immediately slowed the British long enough to give the other German vessels a badly-needed 6,000-yard extra lead.

And the Germans' luck didn't stop there. The battle force which drove them back to their fjords was strong, but it might have been much stronger.

Home Fleet Makes Certain

When the British Home fleet is on convoy duty to Russia, it has a habit of making sure the convoy gets through.

Over the holidays, a large proportion of the Home fleet was at sea on a variety of assignments and patrols. One object was to see that Russian convoy through. Another was to destroy any German units which might venture out as a Christmas present.

I spent Christmas aboard a cruiser which was part of one of these "covering forces." With other units, we spent our holidays flaunting our presence up and down the Norwegian coast, trying to draw out an enemy force.

After our assigned patrol had been completed, we hung on hopefully for a few hours more, but there was nothing doing. We buffeted our way homeward disappointed.

Farley En Route To Mexico City

James A. Farley, former Postmaster-General and Democratic National Chairman, was on his way today to Mexico City, Mr. Farley, who is chairman of the board of the Coca-Cola Export Sales Company, left last night on a business trip and will be in Mexico for about three weeks.

It is expected that Mr. Farley will call on friends in the Southern States on his way back from Mexico. On his last long business trip to the West last November he renewed contacts with political friends and spoke at a dinner in his honor at Omaha.

Sailors Get Baptism Of Fire In 4-Day Attack On Convoy

Marine Combat Reporter Describes Reactions Of Youths Making First Trip To Sea

JAN 12 1943

By STAFF SGT. FRANK ACOSTA, JR.
[Marine Corps Combat Correspondent]

An Overseas Atlantic Base (AP)—This is the story of an east-bound convoy.

It is also the story of how a number of young American sailors got their baptism of fire in a four-day heavy attack by submarines on their convoy in the mid-Atlantic.

The night before we weighed anchor, the passenger sailors were brought aboard, bound for duty overseas. Four or five were veterans of the last war, and several were transfers from other ships, but many others had never been to sea before.

Told To Wear Life Jackets

The first morning, the chief boatswain's mate mustered the passengers, gave them instructions about always wearing life jackets on deck, where to go when the general quarters buzzer sounded (the signal to man battle stations), and warned them to be careful about smoking around the hatches.

During four warm beautiful days, we all lay out on the hatches in the sun, gazing at the majestic array of ships in the convoy spread out behind us.

Then one night the word got around that a sub had been sighted twenty miles astern, and the next morning we heard a rumor that one of the escort vessels had had a direct sub contact only five miles astern of the convoy.

The next evening most of the passenger-sailors were below in the crowded troop space, reading in their bunks, talking, or trying to pick a friendly argument with the lone marine aboard.

Sea Lit Up By Flares

Then it started. The "GQ" buzzer went off, and we poured up the ladder and out on deck. The whole sea was lit up with flares from everywhere, trying to spot the sub on the surface. Depth charges were exploding every few seconds. The baptism was on.

Half dressed, shivering, and wondering, we stood there at quarters fifteen minutes before the escorts passed the word "all secure."

As soon as we got below again, the captain, over the ship's loudspeaker system, ordered every man to sleep fully dressed with his life jacket near by. He said, "it may be necessary for us to abandon ship if we are hit. But do not be panicky."

I looked around at those youngsters, only a few weeks away from schools and civilian jobs. They were saying to themselves in wonderment, "abandon ship! Holy smoke!"

Convoy Under Attack

Two minutes later the buzzer went off again and the troop space was empty in half the time. Just as I hit the ladder I heard the speaker say, "now y'hear there! Ship X-X has been torpedoed and the convoy is under attack!"

There was no more sleep that night. We would go back below after the "secure," sit there dozing and jump at every noise that sounded like the buzzer.

It is an eerie feeling to jump out of a half-sleep, go tearing up a ladder while waking up, and look out on a sea lit up with flares like the Fourth of July, with depth charges sometimes exploding so close they shake your own ship. Yet the ships in the convoy steam along, keeping position and speed.

Worst Scare Of Night

The worst scare that first night was the last one. Just at dawn one escort ship made a contact. She was racing around dropping depth charges, when there was a terrific explosion directly under us. The engines stopped, and I thought surely we were hit, but we soon discovered that the explosion was caused by a depth charge exploding close by.

We were a pretty dazed bunch by the time daylight arrived. I bumped into one lad, who couldn't have been more than 18, sitting by himself on a bench, shaking his head and muttering to himself:

"Boy, this is a night to remember. . . ."

Red-eyed as they were, they joked at chow.

Only Bravest Go Below

That night was only the beginning. The convoy got no letup during the following thirty-six hours.

Only the bravest went below to sleep at night. We curled up on benches in the mess hall and on the deck in the passageways. Some just walked the deck outside.

The third day was quiet, but when it became apparent that the night would be clear, the captain ordered every man to sleep above the water line.

I found myself up on the boat deck in a corner back of the smoke stack. The wind was howling, and the sea so rough we dozed off, convinced that it was too rough for the subs to attack.

Mysterious Jar Rocks Ship

Then a flare went off to port and the "GQ" signal buzzed. There was a flame far out. Suddenly a jar rocked the ship from bow to stern. It felt like a direct hit on the keel.

But the ship wasn't hit. We never found out what caused the shock. I asked the captain later, but he could only speculate.

Just at dusk, on the fourth night of the attacks, I was standing at the starboard rail. The ship next to us couldn't have been more than 150 yards away.

Puff Of Smoke Goes Up

Suddenly I saw a huge puff of smoke go up right on her starboard bow and heard an explosion. A minute later, her entire bow was aflame. The escorts came racing in, scattering depth charges, while the ship drifted, fighting the fire.

We watched her burn for an hour, drifting slowly astern. Now and then flames would leap up and we could see the crew with the hoses.

Early next morning American planes hove into view and there were no further attacks.

Rumania Unrest Rising, Word

[By the Associated Press]

Ankara, Turkey, Jan. 10 (Delayed)—Advices from Rumania said today that unrest in that country had reached such a stage that the Antonescu Government had been forced to create four new divisions of internal security troops.

These reports asserted that popular mistrust of the Rumanian Government, arising from reverses in Russia, was the reason for the unrest.

The size of the divisions was not specified but the advices said they were created from the gendarmerie and local police and it was assumed each had probably in the neighborhood of at least 10,000 men.

Guard Against Landing

A usually reliable Balkan source meanwhile said that the German high command had presented to General Michov, Bulgarian War Minister now in Berlin, with a comprehensive plan of action in event of an Allied debarkation on or near Bulgarian territory.

His report said detailed instructions were given to the general, including a minute scheme of defense dispositions for the Bulgarian army.

Crete Reinforced

Another report from the same source said the Germans were sending heavy reinforcements to Crete, including units especially trained for defense against Commandos.

These advices followed closely on German-origin stories circulated in Ankara that German and Italian reinforcements were arriving in Bulgaria, and that German and Hungarian divisions had been dispatched to Crete—stories which Allied military sources said they considered feelers to check possible Allied plans for reconquest of the Aegean area.

BLAZE ON SATURNIA

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Lisbon, Jan. 11 (AP).—A DNB dispatch from Venice reported today that fire had damaged the 24,470-ton Italian liner Saturnia, which reached Italy last week with Italians being repatriated from Ethiopia and other parts of East Africa. The dispatch said that the fire was believed to have started in the cabin of the first officer who went to sleep smoking a cigarette. The first officer died in the fire.

Germany Expects Visit by Carnera

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Jan. 11 (A. P.).—A dispatch from Rome today said that Primo Carnera, the former world heavyweight boxing champion, planned to visit Germany soon in his new career as a professional wrestler.

Nazis Admit Hungary Had Abortive Revolt

Report 664 'Communists' Were Seized; More Signs of Unrest in Rumania

By The Associated Press

The German radio admitted the existence of activity against the government of Hungary, a junior partner in the Axis, with the announcement that seventy-eight persons went on trial at Klausenburg yesterday as the first of 664 "accused of having tried to overthrow the order of the state by force."

Klausenburg is in northern Transylvania, the disputed territory which Adolf Hitler transferred from Rumania, another Axis member from which reports of unrest came last week via Allied and neutral channels.

A Budapest dispatch of the Transocean (German) news agency, as quoted by the Berlin radio, described the defendants as "Communists," a term that Axis propagandists apply loosely to virtually all civilian prisoners arrested for anti-Axis activities.

138 Japs Downed in 4 Days

Allied Airmen Blast Convoy Remnants—U. S. Gains on Guadalcanal.

Allied Headquarters in Australia, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—Allied airmen boosted to 138 the Japanese planes shot down or crippled in four days as they pursued the remnants of a Jap convoy fleeing from New Guinea yesterday and scored bomb hits on two more ships, Gen. MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

The only discordant note in the sweeping Allied successes was the disclosure that Brig.-Gen. Kenneth N. Walker of Glendale, Cal., had failed to return from an aerial attack on Rabaul, New Britain, on January 5, when he led a formation of Flying Fortresses and Liberators which damaged 50,000 tons of enemy shipping and shot down nine Jap fighters. Gen. MacArthur himself announced "with profound sorrow" that Gen. Walker was missing and said that the flyer, whom he praised for exceptional leadership and courage, must be presumed lost.

How many men the Japanese actually succeeded in landing at Lae before their convoy fled from New Guinea Saturday night was not disclosed, but it was evident that whatever success the enemy achieved had cost him serious losses.

Flyers Strafe Lae.

The enemy troops which succeeded in landing were given no rest by Allied airmen yesterday. Two strong formations of medium and attack units, with fighter cover, were reported to have bombed and strafed the town and airdrome.

Allied ground forces, meanwhile, continued to maintain steady pressure on the Japanese at Sanananda Point—the last center of enemy resistance on the Papuan Peninsula—and increased their gains by occupying the village of Tarakena. Forty Japanese were killed.

ARGENTINA ASKS BERLIN TO RECALL NAZI NAVAL AIDE

Capt. Niebuhr's Removal Sought Because of Espionage Charge.

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 11—(AP) The Argentine government announced tonight that it had asked Germany to recall Capt. Dietrich Niebuhr, German embassy naval attache accused of espionage after an investigation based on information supplied by the United States.

The action followed the German government's refusal to surrender him to the jurisdiction of the supreme court for trial a necessary step because of diplomatic immunities enjoyed by Axis personnel here.

Opponents of President Ramon Castillo's conservative government were given new ammunition by this development in their attempt to get President Castillo to break off diplomatic relations with the Axis. While Argentine-German relations were strained by the spy investigation, there was no indication that President Castillo intended to use the issue for any such step. His government and that of Chile are the only South American nations at present maintaining relations with the Axis. Chile has been reported about to break with the Axis, but even such a development as that will not change the present "prudent neutrality" of this regime in the opinion of competent observers.

To assure Capt. Niebuhr's return to Berlin it would be necessary to obtain safe conduct permits from the United States and British governments.

NAZIS RUSH TROOPS TO HALT RUMANIA RIOTS

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—(AP) The Moscow radio broadcast a report tonight that the Germans were sending troops into Rumania from Czechoslovakia owing to an "extremely tense situation" in that Axis junior partner country.

Earlier today, reports from Ankara, Turkey, said that unrest in Rumania had reached such proportions that four new divisions of Internal Security troops had been created by the Antonescu government.

The unrest, these reports said, stemmed from popular mistrust of the government due to reverses in Russia. Each of the four new troop units was estimated to number 10,000 men, recruited from local police and the Gendarmerie.

HIROHITO ACTS TO SPUR PRODUCTION OF ARMS

Aides de Camp Will Be Sent to 'Encourage War Workers'

The Tokyo radio reported yesterday that Emperor Hirohito had decided to send aides de camp to war factories to survey conditions and "to encourage war workers who are working for the destruction of America and Britain."

The broadcast, reported by the Federal Communications Commission, said that this decision indicated "His Majesty's deep concern for the increase of the fighting strength." It is planned to send the aides to factories under army and navy control as well as to those operated by private interests.

Premier Hideki Tojo, who is also War Minister, issued a statement in which he said, according to the radio:

"That His Imperial Majesty has extended His Majesty's concern on military goods, production of war weapons and on technical matters of army affairs, especially in this time when the Greater East Asia war is in progress, is truly beyond the bounds of our gratitude."

A similar statement was attributed to the Navy Minister, Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, a spokesman for the Mitsubishi heavy industries.

The Japanese are continuing wide preparations against bombing attacks, another broadcast indicated. An "air defense office" has been established by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and will open training centers for civilian defense in the six largest Japanese cities, the Tokyo radio said. The training of technical leaders has been started at the Toyama Military School, the broadcast declared, and the leaders will in turn instruct civilians in air raid defense measures.

Japan Wants To Double Population

New York, Jan. 11 (AP)—A Tokyo dispatch broadcast today by the Berlin radio quoted Col. Nakao Yahagi, official army spokesman, as declaring that the population of Japan should be doubled as quickly as possible.

Yahagi was addresing a peasant audience at the Uchihara Agricultural Institute and his theme was that the rural areas were not supplying as many recruits for the army as they should.

Japan's population could be increased to 200,000,000 by improving public health and economic conditions in the rural areas, Yahagi said. Presumably he referred to Japan proper, which has a population of about 75,000,000, or to the pre-war empire, including Korea and Formosa, which had about 100,000,000.

Assassination Attempt Fails

New York, Jan. 11 (AP)—A Vichy dispatch broadcast today by the Berlin radio reported that an unsuccessful attempt had been made on the life of Henri Beraud, widely known French writer, by placing a time bomb in his automobile at Lyons.

The bomb was placed while Beraud was inside a restaurant and exploded before he returned to his car, which was destroyed, the dispatch said. No one was injured.

The broadcast said Beraud, famous for his "Martyrdom of a Fat Man" and winner of the Goncourt prize in 1922, recently had written a widely read article on British spy activities.

Prince Bernhard in Canada

OTTAWA, Jan. 11 (CP).—Prince Bernhard, of the Netherlands, has arrived in Canada by air from Great Britain, it was learned today, to be with his wife, Princess Juliana, when she enters a hospital toward the end of this month to have her third child.

CARRIER HORNET, THREE CRUISERS SUNK IN BATTLES

Loss of Northampton, Juneau, Atlanta Revealed in Communique.

SEVEN DESTROYERS LOST

Several of Vessels Were Among Newest in American Fleet.

JAPS PAID HEAVY PRICE

37 Enemy Vessels Sunk, 18 Damaged in Engagements, Navy Says.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—(AP) The Navy announced tonight that the 20,000-ton Hornet was the American aircraft carrier sunk in the battle of the Santa Cruz islands last October 26, and identified at the same time three cruisers and seven destroyers which had heretofore been reported sunk but not identified.

The other vessels named as lost, all in battles in the Solomon islands area of the south Pacific, and their commanders are:

The Northampton, heavy cruiser, Captain Willard A. Kitts 3rd, of Oswego, N. Y. He is safe.

The Juneau, 6,000-ton light cruiser, Captain Lyman Knute Swenson, of Provo, Utah. He is missing.

The Atlanta, 6,000-ton sister ship of the Juneau, Captain Samuel Power Jenkins, of San Diego, Calif. He is safe.

The Monssen, 1,630-ton destroyer, Lieutenant Commander Charles Edwards McCombs, of Martins Ferry, Ohio. He is safe.

The Cushing, 1,465-ton destroyer, Lieutenant Commander Edward N. Parker, of Bellefonte, Pa. He is safe.

The Benham, 1,500-ton destroyer, Lieutenant Commander John Barratt Taylor, of Churchille, Bucks county, Pa. He is safe.

The Preston, 1,480-ton destroyer, Commander Max C. Stormes, of San Diego, Calif. He is missing.

The Walke, 1,750-ton destroyer, Commander Thomas Edward Fraser, of Philadelphia, Pa. He is missing.

The Barton, 1,700-ton destroyer, Lieut. Commander Douglas Harold Fox, of Dowagiac, Mich. He is missing.

The Laffey, 1,700-ton destroyer, Lieut. Commander William Edwin Hank, of Norfolk, Va. He is missing.

In the battles in which these American ships were sunk, the Japanese lost 37 vessels sunk and 18 damaged.

The Navy announcement of the loss of the Hornet was made in a communique which said that the names of that and the other ships had been withheld "for reasons of security and to avoid causing needless anxiety on the part of relatives and friends of the personnel who survived these actions."

Next of Kin Notified

"Reports of casualties have since been received, and the next of kin of all personnel killed, wounded or missing in these actions have now been notified."

The Navy said that Rear Admiral Charles P. Mason of Pensacola, Fla., was commander of the Hornet and that he is safe.

The battle in which the Hornet was lost was a costly one for the Japanese. The only other American ship lost in the action was the destroyer Porter. The Japanese, on the other hand, suffered two aircraft carriers heavily damaged, a battleship damaged, and damage also to five cruisers.

The name of the Porter had previously been disclosed and no reference was made to that ship in tonight's communique.

Two New Cruisers

The cruisers Juneau and Atlanta, which were practically new ships, having been commissioned in 1942 and 1941, respectively were lost during the great mid-November battle of Guadalcanal in which the Japanese were defeated with extremely heavy losses in their greatest attempt to reconquer the strategic island from which the battle takes its name.

The seven destroyers also were lost in that furious night engagement.

The Northampton was sunk by enemy action during an engagement north of Guadalcanal on the night of Nov. 30-Dec. 1. Some other American ships were damaged, but the Northampton was the only one reported sunk. The Japanese lost in that engagement two large destroyers or cruisers, four destroyers, two troop transports and one cargo ship—all sunk.

3 Original Carriers Remain

The loss of the Hornet reduces the group of seven aircraft carriers with which the United States started the war on December 7, 1941, to three ships still afloat. The other craft lost were the Lexington in the battle of the Coral sea, the Yorktown at Midway, and the

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Wasp in the Solomons campaign.

The three remaining ships of the original seven are the Enterprise, the Saratoga and the Ranger.

The Hornet, like most of the other carriers the Navy has lost in action, did not go down immediately, but was severely damaged while in contact with the enemy. She sank subsequent to the actual attack by enemy planes.

The communique issued on Oct. 31, which merely reported the sinking of an unidentified carrier, said that the vessel was twice attacked by enemy bombers and torpedo planes near the Santa Cruz islands. The first attack occurred during the forenoon and caused heavy damage, but the carrier was taken in tow by another ship in an attempt to salvage her. In the afternoon, she was attacked a second time and damaged below the waterline so that she began to list. Shortly afterward, personnel were removed from the vessel and the carrier later went down.

Personnel Casualties Light

The Hornet had a normal complement, including flying personnel, of 2,170 men. The Navy gave no estimates of personnel losses in its communique tonight, but in the earlier communique saying that the vessel had been sunk, it was stated that casualties on the Hornet were light.

The carrier, built at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock company, Newport News, Va., was launched on Dec. 14, 1940, and christened by Mrs. Frank Knox, wife of the Secretary of the Navy. It was placed in commission in October, 1941. It was 770 feet long and normally carried 81 to 85 aircraft.

The Atlanta and Juneau, which were high-speed new cruisers armed principally with five-inch, 38-caliber dual purpose guns—suitable for use against both surface and aerial targets—were built by the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company of Kearney, N. J. The Atlanta was placed in commission in December, 1941, and the Juneau in February, 1942. Capt. Swenson took command of the ship at that time.

Christened by Mrs. Coolidge

The 9,050-ton Northampton which carried nine eight-inch 55-caliber guns and had a normal complement of 39 officers and 657 enlisted men, was built by the Bethlehem Steel corporation at Quincy, Mass., and was launched in September, 1929. She was christened by Mrs. Calvin Coolidge.

The vessel was commissioned in May, 1930, and in the years before the war made cruises to many parts of the world.

The destroyer Monssen, which was built at the Puget Sound Navy yard at Bremerton, Wash., and commissioned in March, 1941, had a normal complement of 175 officers and men. She was armed with five five-inch 38-caliber guns and carried ten 21-inch torpedo tubes.

The Cushing also was built at the Puget Sound yard, being placed in commission in 1936. A 341-foot vessel, the Cushing had five five-inch 38-caliber guns and three quadruple mounts of 21-inch torpedo tubes. Her normal complement was 12 officers and 192 enlisted men.

The Benham was built by the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company at Kearney, N. J. With a normal complement of 172 officers and men, she carried four five-inch guns and 16 21-inch torpedo tubes.

The Preston was built at the Mare Island, Calif., Navy yard and launched in April, 1936, being commissioned shortly afterward. She was 341 feet long, carried five five-inch 38-caliber guns and 12 21-inch torpedo tubes.

Commissioned in 1940

The Walke was built at the Boston Navy yard and was placed in commission in April, 1940. No information as to her normal complement was given. She originally mounted five five-inch 38-caliber guns and 12 21-inch torpedo tubes but the armament later was changed to four five-inch guns and eight torpedo tubes to permit installation of additional anti-aircraft armament.

The Barton was built at the Bethleham Steel company, Shipbuilding division, Quincy, Mass., yard, and was launched a year ago this month, being placed in commission in May, 1942. She mounted four five-inch 38-caliber guns, ten 21-inch torpedo tubes and heavy anti-aircraft equipment.

The Laffey was built by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding company at San Francisco and placed in commission in March, 1942. She mounted four five-inch, 38-caliber guns and ten 21-inch torpedo tubes.

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evidence that might be the start of a general offensive with the ultimate objective of securing American control over the entire strategic island, but naval spokesmen said they had no information that such was the case and added that the operation thus far revealed appeared to be of a minor nature.

The Navy communique did not say in what sector of the Guadalcanal front the new advances were made. The main Japanese forces, however, have been concentrated in the northwestern hump of the island, on the American west flank, and authorities here assumed the advances were in that direction.

The first stage of the action was an artillery barrage laid on Japanese positions and this was immediately followed up by Douglas Dauntless dive bombers (a Navy-Marine corps type) and the Army's Aircobra fighters which bombed and strafed the Japs. United States ground forces, which were not identified as either Marine or Army troops then went into action.

"Enemy resistance to the advances was weak," the communique said.

Navy Reports Guadalcanal Fight.

Washington, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today that American forces on Guadalcanal Island had made small advances into enemy territory against weak resistance following an artillery barage and aerial bombing and strafing.

The communique said that on January 10 the Americans laid down an artillery barrage on Japanese positions and Dauntless dive bombers and Airacobra fighters followed up the shelling by bombing and strafing the enemy areas. Following the shelling and bombing, ground forces made small advances.

While the combined use of artillery, air and ground forces suggested the possibility that the major operation to crush the

of the camouflaged Japanese airfield at Munda, in the Solomon Islands.

Yanks Advance on Guadalcanal Under Air, Artillery Barrage

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 — (AP) In a land attack carefully coordinated with artillery and aerial bombardment, American forces on Guadalcanal scored four "small advances" into Japanese territory Sunday, the Navy announced today.

Reports of the action gave some

weakened and starving Japs on Guadalcanal might be in the making, a naval spokesman said that today's communique of itself apparently indicated only minor action.

United States flyers are continuing their almost daily pounding

FLYNN'S SELECTION DRAWS G.O.P. FIRE

Senator Bridges Terms Appointment 'Insult' to People of Australia.

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 — (AP) President Roosevelt's nomination of Edward J. Flynn, retiring Democratic national chairman, as minister to Australia, touched off the first real fireworks of the new Congress today.

Senator Bridges (R.-N.H.) took the Senate floor shortly after the appointment was announced to term it an "insult" to the people of Australia. Democratic leaders nonetheless expressed confidence the nomination would be confirmed.

Flynn Requests Hearing

Mr. Flynn himself wrote the Senate Foreign Relations committee asking that "a full and complete hearing" be held on any charges that might be raised against him. He added in a statement that he welcomed an opportunity for the committee to bring into the open "baseless charges" that he has used New York city materials and

FLYNN NOMINATION DRAWS G. O. P. FIRE

(Continued from Page One)

labor to pave the courtyard of his estate.

In addition to the post of minister to Australia, Mr. Roosevelt named Mr. Flynn as his personal representative with the rank of ambassador in the southwest Pacific area. He will, however, receive only a minister's pay, $10,000 a year, instead of the $17,500 salary paid to an ambassador.

Brown Named OPA Chief

The nomination, which the Democratic chieftain revealed in a precedent-shattering announcement in New York last Friday, was one of a number sent to the Senate today. The President named Judge Wiley Blount Rutledge, Jr., of the Court of Appeals for the District of

columbia to be an associate justice of the Supreme court; former Senator Prentiss M. Brown of Michigan to be price administrator succeeding Leon Henderson, and former Senator Josh Lee of Oklahoma to membership on the Civil Aeronautics board. All are Democrats. Mr. Brown and Mr. Lee were defeated in the November elections.

Mr. Flynn would succeed Nelson Johnson, who is retiring from the diplomatic service.

Senator Bridges spoke from a manuscript to voice his criticism of the nominee. Asserting he did not blame the Democrats or President Roosevelt for wanting to get rid of Mr. Flynn, he termed it "an interesting coincidence that this particular moment paving block Flynn should be seeking diplomatic immunity."

Exonerated by Jury

The term "paving block Flynn" stemmed from a Bronx grand jury investigation of charges that a courtyard at Mr. Flynn's estate had been paved with New York city materials and labor. The jury exonerated Mr. Flynn.

"It is a disgraceful state of affairs," Senator Bridges declared, "when it becomes necessary to subpoena the chairman of a major political party before a grand jury in connection with a criminal offense."

Minority Leader McNary of Oregon previously had announced that Republicans would demand an investigation of Mr. Flynn's record, and Chairman Connally (D.-Tex.) said the Foreign Relations committee would meet Friday to consider any requests for hearings.

Flynn Choice 'Stirs' Aussies

[By the Associated Press]

Melbourne, Jan. 11—Prime Minister John Curtin and other Government leaders were silent on the appointment of Edward J. Flynn as United States Minister to Australia, but the premature announcement and accompanying American press criticism was reported by the Melbourne *Sun* to have stirred political circles.

(This dispatch was based on the announcement by Flynn last week that he had been named envoy to Australia. It was filed approximately three hours before President Roosevelt sent the nomination of Flynn to the Senate this morning.)

Astonished By Announcement

Astonishment was expressed that Flynn, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, should have made the announcement rather than President Roosevelt.

Widespread regret was voiced that such a ministerial shift would mean the departure of Nelson T. Johnson.

(Johnson is retiring from the diplomatic service, a Washington dispatch said.)

U.S. AND BRITAIN RENOUNCE THEIR RIGHTS IN CHINA

Treaties Put China on Equal Footing With Other United Nations.

HULL PERSONALLY GRATIFIED

JAN 12 1943

Titles of American Nationals With Regard to Real Property Assured.

Washington, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—China and the United States signed a treaty today abolishing the system of extraterritorial rights in China. A similar treaty was signed simultaneously in London between Great Britain and China.

In effect the treaties abolishing extraterritorial rights place China on a footing of equality with the other United Nations. China is assured that her sovereignty in post-war years will not be impaired by a system granting special rights and privileges in China to foreigners.

The intention of Britain and the United States to end the system of extraterritorial rights by treaty was announced by the two governments last October, and some weeks later draft treaties were submitted to the Chinese Government.

At that time the Chinese Ambassador here, Wei Tao-Ming, hailed the move as beginning a "New era in China's relations with the Western Powers." He asserted it would end an "outdated and outworn system" and greatly encourage China in her fight for freedom. Today he said the treaty "will further strengthen the friendly relations long subsisting between our two peoples."

Hull Signs Treaty

The treaty was signed by Secretary of State Hull and Ambassador Wei. They sat side by side. Ambassador Wei used paint brush and ink box for his Chinese signature, then penned his name in English script.

The treaty and accompanying notes provide for United States relinquishment of extra-territorial and other special privileges which, under treaty provisions, the United States has hitherto exercised in China, and for the adjustment of various matters connected with this relinquishment.

The more important provisions include relinquishment by the United States of its extra-territorial jurisdiction; relinquishment of special rights acquired under the Boxer Protocol of 1901, including the right to station troops in China; relinquishment of special rights related to the system of treaty ports, the diplomatic quarter at Peiping, and the international settlements at Shanghai and Amoy, including the special courts at Shanghai.

Existing rights or titles of American nationals with regard to real property in China are assured, but such property is to be subject to Chinese laws concerning taxation, national defense and eminent domain.

The two governments agree that they will, at a suitable time, begin negotiations for the conclusion of a comprehensive modern treaty of friendship, commerce, navigation and consular rights.

Secretary Hull said: "All of us have looked forward to this day and it is specially gratifying to me personally that it falls to my lot to sign this significent treaty on behalf of the American Government."

U. S. RELINQUISHES ITS SPECIAL RIGHTS

IN CHINA TERRITORY

Hull Says New Treaty Applies Principle of Equality Among Nations

JAN 12 1943

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—(AP) The United States and Great Britain, in identical treaties signed today in Washington and Chungking, formally relinquished their extra-territorial rights and privileges in China.

In effect, the Anglo-American move applies to China what Secretary of State Hull has called, "the principle of equality of treatment among nations."

From the Chinese point of view, it constitutes formal assurance that the post-war sovereignty of China will be free of the fetters of a system which enabled foreign powers to do in China what they could not do normally within the borders of a sovereign foreign nation.

Specifically, the United States, in the treaty signed here by Secretary of State Hull and Chinese Ambassador Wei Tao-Ming, relinquishes its right to maintain troops in China or ships of war in Chinese waters, relinquishes its right to maintain its own courts of justice in China, and acknowledges the principle that Chinese nationals in the United States and American nationals in China should be on the same footing in respect to legal proceedings, the administration of justice and the levying of taxes.

The treaty, still to be ratified by the Senate, will have little practical effect until after the war, inasmuch as Japan now controls much of the areas in which extra-territorial rights existed. Its moral significance, however, is that it recognizes sovereign China as an equal among the nations.

Britain and China Sign Treaty.

London, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—Britain and China have signed a treaty, effective immediately, by which Britain relinquishes her extra-territorial rights in China, the Foreign Office announced today.

A spokesman for the British Foreign Office said a similar treaty had been initiated in behalf of India by the Secretary of the Indian Agency.

"The Dominions are making their own arrangements, but they have informed us of their complete agreement with our action," he said.

Sir Horace Seymour, the British Ambassador to China, and H. E. Richardson of the Indian Agency initialed the treaty in behalf of Britain and India, respectively. T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, represented China.

The treaty was "identical in substance" with that which was signed by the United States and China at Washington today, the Foreign Office spokesman said.

The treaty contains a stipulation for a pact of friendship, commerce and navigation within six months after the conclusion of the war, or before that if either Power requests it.

A majority of the areas where extra-territoriality applied now are occupied by the Japanese or are within territory controlled by Wang Ching-wei's puppet Chinese Nationalist Government. The spokesman said, however, that henceforth any British nationals charged with crimes in so-called "Free China" would stand trial in local Chinese courts instead of in British Consular Courts.

The treaty does not apply to leased territories, such as Kowloon and the adjoining suburban area, which are legally considered to be a part of Hongkong. Britain has not relinquished her claims to sovereignty over Hongkong, now held by the Japanese.

The bulk of extra-territorial rights by both Britain and the United States were based on

China Expresses Gratification.

Chungking, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek telegraphed President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill today to express "the gratification of the Chinese Government and people" over the signing of treaties whereby the Western Powers gave up their extra territorial rights in China.

"This is to me a signal proof of solidarity among the United Nations, not only for the purpose of war but also for winning the peace," the Chinese leader said.

Foreign Minister T. V. Soong, who signed the Chinese-British treaty here for China, sent similar messages to Secretary of State Hull and Foreign Secretary Eden.

Nazis to Shift U. S. Citizens in

France to Reich

State Department Protests Removal of Envoys and News Men From Lourdes

JAN 12 1943

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—The State Department announced tonight that the Nazis are preparing to transfer to Germany the Americans held at Lourdes, France, and that it is protesting this autocratic action.

The department issued the following statement:

"The Department of State has been advised by its legation at Bern that the German government has thrown a detachment of SS. troops around the American group at Lourdes, France. The group includes diplomatic and consular officers, press correspondents, Red Cross representatives and relief workers.

"The German government proposes to transfer the American group from French soil to a site in Germany.

"The German action was taken while the United States government was negotiating through the Swiss government for the exchange of its personnel.

"It is reported that the German government thus intends to take upon itself for its own purposes the exchange negotiations.

"This autocratic action by the German government has been protested tonight by the Department of State.

The State Department has been striving since the Germans completed their occupation of all France to arrange for a return of the Americans who were at Vichy.

The negotiations, conducted through Switzerland, technically were with the Vichy government and contemplated exchange of

W. B. RUTLEDGE NOMINATED FOR SUPREME COURT

Will Take Place on Bench

Vacated by ex-Justice James F. Byrnes.

BROWN NAMED PRICE CHIEF

Josh Lee, Defeated Oklahoma Senator, Is Designated for Civil Aeronautics Board.

Washington, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt sent to the Senate today the nominations of Wiley B. Rutledge, Associate Justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and of Prentiss M. Brown, former Senator from Michigan to be price administrator.

Josh Lee, former Senator from Oklahoma, was nominated to membership on the Civil Aeronautics Board.

The 48-year-old Justice Rutledge, former dean of the law school at the University of Iowa, will take the place vacated on the Supreme Court bench when James F. Byrnes was appointed economic stabilization director.

Mr. Brown will replace Leon Henderson, who announced several weeks ago that he was resigning because of a back ailment and poor eyesight. Mr. Henderson agreed to serve until his successor could take over.

Mr. Brown, a member of the House from Michigan before going to the Senate, was defeated for re-election in November, as was Mr. Lee.

2 Yorktown Citations

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 11—One of the Japanese bombs which damaged the American aircraft carrier Yorktown in the battle of Midway exploded in the uptakes of the vessel's forward boilers and blew out the fires in all boilers except one.

This was disclosed by the navy today with publication of a citation accompanying the award of Navy Crosses to two watertenders, Charles Kleinsmith, 38, of Long Beach, Cal., and Clifford E. Snell, 20, of Loveland, Ohio. Kleinsmith is listed as missing in action.

The citations were identical:

"During an intense bombing attack, the explosion of an enemy bomb in the uptakes of the forward group of boilers extinguished the fire in all boilers except No. 1, and filled all boiler rooms with heavy smoke and gases. In spite of the heat, stifling fumes and the imminence of smoke, Snell (Kleinsmith) with complete disregard for his own personal safety, assisted in keeping the boiler under steam to keep the ship's auxiliary power in operation. His capable performance of this task helped to make it possible for the Yorktown to attain the speed necessary for launching fighter planes in time to oppose a Japanese aerial torpedo attack."

The Yorktown later was lost. Its uptakes were sections of the boiler fire outlets below the smokestock. The bomb might have entered the uptakes either by dropping down the smokestack or by crashing through the carrier's deck.

Hull, Envoys Talk Post-War Relief

Washington, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Ambassadors of Great Britain, Soviet Russia and China conferred with Secretary of State Hull today on the colossal task of post-war rehabilitation and relief.

Their discussion was understood to have been a very general one, covering the broad principles of the subject.

One task already has been accomplished: The setting up several months ago of a 100,000,000-bushel wheat pool which places vast wheat surpluses in Canada, Australia and the United States at the disposal of the international organization.

FIGHTS PUERTO RICO LAWS

Crawford Offers Bill to Annul Grants of Power to Tugwell

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—A resolution to annul seven laws passed by the Puerto Rican Legislature since Rexford Guy Tugwell became Governor was introduced today by Representative Crawford of Michigan, who argued that the legislation set up Governor Tugwell as "a dictator over agriculture and the sugar industry."

The laws established a water resources board, a transportation authority, a development company, communications authority, sugar industry regulation board and "a development bank."

Mr. Crawford, a member of the House Insular Committee, is a critic of Tugwell's administration. He referred to the laws which he would abrogate as "the backbone of an amazing scheme of government control which Governor Rexford Guy Tugwell has set up over the people of that island."

"I am informed that Governor Tugwell manoeuvred every step in the program," Mr. Crawford asserted in a statement to the House.

RUSSIA GETS NO. 1 SHIPMENT RATING

JAN 13 1943

Washington, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Interior Ickes told a Russian relief luncheon today that he had received a communication from President Roosevelt directing that Russia henceforth be given preference in shipments of war materials to the fronts.

Asked afterward to amplify his statement Mr. Ickes told newspaper men that the White House doubtless would be saying more on this subject soon. There was no immediate comment available at the White House.

While Mr. Ickes did not amplify his remarks, some of his listeners expressed the opinion that he was talking about lend-lease shipments to members of the United Nations.

In his brief, unscheduled address at the luncheon, Mr. Ickes praised the stamina and character of the Russian people. Guest of honor at the luncheon was Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff, who expressed the thanks of the Soviet Red Cross for the relief supplies contributed by Americans through the Russian War Relief organization.

Mr. Litvinoff reminded his hearers that the Red Army has been fighting picked German troops for nineteen months without interruption, "on a scale unprecedented in the history of wars."

$15,000,000,000 Spent For Relief in 7 Years

Roosevelt Reports Most of Funds Used for W. P. A.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—President Roosevelt reported to Congress today that the government spent more than $15,000,000,000 on emergency relief activities from 1935 to last June 30.

The major part of the money, the President said, was spent by teh Work Projects Administration, which the Chief Executive has ordered liquidated because of the decline in relief activities due to the war.

Details of expenditures on relief were contained in a 507-page report which the President sent to Congress today. It listed expenditures up to June 30 of $15,084,249,293, including $10,314,422,219 by W. P. A., $1,144,172,873 by the Agriculture Department, $273,857,401 by the War Department, $89,569,481 by the Navy, $203,028,931 by the Interior Department, $592,623,594 by the Civilian Conservation Corps and $329,515,566 by the National Youth Administration.

The report showed that of $15,243,092,663 made available by Congress in emergency relief appropriations since 1935, there remained on June 30 last an unexpended balance of $158,843,369.

Reflecting the sharp upturn in employment due to the war effort, the report disclosed that relief expenditures dropped from $2,617,974,768 in the 1939 fiscal year to $913,376,715 in 1942.

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New Yorkers Killed in Action; 364 From All U. S. Are Listed

Some Slain in Europe, Many in North Africa —Widowed Mother of Columbus Ave. Youth Has Two Other Sons in Army.

JAN 12 1943

Washington, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 364 officers and men killed in the southwest Pacific, the south Pacific, Africa and Europe.

Among them were the following whose next of kin reside in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut:

KILLED IN ACTION IN AFRICA.

NEW YORK STATE.

BAUM, CLIFFORD A., private; brother, Richard Baum, 2085 Walton avenue, the Bronx.

COLLIE, EDWARD J., corporal; father, Dominic Collie, Gloversville.

COMMISSO, NICHOLAS M., corporal; mother, Mrs. Josephine Commisso, Pittsford.

DAVIS, WILBUR W., corporal; friend, Harold F. Ellis, Mannsville.

DEARING, JOHN A., staff sergeant; sister, Mrs. Adele Menick, 234 North Regent street, Port Chester.

DISCHIAVA, STEPHEN B., private; wife, Mrs. Rose Dischiava, 485 Henry street, Brooklyn.

GREENBURGH, CHARLES D., private; father, Max Greenburgh, 215 West 94th street, New York.

HASTINGS, MICHAEL R., private; mother, Mrs. Josephine Hastings, 750 Columbus avenue, New York.

HINMAN, HAROLD W., corporal; father, Willis A. Hinman, Clyde.

LEWIS, JOHN, staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Florence Lewis, 188 Beach 81st street, Rockaway Beach.

MEILUN, ANDREW C., private; mother, Mrs. Benjamin Meilun, Amsterdam.

O'CORR, JOSEPH A., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Helen O'Corr, Rochester.

PENNISI, JOSEPH F., private; father, Vincent Pennisi, Newburgh.

PFLUG, EDWIN, Jr., corporal; mother, Mrs. Lottie Pflug, Syracuse.

RIAR, ELMER J., private; mother, Mrs. Maude Riar, 151 Sheffield avenue, Brooklyn.

SAPERSTEIN, ABRAHAM, private; mother, Mrs. Rose Saperstein, 491 Sheffield street New York.

SCHONMAN, AARON, private; father Edward Schonman, 2780 Grand Concourse, the Bronx.

SINGER, MURRAY H., private; father Leo J. Singer, 664 East 160th street, New York.

STASIONIS, JOSEPH J., private; mother, Mrs. Anna Stasionis, Tuckahoe.

YEMAN, HUGH J., corporal; father, James W. Yeman, Oneida.

NEW JERSEY.

FISCHER, EDWARD G. (no rank listed); mother, Mrs. Louisa Fischer 135 West Northfield avenue, Livingston.

KUIPERS, HAROLD C., private; mother Mrs. George Kuipers, 204 North Seventh street, Paterson.

MEYERS, FULTON H., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Meyers, 58 Barbara street, Newark.

PITRENAS, JOSEPH, H. private; brother, John Pitrenas, 791 South 15th street, Newark.

CONNECTICUT.

FORTUNA, NICHOLAS, private; mother, Mrs. Rosine Fortuna, Middletown.

KILLED IN ACTION IN EUROPE.

NEW YORK STATE.

CALIVA, ANTHONY, private; mother, Mrs. Carmela Caliva, 1541 68th street, Brooklyn.

MOORE, CLIFFORD B., private; father, Fred B. Moore, Campbell.

PRENTICE, WILLIAM A., first lieutenant; brother, Clifford J. Prentice, Buffalo

SWEENEY, SAMUEL W., private; father, Arthur B. Sweeney, Winthrop.

NEW JERSEY.

BUCKLEY, CHARLES D., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Helen J. Buckley, 7 Seventh street Lakewood.

KILLED IN ACTION IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

NEW YORK STATE.

BRADLEY, ALVIN J., corporal; mother, Mrs. Frank Bradley, Cooperstown.

HALGREN, AXEL J.; mother, Mrs. Frances Halgren, 19 Lincoln street, Haverstraw.

NEW JERSEY.

SIPPEL, WILLIAM F., JR., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. William F. Sippel, Audubon.

NAVY'S WILDCATS PACK MORE PUNCH THAN SPITFIRES

U. S. Planes Not Under-Gunned, Secretary Knox Writes.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11—(AP) Secretary of the Navy Knox declared in a magazine article today that the "experts who have criticized the Navy's planes for being under-gunned will be interested to learn that the Grumman Wildcat packs even more wallop than the famed English Spitfire."

This superiority, the secretary wrote, does not exist in fighter planes alone, for American dive and torpedo bombers "are the strongest and heaviest armed in the world." He added:

"Their superiority in range and bomb load is the result of long years of experimentation — experimentation that began many years before the Stuka laid waste to a helpless Europe."

Separate Navy Air Arm Important

Secretary Knox said the accomplishments of Navy planes had emphasized the importance of a distinctive naval air arm both for planes and personnel. "For both planes and pilots, this specialization has paid big dividends both in successful attacks and defense of our own surface ships," the secretary declared.

"Indeed, the record of the Navy's air arm is a record of study, of training, of superb tactics and flaming courage. It is a record that will stand against the exploits of any airmen in the world," he concluded.

The secretary's article entitled "The Navy's Air Arm," appeared in the February special issue of "Flying," devoted to U. S. naval aviation at war.

Battleships Use Curbed

In the same edition, Rear Admiral Frederick C. Sherman, commander of the lost aircraft carrier Lexington, declared that because of carrier-based aircraft "the uses of the battleship today are circumscribed."

The battleship, he asserted, can function safely in the face of enemy air opposition only when given air protection, either from shore bases or carriers. "In the latter case, the carrier aircraft might be better employed offensively against the enemy than defensively protecting the battleship," Admiral Sherman said, and added:

"If absolute control of the air is assured, the battleship may find occasion to venture out as part of a heavy bombardment raiding force; otherwise she will have to remain in port."

ITALIAN SUB SINKS ALLIED CARGO SHIP

Survivors Reach U. S. after Torpedoing Off South America.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 11.—(AP) An Italian submarine torpedoed and sank a United Nations cargo ship off the East coast of South America and then took aboard as prisoners the vessel's captain and chief engineer, survivors reported on arrival here.

The sinking, which occurred several hundred miles off the coast early in December, was announced by the Navy today.

Twenty-four survivors landed here told naval officers their life boat became separated from two others carrying the remainder of the 78 men in the crew and though they did not know what became of the others, believed they had been rescued and landed elsewhere. Crewmen brought here were picked up by a merchant ship six days after the attack.

Took Films of Sinking

Struck on the starboard side by one torpedo in late afternoon, the ship began to settle immediately and the crew abandoned her. The sub surfaced, hoisted an Italian flag, and one of her officers, after asking her ship's name and destination, took aboard the master and chief engineer. The sub crew gave the survivors a cask of water, took motion pictures and still photographs of the torpedoed ship, and then departed.

Survivors said the submersible's crew members spoke fairly good English.

One British Destroyer flotilla steamed more than 1,000,000 miles in 21 months of war.

4 U-BOATS JOIN IN SHIP SINKING

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An East Coast Canadian Port, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—Not one, but four German submarines came to the surface on a black night in the Atlantic recently to sink a United Nations merchantman, according to the stories of some forty survivors who have reached here.

Another group of forty rescued from another ship torpedoed in another section of the Atlantic have also arrived here.

Few of the men would say much about the sinkings. One did say, however, that just before his ship was sunk he saw the lark outlines of four submarines nearby.

"You could see the trails of the torpedoes they were firing," he said, adding that "they didn't seem to be shooteing at anything in particular—just firing in every which way."

One of the torpedoes blasted the ship, however, and it went down. After three hours in lifeboats the men were picked up.

Landon Calls It "Shock"

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 11 (AP).—Alfred M. Landon, 1936 Republican Presidential nominee, said today "the whole country will be shocked" by the appointment of Edward J. Flynn, national Democratic chairman, as Minister to Australia.

New York, Jan. 11 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 Republican Presidential nominee, said today that the nomination of Edward J. Flynn, Democratic national chairman, as Minister to Australia, "must be revolting to all decent citizens."

[By the Associated Press]

Canada Scoffs At Annexation By U. S. A.

JAN 12 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Toronto, Jan. 11.—Albert Bushnell Hart's suggestion that the United States should annex Canada after the war is not regarded by most Canadian newspapers as any indication of general feeling in the American Republic.

The 88-year-old professor emeritus of Harvard University said recently that "Russia's ability to stick it out against the Germans will be one of the keys to eventual victory, but the United States should annex Canada in the peace settlement lest the Russians, in a post-war expansion of Siberia, should have designs on an independent or British-dominated Canada."

No Official Reaction

While there was no official Government reaction to his views, many Canadian newspapers took issue with the suggestion while others said it was not worthy of serious consideration.

The Winnipeg (Man.) *Tribune* said: That it is not necessary to annex neighboring countries for hemisphere defense. "The joint American-Canadian Defense Commission has the question of continental defense in hand. There is not the slightest need of annexation."

"His Little Joke"

W. L. Clark, writing in the Windsor (Ont.) *Star*, said: "Professor Hart can have his little joke and get a kick out of suggesting that territorial aggrandizement is all right for the United States, but all wrong for any other country. Just don't take the old boy too seriously."

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The French-language newspaper *Le Devoir*, of Montreal, said: "French-Canadians have always rejected any proposal of a possible annexation by the United States. Their ideal is to live in a free country on a friendly basis with Great Britain and France, closely cooperating with the United States in the defense of North America and its natural resources."

Cites Soviet Task

Soliel, of Quebec, another French-language paper, said: Even if peace does not give to the world centuries of fraternity and justice, it seems that Russia will have enough to do protecting its frontiers without trying to attack a friendly country."

The Montreal *Herald* said Professor Hart's views show "that he has not kept abreast of history, and particularly that he has no conception of Canada's position in the modern world, or its actual relations with the United States.

No "Possession"

"It almost looks as if he thinks Britain might be induced or forced to use Canada as a bargaining factor in peace developments, as if Canada were still a British 'possession.'

"Why he should imagine that Russia could have any designs on Canada is a mystery, since it is Alaska which is next-door neighbor to Russia, not Canada."

The Toronto *Globe and Mail* said: "As an historian, Professor Hart cannot be questioned, but here he has stepped into the realm of politics and also of reality, and what he says in this connection will not be taken more seriously than similar proposals from politicians who are not historians or realists."

Asks Repudiation

The Edmonton (Alta.) *Journal* said the suggestion of annexation "must be resented strongly not only by the Russian Government and people but in the United States and Canada as well."

It added that because of the professor's reputation as a historian his suggestion may be given more attention than it deserves. "On that account it cannot be overlooked entirely but must be repudiated in the most emphatic terms by his own Government."

BERNHARD IN CANADA

Prince to Be With Wife When Third Child Is Born

OTTAWA, Jan. 11 (Canadian Press)—Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands arrived at Montreal late today from the United Kingdom, en route to Ottawa to be with his wife, Princess Juliana, when their third child is born around the end of the month.

The Prince arrived in Canada by plane today and flew to Montreal from an East Coast airport. He planned to spend the night in Montreal and proceed tomorrow to the capital, where his wife and two children have been living.

NEW YORK GUNMEN SLAY CARLO TRESCO

Anti-Fascist Editor of Italian Weekly Killed on Fifth Avenue.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 — (AP) Carlo Tresca, one-time leader of the Industrial Workers of the World (I.W.W.) and anti-Fascist editor of the Italian weekly "Il Martello" published here, was shot and killed tonight on a lower Fifth avenue street corner.

The police reported that Tresca, 60, was shot in the temple from an automobile which pulled to the curb at the northwest corner of Fifth avenue and 15th street.

Had Just Left Office

Tresca was identified immediately to police by Guiseppe Calabi, a friend who was walking with him. Both men had just left the office of "Il Martello" at 96 Fifth avenue.

Tresca, known as a violent anti-Fascist, was sentenced in 1912 on

the Federal penitentiary in Atlanta, Ga., for sending obscene pamphlets through the mails. The sentence was freed in May of 1925.

His record included arrests for I.W.W. activities and for felonious assault on a local Fascist leader.

Searching the neighborhood for clues to the shooting, the police found a gun behind some ash cans on West 15th street. A bullet, thought to be the one that killed Tresca, was found on the sidewalk beside his body. The slug apparently pierced his head.

Police sent out an alarm for the murder car, believed to be a small dark sedan.

4,000 Seaman Lost

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[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 11—The perilous task of sailing merchant ships in the submarine-infested Atlantic has taken the lives of at least 4,000 and perhaps more than 6,000 men since Pearl Harbor.

The announced destruction of six cargo vessels in the Western Atlantic last week caused the loss of more seamen than had been reported in any previous week in several months, when the ship toll was higher. Seamen stand less chance of survival after torpedoings in the cold months when they face heavy storms, icy waters and shorter hours of daylight.

Casualty List Raised

Seventy-three men were killed and 87 were listed as missing as the result of six announced sinkings last week. These raised the casualty list for the 587 Allied and neutral merchantment reported sunk in the western Atlantic over the 6,400 mark. At least 3,906 men have been killed and 2,521 others have been recorded as missing, with most of the latter considered lost.

The navy announced last night that 3,211 merchant marine casualties—491 dead and 2,720 missing—were reported from September 27, 1941, to December 21, 1942, resulting directly from enemy action against American ships only.

61 Captains Lost

The list of trained men who skipper the ships against the dangers of submarines, planes and mines, as well as the elements, has been hit hard, too. At least sixty-one captains of American ships have been lost in action on all seas, and seventeen Allied masters have been captured in western Atlantic operations alone.

In the six sinkings announced last week, one ship's captain was drowned, another's fate is unknown, and a third was taken prisoneer aboard a U-boat.

HEART OF THE GREAT GERMAN COAL MINING DISTRICT AND PRODUCES LARGE QUANTITIES OF GUNS, TANKS, LOCOMOTIVES, RAILWAY EQUIPMENT AND OTHER MATERIAL VITAL TO THE GERMAN WAR EFFORT.

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IN ADDITION TO STRIKING AT ESSEN BRITISH PLANES ALSO LAID MINES IN GERMAN WATERS SATURDAY NIGHT.

BRITISH AERIAL

LONDON, JAN. 11 (AP)—ESSEN, SITE OF THE GREAT KRUPP ARMAMENT WORKS, LAY SMOKING TODAY UNDER THE EFFECTS OF A DEVASTATING BOMBARDMENT BY THE RAF, WHICH UNLOADED A GREAT WEIGHT OF BOMBS—INCLUDING TWO-TON "BLOCKBUSTERS"—ON THE CITY SATURDAY NIGHT IN THE FIFTH RAID ON THE RUHR IN SEVEN NIGHTS.

PILOTS RETURNING FROM THE ASSAULT, WHICH WAS CARRIED OUT UNDER EXCELLENT WEATHER CONDITIONS, SAID THEY HAD LEFT VAST FIRES RAGING IN THE ESSEN INDUSTRIAL AREA, SOME OF THEM VISIBLE FOR 100 MILES.

THE NUMBER OF PLANES WHICH TOOK PART IN THE RAID WAS NOT OFFICIALLY DISCLOSED, BUT THE ACKNOW

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OFFICIALLY DISCLOSED, BUT THE ACKNOWLEDGMENT THAT SEVEN WERE LOST MIGHT BE TAKEN AS AN INDICATION THAT UPWARDS OF 140 OR 150 PARTICIPATED. EXPERIENCE IN THE PAST HAS SHOWN THAT A LOSS OF FIVE PER CENT OF THE PLANES PARTICIPATING IN SUCH RAIDS CAN BE RECKONED WITH.

THE AIRMEN REPORTED THEY WERE MET BY HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND SWARMS OF GERMAN NIGHT FIGHTERS OVER THE TARGET.

THE RAID WAS THE 50TH ON ESSEN SINCE THE START OF THE WAR. THE CITY, WHICH HAS A PEACETIME POPULATION OF ABOUT 500,000, LIES IN THE

THERE WAS SPORADIC GERMAN ACTIVITY OVER BRITAIN DURING THE WEEK END. ONE TOWN ON THE SOUTHWEST COAST WAS THE TARGET OF A SHARP ATTACK YESTERDAY, WHICH KILLED AT LEAST 12 PERSONS AND INJURED A NUMBER OF OTHERS. THE PLANES RETURNED TO MACHINE-GUN THE STREETS AFTER UNLOADING THEIR BOMBS.

ONE OF THE DAYLIGHT RAIDERS WAS REPORTED SHOT DOWN OFF THE SOUTHWEST COAST YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

A SINGLE GERMAN RAIDER BOMBED AND MACHINE-GUNNED AN EAST ANGLIA TOWN TODAY, KILLING FIVE PEOPLE AND CAUSING CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE. A DOZEN PERSONS WERE INJURED.

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EARLIER IN THE DAY TWO RAIDERS ALSO STRAFED AND BOMBED A TOWN ON THE EAST COAST. TWO PERSONS WERE INJURED BUT NO PROPERTY DAMAGE WAS REPORTED.

ONE OF THE BOMBERS, BELIEVED TO BE DORNIER 217S, WAS HIT BY GROUND FIRE AND SEEN TO PLUNGE INTO THE SEA.

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LONDON, JAN. 11-(AP)-THE PARIS RADIO TODAY REPORTED A CONTINUED BATTLE SOUTH OF THE AZORES AGAINST "THE THREE REMAINING TANKERS OF A BRITISH CONVOY" THAT ORIGINALLY NUMBERED 16 TANKERS.

(THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND IN A SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE YESTERDAY SAID NAZI SUBMARINES HAD SUNK 13 TANKERS AND TORPEDOED THREE OTHERS EN ROUTE FROM TRINIDAD TO GIBRALTAR. THIS REPORT WAS NOT CONFIRMED FROM ANY ALLIED OR OTHER SOURCE, HOWEVER.) JAN 12 1943

(THE GERMAN ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE CONVOY CONSISTED EXCLUSIVELY OF BIG TANKERS WHICH WERE TO CARRY FUEL TO NORTH AFRICA.)

LONDON, TUESDAY, JAN. 12-(AP)-ROYAL AIR FORCE BOMBERS, AFTER ATTACKING THE GERMAN RUHR FIVE TIMES LAST WEEK, WERE OVER GERMANY AGAIN LAST NIGHT, IT WAS STATED AUTHORITATIVELY TODAY. SATURDAY NIGHT THE BIG BOMBERS UNLOADED THEIR BOMBS, INCLUDING TWO-TON "BLOCKBUSTERS" ON THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL CENTER OF ESSEN.

LONDON, JAN 11-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.JACQUES LECLERC, LEADER OF THE FIGHT FRENCH FORCE WHICH HAS BEEN MOVING NORTHWARD FROM THE LAKE CHAD REGION SOUTHERN LIBYA AND WAS LAST REPORTED AT BRACH, 350 MILES SOUTH OF TRIPOLI, SAID TODAY THAT "OPERATIONS ARE PROCEEDING SATISFACTORILY" IN THE NORTHERN FEZZAN.

"WE ARE GOING AHEAD RAPIDLY WITH THE MILITARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORY OCCUPIED BY THE FIGHTING FRENCH FORCES," HIS COMMUNIQUE SAID. JAN 12 1943

IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT LIEUT.COL.PIERRE DELANGE HAD BEEN APPOINTED MILITARY GOVERNOR OF THE FEZZAN.

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LONDON, JAN. 11--(AP)--[redacted] IN THE BATTLE OF LIBYA [redacted] OF THE OPINION THAT THE NEXT [redacted] GEN. SIR BERNARD [redacted] COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY, WILL NOT BE LONG DELAYED.

A BRITISH MILITARY SOURCE WHO CANNOT BE QUOTED BY NAME [redacted] REFUSED COMMENT TODAY ON SPECULATION THAT ANOTHER FLANKING [redacted] MANEUVER AGAINST MARSHAL ROMMEL'S REAR GUARD MAY ALREADY BE UNDERWAY, BUT HE SAID THAT THE PRESENT LULL REPEATS THE [redacted] HISTORY OF SIMILAR PAUSES FOR BUILDING UP OF SUPPLIES.

LONDON, JAN. 11--(AP)--THE ROME RADIO IN A BROADCAST HEARD HERE TONIGHT ANNOUNCED THE DEATH OF LIEUT. GEN. VIRGILIO MANARI, KILLED IN ACTION ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT. THE RADIO SAID HE WAS KILLED DEC. 30.

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GEN. M ANARI COMMANDED A DIVISION OF ITALIAN BERSAGLIERI.

LONDON, JAN. 11-(AP)-THE [redacted] FOREIGN OFFICE COMMENTARY DIENST AUS DEUTSCHLAND SAID TODAY THAT "THE MOST RIGID RESERVE MUST BE MAINTAINED REGARDING THE FIGHTING IN RUSSIA, AS THE RUSSIANS ARE DISPLAYING THEIR GREATEST STRENGTH NOW," ACCORDING TO A ROME RADIO BROADCAST HEARD HERE TONIGHT.

ROME (FROM ITALIAN BROADCASTS), JAN. 11-(AP)-ALLIED ATTACKS WERE REPULSED BY AXIS FORCES IN TUNISIA AND SOME PRISONERS AND WEAPONS WERE CAPTURED, WHILE AXIS AIRCRAFT RAIDED ADVANCED LINES, THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY.

LAMPEDUSIA AND TRIPOLI WERE RAIDED. THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

SCOUTING ACTIVITY WAS REPORTED ON THE LIBYAN FRONT.

"IN BOTH (TUNISIAN AND LIBYAN) SECTORS, IN SPITE OF BAD WEATHER, ITALIAN AND GERMAN AIR FORCES REPEATEDLY BOMBED AND MACHINE-GUNNED THE ADVANCED FRONT AND MOVING ENEMY COLUMNS WITH GOOD RESULTS," IT WAS DECLARED.

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GERMAN FIGHTERS WERE CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN FIVE ALLIED PLANES. DAMAGE IN THE ALLIED ATTACKS UPON LAMPEDUSA (CORRECT) AND TRIPOLI WAS DECLARED SLIGHT.

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BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), JAN. 11-(AP)-REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING WILL BE 50 YEARS OLD TOMORROW BUT BECAUSE OF THE WAR THERE WILL BE NO OFFICIAL OBSERVANCE.

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SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, JAN. 11-(AP)-THESE THIRTEEN WAR HEROES FROM SIX MIDWESTERN STATES ARE WEARING DECORATIONS AWARDED THEM BY LIEUTENANT GENERAL GEORGE C. KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA:

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FIRST LIEUTENANT ERLING J. NOSSUM OF MILNOR, S.D.; SECOND LIEUTENANT HAROLD E. SNIDER OF 205 WEST SYCAMORE, ROBINSON, ILL., AND STAFF SERGEANT EVERETT F. PERKINS, ROUTE 2, WADSWORTH, OHIO, RECEIVED OAK LEAF CLUSTERS IN LIEUOF SECOND AWARDS OF THE SILVER STAR.

SGT. PERKINS, WOUNDED IN ACTION OVER RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, OCT. 5, ALSO RECEIVED THE PURPLE HEART.

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS LEROY J. TURNES, 2040 IRVING PAR[illegible] CHICAGO. TURNES WAS INJURED IN ACTION NEAR FORT MORES[illegible], NEW GUINEA, SEPT. 17.

SILVER STARS FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION WERE AWARDED TO MAJOR ALEXANDER G. EVANOFF, KEYSTONE, IOWA; CAPTAINS ROMAN T. SCHUMACHER, AURORA, NEB., AND DONALD A. SIMPSON, CARROLLTON, ILL.; FIRST LIEUTENANTS KERMIT E. MEYERS, 17 SOUTH MAIN STREET, NEW BREMEN, OHIO, RODERICK M. STEWART, JR., 221 NORTH MADISON, HINSDALE, ILL., CHARLES E. ROGERS, VILLA GROVE, ILL., AND CHARLES P. SULLIVAN, ROANOKE, ILL.; CORP. GEORGE R. ZENZ, 1305 HARVEY STREET, GREEN BAY, WIS., AND PRIVATE OTTO RUSSELL, WEST FRANDLORD, ILL.

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IN THE OCT. 5 RABAUL ACTION, SERGEANT PERKINS WAS TOP TURRET GUNNER ON ONE OF A FLIGHT OF FLYING FORTRESSES ATTACKED AT HIGH ALTITUDE BY 25 ZERO FIGHTERS WHILE ATTEMPTING TO RAID VUNAKANAU AIRDROME.

PERKINS WAS WOUNDED SEVERELY WHEN AN EXPLOSIVE CANNON SHELL STARTED A FIRE IN THE CABIN OF HIS PLANE. DESPITE HIS INJURY, HE EXTINGUISHED THE FLAMES AND RESUMED HIS PLACE IN THE TOP TURRET, CLEARING THE GUNS WHICH HAD JAMMED AND FIRING STEADILY AT THE ENEMY. HE DAMAGED AT LEAST TWO ZEROS, AND LEFT THE TURRET ONLY WHEN THE ELECTRICAL SYSTEM FAILED AND IT CEASED OPERATING. DURING THE ENTIRE BATTLE HE WAS WITHOUT OXYGEN, AS HIS TUBE BROKE WHEN THE PLANE WAS FIRST HIT.

LIEUT. SNIDER WAS NAVIGATOR OF A FLYING FORTRESS IN A FORMATION ON THE FIRST AMERICAN BOMBING MISSION FROM AN AUSTRALIAN BASE AGAINST RABAUL, FEB. 23. LIEUT. MEYERS WAS NAVIGATOR AND LIEUT. STEWART

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CO-PILOT OF OTHER PLANES IN THE SAME MISSION. THE CREWS HAD ARRIVED IN AUSTRALIA ONLY FOUR DAYS PREVIOUSLY. THEY MADE A SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT THROUGH STORMY WEATHER, AND ON THE WAY HOME FROM THE PIONEER MISSION BEAT OFF ATTACKS BY FIVE JAPANESE ZERO PLANES.

LIEUT.NOSSUM, BOMBARDIER ON A B17, REMAINED SO CALM ON A LOW-ALTITUDE RAID OVER RABAUL AIRDROME JUNE 24, DESPITESEARCHLIGHTS AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT AND MACHINEGUN FIRE, THAT HIS BOMBS BURST ACROSS THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE FIELD, SETTING TWO LARGE FIRES. JAN 12 1943

CAPT.SIMPSON, PILOT OF A FLYING FORTRESS ON A NIGHT BOMBING RAID ON ENEMY SHIPPING IN RABAUL HARBOR SEPT. 22, KEPT THE PLANE ON ITS COURSE DESPITE TWO HITS FROM ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS. WHEN THE GLARE OF SEARCHLIGHTS CAUSED THE BOMBARDIER TO LOSE SIGHT OF THE SHIPS, CAPT. SIMPSON FLEW ON TO THE AIRDROME WHERE AN EFFECTIVE BOMBING RAID WAS MADE, THEN FLEW TO A SAFE LANDING AT HIS BASE EVEN THOUGH ENEMY FIRE HAD RENDERED ALL OF HIS FLIGHT INSTRUMENTS USELESS.

LIEUT.ROGERS, A B-17 BOMBARDIER, TOOK PART IN A MASS DAY-LIGHT RAID ON RABAUL AUG. 7 AND AIDED IN DESTROYING, IN THE AIR, SEVEN OF MORE THAN 25 INTERCEPTING JAPANESE ZERO PLANES.

CORP.ZENZ WAS BOTTOM TURRET GUNNER ON A FLYING FORTRESS ATTACKED BY FOUR ZEROS WHILE ON RECONNAISSANCE OVER RABAUL AUG. 29. TWO ZEROS WERE SHOT DOWN, ZENZ SCORING ONE OF THE SUCCESSES. JAN 12 1943

PVT.RUSSELL ALSO WAS BOTTOM TURRET GUNNER ON A B-17 ATTACKED BY FOUR ZEROS WHILE ON RECN

PVT.RUSSELL ALSO WAS BOTTOM TURRET GUNNER ON A B-17 ATTACKED BY FOUR ZEROS WHILE ON RECONNAISSANCE OVER RABAUL OCT. 9. DURING AN HOUR-LONG BATTLE RUSSELL WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN DESTROYING AT LEAST ONE OF THE ENEMY PLANES AND REPELLING THE OTHERS.

MAJOR EVANOFF, THEN A CAPTAIN, PILOTED A B-25 BOMBER ON A PARTICULARLY DARING RAID OVER SALAMAUA, NEW GUINEA, JUNE 25. AFTER DROPPING DEMOLITION AND INCENDIARY BOMBS, HE FLEW OVER THE AREA THREE TIMES AT TREE-TOP LEVEL--DESPITE BAD WEATHER AND INTENSE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE--STRAFING THE ENEMY'S POSITIONS.

CAPTAIN SCHUMACHER, THEN A FIRST LIEUTENANT, WAS CO-PILOT OF A FLYING FORTRESS IN A BOMBING MISSION AGAINST THE JAPANESE AT PALEMBANG, SUMATRA, FEB. 13, 1942. THE FORTRESSES ATTACKED FROM 1,500 FEET, DAMAGING AN ENEMY TRANSPORT SO BADLY THAT IT SANK [illegible] DAMAGE. JAN 12 1943

LIEUT.SULLIVAN, A P-40 PILOT, SHOT DOWN A JAPANESE BOMBER OVER KOKODA, NEW GUINEA, JUNE 27. THERE WERE 18 TWIN-TAILED BOMBERS AND SEVERAL ZERO FIGHTERS IN THE ENEMY FORCE WHICH SULLIVAN ENGAGED.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, TUESDAY, JAN.12-(AP)-FOUR OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY WERE AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM IN ACTION IN NEW GUINEA BY GENERAL MACARTHUR TODAY.

AWARDS WERE GIVEN TO CAPTAIN (THEN LIEUTENANT) CLADIE A.BAILEY, INFANTRY, (807 NORTH I ST.) BEDFORD,IND.; SGT.CHESTER J. DAVIDOWICZ, ENGINEERS, (31 HARVARD ST.) GARDNER,MASS.; FIRST LIEUT. THOMAS E.KNODE, INFANTRY, (2216 WISCONSIN AVE. N.W.) WASHINGTON, D.C., AND SECOND LIEUT.PAUL L.SCHWARTZ, INFANTRY, (521 SALT SPRINGS ROAD) SYRACUSE,N.Y.

CAPT.BAILEY WAS CITED FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM NEAR BUNA ON

DEC.2. AS COMMANDER OF A RIFLE COMPANY, HE LED ASSAULT ELEMENTS OF HIS UNIT IN AN ATTACK ON BUNA VILLAGE. ADVANCING WITHOUT REGARD TO HIS PERSONAL SAFETY, HE INSPIRED HIS COMMAND BY HIS EXAMPLE OF INITIATIVE AND COURAGE.

OVERRUNING ENEMY BOMB SHELTERS AND MACHINEGUN EMPLACEMENTS AND MOPPING UP A HOSTILE BIVOUAC AND COMMAND POST AREA, HE ADVANCED WITH HIS COMPANY TO ENTRANCE CREEK AND PLACED IT IN POSITION TO COVER THE FLANK OF THE ATTACKING FORCE.

DAVIDOWICZ WAS CITED FOR ACTION NEAR CAPE SUDEST, NEW GUINEA, ON NOV.16. WHEN ENEMY PLANES ATTACKED AND SET FIRE TO SEVERAL SMALL SHIPS CARRYING PERSONNEL AND SUPPLIES, DAVIDOWICZ, WITH OTHER ENLISTED MEN, VOLUNTEERED TO MAN A LIFEBOAT AND PROCEED TO RESCUE THE SURVIVORS.

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HIS CITATION SAID: "WITHOUT REGARD TO HIS PERSONAL SAFETY AND IN SPITE OF REPEATED BOMBING AND STAFING BY THE ENEMY'S PLANES AND OF DANGER FROM EXPLOSIONS OF AMMUNITION ABOARD THE SHIPS WHICH THREW FLAMING DEBRIS IN ALL DIRECTIONS, HE MADE TWO TRIPS TO THE BURNING SHIPS. DAVIDOWICZ'S COURAGEOUS EFFORTS SAVED THE LIVES OF SEVERAL MEN ABOARDZM"

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KNODE WAS CITED FOR ACTION NEAR BUNA ON DEC.5. DURING AN ATTACK ON BUNA VILLAGE HE LED A PLATOON WITH CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY. WHEN WOUNDED IN THE LEG, HE DISREGARDED HIS INJURY AND CONTINUED TO LEAD HIS PLATOON IN THE ATTACK. WHEN HE AGAIN WAS WOUNDED, IN THE FOOT, AND WAS UNABLE TO PROCEED, HE REFUSED TO BE EVACUATED UNTIL HE HAD GIVEN FINAL INSTRUCTIONS TO HIS PLATOON.

SCHWARTZ WAS CITED FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM NEAR BUNA ON DEC.5 ALSO. WHEN A PATROL HE WAS LEADING IN ADVANCE OF THE ALLIED FRONT LINES ENTERED AN ENEMY FIRE LANE AND WAS ENGAGED IN FIRE FROM AUTOMATIC WEAPONS, HE REMAINED IN THE FIRE LANE WHILE THE REST OF HIS PATROL TOOK COVER.

BY DRAWING ENEMY FIRE AND OBSERVING WHERE IT STRUCK, HE LOCATED AN ENEMY AUTOMATIC RIFLEMAAN IN A TREE, FIRED ON HIM AND KILLED HIM. HE THEN DISCOVERED AND KILLED A SECOND SNIPER BY SIMILAR METHODS. DETERMINING THE LOCATION OF AN ENEMY EMPLACED MACHINEGUN, HE WITHDREW HIS UNIT AND DIRECTED MORTAR FIRE WHICH DESTROYED THE ENEMY WEAPON.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JAN.11-(AP)-A MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATION OF THE SUCCESSFUL OUTCOME OF THE PAPUAN PENINSULA, NEW GUINEA, CAMPAIGN HAS BEEN RECEIVED BY GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR FROM LIEUT.GEN.JOHN L.DEWITT, COMMANDER OF THE WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND OF THE U.S. ARMY.

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GENERAL DEWITT'S MESSAGE SAID:

"ALL THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THIS COMMAND JOIN IN EXPRESSING THEIR ADMIRATION FOR THE GALLANT, COURAGEOUS, DETERMINED AND EFFECTIVE ACTION OF THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF YOUR COMMAND IN THEIR DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY AT GONA AND BUNA. WE ARE PROUD OF THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS. THEY HAVE SET AN EXAMPLE OF SOLDIERLY CONDUCT FOR EMULATION BY US. MAY THE ANNIHILATION OF THE ENEMY BE AS COMPLETE IN ITS FINAL RESULTS AS IN THE ACTION JUST CONCLUDED. HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS."

GENERAL MACARTHUR REPLIED:

"THANK YOU SO MUCH FOR YOUR FINE MESSAGE, WHICH EVERYONE DEEPLY APPRECIATES. I RECALL SO VIVIDLY THOSE OTHER BLOODY DAYS OF 24 YEARS AGO WHEN YOU AND I WERE SO CLOSELY ASSOCIATED TOGETHER. MAY THE END BE THE SAME NOW AS THEN."

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AUSTRALIA (ADJ MCDANIEL)

GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR TODAY REPLIED TO THE MESSAGE PRIME MINISTER JOHN CURTIN OF AUSTRALIA SENT CONGRATULATING COMMANDERS OF ALL RANKS ON THE SUCCESS OF THE PAPUAN CAMPAIGN.

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"ALL RANKS OF ALL SERVICES IN THIS AREA THANK YOU FOR YOUR NOBLE AND INSPIRING MESSAGE," GENERAL MACARTHUR SAID. "WE APPRECIATE VERY DEEPLY YOUR PERSONAL COMMENDATION AND THAT OF THE AUSTRALIAN PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT AND TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO REAFFIRM OUR COMPLETE DETERMINATION TO FULFILL THE OBLIGATIONS OF OUR DUTY."

BELATED REPORTS FROM NEW GUINEA TODAY SAID A FORMATION OF MITCHELLS DID A CLEAN-UP JOB ON LAE JANUARY 10. THE SQQUADRON WAS LED BY LIEUT.LARRY TAMBERG OF FARGO, N.D.

RADIO OPERATORS OF LOCKHEED LIGHTNINGS WHICH PROVIDED AN AIR SCREEN FOR THE BOMBERS, TAUNTED THE JAPANESE FIGHTER PILOTS WITHOUT RESULTS.

"WE KNEW THE JAPS WERE LISTENING AND WE CALLED THEM EVERY NAME WE COULD THINK OF," SAID THE FLIGHT LEADER, CAPTAIN ROBERT FAUROT, OF CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO. "THEY JUST WOULDN'T COME UP FOR A FIGHT."

BY WILLIAM B.KING

AT A FORWARD BATTLE POST ON THE APPROACHES TO MATEUR, TUNISIA, JAN. 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-"LOOK, GERT AND DAISY BROUGHT ALONG A BOY FRIEND THIS TIME!"

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"GERT AND DAISY" WERE THE NAMES THE BRITISH TROOPS GAVE TO TWO GERMAN OBSERVATION PLANES AND THE LIGHT-HEARTED REMARK DEMONSTRATED THE CHANGED AIR PICTURE SINCE THE ALLIES MADE THEIR FIRST GAMBLING JAB TOWARD TUNIS WITH LIMITED GROUND FORCES AND INSUFFICIENT AIR SUPPORT.

I CROUCHED ON THE PROTECTED SLOPE OF A HILL WITHIN SIGHT OF THE GERMAN POSITIONS AND WATCHED THE SWEEP OF SPITFIRES WHICH CLEANED THE SKY OF GERMAN PLANES.

BELOW ME, UNPERTURBED, BRITISH TROOPS WENT ON FILLING SANBAGS AND THEIR COMRADES HOLDING POSITIONS ON THE HILL ARGUED ABOUT THE COURSE OF THE AIR BATTLE ABOVE US.

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IN ONE SWEEP OF THE SPITFIRES ONE OF THE OBSERVATION PLANES WAS SHOT DOWN AND ITS "BOY FRIEND" WAS SENT HOME IN TROUBLE.

I WAS IN COMPANY WITH A U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES COLONEL, AN RAF GROUP CAPTAIN AND A BRITISH OFFICER COMMANDING AN ATTACK ON "GREEN HILL" DOMINATING THE ROAD WHICH STRETCHED BEFORE US TO BIZERTE AND MATEUR.

"SOME SPITS WILL BE OVER AT 1300 (1 P.M.)," THE COLONEL SAID.

THEY WERE FIGHT ON TIME. WE WERE HARDLY ABLE TO SEE THEM HIGH ABOVE US AS THEY HURLED THEMSELVES TOWARD GERMAN-HELD TERRITORY. OVER THE GERMAN LINES A BATTLE DEVELOPED AND MOVED IN HUGE TWISTING AND DIVING CIRCLES TOWARD US AND THEN AWAY AGAIN.

THE GREAT DISTANCES AND HEIGHTS INVOLVED IN THE FIGHTER PLANE FREE-FOR-ALL MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR AN OBSERVER EVEN WITH A GRAND-STAND SEAT TO BE SURE OF THE RESULTS. BUT I WAS SATISFIED THAT WHEN AMMUNITION WAS EXHAUSTED I SAW TWO MESSERSCHMITTS STRAINING THEIR MOTORS TO THE LIMIT IN ALL-OUT FLIGHT HOMEWARD.

FROM THE SAME SLOPE WE WERE ABLE TO WATCH THE PLUMING BLACK SMOKE OF SHELLS BURSTING ON GERMAN POSITIONS ON "GREEN HILL" TO SOFTEN THEM FOR ANOTHER ATTACK BY THE DETERMINED BRITISH INFANTRY.

THE CHANGED AIR PICTURE IN THIS AREA WAS DEMONSTRATED ALSO BY ONE'S BEHAVIOR IN THE DRIVE TO THE FRONT LINE.

IN THE EARLY DAYS, ALL OCCUPANTS OF A CAR LEAPED OUT AND RACED FOR COVER AT THE FIRST SIGHT OF A PLANE.

TODAY EVERY PLANE SIGHTED WAS IDENTIFIED QUICKLY AS FRIENDLY.

THE FACT THAT THE GERMAN AIR FORCE STILL IS OPERATING BEHIND OUR OWN LINES WAS DEMONSTRATED, HOWEVER, WHEN A BRITISH SOLDIER HALTED US AND SAID:

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"WILL YOU PROCEED THE NEXT FEW FEET AT WALKING SPEED?

"THERE'S AN UNEXPLODED BOMB ON THE ROAD AND YOU MIGHT JAR THE FUSE."

A llied headquarters in north africa--second add algiers ipms Mediterranean x x x Pont-du-fahs)

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Describing the Richelieu as a "top notch battleship and some things in it were a revelation to us," Glassford said it would take a few months to put her in shape to fight at the side of the allies, but the rest of the fleet should be ready in a month.

"French sailors and officers are more than anxious to take their ships into action against the axis," he added, but that he described the port as in desperate shape economically because it had been stripped of all resources in the last two years.

declaring "the primary object" of his trip to Dakar had been accomplished, he said the French admiral was now working in close

at Dakar

cooperation with the British admiral in charge of the South Atlantic who, under allied plans, has general supervision of the area.

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

JAN 12 1943

CHUNGKING, JAN. 9-(DELAYED)-CHINA'S WARTIME CAPITAL IS ONE OF THE HIGHEST PRICED CITIES OF THE WORLD AND AS SUCH REFLECTS FROM THE REST OF THE COUNTRY A COST OF LIVING WHICH IS STAGGERING.

CHUNGKING PRESENTS SOME EXCEPTIONS, OF COURSE, BECAUSE IT IS AN ANCIENT PROVINCIAL CITY WHICH HAD METROPOLITAN CONDITIONS SUDDENLY THRUST UPON IT. THIS OLD TOWN, WHICH CLINGS PRECARIOUSLY TO THE PRECIPITOUS SIDES OF THE MOUNTAIN THAT LORDS IT OVER THE JUNCTION OF THE YANGTZE AND CHIALING RIVERS, NEVER WAS INTENDED AS THE FIRST CITY OF THE LAND.

SCARCITY OF ACCOMMODATIONS AND LACK OF SUITABLE TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES HAVE FORCED SOME PRICES UP. STILL, CONDITIONS HERE GIVE A FAIR GAUGE OF THE COUNTRY'S DIFFICULTIES.

LIFE ISN'T EASY IN CHINA THESE DAYS, THOUGH IT SHOULD BE SAID THAT THERE IS SUFFICIENT FOOD, BARRING MANY DISTRICTS IN HONAN PROVINCE WHERE THERE HAS BEEN A DROUGHT.

FORTUNATELY, WAGES OF LABOR HAVE INCREASED ENOUGH SO THE WORKING MAN AND HIS FAMILY, GENERALLY SPEAKING, AREN'T HUNGRY. MANY BUSINESS MEN ARE KEEPING THE WOLF FROM THE DOOR. BUT THE POOR WHITE-COLLAR WORKER, AS USUAL, IS SUFFERING HEAVILY. SALARIES HAVEN'T MOVED UP WITH THE COST OF LIVING,

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WITH ALL THIS, YOU MIGHT THINK THE CHINESE MIGHT BE DOWNHEARTED AND RATHER SORRY FOR THEMSELVES--BUT NOT SO. THEY ARE AS A WHOLE ABOUT THE MOST EXTRAORDINARILY CHEERFUL FOLK I'VE ENCOUNTERED, AND I'VE TRAVELLED IN MAYBE 50 COUNTRIES OR MORE.

THEY LAUGH A LOT, AND IT'S REAL. ADVERSITY MAY DAMPEN THEIR SPIRITS TEMPORARILY, BUT IT CAN'T LONG KEEP AWAY LAUGHTER, FOR THE CHINESE EVEN CAN EXTRACT HUMOR FROM HARD KNOCKS.

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ALMOST ANYTHING THAT COMES TO THEIR MILLS IS GRIST, AND BE IT OLD OR NEW, THEY APPRECIATE IT. FOR INSTANCE, THEY STILL GET A SMILE OUT OF THE STORY ABOUT MARCO POLO. THIS IS IN THE GENERAL VICINITY OF THE PARTS HE VISITED SO LONG AGO, AND THE TALE REVOLVES ABOUT A REMARK HE MADE.

IT SEEMS MARCO BECAME ANNOYED AT REPORTS THAT HIS PRINCE BACK HOME SAID THE TRAVELLER WAS TALKING TOO MUCH, WHEREUPON MARCO FLASHED:

JAN 12 1943

"I'M MARCO POLO, AND I SAY WHAT I DAMN PLEASE!".

I'M GLAD I CAME TO CHINA IF FOR NOTHING ELSE BUT TO SEE THESE PEOPLE LAUGH. HAVING EXPERIENCED THEIR IRREPRESSIBLE SPIRITS, I HAVE NO FEARS WHATEVER THAT THE JAPS CAN BEAT THEM. YOU CAN'T DEFEAT A PEOPLE WHO HAVE SUCH A PRONOUNCED SENSE OF HUMOR AS THE CHINESE.

CHUNGKING DOESN'T ESCAPE BECAUSE IT IS THE CAPITAL. ON THE CONTRARY, IT IS, SO TO SPEAK, ON THE FIRING LINE. BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF MATERIALS, IT IS LIKELY THAT THE PLASTER IN YOUR HOUSE IS FALLING OFF AND HOLES IN THE ROOF MAY LET IN RAIN. YOUR PLUMBING, IF YOU HAVE PLUMBING, MAY NOT WORK.

THE LACK OF TRANSPORTATION HAS CREATED A SCARCITY IN MANY THINGS AND COAL, OF WHICH CHINA HAS MUCH, IS ONE OF THESE. CHUNGKING GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND PUBLIC PLACES LIKE RESTAURANTS ARE FORBIDDEN TO HAVE FIRES, ALTHOUGH THE WINTER WEATHER IS RAW AND COLD.

GASOLINE IS AS PRECIOUS AS MOLTEN PEARLS AND MOTOR CARS ARE FEW AND FAR BETWEEN. GOOD SAMARITANISM IS THE RULE, BUT FOR THE MOST PART YOU JUST CLIMB UP AND DOWN THESE STEEP HILLS ON YOUR OWN LEGS.

LITTLE LUXURIES LIKE CAKES ARE SHARED WITH ALL WHO MAY BE IN THE ROOM. THAT IS TYPICAL THROUGHOUT CHUNGKING.

CHINESE TROOPS WERE DECLARED TO HAVE INFLICTED MORE THAN 200 CASUALTIES ON THE INVADERS LAST THURSDAY NORTHWEST OF SINYANG, A JAPANESE BASE 30 MILES WEST OF LOSHAN, AND THROWN BACK JAPANESE ATTACKS INA PITCHED BATTLE NORTH OF SINYANG.

SEVERAL THOUSAND JAPANESE TROOPS, DIVIDED IN SEVERAL COLUMNS, ATTACKED POSITIONS IN NORTH KIANGSI PROVINCE.

JAN 12 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NORTH AFRICA--SECOND ADD RICHELIEU XXX IF POSSIBLE.

THE ADMIRAL SAID DAKAR HAD BEEN STRIPPED ECONOMICALLY AND "IF ONLY HALF A SHIP LOAD OF RICE AND COTTON GOODS COULD BE BROUGHT IN BY THE ALLIES IT WOULD MAKE A TREMENDOUS DIFFERENCE IN THE FEELING OF THE POPULATION."

DECLARING THAT "THE PRIMARY OBJECT OF OUR MISSION TO DAKAR, THAT OF GETTING INTO WORK WITH THE FRENCH, HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED," GLASSFORD DESCRIBED THE RICHELIEU AS A "TOP NOTCH BATTLESHIP AND SOME THINGS IN IT WERE A REVELATION TO US."

UNDER ALLIED PLANS, HE EXPLAINED, DAKAR COMES UNDER TERRITORY ADMINISTERED BY THE BRITISH ADMIRAL OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC AND "THE FRENCH ADMIRAL IN CHARGE NOW IS WORKING WITH THE BRITISH AND GREATER COOPERATION CAN BE EXPECTED."

WITH WASHINGTON TREATY

BY SPENCER MOSA

CHUNGKING, JAN. 11--(AP)--BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES WIPED EXTRATERRITORIAL RIGHTS FROM THEIR RELATIONS WITH CHINA TODAY AND CHINA STOOD FREE AND EQUAL AMONG THE [redacted] 100 YEARS, [redacted] OF THE WORLD FOR THE FIRST TIME IN [redacted]

A TREATY SCRAPPING EXTRATERRITORIAL AND OTHER SPECIAL RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF BRITAIN IN CHINA, FIRST ESTABLISHED AT NANKING AUG. 29, 1842, WAS SIGNED AT THE HILLTOP FOREIGN OFFICE HOSTEL HERE THIS AFTERNOON.

JAN 12 1943

THE TREATY CONTAINED NO MENTION OF HONGKONG, THE CHINA COLONY OVER WHICH BRITAIN CLAIMS PERPETUAL SOVEREIGNTY, ADJACENT KOWLOON OR THE [redacted] NEW LEASED TERRITORIES ADJOINING KOWLOON, BUT WAS SPECIFIC ON OTHER POINTS.

T.V. SOONG, CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTER, REPRESENTED CHINA. BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR HORACE SEYMOUR SIGNED FOR BRITAIN, [redacted] EXCEPTING THE DOMINIONS, AND HUGH EDWARD RICHARDSON, AN OFFICER OF THE INDIAN POLITICAL SERVICE, SIGNED FOR INDIA.

(A LONDON FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID "THE DOMINIONS ARE MAKING THEIR OWN ARRANGEMENTS, BUT THEY HAVE INFORMED US OF THEIR COMPLETE AGREEMENT WITH OUR [redacted] ACTION."

(THE TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA WAS SIGNED IN WASHINGTON.)

JAN 12 1943

SOONG, WEARING WESTERN-TYPE CLOTHING, SAT [redacted] BETWEEN RICHARDSON AND SIR HORACE TO SIGN THE TREATY, WHICH PROMISED TO OPEN A NEW ERA IN CHINESE-BRITISH RELATIONS AFTER 100 YEARS OF [redacted] MARKED BY [redacted] TWO WARS, ANTI-BRITISH BOYCOTTS AND MURDEROUS INCIDENTS AS WELL AS PERIODS OF FRIENDLINESS.

SOONG SIGNED AS AN EQUAL--ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE CONTRAST WITH THE THREE HUMBLE LONG-ROBED, PIG-TAILED MANCHUS WHO, IN THE WARDROOM OF THE BRITISH [redacted] MAN O' WAR CORNWALLIS IN THE YANGTSE IN 1842, SIGNED CHINA'S FIRST EXTRATERRITORIAL TREATY WITH BRITAIN, REPRESENTED BY THE AUSTERE [redacted] LORD POTTINGER.

AMONG THE OFFICIALS ATTENDING THE CEREMONY WERE DR. WELLINGTON KOO, CHINA'S AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN; K.C. WU, POLITICAL VICE-MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND SIR ERIC TEICHMAN, ADVISER

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OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY ON CHINESE AFFAIRS.

THE TREATY [redacted] COMES EFFECTIVE WITH THE

EXCHANGE OF RATIFICATIONS, BRITAIN [redacted]

JAN 12 1943

GAVE UP HER STAKE IN INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS AT SHANGHAI AND AMOY, RETROCEDED HER CONCESSIONS AT TIENTSIN AND CANTON, [redacted] ABANDONED INLAND NAVIGATION RIGHTS IN CHINA AND TERMINATED THE BOXER PROTOCOL, WHOSE PROVISIONS INCLUDED THE RIGHT TO STATION TROOPS TO GUARD COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN PEIPING (PEKING) AND THE SEA, AND GUARD THE FOREIGN LEGATIONS IN PEKING.

GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK EXPRESSED "[redacted] DEEP GRATIFICATION OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE" AT THE SIGNING OF THE NEW PACTS IN MESSAGES TO PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

"IT IS TO ME A SIGNAL PROOF OF THE SOLIDARITY AMONG THE UNITED NATIONS, NOT ONLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE [redacted] WAR, BU FOR THE WINNING OF THE PEACE," CHIANG MESSAGED.

THE GENERALISSIMO SOONG DISPATCHED KINDRED MESSAGES TO SECRETARY HULL AND BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN.

SECRETARY HULL WAS TOLD: "I WISH TO CONGRATULATE YOU AND OUR TWO COUNTRIES ON THE SIGNING OF THE TREATY TODAY, WHICH I AM CONFIDENT WILL FURTHER CEMENT FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES."

BY THOMSON MAINE

A [redacted] BRITISH INDIAN [redacted] OUTPOST IN NORTH-CENTRAL BURMA, JAN. 11-(AP)-STRONG COMMUNICATION LINES ARE BEING STRETCHED SLOWLY BUT SURELY FROM STRATEGIC CENTERS IN INDIA TO POINTS IN BURMA FOR EVENTUAL BRITISH INDIAN USE AGAINST THE JAPANESE.

JAN 12 1943

BY TRAIN, TRUCKS, JEEP AND FOOT I [redacted] TRAVELED A LONG WAY [redacted] OVER ONE OF THESE LINES TO THIS OUTPOST WHERE WORKERS ARE HACKING THEIR WAY THROUGH DENSE JUNGLES AND OVER [redacted] MOUNTAINS.

THE DETAILS OF THE THIS TREMENDOUS PROJECT MUST REMAIN SECRET, BUT IT'S AN IMPRESSIVE UNDERTAKING AND [redacted] FEW ENGINEERING PROBLEMS ARE AS [redacted] DIFFICULT. THE ROAD RUNS MOSTLY THROUGH [redacted] MOUNTAINS WHERE NO RADIO EVER

EXISTED AND FEW TRAILS. MILES OF ROADBED ARE BLASTED OUT OF ROCK ON MOUNTAINSIDES OVERHANGING VALLEYS. PARTS OF THE ROAD ARE ABOVE THE CLOUDS.

THEIR WORK IS BEING DONE MOSTLY BY COOLIES, INCLUDING WOMEN. I SAW THOUSANDS OF COOLIES USING METHODS GENERATIONS OLD. THEY CARRIED DIRT ON THEIR HEADS IN WICKER BASKETS. THEY CRUSHED STONES ONE BY ONE WITH HOME-MADE HAMMERS. THEY SLASHED THROUGH THE JUNGLE WITH LONG HEAVY KNIVES THAT ALSO ARE USEFUL WEAPONS.

JAN 12 1943

MODERN EQUIPMENT INCLUDING ILLINOIS-MADE BULLDOZERS WERE USED WHEREVER POSSIBLE, BUT THE COOLIES CAN WORK IN PLACES WHERE THE HUGE MACHINES CANNOT GO.

THE TRIP BY JEEP WAS A HAZARDOUS ONE OVER CORKSCREW TURNS ALONG PRECIPITOUS LEDGES, AND ALONG THE WAY I SAW TROOPS BEING TRAINED IN EVERY CONCEIVABLE PHASE OF JUNGLE WARFARE. SOME OF THE INDIAN TROOPS NEED LITTLE TRAINING BECAUSE THEY GREW UP IN THE MOUNTAINS AND JUNGLES.

DESPITE THE INTENSE HARDSHIPS OF WORKING IN THIS AREA THE MORALE OF BRITISH TROOPS IS HIGH. AT ONE POINT I CAME ACROSS A BRITISH SERGEANT FAR BACK IN THE WOODS WHERE HE WAS HELPING CLEAR A PATH FOR TELEPHONE LINES. HE WAS LUSTILY SINGING "THERE."

Night Loses Burma

HAVE CENTRAL SPAN OF

New Delhi, Jan. 11-(AP)-U.S. bombers destroyed a large Irrawaddy river bridge south of Mandalay effectively cutting Japanese communication between north and south Burma, while British forces advancing on the Bengal bay port of Akyab maintained fighting contact with the enemy at Rathedaung, 25 miles north of their goal. HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

JAN 12 1943

Widely scattered air raids were made by British and American air forces in Burma in a campaign to disrupt Japanese bases and supply lines preceding the crown colony for a general offensive by the British Indian army of Marshal Wavell.

Akyab island villages were raided Sunday in daylight and at night. At other points the Raf machine-gunned supply trucks and river sampans and set railway cars afire.

3024-277

Enemy supply depots dotted over northeastern Burma were raided by the Tenth U.S. air force based in India.

The central span of the Myitnge bridge near Mandalay was hit by large calibre bombs and sent crashing to the bottom of the Irawaddy near its confluence with the Myitnge river. Rail and [illegible] road traffic used the bridge "vital to enemy movements," the U.S. communique reported.

JAN 12 1943

No American nor British plane was lost.

PMS INTERPRETIVE

BY GLENN BABB

THE DETERMINATION OF THE JAPANESE TO CLING TO THEIR DWINDLING FOOTHOLDS ON NEW GUINEA HAS SET UP ONE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT ALLIED VICTORIES OF THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC. FOUR DAYS OF AIR COMBAT OF A FEROCITY UNPRECEDENTED IN THAT AREA HAVE GIVEN STRIKING PROOF OF OUR AIR SUPERIORITY.

JAN 12 1943

THE JAPANESE COMMAND, APPARENTLY HAVING ABANDONED THE HOPELESSLY ENCIRCLED REMNANTS OF ITS BUNA-GONA ARMY AT SANANANDA, ATTEMPTED TO RUN REINFORCEMENTS AND SUPPLIES OVER THE DEADLY 300-MILE COURSE FROM ITS BASE AT RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, TO THE LAE-SALAMAUA AREA. TO LAND AT LAE TROOP ELEMENTS DESCRIBED BY AN ALLIED COMMUNIQUE AS FRAGMENTARY THE JAPANESE PAID WITH THE LOSS OF AT LEAST HALF THE VESSELS OF THEIR 12-SHIP CONVOY SUNK OR DAMAGED, INCLUDING A TROOP-JAMMED 14,000-TON TRANSPORT SUNK, AND 138 AIRCRAFT DESTROYED, PROBABLY DESTROYED OR DAMAGED.

SOME OF THESE LOSSES THE ENEMY CAN ILL AFFORD, PARTICULARLY THE SHIPS AND THE TRAINED FLIERS. ALTHOUGH THE MONTHLY CAPACITY OF JAPAN'S AIRPLANE INDUSTRY PROBABLY IS NOT MORE THAN ONE-TENTH OF OUR DECEMBER OUTPUT OF 5,500 PLANES, IT CAN REPLACE THE PLANES LOST. THE JAPANESE COMMAND'S READINESS TO RISK LARGE NUMBERS OF ITS COMMON SOLDIERY ABOARD PACKED TRANSPORTS IN WATERS WHERE THEIR PASSAGE IS ALMOST SUICIDAL INDICATES THAT THE DRAIN OF MANPOWER WILL NOT BE TOO SERIOUS.

JAN 12 1943

BUT WE KNOW THAT JAPAN SUFFERS FROM A SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF THE SHIPS SHE NEEDS TO KEEP THE DEFENDERS OF HER OUTPOSTS REINFORCED AND SUPPLIED.

HER SHIP LOSSES IN THIS DISASTER ARE ONLY A SMALL PART OF THOSE FOR THE WHOLE CAMPAIGN AGAINST GENERAL MACARTHUR'S COMMAND, WHICH A WASHINGTON TALLY PUTS AT 85 NONCOMBAT SHIPS AND 19 WARSHIPS, IN ADDITION TO 353 AIRPLANES. THE JAPANESE SHIPYARDS, ALTHOUGH ENGAGED IN A PROGRAM OF UNPRECEDENTED SIZE, CAN NOT KEEP PACE WITH SUCH AN EXPENDITURE OF TONNAGE.

BUT PERHAPS THE MOST DAMAGING LOSS IS IN FIRST LINE PILOTS. "THE ENEMY'S INTERCEPTION WAS WEAK" IS THE SIGNIFICANT COMMENT OF TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE FROM GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS ON THE EFFORTS OF LAND-BASED JAPANESE PLANES, CHIEFLY ZEROS, TO KEEP AN UMBRELLA OVER THE BADLY MAULED CONVOY AS IT FLED BACK TO RABAUL. EVIDENCE IS GROWING THAT JAPAN HAS DRAWN HEAVILY ON HER NONE TOO AMPLE RESERVOIR OF TRAINED, EXPERIENCED COMBAT FLIERS. FROM SEVERAL POINTS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC OUR FLIERS HAVE TESTIFIED TO AN APPARENT DETERIORATION OF THE QUALITY OF THE ENEMY PILOTS, BOTH AS

TACTICIANS AND FIGHTERS. ALLIED LOSSES IN THE RABAUL-LAE BATTLE HAVE NOT BEEN DISCLOSED BUT THE COMMUNIQUES HAVE SPOKEN OF THEM AS SMALL OR NEGLIGIBLE AND IT SEEMS SAFE TO ASSUME THAT OUR PROPORTION OF VICTORIES MAY RUN AS HIGH AS TEN TO ONE OR BETTER. THIS DUE IN PART TO THE AMERICAN-AUSTRALIAN SUPERIORITY IN NUMBERS AND EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANES. JUST A ROLL CALL OF THE TYPES SENT INTO BATTLE INDICATES AN EDGE IN THIS RESPECT--FLYING FORTRESSES, LIBERATORS, CATALINAS, MITCHELLS, MARAUDERS, BOSTONS, LIGHTNINGS, KITTYHAWKS, HUDSONS, IN ADDITION TO AUSTRALIAN TYPES. BUT THE VICTORY UNDOUBTEDLY IS DUE QUITE AS MUCH TO THE SUPERIORITY OF THE AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN FLIER, MAN FORMAN, TO HIS FOE.

JAN 12 1943

THIS SUPERIORITY IS LIKELY TO PROVE A TREMENDOUS FACTOR IN THE FUTURE COURSE OF THE PACIFIC WAR. IT WOULD BE DANGEROUS TO ASSUME THAT THE JAPANESE HAVE SHOT THEIR BOLT IN THE AIR. THEY WERE BADLY UNDERESTIMATED AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR AND THEY MAY STILL HAVE IN RESERVE DEADLY NEW PLANE TYPES AND THOUSANDS OF GOOD FLIERS. BUT IT IS NOT LIKELY. THEY ENTERED THE WAR WITH AN AIR FORCE WHICH HAD HAD THREE OR FOUR YEARS OF SCHOOLING IN CHINA, WHERE THEY PRACTISED AGAINST LIVE TARGETS WITH HARDLY ANY RISK OF RETALIATION, AND WERE ABLE TO SEND SEVERAL THOUSAND EXPERIENCED FLIERS INTO THE CAMPAIGNS FOR THE PHILIPPINES, MALAYA AND THE EAST INDIES. BUT A LARGE PROPORTION OF THOSE MEN ARE GONE AND THE OLD CHINA PROVING GROUND IS NOT THE SAME ANY MORE. CHUNGKING HAS GONE UNBOMBED FOR MORE THAN A YEAR AND GENERAL CHENNAULT'S FLYING TIGERS AND THEIR CURRENT SUCCESSORS, THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE, HAVE TAKEN A TOLL OF 20 JAPANESE FOR ONE AMERICAN PLANE LOST, MUCH TOO HIGH FOR COMFORTABLE TRAINING.

NEW YORK, JAN. 11-(AP)--FRENCH POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN NORTH AFRICA SEEM TO BE REACHING A CLIMAX, AND "IN A FEW DAYS YOU MAY HEAR THAT HEADS HAVE FALLEN AND NEW MEN STEPPED INTO POSITIONS OF AUTHORITY," CHARLES COLLINGWOOD, CBS CORRESPONDENT, REPORTED TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST FROM ALGIERS.

JAN 12 1943

COLLINGWOOD SAID THE STRUGGLE FOR POLITICAL CONTROL WAS BETWEEN THE "MEN OF VICHY," THE ROYALISTS "WHO WOULD LIKE TO SEE A KING OF FRANCE AGAIN" AND THE FIGHTING FRENCH OF GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE.

HE REPORTED NORTH AFRICA HAS BEEN "SWEPT BY INTENSE POLITICAL AGITATION" SINCE ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN'S ASSASSINATION, AND "THOSE WHO HAD HIM KILLED DID SO FOR A REASON, AND THAT REASON IS TIED UP WITH THE STRUGGLE FOR POWER THAT IS GOING ON NOW."

ARRESTS OF MEN IDENTIFIED WITH THE ALLIED CAUSE WERE NOT THE CAUSE BUT "ONLY SYMPTOMS" OF THE POLITICAL CRISIS WHICH "HAS GONE ON, BECOME MORE ACUTE, AND NOW SHOWS SIGNS OF BEING BROUGHT OUT INTO THE OPEN."

30.24-279

NEW YORK, JAN. 11--(AP)--- THE NUMBER OF GERMAN TROOPS SENT TO TUNISIA IN AN EFFORT TO SAVE MARSHAL ROMMEL'S LIBYAN ARMY HAS NOW REACHED 70,000, GEN. HENRI GIRAUD, FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER IN NORTH AND WEST AFRICA, WAS QUOTED AS SAYING TONIGHT.

JAN 12 1943

GEN. GIRAUD, WHO WAS QUOTED BY THE BRITISH RADIO, FURTHER DESCRIBED ROMMEL'S ARMY AS BEING "IN A DANGEROUS POSITION."

ANOTHER REASON FOR THE STRONG GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS WAS TO "HIDE THE SETBACK SUFFERED IN RUSSIA," ACCORDING TO GEN. GIRAUD AS QUOTED IN THE BROADCAST, HEARD HERE BY CBS. #

PARAMARIBO, SURINAM, JAN. 11--(AP)--- ONE HUNDRED AND 46 SURVIVORS OF A MERCHANT VESSEL TORPEDOED OFF SURINAM FRIDAY NIGHT, IN THE FIRST SUBMARINE SINKING REPORTED IN THIS AREA FOR SOME TIME, WERE LANDED HERE TODAY.

THERE HAD RECENTLY BEEN AN IMPROVEMENT IN KEEPING DOWN SUBMARINE SINKINGS IN THIS AREA. ONE CREWMAN WAS KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED, THE DUTCH NEWS AGENCY, ANETA, REPORTED. #

BUENOS AIRES--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD NIEBUHR XXX GOVERNMENTS.

LAST OCTOBER ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE SUMNER WELLES CHARGED THAT AXIS ESPIONAGE WAS FLOURISHING IN ARGENTINA AND CHILE. BOTH COUNTRIES WERE QUICK TO PROTEST, BUT TWO MONTHS LATER WELLES' CHARGES WERE SUBSTANTIATED WHEN FEDERAL JUDGE MIGUEL JANTUS ANNOUNCED THAT AN INVESTIGATION OF 38 PERSONS ROUNDED UP ON TIPS FROM WASHINGTON HAD REVEALED THAT THE GERMAN EMBASSY WAS DIRECTING AXIS SPYING IN SOUTH AMERICA.

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JUDGE JANTUS ORDERED THE TESTIMONY OF SIX OF THESE MEN SUBMITTED TO THE SUPREME COURT. JOHANN JACOB NAPP, ONE OF THE MEN INVESTIGATED BY ARGENTINE POLICE, WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN THE ONE WHO IMPLICATED CAPTAIN NIEBUHR AS HEAD OF THE AXIS AGENTS SUPPLYING SECRET INFORMATION ON THE MOVEMENT OF ALLIED SHIPS.

THE DAY BEFORE JUDGE JANTUS MADE HIS STARTLING DISCLOSURE REGARDING NIEBUHR, THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT ADOPTED NEW CONTROLS OVER TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE AND RADIO COMMUNICATIONS. THESE PLACED A SEVERE HANDICAP ON THE GERMAN EMBASSY, ALLOWING THE TRANSMISSION OF ONLY 100 WORDS IN CODE DAILY BY RADIO COMPARED TO PREVIOUS SECRET MESSAGES TO BERLIN THAT HAD TOTALLED 3,000 WORDS.

PREVIOUSLY THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT HAD REXUSED TO SURRENDER NIEBUHR TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT FOR TRIAL ON ESPIONAGE CHARGES.

THE TEXT OF THE GERMAN REPLY HAD NOT BEEN MADE PUBLIC, BUT THE FOREIGN OFFICE HAD INFORMED THE SUPREME COURT, THE ONLY TRIBUNAL AUTHORIZED TO TRY DIPLOMATS, THAT THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT HAD DECLINED TO "AUTHORIZE" SUBMISSION OF NIEBUHR TO TRIAL.

OTTAWA, ONT., JAN.11-(AP)-FIVE SOLDIERS WITH NEXT-OF-KIN IN THE UNITED STATES WHO HAD BEEN REPORTED MISSING AFTER THE BATTLE OF DIEPPE ARE AXIS PRISONERS OF WAR, A DEFENSE HEADQUARTERS CASUALTY LIST DISCLOSED TODAY.

INCLUDED IN THE LIST WERE:

PVT.GEORGE JOSEPH BONNER WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.HELEN CHAUVIN, LIVES AT (20009 LEVINGTON) BEDFORD, MICH.

PVT.ARLON COATE WHOSE FATHER, WALTER COATE, LIVES AT (1675 CLAY ST. E.), DECATUR, ILL.

PVT.JOHN ALEXANDER DAVERS FLEMING WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.JOHN FLEMING LIVES AT (16074 PROSPECT AVE.) HIGHLAND PARK, MICH.

JAN 12 1943

SGT.EVERETT OGLESBY WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.BERTHA SIMERINGTON, LIVES AT (328 NORTH MAIN ST.), JONESBORO, ARK.

PVT.WILFRID LEDUC WHOSE SISTER, MRS.RITA LEDUC DANIS, LIVES AT (214 FRONT ST.) WOONSOCKET, R.I.

WASHINGTON 1ST ADD AMERICANS IN FRANCE X X OF STATE."

THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS BEEN STRIVING SINCE THE GERMANS COMPLETED THEIR OCCUPATION OF ALL FRANCE TO ARRANGE FOR THE RETURN OF THE AMERICANS WHO WERE AT VICHY.

THE NEGOTIATIONS, CONDUCTED THROUGH SWITZERLAND, TECHNICALLY WERE WITH THE VICHY GOVERNMENT AND CONTEMPLATED EXCHANGE OF THE AMERICANS FOR THE VICHY REPRESENTATIVES HERE, HEADED BY AMBASSADOR GASTON HENRY-HAYE, WHO HAVE BEEN INTERNED AT HERSHEY,PA., SINCE RELATIONS WERE BROKEN OFF FOLLOWING THE NORTH AFRICAN LANDINGS.

THE AMERICANS INTERNED AT LOURDES NUMBER ABOUT 140, HEADED BY S.PINKNEY TUCK, CHARGE D'AFFAIRES. WITH NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS AND RELIEF WORKERS, THEIR NUMBER IS FAR LARGER THAN THE VICHY GROUP INTERNED HERE. ABOUT HALF OF THE FRENCH EMBASSY STAFF WENT OVER TO THE UNITED NATIONS CAUSE.

UPON REMOVAL TO GERMANY, THE AMERICANS FROM FRANCE PRESUMABLY WOULD BE INTERNED AT BAD NAUHEIM, WHERE THE AMERICANS WHO WERE IN GERMANY WHEN WAR WAS DECLARED WERE HELD UNTIL THEIR EXCHANGE.

SECRETARY HULL HAD REPORTED THAT NEGOTIATIONS WERE IN PROGRESS FOR THE EXCHANGE WITH VICHY BUT DETAILS OF THE PROGRESS WERE NEVER MADE PUBLIC AND THE PRESENT SITUATION APPARENTLY MAKES THE EXCHANGE EVEN MORE REMOTE.

EDITORS:-THE OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP LAST NIGHT ISSUED THE FOLLOWING:

NOTE TO EDITORS AND BROADCASTERS

JAN 12 1943

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND NOT FOR PUBLICATION.

THE PRESIDENT IS MAKING ANOTHER TRIP.

THE ATTENTION OF EVERY EDITOR AND BROADCASTER IS DIRECTED FORCEFULLY TO THE CODE PROVISION RESTRICTING ANY INFORMATION REGARDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND ANY OTHER RANKING OFFICIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT. UPON HIS RETURN DETAILED NEWS OF HIS TRIP WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO ALL SIMULTANEOUSLY.

BYRON PRICE

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP

1943

3024-281

CAUCASUS DRIVE SWEEPS ON, BUT NAZIS STIFFEN AT DON; FRENCH WIN PASS IN TUNISIA

TEN PLACES TAKEN

Red Army Stabs Farther North, Joining With Kalmuck Column

SALSK IN GUNFIRE RANGE

Fierce Axis Counter-Attacks Strive to Keep Bottleneck Open for Withdrawal

JAN 13 1943

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 13—Russian troops driving toward Rostov were reported early today to be within artillery range of Salsk, an important railway junction 110 miles to the southeast, while Moscow announced the capture of ten more settlements in and near the Caucasus and the killing of 2,000 Germans along the lower Don, where the Nazis are counter-attacking night and day.

Six villages, including Essentuki, Karras and Beshtau—all in the Pyatigorsk area—fell to the advancing Russians, the midnight communiqué said of the fighting along the Baku-Rostov railway skirting the northern slopes of the Caucasus Mountains.

Another town the Russians reported occupying was Levokumsy, about seventy-five miles northeast of Georgievsk, and Reuter said the Russian troops from the North Caucasus had joined forces near there with the Kalmuck army that had been driving southwestward.

Battle Lines Near Salsk

To the north the Russians took four more settlements in the area of Zimovniki on the Stalingrad-Tikhoretsk railway. The Red Army's advance units are already beyond Kuberle, 150 miles southwest of Stalingrad on this railway, and less than fifty miles from Salsk.

Stockholm reports said the Russians already were battling Germans dug in northeast of Salsk, where a railway connects with Rostov to the northwest.

[Without indicating the extent of their territorial losses, the Germans reported continued strong Soviet attacks "between the Caucasus and the Don, in the Stalingrad area and in the Don area," but said they were repulsed in bitter fighting.]

Along the lower Don, where the Russians last were reported about sixty miles east of Rostov, the Soviet communiqué also announced the capture of several localities, but did not identify them. For three days the Russians have not claimed any specific gains in this area.

Nazis Fight Desperately

"The Germans are throwing in reserves in an effort to stem the Soviet advances at all costs," the communiqué said of this area, where the Nazis are counter-attacking day and night. "Soviet troops wore out the enemy by their defense and followed up with a strong blow. Some 2,000 of the enemy were wiped out. Forty tanks and twelve enemy guns were destroyed. Booty and prisoners were captured."

[A Reuter dispatch from Moscow suggested that the intense German counter-attacks on the lower Don near its confluence with the Donets were designed to keep the Rostov bottleneck open in the Nazis' rear while the withdrawal from the Caucasus progresses. Reuter also reported from Stockholm that it was believed the Germans had decided to abandon the entire Caucasus region except Novorossiisk and possibly a small strip opposite the Crimea.]

On the central front, the Russians said, their troops also repulsed Nazi counter-attacks northwest of Velikiye Luki, which is eighty miles from the Latvian border. Two enemy tanks were blown up by Soviet mines and five others used in a day-long fight were destroyed by anti-tank guns, according to the communiqué. Two hundred German dead were reported left on the battlefield.

In another sector of the central front Soviet troops wiped out about one Nazi infantry company

fighting along the lower Don, fighting continued in Stalingrad itself, where Red Army shock troops wrested several more streets from the Germans in the city's factory area, occupied twenty blockhouses and thirty-seven dugouts and captured two guns, nineteen machine guns.

RAILROAD POINTS SEIZED IN ATTACKS BY SOVIET FORCES

2,000 Germans Slain as Stalin's Armies Continue to Gain Ground.

TWO COLUMNS MERGE

Troops Join with Units Swinging West from Kalmych Steppes.

COSSACKS IN BATTLE

Two Provinces Now Wholly Cleared of Invader, Moscow Reports.

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MOSCOW, Wednesday, Jan. 13.—(AP) Russian troops rolling over German positions in the central Caucasus seized six more towns yesterday in the drive toward Krasnodar and Kropotkin, and also captured four points near the north Caucasian railway in the offensive toward Salsk, 110 miles southeast of Rostov, it was announced early today.

Along the lower Don river, however, the Soviets said the Germans were counterattacking around the clock—"throwing in reserves in an effort to stem the Soviet advance at all costs." The Red army killed 2,000 Nazis in this sector, and gained ground, the midnight communique said. But no specific localities were mentioned in this area where the Russians last were reported less than 60 miles east of Rostov.

Move Along Railroad

Moving on both sides of the Baku-Rostov railway in the central Caucasus, the Russians said their troops occupied six points, including Essentuki, 12 miles west of Pyatigorsk; and Nikolaevskaya and Beshtau on the railroad between Pyatigorsk and Mineralnye Vody which already had been occupied.

Levokumsky, 25 miles east of Budennovsk on the north bank of the Kuma river, and about 75 miles northeast of Georgievsk, also was occupied. This town is just west of Urozhainoye which was seized Jan. 6. (The British agency Reuters said the central Caucasian army now had joined forces in this with units sweeping south and westward across the Kalmyck steppes.)

Mop Up As Foe Retreats

The Russians in this area were mopping up behind the retreating Germans along a 100-mile front.

In the north, Soviet forces moving down the Stalingrad-Tikhoretsk railway took Kharkovsky and Mayorsky, neighboring settlements ten miles south of captured Zimovniki, and Kurmoyarsky, 20 miles southwest of Zimovniki.

Russian advance troops already had seized Kuberle, 20 miles past Zimovniki, and were less than 50 miles from Salsk, junction of a spur line running northwest to Rostov. The Red army thrust along this railway evidently was aimed at cutting off the retreat of the Germans in the central Caucasus.

In the Caucasus, Kuban Cossacks riding out of the mountains—horsemen in the black capes and high hats of their ancient fighting tradition—led an unbroken advance past half a dozen important cities and towns newly won along the railway approaches to Rostov, thrusting forward rapidly across the steppes northwest of recaptured Mineralnye Vody where the Kuban flows north before turning west to empty into the Black sea at the Kerch peninsula.

Cleared of Invader

Field dispatches declared that the Caucasian provinces of North Osetia and Kabardino Bakaria now had been wholly cleared of the invader; the mid-day Soviet communique announced that Russian cavalry forces had driven on an additional 15 miles toward Rostov.

Of the fighting along the lower Don, where powerful Russian forces are seeking to smash down upon Rostov from above, the Soviet command's mid-day report made no specific mention of progress.

"The enemy," it said, "is striving to stem the advance of Soviet troops, hurling large forces of tanks and infantry into the battle."

In less official quarters it was said that the Nazis, frantically trying to stem these most important of current Russian offensives, were throwing as many as a hundred tanks at a time into counter-attacks.

On the Moscow front as well, in the area southwest of Velikie Luki near the Latvian frontier region, the violent German resistance was officially reported.

"Despite tremendous losses in manpower and equipment," the noon communique said of this sector, "the German command is the throwing large forces of infantry and tanks into a counterattack. Repelling the Hitlerite counterattack, our troops are inflicting heavy losses on the enemy."

The Soviet army newspaper Red Star observed that all these fronts—the lower Don, west of Moscow, the Caucasus—were "links in the same chain."

"The glorious victories of our troops in the north Caucasus," it added, "give new proof of the increased strength and skill of the Red army and its great offensive powers."

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15-Mile Advance Led by Cossacks; Six Towns Taken

By HENRY C. CASSIDY,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Jan. 12.—Led by Cossacks slashing their way triumphantly back into their homeland, the Red Army has rolled the Germans back into the Kuban River region of the Western Caucasus between the mountains and the Don, the Russians announced today.

Red Star declared that the Kuban region was penetrated after the Caucasian provinces of North Osetia and Kabardino Bakaria had been freed from the Germans in the continuing Russian winter drive.

A communique announced that the Red Army's cavalry had driven 15 miles into the enemy's positions in fierce night fighting which followed the capture of six more key towns on the Caucasion front.

The 4th Guards Cossack Corps—the Kuban fighting men who fell back from their towns and villages last summer before the weight of the Nazi offensive—thus were riding in the vanguard of the Russian forces sweeping back across the steppes.

Dramatic Homecoming.

For the black-caped, high-hatted horsemen of the steppes, and for their townspeople, it was one of the most dramatic homecomings of the war.

And as the Russians rolled back over Georgievsk, Mineralnye Vodi, Yatigorsk, Budennovsk, Karamik and Kislovodsk to broaden their Caucasus front, other forces drove 20 miles more down the rail line past Zimovkini and Kuberle, southeast of Rostov, narrowing the semi-circle around that endangered Nazi stronghold.

Russian mountain troops, along with the Cossacks, were given credit for an important part in the gains deep in the Caucasus.

Battle-front dispatches said they had planted the Red flag on the summit of the Mashuk and Beshtau Mountains overlooking Pyatigorsk.

The mountain slopes, river valleys and rail lines were reported strewn with the Nazi dead where the Russians had overwhelmed line after line of defenses.

These dispatches said Georgievsk and Mineralnye Vodi, cores of the German defense, fell in particularly hard fighting. There Germans launched several counter-attacks in an attempt to regain Georgievsk, but finally fell back, with the Russians pressing hard on them.

Three-Hour Battle.

Mineralnyi Vodi, just northwest of Georgievsk, fell after a three-hour battle in which a strong column of German motorized infantry was defeated, the Russians said.

And from there the Red Army was reported pushing on up the rail line toward Rostov, and across the steppes toward Aleksandrovskoe, 30 miles farther north.

"The Germans have already lost a considerable part of what they won last summer," Red Star declared. The army newspaper said the position of the enemy was greatly complicated by loss of the key towns along the Caucasus rail trunk line.

It added that the simultaneous Russian gains in the North Caucasus deprived the Germans of positions from which they might have been able to maneuver to the support of their divisions trapped before Stalingrad.

Single Display of Power.

Red Star linked the gains in the Caucasus with those northwest of Moscow as a single strategy and a single display of striking power. "The Don, Velikie Luki and Pyatigorsk are links in the same chain," the army organ declared.

The shattering Caucasus offensive which had carried Soviet armies 80 miles from recaptured Mozdok in nine days also put the Russian armies in that area in position to sweep to the highwaters of the Kuban River, to aim at recapture of the oil fields of Maikop, at the rail centers of Voroshilovsk and Armavir, and finally at the German strongpoints of Krasnodar and Kropotkin.

Both operations on which Soviet communiques gave detailed information pointed to the straightening of the Russian lines and the widening of the fronts.

Towns Not Identified.

New successes were claimed in the Lower Don valley, but there was no identification in the early morning communique of the populated places captured.

(The Soviet midday communique reported that fierce counterattacks were launched on a large scale in the night's fighting in the lower Don valley and

southwest of Velikie Luki, on the central front west of Moscow, but said that the offensive continued to roll on in the Caucasus.

(The communique was broadcast by the Moscow radio and recorded by the Soviet Monitor in London.

(Of the lower Don battle is said "the enemy is striving to stem the advance of Soviet troops, hurling large forces of tanks and infantry into the battle. In one sector the Hitlerites concentrated about 100 tanks and launched fierce counterattacks . Our troops repulsed all the enemy counterattacks, disabled 13 tanks and killed more than 300 German officers and men * * *"

("In the area southwest of Velikie Luki, despite tremendous losses in manpower and equipment, the German command is throwing large forces of infantry and tanks into the counterattack. Repelling the Hitlerite counterattack, our troops are inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. In one sector alone the Germans lost in killed about 500 officers and men. * * *

("In another sector our troops destroyed 11 German tanks. In addition, one of our detachments surrounded and completely annihilated a company of enemy automatic riflemen."

(Russian aviation was credited with sinking a 5,000-ton German transport in an undisclosed Axis port.

(The capture of the health resort of Mineralnye Vodi found two trainloads of German troops, with their munitions, waiting in the city to move toward the front, the communique said. Soviet tanks and armored cars then were reported to have swarmed into the city, killed the troops and captured the train.)

Front Straightened.

The push that took Kuberle was down the Stalingrad - Tikhoretsk railway, from Zimovniki. The capture of a series of towns north from Kuberle for 21 miles and a flanking drive to Vesioly, about 30 miles south of Zimoniki, has straightened the front in that sector.

Hero of the Caucasus drive was announced as Lt. Gen. Maslennikov, who just a year ago helped save Moscow with the recapture of Kalinin, a key city northwest of the Soviet capital. Several other generals aiding Maslennikov in the Caucasian offensive were also singled out by Soviet authorities for mention.

The first announcement of the Russian successes in the Caucasus was given in a special communique broadcast by Moscow and heard by the Soviet Monitor in London who reported that it was repeated three times, with marching songs of the Russian cavalry played after each broadcast.

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London sources also picked up a Rome broadcast which quoted Dienst Aus Deutschland, German Foreign Office publication, as commenting that "the most rigid reserve must be maintained regarding the fighting in Russia, as the Russians are displaying their greatest strength now."

Major Raskova, Heroine, Buried in Kremlin Wall

Red War Flyer Honored in 1938 for Far East Flight

MOSCOW, Jan. 12 (AP).—Major Marina Raskova, thirty-three-year-old heroine of the Soviet Union, who commanded a regiment of dive bombers in the Red Air Force, was buried with military honors in a wall of the Kremlin today.

Major Raskova, who won one of the nation's highest honors in 1938 for a 4,301-mile flight from Moscow to the Far East, died in the cockpit of her warplane near an aviation manufacturing center behind the lines after returning from action at the front. Her body was brought here and cremated, and the ashes lay in state yesterday in a house closed to the public.

The ashes of Paulina Osipenko, who accompanied Major Raskova on the Far Eastern flight, already rested in the same place of honor in the Kremlin wall.

Valentina Grizodubova, who also made the flight and is the last living heroine of the Soviet Union, delivered a funeral oration from the top of Lenin's tomb, as did also Major General Alexander Shcherbakov and Colonel Shtepenko.

STANDLEY IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, Jan. 12.—(AP) Admiral William H. Standley arrived in Moscow in a Liberator bomber from Kuibyshev today after a three months' absence for consultation in Washington on closer war collaboration between the U. S. and the Soviet Union.

Brig.-Gen. Joseph A. Michela, military attache, and Rear Admiral Jack H. Duncan, naval attache, accompanied him.

ROYAL PLOT HINTED IN DARLAN SLAYING

Additional Arrests Made in Conspiracy—Giraud, de Gaulle to Meet Soon.

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Jan. 12 — (AP) The Christmas eve assassination of Admiral Jean Darlan, the late high commissioner of North Africa, appears to have been the "result of a conspiracy reaching in many directions" and additional "personages of Algiers" have been arrested in the case, a spokesman for Gen. Henri Giraud, the admiral's successor, announced tonight.

A number of those arrested early in the investigation have been released, however, said the spokesman, who replied that he could not forecast the trend of the inquiry when he was asked if a French monarchist group headed by the Count of Paris had figured in the case.

Giraud, de Gaulle to Meet

At the same time another announcement of great political importance in the future of North Africa was made by the spokesman, who said Gen. Giraud will meet Gen. Charles de Gaulle, the Fighting French leader, in the near future in an effort to reach a working agreement for the two French forces.

The official spokesman, who addressed a press conference after the city of Algiers had seethed for two days with rumors of the arrest of many prominent persons in the Darlan murder, stressed throughout that the investigation was being made by the military authorities and was proceeding "without consideration of the prominence of the persons involved, nor their political beliefs."

"The murder of Darlan possibly was political, but the investigation and trial will be conducted merely as that of a criminal for a crime needing punishment," he said.

Trial by Military Tribunal

Those who now have been arrested will be tried by a military tribunal composed of five judges, the spokesman said.

He made it clear that the new personages arrested were in addition to the 12 whom Gen. Giraud announced on New Year's eve had been seized in a plot to kill himself and Robert Murphy, President Roosevelt's personal minister in North Africa. Gen. Giraud at the time said some of the 12 were personal friends and others had aided the Allied landing last November and participated in a secret rendezvous with U. S. Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark.

After announcing the new arrests, the spokesman said "many telegrams have been exchanged between Gen. Giraud and Gen. de Gaulle with a view to reaching an agreement," and announced their forthcoming meeting.

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He said Gen. de Gaulle "wanted to arrange a meeting early in January, but this has been impossible because Gen. Giraud has been on a tour of the provinces. . ."

"New telegrams have now been exchanged and although I don't know exactly when the meetings will occur, it will be soon."

Giraud to Meet De Gaulle Soon To Seek Accord

Leaders Have Been in Touch by Telegraph; More Are Seized in Darlan Murder

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 12 (AP).—General Henri Giraud, French High Commissioner in North and West Africa, will meet General Charles de Gaulle, Fighting French leader, to try to reach an agreement between their two forces, an official French spokesman said tonight.

The two French leaders have been in telegraphic communication and the meeting will "take place soon," the spokesman said.

(General de Gaulle disclosed in London not long ago that he had suggested to Giraud on Christmas Eve that the two meet on French soil and try to arrange "an enlarged temporary" French government in order to wage effective war against the Axis.)

Earlier this month a Giraud spokesman had said that the general's regime wanted "to come to an agreement with all Frenchmen who are fighting against Germany" when asked about the prospect of an understanding with General de Gaulle's faction. At that time he gave assurance that pro-Allied political prisoners arrested before the Allied landings would be released as soon as their cases were investigated.

(The Fighting French in London have openly stated their hostility to the former Vichy clique surrounding General Giraud, but always have expressed their admiration of Giraud himself. They also have complained that pro-Allied prisoners still are being held in North Africa, despite the fact that former Vichy leaders have pledged themselves to the Allied cause.

Arrest of "some further personages of Algiers" in connection with the murder on Dec. 24 of Admiral Jean Darlan, Giraud's predecessor, was announced late today by a spokesman at Allied headquarters.

"It now appears that the murder of Darlan is a result of a conspiracy reaching in many directions," he said.

At the same time it was announced that some of those arrested early in the investigation had been released and others taken into custody.

Asked if the monarchist political group headed by the Count of Paris had figured in the investigation, the spokesman said he did not see what trend the investigation was taking.

Arrests Announced

A group of men accused of responsibility for the assassination of Darlan were arrested Sunday morning in North Africa, Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent Charles Collingwood reported last night in a broadcast from Algiers. Secrecy and censorship prevented earlier announcement, he said.

"The French think they have caught the men who engineered the murder of Darlan," Collingwood said, adding that if their complicity should be established they would be tried before a military court. He added that "if the real murderer" is tried, there is hope that the political situation in North Africa will be straightened out.

BRITISH IN LIBYA READY TO RENEW DRIVE ON TRIPOLI

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Strong Reinforcements, Including Tanks, Moved Up by Eighth Army.

FRENCH CONQUER FEZZAN

Desert Column Captures Two Italian Garrisons at Inland Cities.

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LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP) The British Eighth army was reported about ready for a fresh spurt toward Tripoli tonight and its Anglo-American and French allies in Tunisia, Fighting French in the Fezzan wastes of lower Libya and their air forces dealt many and varied blows at the Axis in the Mediterranean theater.

The Morocco radio said strong reinforcements, including tank forces, had arrived in the last few hours to strengthen the forward elements of the Eighth army before Wadi Zemzem, 160 airline miles southeast of Tripoli.

Berlin Says Battle Near

This possible indication that Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's forces were getting ready to resume their advance after a lull supplemented Berlin reports of Saturday night that thousands of Allied vehicles had been concentrated to the south of Marshal Erwin Rommel's positions for an attack.

If an attack was imminent it obviously was in cooperation with the Fighting French of the mysterious General Jacques LeClerc who were reported within 300 miles of Tripoli after announcing a complete conquest of Italy's Fezzan empire of salt marsh, oases and desert in southern Libya.

Among the developments of the day which sharpened the picture in the Mediterranean were these:

Italian Fort Bombed

American Flying Fortresses for the first time thundered into Tripolitania out of the west, and bombarded the Italian fort of Gadames, 170 miles southwest of Tripoli near the Libyan-Tunisian-Algerian border.

Putting the Axis under a two-way hammering from American four-motored bombers for the first time in a 24-hour cycle, the Fortresses' Liberator mates from the Cairo force slid over Naples on the Italian mainland by daylight yesterday for their first bombing of that embarkation point and naval base in 1943.

In Tunisia, just to the south of the German perimeter about Tunis and Bizerte, British and French patrols were more active than in days and fought several successful actions, a North African headquarters communique reported.

British infantry and tanks pushed the Germans off a ridge and settled themselves astride the arterial Goubellat road six miles north of Bou Arada and about 14 miles south of Medjez-el-Bab.

French troops of Gen. Henri Giraud drove the enemy out of a mountain pass farther to the south, at a point 23 miles south of Pont-du-Fahs. They reported the capture of at least 180 prisoners.

All of this came in the midst of information from reliable neutral sources from Germany that the Germans were engaged in a squabble over authority in Africa, with Marshal Rommel refusing to accept orders from Gen. Walther Nehring in Tunisia, and Gen. Nehring refusing to knuckle under to Rommel. Failing to reconcile the two generals, it was reported, Adolf Hitler has appointed a third, Col.-Gen. Juergen von Arnim as commander-in-chief in Tunisia.

Occupy Two Cities

The Fighting French communique, in announcing the complete conquest of Fezzan after a march of more than 1,000 miles in three weeks across the Saraha from the Lake Chad area in Equatorial Africa, said the flying column of legionnaires and native troops had occupied Murzuch, religious capital of Fezzan, 480 miles south of Tripoli, and Sebha, the chief military center, 80 miles farther north.

Almost the entire Italian garrisons at both places surrendered, the announcement said. Both these places had been by-passed in the advance to Brach, 350 miles south of Tripoli.

The communique said one forward spearhead drove on northward and routed an Axis motorized detachment, and it was reported now only about 300 miles from Tripoli.

The Italian communique today admitted that 'overwhelming enemy forces compelled" Mussolini's troops to retreat to prearranged positions.

The Morocco radio said Marshal Rommel "now will have to divert tanks and armored cars to meet the threat of LeClerc's column which may either march on Tripoli or into southern Tunisia."

The Flying Fortress assault on Gadames apparently was related to this strategy for it is a strong position built by the Italians to counter the French sytsem of fortifications known as the Mareth line. It is opposite the southern anchor of that line at Fort Saint.

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The attack possibly was related to operations of Giraud's forces, who reported Friday the capture of Tanout Maller, fourteen miles from Tiaret in the Gadames area.

General Giraud's camel corps also was moving northwest along the Tripolitania-French Africa frontier on a line parallel with General Leclerc's forces but about 200 miles apart. The camel corps already had taken Tachiumet, in Libya, about 500 miles southwest of Tripoli.

The Cairo communique of the United States air force telling of the Liberator raid on Naples said harbor installations and shipping were hit and a "very large fire" was seen to penetrate a haze which obscured observation of other results. The Italians said some buildings collapsed and 23 persons were killed and 75 injured.

This, the 38th raid of the war on Naples and a followup to several made by the Americans in December, resulted in the loss of two of the big bombers. The Italians claimed that they shot down four of them.

A North African communique said Fortresses also attacked Gabes, where a railway bridge was hit, while Lightning fighters shot down three Axis planes, losing two.

From Cairo, the British reported continued activity along the road between Misurata and Tripoli, where some of Rommel's forces apparently have been moving westward, and announced bomber assaults on Sousse in Tunisia and a transport column between Gabes and Sfax.

The taking of the pass by the French in Tunisia apparently was in the Gebel Boudabous area, south of Pont du Fahs and northwest of Kairouan. A French spokesman said the French attacked northwest of Kairouan, thirty-five miles west of Sousse, and that after capture of the pass a force of Italians and Germans was surrounded. He said fighting was continuing.

Dispatches from the front at Bou Arada said the Germans were driven by the British from a hill and a farm onto another hill across a narrow, stony valley. The British prepared both for further attack and for an Axis counter-attack. Both these actions were in an area where the Germans apparently had tried to flank the Allied positions at Medjez el Bab.

The Italians said today "enemy thrusts supported by tanks were held" by strong Axis defenses and that twenty-three Allied planes were shot down in Libya and Tunisia.

Raiders Batter Rommel's Forces Deep in Desert

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By WES GALLAGHER,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 12.—Flying Fortresses, in their first full raid into Tripolitania, struck a heavy blow at Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces by battering the fort at Ghadames, while French troops in Tunisia drove the Germans out of a mountain pass 23 miles south of Pont du Fahs and captured at least 180 prisoners.

Ghadames is deep in the desert, 450 miles south of Tunis, at the juncture of the frontiers of Tunisia, Algeria and Tripolitania.

A spokesman for the French high command said French troops had attacked north of Jebel Boudabous, northwest of the Moslem city of Kairouan, which is 35 miles inland from the eastern Tunisian port of Sousse.

Germans and Italians in the valley there were surrounded, the spokesman said, and fighting is continuing.

French Report Gains.

Land fighting on the northern sector of the Tunisian front was confined to patrol activity.

There were active engagements between French and Axis troops in the mountain chain running south of Pont du Fahs, 30 miles southwest of Tunis and at the southern flank of the Medjez-el-Bab front.

"Our troops made quite substantial gains at Karachouan, south of Pont du Fahs," the French spokesman said.

Further south the French reported beating off a German attack and destroying three tanks.

The Flying Fortresses took a hand in the Libyan battle with their raid on the German and Italian force at Ghadames, which was reported left enveloped in smoke after a high-level bombing.

Railroad Bridge Hit.

Another raid by Flying Fortresses near Gabes also was reported, and bombs were said to have hit a railroad bridge.

(This apparently was a later attack than the raid on Gabes announced in an Allied headquarters communique yesterday. That raid was carried out by B-26 Martin Marauders, two-motored bombers.)

German fighters approached the formation of Fortresses, but confined their attack to the escort fighters, P-38 Lockheed Lightnings. One Messerschmitt 109 was reported shot down and two of the Lightnings were lost.

Off the Tunisian coast a group of B-25 Billy Mitchell bombers and Lightnings shot down two of three big German air transport planes which they encountered.

One of these, described as a six-engined BV-222, was said to have gone down in flames.

British Troops Break Nazi Grip On Arterial Tunisian Road

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Infantry and Tanks Push Foe Back But Decisive Battle Fails to Develop

By WILLIAM B. KING,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

BOU ARADA, Tunisia, Jan. 11 (Delayed).—British infantry and tanks have pushed Nazi forces from positions straddling the arterial Goubellat road.

A day of brisk battle today left the Allies and Nazis facing each other across a narrow, stony valley 6 miles north of here.

(This position thus is about 14 miles south of Medjez-el-Bab.)

In what might have been a flanking effort to envelop our advance positions at Medjez-el-Bab, the Germans pushed across the Goubellat road and occupied a hill and a single farm. They were driven out yesterday by British infantrymen who pushed on today to occupy high ground on the eastern side of the important road.

Bou Arada, a colorful little cross-road town, presents a novel picture as colonial and metropolitan French troops mingle with the British unit.

Crack French cavalry on dappled gray mounts trotted beside the rumbling Crusader tanks. Almost in the shadow of the battle-smoked hill teams of French and British soldiers played rugby football.

United States infantry troops are holding positions near the current battle area, but present indications are that the fight is unlikely to spread far enough to include them.

The Nazi air force which has been quiet over the battlefield sent two groups of Junkers-87s on a bombing mission against the Americans, but there were no indications of extensive damage to the troops, who already had dug their foxholes deeper as a result of occasional shelling.

The French who hold positions south of here also were reported active, but no details were available.

Today tanks supported by infantry made a thrust toward German positions on a high hill just beyond, but a decisive fight failed to take place.

Both sides are forced to choose their ground carefully before throwing armor into battle.

From the high ground which had been the German position just the day before I watched as the British infantry dug in for the night.

There was no movement visible on the ground held by the Germans, but the officer beside me pointed out the road on which infantry had been seen a few hours before.

A light civilian car in which I was traveling had to thread its way through the tanks returning from the sortie against the Nazi hill. The last lap was made through a plowed field, then up the sides of a hill on which the soldiers were preparing both for attack and defense.

Northward other British tanks patrolled the road, but made no contact with Axis forces.

The artillery in this neighborhood exchange explosive packets throughout the day. Round after round fell on the coveted German position. From my vantage point I could hear the crack of the artillery behind me, followed by the whine of the shell on its deadly mission. The German shelling did relatively little damage.

Cavalry Trots Beside Tanks.

Squabble by Rommel And Nehring Reported Back of Tunisian Shift

Hitler, Unable to Settle Authority Dispute, Forced To Name Von Arnim

By RELMAN MORIN,
Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Reliable information via neutral sources from Germany today indicated that a squabble for authority between Field Marshal Erwin Rommel and Gen. Walther Nehring underlies the confusion over who is commanding the German forces in Tunisia.

It was said that even intervention by Adolf Hitler had failed to reconcile the two high German officers.

(Propaganda analysts in the United States and other Allied nations have pointed out previously that Nazi propagandists often have fed the world stories of dissension and strife in high German political and military circles in an effort to lull the United Nations into a belief of internal disintegration in Germany, and thus promote complacency and overconfidence on Allied home and military fronts.)

Nehring Senior to Rommel.

The report had been current for several weeks that Nehring had been replaced by Col. Gen. Juergen von Arnim as commander in chief of the Axis forces in Tunisia.

Well-informed neutrals said this apparently was true and resulted from Rommel's emphatic refusal to serve under Nehring.

Nehring, likewise, was reported to have refused to serve under Rommel.

The Nazi high command was planning to merge the Afrika Korps and the Tunisian army and to make a final stand in Tunisia, these sources said.

Since Nehring was in command in Tunisia and since he was senior to Rommel he was expected to have supreme authority.

Unable to Reconcile Officers.

Rommel, however, who holds the rank of field marshal, notified Berlin he would not serve in a subordinate position, it was reported. Furthermore, it was said that there is great personal antagonism between him and Nehring.

Nehring long has specialized in the strategy of open warfare which is likely to develop in Tunisia and he is said to regard Rommel "nothing but a lucky tactician."

When Hitler was unable to reconcile the two generals he appointed a third, Von Arnim, as chief of the Tunisian forces, the neutral sources said.

The German radio continues to assert that Nehring has not been replaced, referring only today to heavy reinforcements going "to Nehring's 3d army in Tunisia."

53 Medals Awarded To Flyers by Doolittle

Bronx, Jamaica and Yonkers Men Among Those Cited

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 12 (AP).—Brigadier General James H. Doolittle, commanding United States Air Forces in North Africa, announced today fifty-three awards to American airmen for service against the enemy.

Among those who received air medals for participating in five sorties against the enemy were: Jacob Hochman, of Plainfield, N. J.; William E. Mikolasy, of West Englewood, N. J.; Kenneth A. Daugherty, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Bernard Karasin, 883 Fairmount Place, the Bronx; Lieutenant George E. Ewald, 32 Purser Place, Yonkers, N. Y., and Sergeant Frank A. Corette, of 143 Ninety-fourth Avenue, Jamaica, Queens.

458 Honored in Middle East

CAIRO, Jan. 12 (AP).—Four hundred and fifty-eight American flying officers and enlisted men were honored today by Brigadier General Patrick Timberlake, chief of the American Bomber Command in the Middle East, for heroism, aerial achievement and wounds received in action.

The decorations covered the period since the American Air Forces began operations in this theater of war, and were made at three separate Middle East bases.

Murzuk Is Captured.

London, Jan. 12 (A. P.).—Fighting French Headquarters announced today that Gen. Jacques le Clerc's Army of the Chad had captured Murzuk, the capital of the Fezzan, a district of south Libya, and that advance units had also occupied Sebha, the main enemy base, 100 miles further north.

Sebha is 400 miles south of Tripoli and 1,000 miles from Fort Lamy in the Chad district.

The communique said that the garrisons of both points were almost all taken prisoner. "The conquest of Fezzan is now complete," it declared.

British See Eisenhower Censorship as Harmful

London, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—Commenting on Lieut.-Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's censorship of political news, the London News Chronicle said today that "if this censorship is not drastically remodeled, lasting harm may be done not only in North Africa, but to the good understanding between Britain and America."

It said "replacement of (Admiral Jean) Darlan by (Gen. Henri) Giraud appears so far to have had little or no result. It is far from certain, too, that Britain and America are working in full harmony. Their rumored disagreements give the Axis continuing opportunity to put over disruptive propaganda."

2 U.S. Flyers Ride Home On a Bouncing Bomb

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 12 (AP).—Two American airmen returning from a raid on Gabes yesterday rode a bomb home, an air force spokesman disclosed today.

"On the way home," he said, "Lieutenant William Powell Watkins, of Galveston, the navigator, and Sergeant M. Muzyla, of Cleveland, discovered one of their bombs had not dropped, and was bouncing around on its holder in the bomb bay. Watkins and Muzyla sat on the bomb to hold it steady until the plane could land and ground crews removed it."

U. S. Flyers Again Raid Tripolitanian Airfield

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP).—The Algiers radio, in a French broadcast to French Africa reported to the Office of War Information, said today that United States Air Forces yesterday bombed Castel Benito, south of Tripoli.

It said this was the fifth successive raid in five days.

"This airfield is the most important one in the hands of the Germans and Italians in Tripolitania," the broadcast added.

U. S. Bombers Attack Port of Naples in First 1943 Raid

Harbor Installations And Shipping Are Hit; 23 Killed, Rome Says

By the Associated Press.

CAIRO, Jan. 12.—Four-engined Liberators of the United States Army's 9th Air Force bombed Naples by daylight yes-

terday, hitting harbor installations and shipping, a communique announced today.

The attack was the 38th of the war on the hard-hit Italian supply port and the first attack of 1943 after repeated December raids.

(An Italian communique said: "Damage is slight. In the collapse of some civilian buildings the population suffered losses which as far as has been ascertained are 23 dead and 75 injured.)

The Allied report said "heavy cloud cover obscured the results, although one very large fire which penetrated the overcast was seen."

The raiding force was attacked by German fighters, Messerschmitt 109s, and "two of our aircraft were shot down," the war bulletin reported. "At least one enemy fighter was destroyed."

(The Italians claimed four of the raiders destroyed, three by fighters and one by anti-aircraft fire.)

Curtiss P-40 fighters were reported active yesterday in the Libyan battle area.

"In one engagement with a large force of enemy fighters," the American communique said, "one enemy aircraft was destroyed and another damaged. One of our aircraft failed to return."

An earlier communique from the British headquarters reported the Naples raid, but said only that it was carried out by Allied bombers.

This communique gave no details of the attack except that one Messerschmitt which attempted to intercept the bomber formation was shot down.

Three Allied planes were reported missing in aerial operations of the Middle East command yesterday and the preceding night, but it was not specified whether any were lost in the Naples attack.

Allied bombers continued to strike at Axis Tunisian strongholds from the west. The communique reported that the harbor of Sousse was successfully bombed and said transport vehicles on the road between Gabes and Sfax were attacked.

Buildings Collapse In Naples.

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts), Jan. 12 (A. P.).—A raid by multi-motored Allied bombers on Naples was announced today by the High Command, which said that four of the attacking aircraft had been shot down.

Italian fighters were said to have accounted for three and anti-aircraft guns the fourth. Three of the four craft crashed on land, the communique also said, and some of the flyers were taken prisoners.

"Damage is slight," the High Command added. "In the collapse of some civilian buildings, the population suffered losses which are as far as has been ascertained, twenty-three dead and seventy-five injured."

Damage Slight, Says Rome

New York, Jan. 12—The Associated Press listening post today recorded Rome broadcasts in which the Italian high command reported a raid by multi-motored Allied bombers on Naples. Four of the attacking aircraft had been shot down, the broadcast said.

Allied tank attacks in Tunisia were reported met by strong Axis counter-attacks, while eighteen Allied planes were declared shot down in intense aerial fighting in the Sirte area of Libya. Four other Allied planes were reported destroyed on the ground and one knocked down by aintl-aircraft fire.

Gabes; escorting Lightnings destroyed one enemy plane. Another formation of Flying Fortresses bombed Ghadames, in Tripolitania. Two of our aircraft are missing from these operations."

French Communists Join With De Gaulle

London, Jan. 12 (AP)—The French National Committee announced today that the French Communist party, which has been outlawed in its Nazi-dominated homeland, has formally aligned itself with the Fighting French organization.

The Communist resolution was brought to London by Fernand Grenier, Communist deputy for Paris, who escaped from a concentration camp where he had been held since the fall of France.

French Drive Enemy Out Of Mountain Pass In Tunisia

JAN 13 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 12—Capture of a mountain pass in north central Tunisia about twenty-three miles south of Pont du Fahs by French troops and active patrol actions by both sides over a front of about fifteen miles south of Medjez el Bab were reported today in a War Department communique.

The text of the Communique No. 293:

"North Africa:

"1. Active patrolling by both sides continues in the area between Bou Arada and Goubellat.

"2. Spitfires on sweeps over forward areas destroyed one enemy fighter.

Italians Captured

"3. French troops occupied a mountain pass twenty-three miles south of Pont du Fahs. Some Italian prisoners were captured.

"4. Lightning (P-38) fighter planes shot down three Axis transport planes off the Tunisian coast.

"5. A small force of Flying Fortresses (B-17) attacked targets near

reads another plaintive plea.

Other offers run in the same vein—"A sovereign. What offers in German tobacco?" . . . "Three eggs for 20 cigarettes" . . . "Rabbits ten weeks for 20 cigarettes or one ounce tobacco each" . . . "Candles for sugar."

An estimated 728 Guernsey men were deported, apparently to Germany, in September. Items collected in piece-meal fashion told of the deportation order with a plea for food and clothing for the evacuees.

The channel islands—Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney and Sark—had a population of approximately 90,000 at the time of the German occupation shortly after the fall of France.

The British made no attempt to defend the islands, asserting they were of no military value.

On June 28, 1940 troops and equipment and many heads of cattle were removed and persons desiring to leave were evacuated.

The islands, acquired by Britain in the 14th century during the reign of John of England, once before felt the crush of an invaders' rule.

The French took over part of Jersey during the Wars of the Roses, but the British recaptured the island.

ALLIED FIGHTERS CARRY ATTACK TO LOW COUNTRIES

Nazi Water, Rail Transport Hit Following Night Raid on Ruhr.

LONDON, Jan. 12 — (AP) —Allied fighter planes swept over the low countries today to disrupt Nazi water and rail transport after heavy four-engined bombers smashed again last night at industrial targets in the Ruhr with 4,000-pound "block-buster" bombs.

"Many two-ton bombs were dropped" by the bombers raiding the Ruhr for the sixth time in nine days, "and the glow of considerable fires was seen," the Air ministry news service said.

One big bomber in the force of undisclosed size was reported lost. The Germans set up heavy anti-aircraft fire, but thick clouds blunted their probing searchlights. Nazi night fighters rose to give battle, but "no serious encounter developed," the news service said.

Meanwhile the Ministry of Home Security announced that 109 civilians were killed or reported missing in German air raids during December, bringing the total for 1942 to 3,221.

From the start of the war to the end of 1942, the ministry added, 47,860 Britons have been killed and 56,430 injured in air raids.

"Following up the night raids on the Ruhr, aircraft of the fighter command attacked and damaged water transport and railway targets in offensive patrols over the low countries, the Air ministry said.

"None of our aircraft is missing."

Saw Geyser Rise

When the submarine started to crash-dive, First Lieut. Brent F. Walker, of Jefferson City, Mo., gave it a long burst of machine-gun fire.

Private R. R. Williamson, of Austin, Texas, said that after the depth charges exploded he saw "a long slim object, at least fifteen feet in length, rise up with a geyser of water." He fired a machine-gun burst into it.

When Thorne made the second run he saw an oil patch 200 yards wide, fed from a geyser-like center and spreading.

Laval Gives Up French Soil in Deal With Nazis

Agrees to Let Hitler Keep North Area; Will Yield Ships and More Workers

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP).—Fuehrer Adolf Hitler has made a ten-point political deal with French Chief of Government Pierre Laval which permanently deprives France of 4,800 square miles of territory comprising two departments along the Belgian border, involves sending 400,000 more skilled French workers to Germany and promises to United Nations; put Laval in control of the French police in the former occupied zone, with fuller administrative powers generally, and contained fewer concessions to the Germans than some observers had expected.

The agreement gives Germany full control of French industry, finance and agriculture, formalizing what was already virtually the fact.

Laval promised to turn over to Germany five French destroyers and two large tugs, presumably the remnants of the French fleet scuttled at Toulon.

A settlement was postponed on the question of making Paris the seat of Laval's government, thus leaving open a matter which has vexed Vichy-German relations.

Hitler, under the agreement, will become arbiter of further negotiations between France and Italy presumably concerning Corsica and other French territory under Italian occupation.

The departments which will not be restored to the French state are those of Nord and Pas-de-Calais extending from the North Sea southward for 100 miles along the Belgian border. They are part of the recently created "forbidden zone" in which the Germans are building fortifications, and most Frenchmen already have been removed from them.

Hitler strengthened Laval's hand against his collaborationist rival, Jacques Doriot, leader of the French Popular (Fascist) party, to the degree that he assured Laval that his government is the last with which Berlin will negotiate.

Guernsey Folk Live by Barter As Nazis Dominate Island Life

LONDON, Jan. 12—(AP) Life always moved slowly on Guernsey—but since the German occupation the clock has been turned back a long ways on that channel island where the pre-historic Mousterian man reputedly lived.

Hardy folk who made their livelihood by breeding the famous cattle which bear the island's name have been reduced to a primitive system of bartering for an existence.

Clips from island newspapers which have reached this country tell the story of these people known for their individualism who now live by Nazi decree.

"Dried beans for men's working boots," offers one of the classified advertisements.

"Baby's white woolen shawl good as new, pair white woolen cot blankets, partly worn. For what?"

U. S. Airmen Sink Axis Sub In Bay Of Biscay

JAN 13 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 11—Credit for the destruction of an Axis submarine in the Bay of Biscay was given today to the crew of an American Air Force Liberator bomber piloted by First Lieutenant Walter Thorne, of Marietta, Ohio. Praise for accurate placement of the depth charges dropped by the plane went to First Lieutenant Irving T. Colburn, of Chicago.

Thorne's report said the submarine was sighted on the surface, charging its batteries. The first three depth charges exploded fifty, thirty and sixteen feet from the submarine's stern. Others straddled the conning tower.

strengthen Laval's position among the collaborationist French leaders, a Fighting French spokesman said today.

At the same time the long-awaited agreement, which turned down Hitler's reported plan to conscript Frenchmen to fight the United Nations and put Laval in control of the French police in the former occupied zone, with fuller administrative power generally, contained fewer concessions to the Germans than some observers had expected.

The agreement, which was reached at the December conference of Laval with Hitler and Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, according to information brought here, turned down Hitler's reported plan to conscript Frenchmen to fight the

Laval Deal Reported

London, Jan. 12 (AP)—In exchange for increased political power, Pierre Laval has contracted to deliver 400,000 more French workmen and some French warships to Germany, a Fighting French spokesman said tonight.

An agreemen on this was reached at the December conference of Laval with Adolf Hitler and Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian foreign minister, according to information brought here from rance.

Hitler was said to have told Laval that his would be the last French government with which Germany would negotiate and that he gave Laval direct control over all police, and generally increased administrative authority.

1943

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New Medal for Goering

Nazi Leader, 50, Adds Hungary's Grand Cross to His Collection

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP).—Reich Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, who already possessed most of the medals which can be conferred by Germany and her European Axis puppets, received a new one today on his fiftieth birthday—Hungary's Grand Cross of the Order of Merit.

Alfred Rosenberg, Minister for the German-occupied districts in the East, also marked his fiftieth birthday today.

The German press described Goering as Germany's sword and Rosenberg as Germany's thinker.

Ruhr Raided Sixth Time In Nine Nights by RAF

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Air Ministry announced today that the RAF blasted the Ruhr again last night in the sixth raid on that area in nine nights.

The ministry did not specify the objectives hit, but said one plane of the bomber command was missing after the raid.

Victoria Cross Awarded To Hero of Convoy Battle

Capt. Sherbrooke Honored for Saving Russia-Bound Ships

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP).—The Victoria Cross, highest award of the Britsh Empire, has been awarded to Captain Robert St. Vincent Sherbrooke, commander of the destroyer force which fought off a superior German naval force while protecting a convoy to Russia last month. It was the fourteenth Victoria Cross awarded to a Navy man since the war began.

Captain Sherbrooke's ship, the citation said, drove off four enemy attacks and "each time pursued him and drove him outside of range of the convoy toward our covering forces."

Captain Sherbrooke, who is forty-one years old and a descendant of Sir John Sherbrooke, first Governor General of Canada, was seriously wounded in the face in the engagement and temporarily lost the sight of one eye.

"Nevertheless," the citation said, "he continued to direct the ships of his command until further hits on his own ship compelled him to disengage, but not until he was satisfied that the next senior officer had assumed control. By his leadership and example the convoy was saved from damage and brought safely to its destination."

REDS JOIN DE GAULLE

LONDON, Jan. 12 — (AP) The French National committee announced today that the French Communist party, which has been outlawed in its Nazi-dominated homeland, has formally aligned itself with the Fighting French organization.

American Gets RAF Award

London, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Distinguished Service Flying Medal has been awarded to William Desbro MacGonagle, of Akron, Ohio, flight sergeant of the Royal Canadian Air Force, who flew a damaged bomber back from an attack on Germany in December, after the captain pilot of the ship had been severely wounded. MacGonagle was a mid-upper on the plane.

CANADIANS IN BRITAIN

A BRITISH PORT, Wednesday, Jan. 13.—(AP) Thousands of reinforcements for the Canadian overseas army have landed at this British port, it was permitted to be disclosed today.

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP).—Three-year-old Doris Watson did not know quite what it meant that her father was a prisoner of war in Germany, but she did know he had been gone a long time, and she decided to kiss his picture on the mantelpiece. She died with his picture in her hands, after she climbed in a chair to reach it and her nightgown caught fire from an open gas heater.

GOING TO GERMANY

Berne, June 12 (A. P.).—American diplomats and journalists, formerly active in Vichy, and a number of other Americans who were interned at Lourdes after German troops moved into Unoccupied France will be removed to Germany tomorrow, United States Legation officials here said today. Where the American party, numbering 133 would be taken was not known.

United States officials here said the exchange problem now was confused, but that efforts would be continued to have the group transferred to Lisbon for an eventual exchange.

Nazis Report 16 V[illegible] Added to Toll of U-Boats

Say 2 Merchantmen More Are Sunk in Allied Tanker Convoy

BERLIN (from German broadcasts), Jan. 12 (AP).—The high command reported in a special bulletin today that German submarines have added sixteen ships totaling 99,000 tons to their toll in recent operations. Two of the ships were in a tanker convoy from which thirteen ships totaling 124,000 tons previously had been sunk, the bulletin said.

(There was no confirmation of these enemy claims. The high command did not say where the tanker convoy was attacked, but D. N. B. said it was south of the Azores, and added that the commander in chief of the navy had telegraphed congratulations to the U-boat commander.)

The special bulletin said a third tanker from this convoy had "again been torpedoed," but the sinking could not be observed "on account of strong defenses." The announcement said the latest sinkings disposed of the remnants of the convoy, declared already heavily damaged by "relentless attacks."

"Other submarines in the North and South Atlantic, the bulletin said, have sunk fourteen vessels totaling 72,000 tons, mostly from convoys. (These sinkings likewise were without confirmation.)

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Jan. 12 (A. P.).—The High Command communique, reporting today on yesterday's action on the Russian front, said that between the Caucasus and the Don, in the area of Stalingrad and in the Don area the Russians again attacked the same focal points as before with strong forces.

The Russians were declared repulsed in "bitter fighting."

43 More Arrested In Bulgarian Raids

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Jan. 13.—Bulgarian police "continued raiding Sofia restaurants and cafes Tuesday, arresting another 40 persons staying in Sofia without permit of residence," Transocean reported today.

"Among the arrested persons are several criminals wanted by the police for some time," the Sofia dispatch said.

Istanbul reports had said there was rioting and revolt throughout Bulgaria, and one account reaching Turkey said students at the Sofia Military College had fled to the mountains for guerrilla operations against the government.

Bomb Damages Home Of Writer Jean Giono

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN (from German broadcasts), Jan. 13.—A bomb exploded in front of the home of the French writer and poet, Jean Giono, at Manosque in the lower Alps Monday night, causing considerable damage, but no one was injured, Transocean reported today in a Vichy dispatch.

Giono was arrested after the war began in 1939 because of his pacifist views and "of late he has advocated French-German collaboration."

Giano was arrested September 16, 1939, by Premier Edouard Daladier's war government for having made what officials described as "defeatist statements."

He has been an outspoken pacifist ever since his return from the front during the World War when he retired to his native town of Manosque. He opposed all political parties and systems. He attracted hundreds of people to his village who were willing, like himself, to till the soil and live the simple life.

His first novel, "Colline," was published after the World War, and he has written more than a dozen books, among them "The Song of the World," "Harvest," "Hill of Destiny," and "Lovers Are Never Losers."

Sweden Bolstering Army, Increases Arms Budget

King Warns Riksdag of 'Risks' and Urges 'Watchfulness'

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 12 (AP).—King Gustav V, opening the Riksdag (Parliament) with a speech from the throne, revealed today that he has ordered "reinforcement of the mobilized forces for the immediate future" because "we must reckon with risks which demand constant watchfulness."

The eighty-year-old King's statement followed announcement of the new budget calling for 2,060,000,000 kroner ($492,340,000) of defense expenditures in the fiscal year 1942-'43 in an expanded effort to build up the country's military strength.

Envoy Johnson Returns

Stockholm, Jan. 12 (AP)—Herschel V. Johnson, United States Minister to Stockholm, returned to his post today after an extended absence in the United States, during which he reported to Washington and rested.

JAP WARSHIP HIT BY AUSTRALIANS

JAN 13 1943

Allied Headquarters in Australia, Jan. 12 (A. P.).—A Japanese warship—either a light cruiser or a large destroyer—was hit off Gasmata, New Britain, by an aerial torpedo released by Australian airmen Saturday and is believed to have sunk during the night, Allied headquarters announced today.

The warship was found outside the harbor by the Australian flyers, who reported that one of their torpedoes landed directly amidships. A heavy explosion was seen, and the ship was enveloped in smoke.

"The ship was not visible at daybreak and is believed to have sunk during the night," the communique said.

The intensive week-end aerial warfare over New Guinea slackened yesterday, but on land Allied forces moved their lines closer to the Japanese in the Sanananda corridor extending about a mile and a half inland from the Papuan coast.

Strong Allied patrols captured a quantity of enemy materiel on the west of the Japanese position, and on the east flank a Japanese bunker still under construction was reduced by artillery and machine-gun fire. A number of the Japanese defenders were killed.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur replied to a congratulatory message from Australian Prime Minister John Curtin on the success of the New Guinea campaign with the following message:

"All ranks of all services in this area thank you for your noble and inspiring message. We appreciate very deeply your personal commendation and that of the Australian people and Government and take this opportunity to reaffirm our complete determination to fulfill the obligations of our duty."

OUR FORCES PUSH ON IN NEW GUINEA AREA

Gain at Sanananda Listed—Foe Bombs Merauke, Dutch Town

AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Wednesday, Jan. 13 (AP)—Allied ground forces gained against the only Japanese still holding out in the Papuan peninsula of New Guinea at Sanananda, General Douglas MacArthur's Command announced today.

Only a fragment of the one-time Japanese Papuan army of 15,000 still clings to that point west of Buna, and its situation has been viewed as so hopeless that General Douglas MacArthur returned from the field last week to his Australia headquarters.

"Our ground forces made further gains against the remaining enemy positions," the noon communique said concerning Sananda.

Allied long-range bombers and attack planes raided what is regarded as the next probable sector of ground action, the Lae-Salamaua area, northwest of Buna. The planes bombed and strafed the trail to Komiatum, destroying a bridge. Another air formation strafed the New Guinea coast as far as Amboga.

Allied long-range fighters returned to a much-raided point, Fuiloro, in Portuguese Timor, destroying an enemy fighter on the ground and carrying out successful low-level strafing of buildings and motor transport.

The Japanese also raided a point they have been giving increasing attention, Merauke, on the south coast of Netherland New Guinea. Nine of their bombers inflicted "only slight damage" on the town, the communiqué said.

FOUR DECORATED

Allied Headquarters in Australia, Jan. 12 (A. P.).—Four officers and men of the United States Army were decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action in New Guinea by Gen. MacArthur today.

Awards were given to Capt. Cladie A. Bailey, infantry, of Bedford, Ind.; Sergt. Chester J. Davidowicz, engineers, of Gardner, Mass.; First Lieut. Thomas E. Knode, infantry, of Washington, D. C., and Second Lieut. Paul L. Schwartz, infantry, of Syracuse, N. Y.

ALLIES GRIND OUT NEW GAINS AT SANANANDA

Allied Headquarters in Australia, Wednesday, Jan. 13 (AP).—Allied jungle fighters budged the Japanese further back toward Sanananda Point—last spot to which they cling in the Papuan Peninsula of New Guinea—yesterday while fighters and attack planes raided the trail south of Salamua.

The planes blasted and machine-gunned the trail to Komiatum, 10 miles south of Salamaua, destroying a bridge while others peppered the coast toward Amboga with machine-gun fire.

The Japanese at the same time bombed Merauke on the south coast of Dutch New Guinea, causing "slight damage."

Gen. MacArthur's long range fighters maintained some pressure against Portugese Timor with a low level raid on the airdrome and facilities at Fuiloro. An enemy fighter was set ablaze on the runway and buildings, trucks and roads were machine-gunned.

M'ARTHUR DECORATES 4 NEW GUINEA HEROES

Three Officers and Sergeant Get Medals for Brave Feats

JAN 13 1943

AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS in Australia, Jan. 12 (AP)—Four officers and men of the United States Army received the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action in New Guinea from General MacArthur today.

Awards were given to Captain Cladie A. Bailey, infantry, Bedford, Ind.; Sergeant Chester J. Davidowicz, engineers, Gardner, Mass.; First Lieutenant Thomas E. Knode, infantry, Washington, D. C., and Second Lieutenant Paul L. Schwartz, infantry, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sergeant Davidowicz was cited for action near Cape Sudest, New Guinea, on Nov. 16. When enemy planes attacked and set fire to several small ships carrying personnel and supplies, he, with other enlisted men, volunteered to man

a lifeboat and rescue the survivors.

"Without regard to his personal safety and in spite of repeated bombing and strafing by the enemy's planes and of danger from explosions of ammunition aboard the ships, which threw flaming debris in all directions, he made two trips to the burning ships," the citation said. "Davidowicz's courageous efforts saved the lives of several men aboard."

Lieutenant Schwartz was cited for extraordinary heroism near Buna on Dec. 5. When a patrol he was leading in advance of the Allied front lines entered an enemy fire lane and was engaged in fire from automatic weapons, he remained in the fire lane while the rest of his patrol took cover.

By drawing enemy fire and observing where it struck, he located an enemy automatic rifleman in a tree and killed him. He then discovered and killed a second sniper by similar methods. Determining the location of an enemy machine gun, he withdrew his unit and directed mortar fire that destroyed the enemy weapon.

marine unit, whose parents live at Benton Harbor, Mich.

Col. Jeschke praised highly the way his men seek out the enemy in cleverly concealed positions and take them with a minimum of losses. The patrols are out night and day, sometimes for a week, and often prowl behind the Japanese lines.

As he talked in a hidden jungle command post close to the front line, Col. Jeschke said you cannot underestimate the type of fighting men the Japanese have left on Guadalcanal, for they are extremely brave, skillful in the use of covering terrain and don't surrender.

He displayed a captured Japanese light .25-caliber machine gun which can be used from a fixed position with folding tripod or as a rifle with a bayonet.

This, he said, is their deadliest weapon; mortars, artillery and even rifles kill few Americans.

On my visit to the front I saw Marine and Army troops advancing steadily. The mud-covered and sweating officers are supremely confident of the final results, but emphasize how slow and indecisive this type of "spot" jungle warfare is.

Enemy Cleverly Concealed.

jungle area with a small party led by Capts. Martin W. Kynett and Clyde D. Joy, both of Chicago. The Japanese had left in a hurry two days before.

We saw where the enemy soldiers had dug themselves into holes and tree bases, and how cleverly they had buried ammunition. Many clips of machine-gun bullets had been left behind.

There also were skulls and other bones and rapidly deteriorating uniforms and supplies.

Capt. Kynett showed where the Japanese here had cut away some of the jungle leading in the direction where they had expected the Americans to come. He had led his patrol through this gully, but had a hunch to take a different route.

It was a lucky thing, for he would have walked into the clearing and been mowed down.

The Japanese still are using three-man patrols. One, a short distance from the others, fires and reveals his position. If the Americans return the fire, showing their own location, the other two Japanese open fire.

Americans Wary of Traps.

Veteran American jungle fighters never bite on this, and beginners quickly learn to hold their fire until they know it isn't one of these traps.

The Japanese are at a disadvantage in several major factors. Their artillery is scant, for example, and the Americans' is growing and we are moving more forward.

Gen. Harmon said the new Japanese airfield at Munda on New Georgia Island—178 miles northwest of Guadalcanal—has to be "neutralized" or taken out altogether. It is now being neutralized by persistent and heavy attacks by our planes, but Gen. Harmon left open the question of how long the neutralization can be maintained.

The Japanese bombers haven't operated in daylight recently over Guadalcanal because of heavy losses, Gen. Harmon added.

"They can't afford to keep it up," he said. "Nobody can stand that kind of losses. We couldn't stand it ourselves if we lost 80 to 90 per cent of attacking forces."

Navy communique No. 249 said:

"South Pacific (all dates are east longitude).

"1. On January 11:

"(a) A force of Dauntless dive-bombers (Douglas SBD) escorted by Wildcat fighters (Grumman F-4-F) was attacked by twelve Japanese Zeros between Santa Isabel Island and New Georgia Island. Four Zeros were shot down and two others were possibly destroyed. One Wildcat failed to return.

"(b) A force of Marauder medium bombers (Martin B-26) with Airacobra (Bell P-39) escort attacked Japanese positions at Munda. Clouds over the target areas prevented accurate bombing and made observation of results difficult."

The four Zeros shot down raised to 680 the number of planes the Japanese have lost in the Solomons campaign, according to navy communiques.

Japs Believed From Munda

Their losses, however, both in the air and on the ground, have failed to halt their efforts to develop a major air base in the central Solomons area at Munda, from which their planes could operate defensively against American air attacks northward from Guadalcanal and offensively against American installations on Guadalcanal.

A naval spokesman said in comment on today's communique that there seemed to be no doubt that the twelve Japanese fighters came from the Munda base on New Georgia.

This is the wet season in the Solomons; clouds are more the rule than the exception. Apparently under cover of these clouds the Japs have made substantial progress on their Munda base. When the rains slack off, most authorities here say, there will be a different story to tell.

U. S. Patrols on Guadalcanal Kill 15 Japs for Every Loss

JAN 13 1943

But Slow, Difficult Fight Lies Ahead Before Enemy Is Cleared From Hideouts

By WILLIAM HIPPLE,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT OF GUADALCANAL, Dec. 30 (Delayed).—American patrols have killed an average of 15 Japanese to each one of our men lost in the last two weeks in a series of bitter actions in the soggy jungles.

But there is a slow, difficult fight ahead before Guadalcanal is wiped clean of Japanese. This is the inescapable conclusion reached after three days at the fighting fronts 5 miles west of Henderson Field.

"It is just a question of time," said Maj. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, commanding general of the United States Army forces in the South Pacific.

He intimated it may be a matter of months—not days, not years.

"I don't worry about any offensive effort as far as the Japanese on Guadalcanal are concerned," the general said. "It is a matter of cleaning them out."

D. C. Colonel Praises Patrols.

The average of 15 Japanese killed for every American was given by Col. R. H. Jeschke of Washington, D. C., commanding officer of a

The Japanese have certain advantages now that they are on the defensive, while the Americans are moving offensively to annihilate them.

The enemy is dug into deep slit trenches and at tree bases, and camouflage themselves so perfectly you would walk into them if you didn't get shot first. The Japanese stay there and wait for the Americans.

Our men must be constantly moving and stalking, and therefore the enemy usually gets in the first shot with machine guns or rifles. But fortunately many Japanese are poor marksmen and their equipment is of inferior grade.

Each enemy "spot" or stronghold must be found and occupied. Our forces still are successfully using small patrols to outflank, attack and take these positions, but it is tough, dangerous and slow work.

Not until all the connecting links in the chain of these spots are taken from the Japanese and occupied can a new battle line be formed. If one Japanese spot holds out, the whole front is tied up.

Dug in at Tree Bases.

We visited one former Japanese

Dive-Bomber Escorts Bag 4 Zeros In Pacific

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 12—Four Japanese Zero fighter planes were shot down and one American Wildcat fighter was lost, the navy announced today, when the Japs attacked a flight of our dive-bombers in the central Solomon Islands.

RAID BY ZEROS POINTS TO JAPS

ON MUNDA BASE

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12 (AP).—New indications that the Japanese have succeeded in putting their Munda air base into effective operation despite persistent bombing by American planes were given today in a Navy communication reporting an attack by 12 enemy fighter craft on a flight of Dauntless dive bombers in the central Solomons Islands.

Grumman Wildcat fighters protecting the dive bombers shot down four of the Zeros. One of the Wildcats failed to return.

The aerial engagement was fought Monday (Solomons time) and the same day, the communication reported, the Army's Martin Marauder medium bombers, with Airacobra fighter escort, attacked Munda but clouds "prevented accurate bombing and made observations difficult."

The attack by the 12 Zeros on the American flight occurred northwest of Guadalcanal over the waterway running between Santa Isabel Island and the New Georgia group. The Munda base is on the New Georgia group and a naval spokesman said it was probable that the Japanese planes were operating from there.

Munda, which is 180 miles from the Guadalcanal airfield, was developed by the Japanese last Fall and American planes from Guadalcanal began attacking it in late November, about the time it was being completed. Since then, it has been bombed almost daily.

U. S. Troops in Puerto Rico To Buy Dominican Produce

By the Associated Press. 12

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Jan. —United States Army forces here soon will begin importing food from Santo Domingo to reduce their own supply line and to leave Puerto Rican produce for the civilian population now suffering from a war-born depression, an Army spokesman announced [illegible]

The shorter supply line would cut the submarine hazard and release shipping for other purposes, he said, while a third advantage would be to promote friendship by providing a cash market for Dominicans, who grow more than they are able to consume.

The program, covering especially large quantities of vegetables and coffee, will begin soon in conjunction with the Food Distribution Administration, which will buy the Dominican products and ship them in small boats chartered from Santo Domingo.

In another civilian relief measure the Insular Emergency Council assigned $300,000 for direct payments to unemployable families, estimated by Juan Luis Boscio, director of unemployment relief, to number 32,250 throughout the island.

Dutch Report Indies Casualties

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 12 (AP).—The Royal Netherlands East Indies Army lost 159 officers and men, Dutch and Indonesian, in fighting on islands north of Australia in the last half of 1942, an official statement said today. Most of the losses, it said, occurred in guerrilla operations on various islands. In one fight the Japanese left 200 dead on the battlefield while Dutch losses were six men, it added.

Akyab Defense Stiffens Against Wavell's Drive

Japanese Spur Resistance 15 Miles From Port, Land Troops for Burma Front

JAN 13 1943

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP).—The Japanese suddenly have displayed strong resistance in the defense of Akyab against British troops who have advanced to within about fifteen miles of that Bay of Bengal port in Burma, and have landed several thousand troops in Indo-China to bolster the Burma front, it was reported today.

A British communique from New Delhi, India, said the Japanese were "resisting strongly" against continued pressure of Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell's forces, and a Reuters correspondent with the troops said British patrols had penetrated as far as Foul Point, at the tip of the Mayu Peninsula.

This peninsula, on the west side of the Mayu River, seemed to be clear of Japanese when the enemy appeared from hiding places in the jungles and hills and attacked in the region of Donbaik, where fighting is still going on, the correspondent said. The tip of the peninsula is fifteen miles or less from Akyab.

Meanwhile, Indian patrols were reported working southward near Rathedaung, on the east side of the Mayu River.

A Chinese Army spokesman was quoted in dispatches from Chungking as saying several thousand Japanese reinforcements for Burma have been landed in Indo-China. Presumably the Japanese intend to move these men overland rather than attempt the difficult and dangerous transport journey by way of Singapore and the Bay of Bengal to Rangoon.

The spokesman said the Japanese force at Akyab was estimated at fewer than 2,000 men about a month ago.

Meanwhile, Allied air forces in India and China are being increased week by week and the British communique announced a new series of raids against the Japanese in Burma. Pintha railway station in central Burma was attacked and engines and rolling stock destroyed, two small Japanese steamers on the Chindwin River and near Akyab were damaged, buildings and railway trucks at Kyaikthin and a number of villages near Akyab, including Rathedaung and Laungchaung, were bombed.

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Brigadier General Clayton L. Bissell, commander of United States Army Air Forces in India, Burma and China, said at New Delhi that American Air strength is increasing every week while the Japanese power is on the down grade. American fighters and bombers went on 50 per cent more missions in December than in November, destroyed sixteen Japanese fighters, probably destroyed eleven and damaged three, he reported. Five fighters, including three in China, were lost. Twenty-five of December's missions were from India and twenty from China, he said.

Edward Higgins, of Glendive, Mont., recently broke his record for plane deliveries by arriving at an Indian base from Miami in sixty-six hours and five minutes, Bissell announced.

Japs Strongly Resist British Drive in Burma

By the Associated Press.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12.—Japanese forces are resisting strongly against the attempt of British troops to drive down the Mayu peninsula of Western Burma, a communique said today.

It said there was no important change in the Rathedaung area, 25 miles above Akyab.

A series of air attacks yesterday against Japanese rail and water communications and other objectives was reported.

In a raid on the Pintha railway station in Central Burma, the communique said, two engines were de-

stroyed and other rolling stock, was damaged.

Elsewhere, two small Japanese steamers were damaged, one on the Chindwin River and one near Akyab.

Buildings and railway trucks also were attacked at Kyaikthin and among the other places bombed were Laungchaung, Rathedaung and Japanese-occupied villages on Akyab Island, the latter last night.

No aircraft were lost in any of the attacks, the communique said.

Reaction of the Chinese press to the new treatics was generally enthusiastic, though there were minor reservations.

Special Problem Cited

The official *Central Daily News* said that "this bright road of liberation is paved with the blood of our revolutionary brothers of the past fifty years and the sacrifices of the last five and a half years of war."

Ta Kung Pao, citing that the abrogation of unequal treaties has been one of the cornerstones of Chinese national policy since 1927, said that new travel and commercial rights guaranteed Britons and Americans "will be a burden upon us, but we must accept them as a natural sequence of equality."

But, said *Ta Kung Pao*, "there are still a number of special problems not included in the new Chinese-British treaty, for example, the Kowloon-leased territory which is definitely a product of an unequal treaty." Kowloon is a part of the Hongkong area.

Silent About Arms Flow

CHUNGKING, Jan. 12 (AP).—Foreign Minister Soong refused to comment today on the President's statement that as great a quantity of lend-lease materials is reaching China by air as ever reached it over the Burma Road, now occupied by the Japanese. "This statement was on a military matter which I feel I should not discuss with you," Soong said.

Allied Victory Near, Chiang Kai-Shek Says

JAN 13 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Jan. 12—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek told his armies and the people of China in a broadcast today that "we can see already the first signs of the coming victory in this world war against aggression."

In the broadcast commemorating th new treaties with the United States and Great Britain relinquishing extraterritorial rights in China, he declared: "The time of the enemy's defeat is near at hand."

as to the number who are so en-

Soong Hails Treaty

China's legitimate diplomatic aspirations, generally speaking, have been satisfied by the treaties signed yesterday and China can now go to the peace conference on an equal footing with her allies, Foreign Minister T. V. Soong told a press conference today.

Discussing the treaty with Great Britain, Soong said China had raised the question of the status of the Kowloon leased territory, which is part of the Hongkong area, but that the British Government was not prepared to discuss the question at present and consequently China reserved the right to revive the matter later.

Post-War Soundings

The question of the status of Hongkong itself, a British crown colony now under Japanese occupation, was not raised, Soong said.

Soong revealed that the Allies have been informally sounding out each other's post-war problems, but that no positive understandings have been reached.

He declared that President Roosevelt's recent message to Congress "was received with enthusiasm by the people of Asia."

nese people must work to make a nation "independent, free and strong."

"We can see already the first signs of coming victory in this world war against aggression," Chiang told the armies and Chinese people in a broadcast commemorating the abrogation of the unequal treaties.

"The time of the enemy's defeat is near at hand," he asserted.

The United States and Britain by their action "have lighted a new light to guide man's progress on the road to equality and freedom for all peoples. . . . Our allies have declared their basic war aim—to sustain the rule of human decency and human right—and proved their high ideals and lofty purposes. From the United States we have received especially gratifying, complete and unreserved agreement to the hopes and aspirations expressed by our Government."

The generalissimo said that when the war ends our task won't be done. We must continue as we have begun, or we shall sink back into dependency and our children and our children's children will live out their lives in bondage."

He urged greater energy, loyalty and harmony, and said those men are wrong who assumed China's destiny would be easily decided at the peace table or who believed the outcome is certain "and that China may easily participate in the fruits of future victory without a present struggle.

First Signs Of Allied Victory Can Be Seen, Chiang Asserts

JAN 13 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Jan. 12—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek told his people today relinquishment of extraterritorial rights in China by the United States and Great Britain "marks a new epoch in China's history."

But it brings a new responsibility to China, he said, and now and in the post-war years the Chi-

BULGARIAN CADETS RIOT AGAINST NAZIS

Istanbul, Jan. 11 (Delayed) (AP.).—Reports of rioting and re-

volt throughout Bulgaria were heard here today along with rumors that the German military authorities were threatening to oust the Sofia Government.

One account said that students at the Sofia Military College had fled to the mountains for guerrilla operations after several days of disorder.

In a broadcast picked up at New York by CBS, the British radio reported today that public anger against Germany was rising in Bulgaria, and that for ten days all telegraphic and telephone conversations between Bulgaria and the outside had been cut.

"Enormous crowds are said to have demonstrated against Bulgaria's participation in the war, and the authorities are reported to have arrested more than 25,000 persons," the broadcast added.

Bulgaria, of all the Balkan nations, has taken only a passive part in the war, though under the domination of the Axis, and has sent no troops to fight against Russia.

Action of Argentina In Attache Case Seen As Warning to Reich

Germany Is Requested To Recall Officer Accused of Espionage

By the Associated Press.

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 12.—Argentina's request that Germany withdraw her naval attache here, Capt. Dietrich Niebuhr, on the grounds he is an undesirable character, was interpreted in diplomatic circles today as a warning to Berlin that the Argentine government intends to co-operate with American neighbors in ridding this continent of Axis espionage.

A government announcement last night disclosed that Capt. Niebuhr's recall had been asked after the German government refused to surrender him to the jurisdiction of the Argentine Supreme Court for trial. Accusations of espionage were made against Capt. Niebuhr after an investigation based on information supplied by the United States.

"Proofs in the investigation already effected demonstrate to this government that Capt. Niebuhr, abusing his position and privileges, has intervened in acts incompatible with his diplomatic status and with the neutral position of this country," the communique issued by Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu said.

Some diplomatic observers saw an indication that Argentina might take further steps—within the limits of her neutrality—if Berlin failed to react quickly and satisfactorily to the official request.

It was the strongest action taken against any foreign diplomat here since the German Minister Count Karl von Luxberg was expelled during the First World War as the result of a discovery by the United States State Department of coded messages in which Luxberg allegedly advised the imperial German government to "sink without trace" Argentine ships.

Charges against Capt. Niebuhr were based on the confession of Johann Jacob Napp, one of those arrested in the espionage investigation, who said he had been paid by the naval attache to furnish daily reports on Allied shipping movements from Buenos Aires.

Argentina and Chile are the only South American nations still maintaining relations with the Axis.

Cuban Sugar—The Sour Note

Growers Are Worried as War Raises Cain With Market Possibilities.

JAN 13 1943

Havana, Jan. 12 (A. P.).—Two very good neighbors have encountered a very knotty problem in trying to exchange Cuban sugar for American dollars. Relations between Cuba and the United States are perhaps at an all-time peak of friendship. Yet the two countries have been negotiating the sugar deal for many weeks without agreement. And the Cubans are getting uneasy, because the mills have to start grinding soon.

The Defense Supplies Corporation, a United States Government agency, paid $251,000,000 for 4,000,000 tons of Cuban sugar in 1942. This year another agency, the Commodity Credit Corporation, offered more than $150,000,000 for 2,600,000 tons of the 1943 crop. The price per pound was the same for both years—2.65 cents a pound in Cuba.

Several unusual circumstances have added to the obstacles normally present in a transaction of such magnitude. For one thing, the United States has made it clear that it does not actually need the 1943 Cuban crop, citing the fact that a large part of the 1942 crop—already bought and paid for—is still in Cuba.

Much of the difficulty can be traced to the shipping problem. Cuba lacks the ships to carry the sugar to the United States, and the United States merchant fleet has been pressed into service to carry troops, guns and their supplies all over the globe.

The Cubans concede that the mills fared nicely on the 1942 deal. Unofficially, industry profits for 1942 have been estimated at from forty to fifty million dollars. The mill owners and planters, however, say that the 1942 profit picture does not reflect the true financial situation because it does not take into account losses for previous years (sugar sold at seven-tenths of a cent to 1.75 cents a pound between 1932 and 1941) nor the charge-offs for such losses.

One misunderstanding in some sugar circles over the 1943 offer concerns a proposed sugar stockpile plan. Cubans said it would be a serious jolt to the industry to curtail sharply the 1943 crop, so the negotiators hit upon a plan to create a sugar stock pile. The United States offered 1.5 cents a pound to help Cuba finance a stock pile of 400,000 tons of sugar. The impression got out in some quarters that Uncle Sam was trying to buy the 400,000 tons at that price, to sell it at a profit after the war.

The truth is that the 400,000 tons would actually become a joint Cuban-American contribution to post-war relief—which in addition would meet Cuba's expressed desire to increase by that amount the size of the crop.

Enemy Carriers, Battleships Among Vessels Smashed in Major Battles.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—(AP) The aircraft carrier Hornet "made the Japanese pay dearly for her sinking," the Navy said today in releasing the full, heroic account of the ship's exploits in the battles of Midway and Santa Cruz and during raiding missions in the south Pacific.

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Identification of the ship was made known yesterday by the Navy following up its announcement last November that an aircraft carrier, then unidentified, had been so severely damaged in the Santa Cruz engagement that she had to be sunk later by other American ships.

129 Men Lost

Today's story reveals that of the Hornet's 2,900 men all but 129 were rescued by other vessels in her task force after the crew abandoned ship.

Then two destroyers were ordered to sink her with torpedoes and shells. The sinking finally was effected about dusk on October 26, ten hours after Japanese planes had mortally damaged the vessel.

A summary of the accomplishments of the Hornet's aerial squadrons — Scouting Eight, Bombing Eight, Torpedo Eight and Fighting Eight—showed they had damaged and in some instances sunk or probably sunk at least 18 Japanese ships, including aircraft carriers and battleships.

Raided Jap Bases

In addition, they had raided Japanese bases in the Solomon islands and destroyed numerous stores, small craft and munitions at such places as the Buin-Faisi area of Bougainville island and the Rekata bay area of Santa Isabel island.

Hornet's Warplanes Carried Fight to Japs, Took Heavy Toll of Ships in Daring Attacks

One of the aircraft carriers they pounded terrifically was described by the Navy as being of the Zuikaku class, dimensions of which are not known here, but which was described by the American pilots as larger than either the U.S.S. Lexington or the U.S.S. Saratoga, largest in the American Navy.

The end of the Hornet was filled with many thrilling and heroic incidents for individual members of her crew. At the height of the attack against her in the Santa Cruz battle, a 1,000-pound bomb plowed the deck and entered the room next to the ordnance room but failed to explode. The ordnance chief, working in the dark, made the bomb harmless.

At another stage of the battle, after enemy explosives had set raging fires in the ship, the fire-fighting apparatus was destroyed and a bucket brigade took over and successfully accomplished the job of extinguishing the blaze.

Saga of the Hornet

The text of the Navy's account of the Hornet's career:

"The U.S.S. Hornet, identified by the Navy department as the aircraft carrier lost October 26 in the battle of the Santa Cruz islands, wrote her valedictory in blazing gunfire. On the day she perished, the Navy task force of which the Hornet was a part, shot down 156 Japanese warplanes.

"The Hornet's final attainment, nevertheless, pales when placed alongside the destruction she logged in the five months preceding her sinking.

"Even more devastating to the enemy were the blows the Hornet struck at warships and auxiliaries. Her squadrons — Scouting Eight, Bombing Eight, Torpedo Eight and Fighting Eight — at Midway and Santa Cruz produced the following minimum results:

"At least one torpedo hit on a carrier.

"Two 1,000-pound and one 500-pound bomb hits and two 1,000-pound near-misses on battleships.

"Six 1,000-pound bomb hits on another cruiser.

"Two 500-pound bomb hits on a cruiser.

"One 1,000 and one 500-pound bomb hits on destroyers.

"One destroyer strafed by fighters.

"Seven 1,000-pound bomb hits on a carrier, larger than any American carrier, which was last seen blazing from stem to stern, and crosswind in the water.

"Four 10,000-ton transports with a capacity of approximately 5,000 men each, sunk.

"That is the damage list for Midway and Santa Cruz. At Santa Cruz, Grumman Avenger torpedo planes and Douglas Dauntless dive bombers from another U. S. carrier helped avenge the Hornet's sinking by laying two 500-pound bombs on a carrier of the Shokaku class, two 1,000-pound bomb hits on a battleship, and a torpedo hit on a cruiser. They also strafed a cruiser and shot down 23 Jap planes.

Fought Solomons Battles

"Between the Midway and Santa Cruz battles, the Hornet launched an attack on the Buin-Faisi area, scoring hits on a tanker, a light cruiser and two cargo ships, shot down several planes and bombed the Cahili airfield. They also made another raid at Rekata bay, where two beached transports were hit and burned, landing barges and supplies were fired, fuel dumps and anti-aircraft installations destroyed, and seaplanes shot down.

"Commanded at the climax of her career by Rear Admiral Charles P. Mason, U.S.N., of Pensacola, Fla., the Hornet thus made the Japanese pay dearly for her sinking. And in the final analysis, the Japs themselves could not sink her. She survived attack after attack. One raging fire was extinguished by bucket brigades after the fire-fighting apparatus was destroyed. Th Hornet was taken in tow and began to leave the battle area. Subsequent attacks damaged her badly. At the height of an attack, a 1,000-pound bomb pierced the Hornet's deck and entered the room next to the ordnance room—and it did not explode. The ordnance chief entered the room and disarmed the bomb—in the dark!

"Finally, after ten hours under attack, the order was given to torpedo the Hornet to preclude any possibility of her falling into enemy hands. But the Hornet was not done fighting. Two destroyers were ordered to sink her, and this they did with torpedoes and shells. As dusk crept over the south Pacific, the Hornet slid beneath the surface. Other surface vessels had rescued all but 129 of her complement of 2,000 men.

Torpedo Bombed off Course

"The Hornet had had a narrow brush with disaster about two months earlier, on September 6. A torpedo, launched from an enemy submarine, was speeding toward her hull when the pilot of an Avenger torpedo bomber managed to hit near the torpedo with a depth charge. The deadly missile broached and changed course, passing safely beyond the carrier.

"The enemy force faced on October 26 was one of the greatest warship concentrations in history. There were, in one group, two cruisers, seven destroyers and two carriers; in another group, two battleships, one heavy cruiser, one light cruiser, seven destroyers and one or two carriers.

"The Hornet's Scouting Squadron Eight, speeding in Dauntless dive bombers to attack the Jap carriers, contacted the ships of both forces. Led by Lieut. Comdr. William J. Widhelm, U. S. N. of Humphrey, Neb., the squadron roared past three vessels. Their orders were: Get the carrier.'

Within sighting distance of the first enemy flat-top, and after the squadron had been under constant, fierce attack by Zeros for half an hour over a distance of 75 miles, Commander Widhelm himself was shot down. His squadron—the rear gunners of which were credited with 15 Zeros—immediately closed up and went in after the carrier, a ship of the Zuikaku class, described by pilots as larger than either the U.S.S. Lexington or U.S.S. Saratoga largest in the U.S. Navy's history.

Watched Seven Bombs Hit

"From a rubber lifeboat, Commander Widhelm and his rear gunner, aviation radioman George D. Stokely, of Newport, Tenn., watched their mates lay seven 1,000-pound bombs on the deck of the carrier, which broke into roaring flames for her entire length and went virtually dead in the water.

"The remarkable dive bombing feat of Commander Widhelm's 'bombing fools' — as they had become known to the fleet — was accomplished by 11 of the Douglas dive bombers which took off from the Hornet's flight deck. One in addition to Commander Widhelms had been shot down and two others damaged, were forced to take refuge in the clouds. The remaining 11 dropped the seven one-thousand pound bombs that probably spelled the doom of the Jap carrier.

Rescued by Bombers

Commander Widhelm and Stokly were rescued by a Consolidated Catalina patrol boat three days later, and rejoined their mates and the other Hornet squadrons to continue fighting from land bases. Scouting Squadron 8 claimed a total of approximately 40 Jap planes shot down during their operations from the Hornet, mostly by their rear gunners. Commander Widhelm shot down one with his six guns.

"The saga of the Hornet began in late May 1942, when, returning to Pearl Harbor after an extended cruise in enemy waters without contacting the Japanese, she was ordered immediately to carry a squadron to the vicinity of Midway in company with a task force.

"In the Midway battle, these squadrons played a major role in defeating the Japanese fleet and rolling back the greatest threat of invasion of continental America in the war. From June 4 to 6, the hard-hitting Hornet air group made five separate attacks and scored more than 14 direct hits and two near misses on Japanese warships, heavily strafed a destroyer with .50-caliber machine gun fire, and shot down three Zeroes and two dive bombers. In addition, the Hornet acted as a foster home for the famous Fighting Squadron Three, credited with the destruction of 25 enemy airplanes and probably 15 more, after this squadron's carrier, the Yorktown, had been put out of action. The Hornet at that time was under the command of Captain (now rear admiral) Mark A. Mitscher.

"The carrier left Pearl Harbor about June 1 to help intercept the enemy force off Midway. Her airplanes took off from shore and joined her at sea. Commander Widhelm was unable to get his airplane started, and was flown out to the ship in the rear seat of a torpedo bomber. He was credited in the ensuing action with two direct hits with 1,000-pound bombs on a Japanese battleship. He received the Navy Cross for this action.

Famous Squadron Attacks

"The Hornet's air group first roared into action at nine o'clock in the morning of June 4. In search of a Japanese force of four aircraft carriers, reported to be more than 150 miles away, Torpedo Suadron 8, accompanied by fighters and dive bombers, took off on what was to prove one of the most heroic episodes of the war. Torpedo Squadron 8 pressed straight on the target in spite of the fact that it became separated from its escorting fighters. Several miles before it reached the group of enemy carriers, it was attacked by an overwhelming force of Japanese Zeros. In spite of the hopeless odds against it, the squadron never wavered, but held course straight for the carriers. First one member then another, then others in quick succession fell before the Jap attack. How many torpedo hits they scored before they finally were shot down will never be known, for only Ensign G. H. Gay U. S. N. R., returned from this squadron's heroic action. Ensign Gay himself scored a hit and it is probable that several of his squadron mates did so. All pilots from this squadron were later awarded the Navy Cross and their gunners were awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. With the exception of Ensign Gay's all awards were post-humous.

"Some of the scout bombers which had become separated from the torpedo bombers were able to return to the carrier; the others with the accompanying fighters, returned to Midway to refuel.

"A number of the Hornet's Grumman Wildcats had remained behind to furnish a protective combat air patrol over our own carriers. These fighters helped to intercept the Japanese attack on the nearby Yorktown, and in this action shot down three Zeroes and two Japanese dive bombers.

"The second attack by the Hornet air group was launched at approximately 6 o'clock the same afternoon. A large force of Dauntless dive bombers was launched and scored three direct hits on a battleship and two on a heavy cruiser.

"The third attack came the next day, when another group of Dauntless planes was launched to search for the remaining Japanese carriers. This group was not able to locate the carriers, so attacked the nearest available target, a light cruiser, and returned to the Hornet.

"The fourth attack was launched on the morning of June 6 by a large force of Dauntless dive bombers, escorted by Wildcats. This consisting of a battleship, a heavy cruiser and three destroyers. Two 1,000-pound bombs and five 500-pound bombs fell within 50 feet of the battleship. Two other 1,000-pound bomb hits were scored on the heavy cruiser and one 500-pound bomb struck the stern of one of the destroyers. Four of the Wildcats teamed up to strafe another destroyer with their .50-caliber machine guns. This attack caused heavy personnel loses on the bridge and deck of the destroyer.

"The fifth Hornet attack was launched that afternoon by Dauntless dive bombers. Their target was a Jap force of two cruisers and two destroyers more than 100 miles distant. One of the cruisers was left completely gutted by fire, with its personnel abandoning ship."

Tells of Six Attacks.

Seattle, Jan. 12 (A. P.).—A surviving officer of the U. S. aircraft carrier Hornet related today that dive bombers, high level bombers and torpedo planes joined in six attacks which crippled the carrier fatally October 26. He was below decks for much of the battle and had to escape through a wiring tube.

"The first Jap attack came just about twenty minutes after our own planes had taken off," said Lieut. William Rummens of Seattle, an electrical officer on the carrier.

"We were a lot of decks down," Lieut. Rummens said, "when the first torpedo hit us. It knocked everybody flat. I grabbed for a hardwood rail in front of the switchboard and it came right out by the roots. And almost at the same second a bomb crashed into the ship above us and exploded and started fire blazing.

"The smoke got pretty bad. You get religion in a spot like that. I said my little prayer just like every one else. Then I began reminding myself that I was the senior officer present. There were about thirty-five men down there, in various compartments, near me, and it was up to me to lead them.

Breaks the Tension.

"You say odd things at a time like that. A seaman—a talker—standing beside me, was opening and shutting his mouth. But words weren't coming out. I said: 'Quit imitating a fish calling its mother.' I just said it, but it broke the tension.

"We worked as long as we could. The attacks continued all day. The impact of the bombs would make the switches pop out. We tried to keep them closed and check those that were damaged. But the smoke just got too black. We couldn't get up on deck because of fire. But we got into the central station two decks up where the first lieutenant was in charge.

"It looked for a while as though we were trapped down there. But we finally got out by crawling up through an electrical wiring tube. It was just about as big around as a man and crowded with wires. We had to climb up inside it for twelve stories to get out."

"I was in the water two hours," the lieutenant continued. "The Japs bombed the water ahead of me and the concussion undoubtedly killed some of our men who were swimming. I was finally picked up by a destroyer."

Signal Officer's Story.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 12 (A. P.).—"We hit the deck—the Jap plane crashed into the signal bridge and exploded, spraying gasoline and fire all around us."

That's how his leg was injured aboard the aircraft carrier Hornet, explained Lieut (J. G.) Robert J. Noone, U. S. N. R., of Auburndale, Mass., signal officer.

'Chief Signalman Fred Guertin of Colton, Cal., and I were watching our gunners shoot down a torpedo plane which almost reached the ship," he said, "when suddenly we saw a damaged Jap plane bearing down on us at terrific speed with both guns blazing."

"Several signalmen were badly burned but all hands fought the fire.

"It was like that all over the ship. Radiomen who were not busy joined a bucket brigade. One radioman helped man a gun. Despite the noise we could hear him sing out: 'Five shots for a nickel, shoot a Jap!'

Injured Doctor Keeps Working.

"In the midst of the attack, a signalman braved enemy fire to climb a mast and string up a new halyard needed for signaling.

"One of our doctors, Lieut. Gerald McAteer suffered some fractured ribs and an injured lung but he kept working and saved several lives."

If the Japs had waited thirty minutes longer between bombing attacks, says Lieut. James G. Kelsey of Waterbury, Conn., the Hornet might have been saved.

"I believe the second bombardment, five hours after the first attack, cost our ship," Kelsey, an engineering officer aboard the carrier, declared.

"We were just warming up the generators when the new attack started. In thirty minutes, we would have had one turbine going again. That would have given us a chance to dodge the Japs."

Funeral of a Ship.

But the Hornet had a funeral.

Charles Spelina, 33, aviation chief machinist's mate, of Freeport, N. Y., a fourteen-year Navy veteran, described it:

"It was sunset and most of us were on the deck of a destroyer. Many were badly wounded, but all wanted a last look at the carrier. We felt the death of that ship with the same emotion that we would the loss of a close friend."

Spelina was in the radio room listening to reports from the Hornet's planes when the first bombs hit.

Suddenly a Jap plane crashed into the carrier, exploded in the compartment next to the radio room, and threw me ten feet across the deck. Gasoline was sprayed all over and the flames seemed to consume all the oxygen.

"I said to myself, 'Well, this is

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it.' Then, miraculously, I saw an opening and fought my way through the flames into the clear. I was the last man to leave that compartment."

Hornet Sunk At Santa Cruz

JAN 13 1943

Washington, Jan. 12 (AP)—Names of the aircraft carrier and ten other warships lost in the battle with the Japanese off the Santa Cruz Islands on October 26 were made public yesterday by the navy. The ships previously had been announced as lost, but their names were withheld for security reasons.

The ships lost were:

The 20,000-ton aircraft carrier Hornet, commissioned a year ago; the 9,050-ton cruiser Northampton; the 6,000-ton cruisers Juneau and Atlanta; the destroyers Monssen, Cushing, Benham, Preston, Walke, Barton and Laffey.

The navy communiques on the engagements in which these vessels were lost showed, however, that a total of eighteen Japanese warships were damaged and thirty-seven sunk, comprising two battleships, eight cruisers, two large destroyers or cruisers, ten destroyers and fifteen transports.

2 Of Japanese Craft Crash On Carrier

JAN 13 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Philadelphia, Jan. 12—Gunners aboard the aircraft carrier Hornet shot down "approximately fifty-nine of the sixty-four Japanese planes" that attacked her before the order was given to abandon ship, members of her crew said here today.

Two shattered enemy planes crashed on her decks, the seamen said in statements released by the Fourth Naval District.

One exploded on the flight deck near the bridge, "starting a furious fire," and the other dived under the flight deck into a row of officers' staterooms, its controls shot away as it attempted to swerve after launching a torpedo.

Lost On October 26

The hornet was identified by the navy yesterday as the carrier previously announced as lost in the battle of the Santa Cruz Islands last October 26.

The story of her fighting death was told by Gunner's Mate Alvin Grahn, of Roseau, Minn., and fellow-crewmen now in this navy yard base. The attacking planes came in two waves, Grahn said, while the Hornet's attack planes and other units of a United States task force were defeating a Jap force northeast of Guadalcanal.

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"Our guns were all manned and ready," Grahn related. "It was just like the pause before a football game when everyone is listening for the referee's whistle for the kickoff. And suddenly a shout: 'Here they come, commence firing.'

Bet On Marksmanship

"Some of us had never fired at enemy planes and the boys were making bets on the chances of getting a crack at dive bombers and torpedo planes. Within seven or eight minutes, whe had shot down fifty of the fifty-four which came over in the first attack."

Then the second combined dive bomber-torpedo plane attack began, Grahn related.

"I counted six torpedo planes and four dive bombers and we shot down all the torpedo planes and only one bomber got away," he added.

Shooting "Thick And Fast"

"The shooting was so thick and fast," the Fourth Naval District said, "that not all the Hornet's men could keep track of it as well as Grahn."

Describing the Hornet's last hours in a hitherto unpublished interview at Nutley, N. J., a month ago, Marine Private George E. Kindmark, a survivor, told of the two Japanese planes dive-crashing to the decks. The explosions wrecked the superstructure and set the big ship aflame.

Patrol planes from the Hornet opened the battle, Kindmark related, after spotting an enemy task force off the islands, some 350 miles northeast of Guadalcanal. American torpedo planes attacked and shortly Japanese bombers retaliated.

Other Ships Ignored

"They seemed to have no other object than getting us," Kindmark observed. "Other ships were ignored."

Even after the Hornet was severely damaged the carrier's guns kept firing and the survivor counted twenty-five falling enemy planes. Then, with the carrier burning fiercely, the order was given to abandon ship.

Clifford V. Butterfield, 22, gunner's mate, from Idaho Falls, Idaho, said:

"The enemy came in all around and anti-aircraft shells filled the air with smoke. We let 'em have it and they let us have it, but so many things happened I couldn't say how many we got in the first few minutes. It was like shooting wild geese."

First Bomber Misses

Pratt Jacobs, 22, aviation metalsmith, from Camden, S. C., told this story of the first attack:

"The first dive-bomber missed us with his load and I watched him drop his bombs before I ducked for cover. The second dropped a demolition bomb that hit the deck twenty feet from me. The concussion threw me up in the air against a bulkhead.

The Hornet's bakers, Frederick Plath, of McAllen, Texas, and Joseph Laino, of Brooklyn, said, "We had 10,000 doughnuts and 5,000 mince pies cooked and ready to serve to the men during any lull in the battle, but there just wasn't any lull."

8 SUICIDE PLANES ATTACKED HORNET

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 12 (A. P.).—A surviving gunner's mate of the aircraft carrier Hornet, lost October 26 in the battle of Santa Cruz Island, said: "At one time eight Jap suicide planes dove at us from as many different directions."

He was Christopher Mammano, 30 years old, a Navy veteran of twelve years. He added:

"While I prayed, one of the planes went right through eight staterooms and fires started in all of those rooms. We hadn't any more water to fight fires with because the pressure was off."

Mammano, who told his story without mentioning the name of the ship while on furlough January 6, declared:

"The Japanese seemed determined to get us, no matter what the price. Our men had been at their battle stations, expecting anything, for twenty-four hours. The heat was unbearable and fresh water seemed the most precious thing in the world."

Rally Launches Food Program For 1943

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 12—President Roosevelt and other United Nations leaders patted American farmers on the back today for the food contributed to war in 1942, and reminded them that 1943 production was being counted on heavily for further steps toward victory.

A special Farm Mobilization Day broadcast, utilizing the facilities of all the major chains, carried the messages to millions of farmers, both in their homes and in many county meetings.

"Major" Victory Of 1942

The President's message, read by James F. Byrnes, director of economic stabilization, said: "In spite of the handicaps under which American farmers worked last year, the production victory they won was among the major victories of the United Nations in 1942.

"Free people everywhere can be grateful to the farm families who made that victory possible.

"Food is a weapon in total war—fully as important in its way as guns or planes or tanks.

Foe Uses It As Weapon

"Our enemies know the use of food in war. They employ it coldbloodedly to strengthen their own fighters and workers and to weaken or exterminate the peoples of the conquered countries. We of the United Nations also are using food as a weapon to keep our fighting men fit and to maintain the health of all our civilian families. We are using food to earn the friendship of people in liberated areas and to serve as a promise and an encouragement to peoples who are not yet free."

Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Ambassador, told the American soil tillers that their food "played no small part in making it possible for the Soviet troops . . . to deal mighty blows at the Fascist troops . . . to destroy Nazis by the hundred thousands, and drive them back."

Fertile Areas Overrun

Litvinoff explained that the Germans had overrun some of the most fertile areas of Russia, and the only way that Russian troops could keep on fighting—a fight he said Red troops were making for the benefit of all the United Nations—was to receive help from the outside, both in the way of food and munitions.

Lord Woolton, British food minister, speaking from London, said the Axis leaders were "depending on you (American farmers) to fail—just as we in Britain are depending on you not to fail, so that we can go on fighting and producin planes and tanks and ships as we have for the past three years."

"Will Not Be Wasted"

He emphasized that any American food shipped to England "will not be wasted."

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard said he wanted to thank all farm workers for their devotion to production, and added: "The Government is going to help all it can, but I know how short that help will fall on many occasions. . . .

"The devotion and determination and achievement of farmers was wonderful last year. This year the men on the battle lines are depending even more on American farmers."

From Guadalcanal

From the battleground on Guadalcanal, Col. William Capers James, former chief of staff to General Vandegrift, marine commander in the Solomon Islands, brought this message:

"I have seen what nourishment means to our fighting marines in the Solomons, and I can tell you that guns and bullets and fighting hard are no more important than proper food."

He said food was not abundant on Guadalcanal, but "there was enough at all times—thanks to you folks on the farm."

From The Fleet

Tying in the navy task in the war, Admiral William B. Young said "you produce—we'll deliver. On behalf of the entire fleet, I wish to say that your success will be our success—our country's success."

Milton S. Eisensower, associate director of the Office of War Information and brother of Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commanding in North Africa, told of a recent visit to North Africa, where he found the country stripped bare of food and clothing. He said the American troops brought some food and more was on the way, with the result that "you can see hope once again in the eyes of men, women and children."

Sees Food In "Action"

He commented: "Thus I saw the products of American farms as an essential weapon of war."

As representatives of the farmers themselves, the program included brief talks by Edwin Keller, chairman of the Delaware County War Board in Indiana, and Mrs. Jacob Schmitz, farm woman of Jordan, Minn.

Keller said farmers in his county were doing their usual work with only a fraction of the usual amount of labor, and using less machinery, rubber and other materials.

4 Billion More For Ships Sought

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 12—President Roosevelt asked Congress today to provide a supplemental appropriation of $4,000,000,000 for the Maritime Commission's expanded merchant shipbuilding program.

The request submitted to the House through the Budget Bureau included also a contract authorization of $5,250,000,000, with the explanation that $3,076,280,000 of that sum is represented in the $4,000,000,000 cash equest.

Hull Seeks Fund

Also submitted to Congress today were these request for appropriations for the fiscal year 1943:

STATE DEPARTMENT—$7,433,405 for emergencies that have come up in the diplomatic and consular service due to the war. Secretary Cordell Hull listed $3,000,000 as needed for maintenance of foreign officials in this country pending their evacuation.

Another $2,100,000 was requested for the contingent fund, the purposes not described. In addition, $300,000 was sought for repairing flood damage on the Rio Grande Mexican border rectification and canalization projects.

Road Money Asked

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY—$40,000,000 to expand the construction of access roads—the highways linking military establishments. Congress provided $74,000,000 for this purpose in December, 1941.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION—$140,500 for purchase of land in Hawaii and construction of buildings for monitoring facilities

Kiska Aid Seen Helping Japs But Little

By John M. Hightower

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Washington, Jan. 12 — Under cover of the long Arctic nights, the Japanese at Kiska Island in the Aleutians appear to have been receiving supplies and reinforcements.

Military authorities expressed the opinion today, however, that on the basis of available information the enemy's hold on their bleak outpost off Alaska probably was little if any more secure than it was last fall when army air attacks eased off because of the fog and darkness that set in with winter.

Japs Reinforced

One of the most recent indications that the Japanese have not been idle came when two Lightning fighters escorting medium bombers over Kiska Harbor were shot down by four Japanese float-type Zero planes on December 30.

The Japanese moved into Attu, Agattu and Kiska islands, the westernmost Aleutians, last June simultaneously with their attack on Midway Island. Their defeat at Midway left the northern arm of what they apparently had intended as a pincers drive on the North American continent more or less useless and soon American air and naval attacks frustrated any subsequent plan they may have worked out to generate an independent offense in the Aleutians.

U. S. Attacks Continue

Throughout the summer and well into the fall these attacks were carried out with the regularity of clockwork and the Japs lost heavily in ships and planes. The air assaults were intensified when the army, with naval support, in late

September established an advanced air base in the Andreanof Islands, only 125 miles from Kiska at the nearest point.

About the same time the Japs withdrew from Attu and Agattu, where they had taken a heavy pounding, and strengthened their hold on Kiska apparently with the intention of digging in for the winter. Beginning in October, the American attacks let up somewhat because of bad weather.

Late in November a communique disclosed that the Japs had returned to Attu and set up anti-aircraft defenses which on November 26 were strafed by army fighter planes. Since then American air craft have noted various cargo or transport ships in the Kiska area.

'POLITICS' CHARGED TO HIS OPPONENTS BY EDWARD FLYNN

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Foes Know They Have No Basis for Attack, Says Democratic Leader.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 — (AP) Edward J. Flynn, retiring Democratic national chairman, said today the opposition to his appointment as minister to Australia was "purely politics." The Senate Foreign Relations committee will decide Friday whether to hold hearings on the Flynn appointment, which Senator Bridges (R.-N.H.) has termed an "insult to the people" of Australia.

"The men making these charges against me know there is no basis to them, but they know they can get the headlines by using my name," Mr. Flynn told a press conference at Democratic headquarters.

He said he had no idea whether the Foreign Relations committee would decide to call a hearing, and would make no prediction regarding his confirmation.

LaGuardia May Be Witness

Asked whether he would request Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York to testify in his behalf in the event the committee did hold a hearing, he said it was up to the committee itself to decide whom it wanted to hear. Mayor LaGuardia, here to testify on the fuel oil shortage, indicated he would not appear at a Flynn hearing unless subpoenaed, telling reporters:

"I'm not running foreign affairs. I've got enough to tend to running my own town."

Mr. Flynn said he would be available the remainder of this week, but would leave Saturday to attend a Chicago meeting of the Democratic national committee, called to name a successor to him. Postmaster General Walker has been prominently mentioned for the post, but Mr. Flynn had no comment on whether he would be selected.

Denies Paving Block Charge

Mr. Flynn reiterated his denial to charges—of which he already has been exonerated by a Bronx jury—that he used New York city paving blocks and labor to pave the courtyard of his estate.

Mr. Flynn said that if the Senate committee should call a hearing on his nomination he assumed that Sidney Baron of New York, secretary of the Committee to Reopen the Flynn Case, "and a few others would come down and do a lot of spouting." He described Mr. Baron's committee as "simply was one of those self-constituted committees that spring up."

Mr. Flynn brushed off further explanation of his premature announcement of his nomination with the comment that "it was just a comedy of errors on both sides." Mr. Flynn announced the nomination last Friday, while President Roosevelt did not send it to the Senate until Monday.

Senatorial action on Mr. Flynn's and three other nominations will be delayed until after Thursday. The committees to which the nominations were referred can take no official action until their makeup is approved by the Senate, which does not meet again until Thursday.

Confirmation of Wiley B. Rutledge, Jr., as associate justice of the Supreme court, and of former Senator Prentiss M. Brown of Michigan, as price administrator is expected to be routine.

The nomination of former Senator Josh Lee of Oklahoma, as a member of the Civil Aeronautics board, may result in a full hearing. Mr. Lee's nomination is opposed by the man who defeated him for reelection, Senator Moore (R.-Okla.).

Five Brothers Lost in Sinking Of the Juneau

Sullivans Stuck Together to Avenge Friend; Mother in Iowa 'Keeps Her Chin Up'

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By The Associated Press

WATERLOO, Iowa, Jan. 13—The five Sullivan brothers, who enlisted in the Navy together soon after Pearl Harbor intent on avenging a friend killed there, are missing in action, the Navy informed their parents today.

The brothers served on the cruiser Juneau, lost in battle in the Solomon Islands area in November.

"You see," explained George Sullivan when the five enlisted, "a buddy of ours was killed in the Pearl Harbor attack—Bill Ball, of Fredericksburg, Iowa."

"That's where we want to go now, to Pearl Harbor," put in Francis, and the others nodded.

So the brothers joined the navy, with the provision that they be not separated.

They were: George T., twenty-nine years old, gunner's mate, second class; Francis H., twenty-six, coxswain; Joseph E., twenty-three, seaman, second class; Madison A., twenty-two, seaman, second class, and Albert L., seaman, second class.

Sons of Thomas F. Sullivan, a railroad freight conductor, the boys all worked for a Waterloo meat packing firm. George and Francis had completed four-year Navy hitches just six months before re-enlisting. All were single but Albert, whose wife and twenty-two-month-old son joined the brothers' mother and only sister, Genevieve, twenty-five, in their grief-stricken home.

"All we can do is hope, now," said the forty-nine-year-old mother. "Maybe they'll all show up somewhere, some day soon. But if they are gone, it will be some comfort to know they went together—as they wanted—and gave their lives for their country and victory."

Navy Secretary Frank Knox some time ago invited the mother to sponsor a Navy tug soon to be sent down the ways, and she was asked if she planned to do so. She smiled through her tears.

"Of course I'll take part. The boys would want it that way, I know.

"The boys always wrote at the end of their letters, 'keep your chin up'," Mrs. Sullivan recalled. "And now's a good time to do just that."

Navy officers said at Washington the loss of the five brothers was the heaviest blow suffered by any single family since Pearl Harbor and "probably in American naval history," since Navy policy is to divide members of family in war service.

The Lou Gehrig's Launching Sunday

South Portland, Maine, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Liberty ship Lou Gehrig, named for the late baseball player, will be launched Sunday at the South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation's west yard.

Arthur Sewall 2d, yard executive, said today that Mrs. Christine Gehrig, mother of the ballplayer, would sponsor the craft.

The name for the cargo vessel was selected by school children of New York State in the recent salvage campaign.

Admiral Lost With Atlanta

Norman Scott Went Down With His Ship in Guadalcanal Battle

PEARL HARBOR, Jan. 12 (AP)—Rear Admiral Norman Scott, formerly of Kirkwood, Mo., lost his life when the cruiser Atlanta was sunk during a battle off Guadalcanal in November, it was disclosed today.

His death had been previously reported, but not the circumstances nor time. Announcement by the Navy Department in Washington yesterday of the loss of the Atlanta permitted the disclosure that the admiral had gone down with the Atlanta in the naval engagement of Nov. 13 to 15.

How Atlanta Was Hit.

Miami, Fla., Jan. 12 (A. P.)—The cruiser Atlanta proudly outlasted a Japanese fleet she had helped destroy off the Solomon Islands in mid-November but was so badly damaged, a crewman revealed here, that demolition experts from her own crew set the charges that sent her to a glorious grave.

John Dean Ferguson, 24 years old, electrician first class, told the story today.

The morning after the battle the Atlanta lay dead in the water, unable to maneuver and without power. Only two gun turrets were operating, and those by manual control. Yet the ship flashed a challenge to a large fighting vessel that moved along the horizon.

That craft turned out to be a friendly ship which later located a disabled Japanese vessel and blasted it to the bottom.

The big battle, in which the Atlanta took part, lasted but seventeen minutes, said Ferguson, although actions and counteractions leading up to it stretched through three days.

Burial Service Interrupted.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 12 (A. P.)—Burial services for crew members of the aircraft carrier Hornet, killed when the vessel was attacked by waves of Japanese airplanes, were interrupted by another aerial assault that further crippled the craft, her chaplain related here.

Telling of the attacks in which seventy-five bombers and torpedo planes and nine high level bombers participated, Lieut.-Commander Edward B. Harp Jr. of Hagerstown, Md., said the first encounter lasted less than an hour.

When quiet returned, he added, the seriously wounded were transferred to cruisers and destroyers standing by.

"Then it was decided that we would collect the dead on the open decks," he said. "They were brought up and the bodies were prepared for burial. We buried thirty-five, five at a time. Each was given the customary burial service at sea.

"While the service was in progress the alarm was given and an other attack was on."

That attack, however, caused "very few casualties" but the vessel's list increased until "we almost had to hang on to keep from sliding overboard."

The aircraft carrier Hornet was badly crippled by repeated attacks by Japanese planes, some of which deliberately crashed on the decks, with full bomb loads, Marine Private George E. Kindmark, a survivor, told friends in Nutley, N. J., while on furlough last month.

"They seemed to have no other object than getting us," said the Marine. "Other ships were ignored. Two planes dive-crashed on our decks, wrecking the superstructure with explosions and setting us afire. Their pilots died in their own flaming planes."

Private Kindmark said that he and his companions "swam desperately to get out of the sea of gasoline and Diesel oil around the carrier." Some time later, he said, he was picked up by a destroyer—but only after a school of sharks had passed within 300 feet without molesting him.

Lost Destroyer Made Foe Pay To Blazing End

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The Laffey Surrounded, Blasted 4 Enemy Vessels in Final Burst of Glory

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12 (AP)—At the height of a naval battle in the Solomons the huge hulk of a Japanese battleship came slashing through the darkness at a speed close to twenty-five knots. In her path was the American destroyer Laffey, first of a swift new series of such ships.

The captain of the Laffey, Lieutenant Commander William Edwin Hank, of Norfolk, Va., and the crew were set for a kill that night. A few minutes earlier they had silenced the guns of a Japanese cruiser, but this was bigger game.

A report of the 12th Naval District told today of the battle that raged Nov. 12 and 13.

The Laffey rocketed straight at the battleship, engines racing at "emergency full." To the crew of the destroyer it must have appeared that Commander Hank was hurling his vessel at the enemy battleship in a suicide thrust. But he had other plans—plans that had to be true to the last decimal.

When the range was right, Commander Hank let go with a salvo of torpedoes. But the Laffey was moving almost as fast as the torpedoes, and it was clear that with both ships heading at full speed for the same spot the destroyer was going to be there first. By how much? Every man held his breath.

The Navy report said: "As the bows crossed, an alert Jap on the forward deck could have tossed a hand grenade onto the deck of the destroyer." The margin was just over ten feet, but the racing Laffey got clear in time.

It appeared that two of the torpedoes hit the battleship.

And then, as a parting insult, the Laffey's four five-inch guns were turned on the battleship's massive superstructure, focused on the bridge. The bridge appeared literally to pulverize and blow away. "It was shot completely off the ship," the Navy stated.

The battleship started blazing away with secondary guns—she couldn't depress her larger batteries far enough—as the Laffey widened the range. Then the destroyer found herself separated from her companion ships and surrounded by the enemy. There was a battleship on her stern, a second on her port beam and two large destroyers on the port bow.

The Laffey and the two destroyers opened fire simultaneously. The Laffey put one out of action and left her burning briskly, but the other put a torpedo into the Laffey and got a fair hit on the deck.

The Laffey still had three five-inch guns working, and turned them on the remaining destroyer in a no-quarter duel at point-blank range. Damage to both ships was tremendous. One after another the Laffey's guns were silenced. Finally she was down to a single gun, but kept on fighting. The Japanese destroyer tried to creep away, but exploded and sank.

The Laffey was alone on the darkened sea, her guns silenced and a fire out of control. Then the damaged battleship straddled the Laffey with a salvo of fourteen-inchers. The destroyer was almost swamped.

The fire was burning without hope of recovery. The wounded men were put on life rafts, the others in life jackets. Commander Hank gave orders to abandon ship.

Commander Hank and three other officers were on deck forward. A medical officer was bringing up the last wounded man from the sick bay.

An explosion ripped the Laffey apart, sinking her immediately. The medical officer was trapped below; Commander Hank was never seen again.

Dead Japs And Candy

San Francisco, Jan. 12 (AP)—Handfuls of candy in reward for dead Japs have won the native warriors of Guadalcanal to the American cause, reports Capt. Irving C. Cassell, 24, of Marine Corps Intelligence.

"It's a game with the natives out there, who hate the Japs for their mistreatmnet," he said.

"The Solomon Islanders, who had their gardens robbed—the No. 1 sin—first thought the Americans and Japs were fighting together.

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but soon learned differently.

"One day several natives were found after having killed some Japs for personal reasons. The marines gave them candy.

"The next day an outrigger canoe came across from another island bearing four or five dead Japs and several grinning natives. They wanted to trade the dead Japs for more candy.

"It was a game. They liked it, and so did the marines.

"The natives have organized a scouting service to aid the marines, and it is not rare for natives to come to officers and tell them locations of Jap patrols."

Ten Die as Army Plane Crashes in New Mexico

B-24 Wrecked at Alamogordo Base; Victims Identified

ALAMOGORDO, N. M., Jan. 12 (AP).—Ten airmen were killed in the crash of a B-24 Army bomber at the Alamogordo Army Air Base today. The plane was on a routine flight, the base said, and the cause of the accident will be determined by a board of inquiry.

Listed as killed were Lieutenants William F. Schulte, of Denver, pilot; Elmer Molique, of Dayton, Ohio, co-pilot; Billie D. Stults, of Ozark, Mo.; Raymond W. Wherling, of Pittsburgh; Private Floyd J. Pekrul, of Matteon, Ill.; Sergeants Justin P. Young, of Easton, Pa.; Paul D. Miller, of Muscoda, Wis.; Willie F. Rose, of Ashland, Ky.; Warren S. Leeper, of Blunt, S. D., and Robert C. McCormick, of Los Angeles.

Sunken Freighter Raised At Halifax

Halifax, Jan. 12 (AP)—Described as one of the biggest salvage jobs of its kind ever undertaken in Canada, a freighter has been lifted from the bottom of the Halifax harbor and is being made seaworthy again in a Halifax shipyard.

The case was similar to the capsizing of the Normandie at New York. The freighter, filled with food for Britain, caught fire and sank at her pier February 7, 1941. It rolled over and was resting on its side in the mud.

Canada Asks Murray to Act In Steel Union Strike

By the Associated Press.

SYDNEY, Nova Scotia, Jan. —The Canadian Labor Department tonight asked Philip Murray, president of the United Steel Workers of America (CIO), for his "active intervention" after 5,000 workers struck at the huge Dominion Steel & Coal Corp. plant here, and another estimated 5,000 at the Algoma Steel Corp. at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, voted unanimously to strike tomorrow.

The strike here and the threatened walkout at Sault Ste. Marie by the SWOC unions in protest against the majority report of the Barlow Steel Commission, which recommended that no increases be made in steel workers' basic wages except for certain categories of maintenance men.

The strike climaxed two years of effort of steel workers to obtain higher wages.

In a telegram to Mr. Murray, the Labor Department explained that special representatives had been appointed to carry out the commission's recommendations, and asked Mr. Murray's aid in urging the unions at Sydney and Sault Ste. Marie "to meet managements of steel companies concerned and my representatives in conference. The plan of conciliation should at least be given a fair trial" and might "dispose of many of the disputed rates."

Canada Delays 18-Year-Old Call

OTTAWA, Jan. 12 (CP).—Arthur MacNamara, director of National Selective Service, announced today that no early downward extension of the age classes liable for compulsory military service is contemplated by his branch. "It has been decided not to call eighteen-year-olds at this time," he said.

Canada Expanding Air Output

OTTAWA, Jan. 12 (AP).—The Munitions Department announced today that Canada has produced 6,500 aircraft since July, 1940, that this year the construction program will be vastly expanded and that 50 per cent of Canada's plane output will be sent abroad. Of the 6,500 planes built in thirty months, 5,000 remained in Canada for training use.

$1,000,000 Cash Paid For Abitibi Plant

By the Associated Press.

TORONTO, Jan. 12. — Purchase price of the Abitibi Power & Paper Co. plant at Espanola, Ontario, was $1,000,000 cash, it was disclosed today by Ralph A. Hayward, president of the Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co. of Michigan, the new owner.

Hayward said the Espanola plant was acquired by the Kalamazoo company in preparation for its post-war program, but he added that beyond a general "stockout out" survey, no arrangements had been made as to when work will start at the plant. It was expected engineering plans would be completed by February 1.

Austrian Prince Enters U. S. Army

New York, Jan. 12 (AP)—Prince Gaetan de Bourbon Parme of Austria today became a private in the United States Army.

The 37-year-old brother of former Empress Zita and uncle of Archduke Otto was inducted in ceremonies in the Orchid Room of Delmonico's, now used by the draft board.

The prince, father of an 11-year-old daughter, Diane, now in France, fought with Franco in the Spanish civil war of 1936. He said he was wounded six times.

He has been in the United States fourteen months.

Germans Get Bad News

By The Associated Press

Lieutenant General Kurt Dietmar, German military commentator, blamed Russian numerical superiority, the weather and skillful timing of counter-blows by Russia's generals for the German Army's situation on the eastern front, in a broadcast to the German people from the Frankfurt radio station Monday night. Excerpts from the broadcast were made public by the Office of War Information yesterday.

In a "review of the eastern front at the turn of the year," Dietmar said the Russians had achieved an "indisputably great advantage" because of their greater numbers, while Germany made "restrained and sparing use" of classes of military age, "absolutely in accordance with conducting a war of long duration."

Of the current Russian offensives on the Don River and in the Caucasus, he said skillful German leadership and elasticity in fighting methods "have so far absolutely denied the Soviets any tangible success."

Concerning Russia's timing of counter-strokes, and the help they got from the weather, Dietmar said: "During the winter last year, the Soviets hit at the right mo-

ment. It was not [illegible] one who knew the [illegible] to [illegible] period of late autumn [illegible] frost, which sets in very [illegible] to a great extent eliminate [illegible] strongest arm of the German [illegible] mand—mobility."

Answering his own question, "How about this winter?" he said:

"Once again the German offensive of summer and autumn has been followed by a Soviet counter-blow, the extent of which is beyond all doubt. The weight of the attack is far more concentrated than in the previous year.

"Beginning the 2d and 3d of November they were directed against the flanks of the German attacking wedge which was thrust forward against the Volga at Stalingrad. Here the enemy has made breaches of no inconsiderable depth, but so far he has not been able to shake the German position in and around Stalingrad."

JAPS SEIZE COLLEGES

A new college "to meet the Japanese Government's requirements for leaders to work on the Asiatic mainland and in the southern regions under wartime conditions" will be opened shortly in the buildings of the University of Shanghai, an American Baptist institution, the Tokio radio said today.

It broadcast a Domei dispatch from Shanghai which mentioned this as one of several sequels to the action of Japan's puppet Nanking government of China in declaring war on the United States and Britain.

The University of Shanghai was one of the outstanding American educational institutions in China.

Twenty American or British members of the faculty of St. John's University, an Episcopal school at Shanghai, "will be dismissed when the present term ends January 30 and replaced by equally qualified teachers," the broadcast said.

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7:30 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME WEDNESDAY, JAN.13)

BY ALFRED F. WALL

(ADVANCE) LONDON, THURSDAY, JAN.14-(AP)-THE AERIAL WATCHDOGS OF BRITAIN'S COASTS AND SEA LANES FLEW 55 MILLION MILES IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS OF THE WAR, ESCORTED 4,947 CONVOYS AND MADE 587 ATTACKS ON ENEMY SUBMARINES, THE AIR MINISTRY REPORTED IN A NEW BOOKLET ENTITLED "COASTAL COMMAND."

THE BOOKLET PUBLISHED TODAY IS ONE OF A SERIES ON THE BRITISH AIR FORCE, THE FIRST OF WHICH WAS "BATTLE OF BRITAIN." IT TELLS OF THE INTREPID YOUNG MEN IN WHOM ARE COMBINED THE BRITISH HERITAGE OF NAUTICAL SKILL AND THE RAF'S AERONAUTICAL GENIUS AND FIGHTING SPIRIT.

AMERICAN-MADE HUDSONS, CATALINAS AND LATER LIBERATORS PLAYED A BIG PART IN THE COASTAL COMMAND'S INVALUABLE SERVICE TO THE CAUSE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, THE BOOKLET SAID.

MAGNIFICENTLY ILLUSTRATED, THE 144-PAGE PUBLICATION SHOWS MANY PICTURES NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED, INCLUDING A STRIKING RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPH OF THE GERMAN BATTLESHIP BISMARCK IN HELTJE FJORD JUST

BEFORE SHE WEIGHED ANCHOR FOR HER LAST FATEFUL TRIP.

ALSO PUBLISHED FOR THE FIRST TIME IS ONE OF THE MOST DARING RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE WAR, OBTAINED BY A COASTAL COMMAND PLANE WHICH SLIPPED OUT OF THE CLOUDS AND GOT A SHARP, DETAILED CLOSEUP OF A HIPPER CLASS CRUISER IN DRYDOCK AT BREST FROM AN ALTITUDE OF ONLY 500 FEET. JAN 13 1943

ANOTHER NEW PICTURE SHOWS A ONE-TIME "SECRET WEAPON" -- A LARGE HOOPLIKE DEVICE FITTED TO WELLINGTON BOMBERS EARLY IN THE WAR FOR EXPLODING MAGNETIC MINES.

THE FUNCTION OF THE COASTAL COMMAND -- "TO FIND THE ENEMY, TO STRIKE THE ENEMY, TO PROTECT OUR SHIPS" -- HAS LED TO THE FORMATION OF A GREAT ORGANIZATION WORKING IN FULL COOPERATION WITH THE ADMIRALTY, ALTHOUGH ITS MEMBERS WEAR THE RAF UNIFORM INSTEAD OF NAVAL BLUES, THE PUBLICATION POINTED OUT.

THE COASTAL COMMAND'S BIGGEST TASK IS THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC. ITS STRENUOUS EFFORTS ARE CREDITED WITH GREATLY REDUCING THE MENACE OF FOCKE-WULF KONDOR AIR RAIDERS AND ITS RELENTLESS PATROLS HAVE PROVE A BIG HINDRANCE TO ENEMY SUBMARINES.

WEATHER HAS BEEN A WORSE FOE OF THE COASTAL COMMAND THAN THE GERMAN AIR FORCE, THE BOOKLET DECLARES, BUT PATROLS HAVE BEEN MAINTAINED OVER THOUSANDS OF SQUARE MILES OF SEA FROM ICY GREENLAND TO THE SWELTERING TROPICS OF EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

SEA RESCUES HAVE BEEN AN IMPORTANT PART OF THE WORK. IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS OF THE WAR ABOUT 3,000 PERSONS ADRIFT ON THE SEA AFTER U-BOAT ATTACKS WERE SIGHTED AND HELPED BY COASTAL COMMAND PLANES.

RICH WITH ANECDOTES, BOTH HUMOROUS AND PATHETIC, THE BOOKLET TELLS AMONG OTHER THINGS HOW A PATROL PLANE IN DIFFICULTIES 200 MILES OFF ICELAND ON CHRISTMAS EVE RADIOED "SOS. AM LANDING IN THE SEA. MERRY CHRISTMAS."

THAT TALE HAD A HAPPY ENDING, HOWEVER, FOR THE PLANE MANAGED TO GET HOME ON ONE ENGINE.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7:30 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME, WEDNESDAY,

LONDON, JAN 12-(AP)-A GERMAN RADIO REFERENCE TO HEAVY REINFORCEMENTS GOING TO "NEHRING'S THIRD ARMY IN TUNISIA" RAISED NEW SPECULATION TODAY ON THE STATE OF THE NAZI COMMAND THERE. JAN 13 1943

REPORTS PUBLISHED IN STOCKHOLM LAST WEEK SAID THAT GENERAL WALTHER NEHRING HAD BEEN REPLACED BY COL. GEN. JUERGEN VON ARNIM AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE AXIS FORCES IN TUNISIA. THIS WAS NEVER OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED FROM GERMANY.

LONDON MILITARY SOURCES SAID THEY WERE NOT CERTAIN WHO WAS IN CHARGE BUT WERE INCLINED TO BELIEVE THAT GEN. NEHRING STILL WAS THE TOP MAN ALTHOUGH VON ARNIM POSSIBLY WAS ON THE SCENE.

LONDON, JAN.12-(AP)-BRITISH ADVANCED UNITS IN THE VICINITY OF THE WADI ZEM ZEM IN TRIPOLITANIA HAVE BEEN STRONGLY REINFORCED IN THE LAST FEW HOURS WITH UNITS INCLUDING STRONG TANK FORCES, ACCORDING TO A MOROCCO RADIO REPORT HEARD HERE TONIGHT BY REUTERS.

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL X X X IS MISSING."

ONE NORWEGIAN PILOT RAKED THREE TUGS IN A DUTCH CANAL WITH GUNFIRE AND LEFT THEM SINKING, THE AIR MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE SAID IN AMPLIFYING THE COMMUNIQUE, AND TWO LOCOMOTIVES, SEVERAL FREIGHT CARS AND BARGES ALSO WERE REPORTED HIT.

LONDON, JAN. 12-(AP)-A MOVIE ABOUT AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN NORTHERN IRELAND TITLED "A LETTER FROM ULSTER," WITH TWO AMERICANS AS PRINCIPALS, IS TO BE SHOWN FOR THE FIRST TIME AT A LOCAL THEATER ON FRIDAY NIGHT. JAN 13 1943

THE CO-STARS ARE PRIVATE WALLY NEWFIELD AND SERGEANT DONALD PRILL, BOTH ARTILLERYMEN AND BOTH FROM MINNEAPOLIS. THEY PLAY BROTHERS IN THE MOVIE, WHICH UNFOLDS IN THE FORM OF A LETTER HOME.

30.24—293

LONDON (SUB-SUNK)

THE CO-PILOT, SERGT. [illegible], SAID TECHNICAL SERGEANT [illegible] WAS SO ENRAGED TO SEE TO THE NOSE TO RUN A GUN THAT HE RAN ACROSS A NARROW CAT-WALK SPANNING THE OPEN BOMB BAY OF THE PLANE.

JAN 13 1943

ENGLES WAS ARRESTED BECAUSE WHEN HE GOT BACK TO THE GUN STAFF SERGT. GEORGE FOWLER, STARVANGER[illegible], SAID, ALREADY WAS SHOOTING AND "WE WOULDN'T LET ME AT MY GUN [illegible] WE GOT SOME GOOD SHOTS IN, THOUGH."

OTHER CREW MEMBERS INCLUDED TECHNICAL SERGT. [illegible] OREN, VA., STAFF SGT. HOLLANDER OF [illegible] AND TECHNICAL SERGT. [illegible] BRISTOW OF EVANSVILLE, IND.

FWS 1050 THIRD FOURTH 1506

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13-(AP)-M. DE SAIVRE, A FORMER MEMBER OF MARSHAL PETAIN'S [illegible] CIVIL [illegible] CABINET WHO WAS ARRESTED WHEN "HE WAS ABOUT TO LEAVE FOR AFRICA TO JOIN THE DISSIDENTS," WILL BE TRIED BY A MILITARY TRIBUNAL SOON, THE TRANSOCEAN AGENCY SAID TODAY IN A VICHY DISPATCH.

JAN 13 1943

night lead diplomats

bern, switzerland, jan. 12 (ap)-- the american diplomatic and press corps [illegible] leaving lourdes for germany tomorrow probably will be taken to bad nauheim, it was said here tonight, but [illegible] their destination was not definitely known.

JAN 13 1943

u.s. legation officials earlier said they did not know where the party, interned at lourdes after german troops moved into unoccupied france, would be taken [illegible].

the legation was notified of the impending move by swiss officials who had been informed by french [illegible] u.s. authorities said efforts would be continued to have the group transferred to lisbon for an eventual exchange for frenchmen interned in the u.s.

VIGO, SPAIN, JAN. 12-(AP)— HEAVY STORMS IN THE ATLANTIC AND BISCAY REGION KEPT [illegible] TWO SPANISH LINERS IN PORT TODAY, WHILE A VIOLENT WINDSTORM DAMAGED HOUSES ALONG THE COAST AND CLOSED CORUNA HARBOR TO NAVIGATION.

THE MAGALLANES, SCHEDULE TO SAIL TODAY FROM VIGO FOR TRINIDAD, HAVANA, AND NEW ORLEANS, POSTPONED ITS DEPARTURE DUE TO WEATHER, AND THE MARQUES DE COMILLAS, RECENTLY IN FROM THE AMERICAS, REMAINED AT LA CORUNA INSTEAD OF PROCEEDING TO SANTANDER TO UNLOAD.

JAN 13 1943

BY THOBURN WIANT

A BRITISH INDIAN OUTPOST IN NORTH-CENTRAL BURMA, JAN 11-(DELAYED) (AP)-STRONG COMMUNICATION LINES ARE BEING STRETCHED SLOWLY BUT SURELY FROM STRATEGIC CENTERS IN INDIA TO POINTS IN BURMA FOR EVENTUAL BRITISH INDIAN USE AGAINST THE JAPANESE.

JAN 13 1943

BY TRAIN, TRUCKS, JEEP AND FOOT, I TRAVELED A LONG WAY OVER ONE OF THESE LINES TO THIS OUTPOST WHERE WORKERS ARE HACKING THEIR WAY THROUGH DENSE JUNGLES AND OVER MOUNTAINS.

THE DETAILS OF THIS TREMENDOUS PROJECT MUST REMAIN SECRET, BUT IT'S AN IMPRESSIVE UNDERTAKING AND FEW ENGINEERING PROBLEMS ARE AS DIFFICULT. THE ROAD RUNS MOSTLY THROUGH MOUNTAINS WHERE NO ROAD EVER EXISTED AND FEW TRAILS. MILES OF ROADBED ARE BLASTED OUT OF ROCK ON MOUNTAINSIDES OVERHANGING VALLEYS. PARTS OF THE ROAD ARE ABOVE THE CLOUDS.

THE WORK IS BEING DONE MOSTLY BY COOLIES, INCLUDING WOMEN. I SAW THOUSANDS OF COOLIES USING METHODS GENERATIONS OLD. THEY CARRIED DIRT ON THEIR HEADS IN WICKER BASKETS. THEY CRUSHED STONES ONE BY ONE WITH HOME-MADE HAMMERS. THEY SLASHED THROUGH THE JUNGLE WITH LONG HEAVY KNIVES THAT ALSO ARE USEFUL WEAPONS.

MODERN EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING ILLINOIS-MADE BULLDOZERS, WHEREVER POSSIBLE, BUT THE COOLIES CAN WORK IN PLACES WHERE THE HUGE MACHINES CANNOT GO.

THE TRIP BY JEEP WAS A HAZARDOUS ONE OVER CORKSCREW TURNS ALONG PRECIPITOUS LEDGES, AND ALONG THE WAY I SAW TROOPS BEING TRAINED IN EVERY CONCEIVABLE PHASE OF JUNGLE WARFARE. SOME OF THE INDIAN TROOPS NEED LITTLE TRAINING BECAUSE THEY GREW UP IN THE MOUNTAINS AND JUNGLES.

JAN 13 1943

DESPITE THE INTENSE HARDSHIPS OF WORKING IN THIS AREA THE MORALE OF BRITISH TROOPS IS HIGH. AT ONE POINT I CAME ACROSS A BRITISH SERGEANT FAR BACK IN THE WOODS WHERE HE WAS HELPING CLEAR A PATH FOR TELEPHONE LINES. HE WAS LUSTILY SINGING "TREES."

CHUNGKING, JAN. 12—(AP)—A CHINESE ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT SEVERAL THOUSAND JAPANESE REINFORCEMENTS FOR BURMA HAD BEEN LANDED IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

JAN 13 1943

THE SPOKESMAN SAID IT WAS DIFFICULT TO ESTIMATE THE STRENGTH OF JAPANESE FORCES IN THE AKYAB AREA, TOWARD WHICH THE BRITISH HAVE THRUST FROM THE INDIAN BORDER. HE ADDED THAT A MONTH AGO THE JAPANESE RE-STRENGTH THERE HAD BEEN ESTIMATED AT LESS THAN A REGIMENT— PERHAPS 2,000 MEN.

30.29-295

NEW DELHI, JAN. 12-(AP)— BRIG. GEN. CLAYTON L. BISSELL, ARMY COMMANDER OF UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN INDIA, BURMA AND CHINA, SAID TODAY THAT UNITED STATES AIR STRENGTH IN THIS THEATER WAS GROWING WEEKLY WHILE THAT OF JAPAN WAS DECREASING.

JAN 13 1943

AMERICAN FIGHTERS AND MEDIUM AND HEAVY BOMBERS WENT ON 50 PER CENT MORE MISSIONS IN DECEMBER THAN IN NOVEMBER AND DESTROYED 16 JAPANESE FIGHTERS, GEN. BISSELL SAID AT HIS weekly PRESS CONFERENCE. IN ADDITION 11 MORE JAPANESE FIGHTERS PROBABLY WERE DESTROYED AND THREE DAMAGED.

ON ONE OCCASION, THE JAPANESE USED AN OLD BI-PLANE FIGHTER DURING AN AERIAL ENGAGEMENT, HE SAID.

MORE PLANES CONTINUE TO ARRIVE IN INDIA FROM THE UNITED STATES. EDWARD HIGGINS OF GLENDIVE, MONT., BROKE HIS OWN

JAN 13 1943

PLANE DELIVERY RECORD RECENTLY WHEN HE ARRIVED AT AN INDIAN BASE FROM MIAMI IN 66 HOURS AND FIVE MINUTES, BISSELL SAID.

IN DECEMBER THE TENTH UNITED STATES AIR FORCE WENT ON 45 MISSIONS, 25 FROM INDIA AND 20 FROM CHINA. TWO FIGHTERS WERE LOST IN INDIA AND THREE IN CHINA. THE ONLY CASUALTIES WERE TWO KILLED AND THREE INJURED IN CHINA.

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NO HEAVY BOMBERS WERE LOST.

UNITED STATES PILOTS REPORTED, BISSELL SAID, THAT JAPANESE PILOTS WERE POORER IN QUALITY THAN A FEW MONTHS AGO AND WERE NOW USING INFERIOR PLANES.

(ADVANCE FOR MORNING PAPERS OF WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13)

BY WES GALLAGHER

(ADVANCE)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JAN. 12-(AP)-BRIG. GEN. JAMES H. DOOLITTLE, COMMANDING UNITED STATES AIRFORCES IN NORTH AFRICA, ANNOUNCED TODAY 53 AWARDS TO AMERICAN AIRMEN FOR SERVICE AGAINST THE ENEMY.

CAPT. THEODORE H. RUNYON, 722 JACINTO PLACE, CORONADO, CALIF., GOT THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF TWO ENEMY AIRCRAFT. OAK LEAF CLUSTERS ALSO WENT TO MAJ. JOHN W. WELTMAN OF ROWLESBURG, W. VA., CAPT. JOE A. OWENS, 116 W. FOURTH ST., SKIATOOK, OKLA., AND CORP. FARRILL W. MIDDELL OF PRESIDIO, MONTEREY, CALIF., FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF ONE ENEMY AIRCRAFT NEAR BIZERTE AIRDROME.

SERGEANT CARL E. JENINGS, 1742 ARROW AVE., INDIANAPOLIS, AND CORPORAL MIDDELL ALSO GOT AN AIR MEDAL FOR DESTRUCTION OF ONE ENEMY AIRCRAFT.

OTHERS WHO RECEIVED AIR MEDALS FOR PARTICIPATING IN FIVE SORTIES

AGAINST THE ENEMY INCLUDED:

MAJOR DAVID N.JONES OF WINTER, TEX.; CAPTAINS DONALD I.GILBERT OF PORTLAND, ORE., JOSEPH R.HOLZAPPLE OF PEORIA, ILL.; LIEUTENANTS HOWARD N.CROW, 423 ELEVENTH ST., ALMOSA, CALIF., WILLIAM F.ERVIN OF HOUSTON, TEX., ROBERT D.HAVENS, 5624 SE SALMON ST., PORTLAND, ORE., JACOB MERS, PLAINFIELD, N.J., RICHARD E.MILLER, 3408 N.WASHINGTON BD., FORT WAYNE, IND., NATHAN NEWMAN, 4104 ROGERS ST., LOS ANGELES, ROBERT J.PAULSEN, 1826 W.104TH ST., CHICAGO, ASHLEY C.WOOLRIDGE, 319 W.MARKET ST., CLEARFIELD, PA., GUY C.BRANTLEY, HOUSTON, TEX., LEGRAND W.BURT OF SAN JOSE, CALIF., HOWARD A.KELLY, BALTIMORE, MD., VERNON H.LIMBER, SAN BRUNO, CALIF., DAN D.MARGWARTH, 2120 FRANCIS ST., JACKSON, MICH., WILLIAM E.MIKOLASY, OF WEST ENGLEWOOD, N.J., WENDELL O.MYERS OF TYLER, TEX., BARNETT C.WILSON, OF DENTON, TEX.

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SERGIANTS CHESTER N.ALLEN OF DAYTON, OHIO, ARLEE F.ATON OF HIDALGO, ILL., CLIFFORD H.CRUSE OF PORTLAND, ORE., KENNETH A.DAUGHERTY OF BUFFALO, N.Y., MELVIN H.DEVOSS OF WICHITA, KANS., LLOYD A.ELLEFSON OF GARRETSON, S.D., VIRGIL D.FANST OF AMARILLO, TEX., RICHARD K.FERRILL OF BOSTON, RAYMOND I.HERWIG OF HENLY, TEX., CHESTER A.HILLMAN OF INDIANAPOLIS, LAWRENCE I.HOLGATE OF ROCK ISLAND, ILL., HUGH A.JONES, JR., OF WILMINGTON, DEL., BERNARD KARASIN, 863 FAIRMOUNT PLACE, BRONX, N.Y., WILLIAM R KERINS, 2115 NORTH 34TH ST., ST.LOUIS, MO., PETER A.KUCHARSKI, 715 CORNANALT, DICKSON CITY, PA., ROBERT C.LONG, 123 NORTH PARKER ST., SCRANTON, PA., FRANK X.LUTIO, DETROIT, GLIDEWELL I.POLLARD, 2020 COLUMBIA ST., HOUSTON, TEX., RAYMOND N.SCHMIDT, 2541 W.SULLIVAN ST., ST.LOUIS, WILLIAM H.WILLIAMS, 106 N.FRONT ST., WHEELING, W.VA.

[redacted]

[redacted]

JAN 13 1943

[redacted]

NORTH AFRICA (AND)

THE MESSERSCHMITT 109 WHICH A COMMUNIQUE YESTERDAY [redacted]

SAID WAS DESTROYED DURING THE GABES ATTACK WAS CREDITED TO SERGEANT WILLIARD REINCE, OF ALGOMA, WIS., GUNNER OF A B-26. IT WAS THE SECOND PLANE HE HAS DOWNED.

VIA WX-GALLS 2ND 1625--JPL 0848

ALLIED HEAD QUARTERS, NORTH AFRICA, JAN. 11--(DELAYED)--(AP)--

[redacted] GEN. HENRI GIRAUD, [redacted] IN NORTH AFRICA, DECLARED IN A SPEECH TODAY THAT [redacted] 70,000 GERMANS HAVE ARRIVED IN TUNISIA AND NOW OPPOSE THE ALLIEDFORCES.

JAN 13 1943

"A WELL-EQUIPPED ARMY THAT FIGHTS WELL IS FACING

30.24-297

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TROOPS, AND ALSO THE FRENCH ARMY," HE SAID IN ADDRESSING OFFICIALS AT NIAMEY IN THE DESERT BEFORE REACHING ALGIERS YESTERDAY.

JAN 13 1943

[redacted]

ALLIED OPERATIONS MIGHT HAVE BEEN MORE RAPID BUT THE "PRICE WOULD HAVE BEEN OUT OF PROPORTION TO THE RESULTS" CONSIDERING THE TERRAIN AND THE IMPORTANCE OF THE AXIS POSITIONS, HE SAID.

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NORTH AFRICA, JAN. 12--(AP)--THE AMERICAN OFFICE OF CIVIL AFFAIRS ANNOUNCED TODAY THE CREATION OF A JOINT COMMITTEE ON "POLITICAL PRISONERS AND REFUGEES IN NORTH AND WEST AFRICA."

THE COMMITTEE WHICH WILL HAVE ADVISORY POWERS TO OBTAIN THE RELEASE OF SUCH CASES AS THEY CONSIDER WORTHY, IS COMPOSED OF UNITED STATES CONSUL GENERAL SAMUEL WILEY, BRITISH CONSUL GENERAL CAVELL, AND REPRESENTATIVES FROM GEN LIEUT. GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER'S G STAFF.

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THE ORDER CREATING THE COMMITTEE SAID THE MEMBERS "CAN VISIT PLACES CONTAINING OR SUSPECTED OF CONTAINING PERSONS INTERNED FOR POLITICAL REASONS" AND INVESTIGATE THE CASES AND RECOMMENDED RELEASES WHERE NECESSARY.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JAN. 12-(AP)-AN ALLIED AIRFORCE SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT LIEUT. JACK ILFREY, OF HOUSTON, TEX., ALREADY CREDITED WITH BRINGING DOWN FIVE AXIS PLANES, HAD DAMAGED ANOTHER MESSERSCHMITT 109 SEVERELY.

Caine (and Bourne)

heading the list of recipients was sergt. william

a. kargus of joliet, ill., who received the oak leaf and cluster for heroism in palestine, to add to the soldiers medal he had previously gotten for heroism in india.

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447

air medals were awarded to 470 men, and 14 received the purple heart wound decoration.

FF

by william hipple

on the western front of guadalcanal, dec. 30 (delayed)-

(ap)-- another story of american courage and skill in combat

came out of the guadalcanal jungle today when a marine patrol reported it had killed 110 japanese, while the american losses were only nine killed and 17 wounded.

led by major. ewart scott laue, of seattle, wash., a large patrol started out on the morning of dec. 26, their object to contact the enemy on the western slopes of mount austen, which is a prominent feature of the dominating part of the western front.

JAN 13 1943

they ran into snipers all day long, and bivouacked overnight. early in the morning they pushed on, but ran into heavy enemy opposition consisting of machine gun nests and riflemen in trees.

the japanese position was on a ridge behind which lay a large valley. the japanese undoubtedly were protecting a large [illegible] bivouac area.

when the major reported the situation, p-39 fighters bombed and artillery worked over the japanese.

the major knew it would be suicidal to storm the enemy at the moment, and withdrew his patrol to the bivouac of the preceding night.

JAN 13 1943

the japanese mistakenly thought they had routed the marines in retreat. they charged and the marines blasted away with maching guns, rifle fire, and hand grenades. few japanese were ever able to return to their positions.

another small marine patrol returned today after killing 17 japanese, capturing two machine guns, four automatic rifles, and blowing up a large amount of ammunition.

this raid was planned and led by lieut. henry h. roswick, of international falls, minn., with lieut. charles prackett, san diego, calif., second in command.

corp. [illegible] calhoun vestal of whitewright, tex., killed six of the enemy with his tommygun, and private h.d.t. slack of tripoli, iowa, accounted for four.

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corp. robert voorhees, cascade, mont., killed two before

1943

30.24-299

being slightly wounded. sergt. george johnson, mardis, miss., killed three.

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others giving important aid included private james h. and varnado, cayka, miss., private michael kontz, milwaukee.

all the men didn't get credit for killing an enemy because when two had to fire at the same target, no credit was given for "half a japanese."

the patrol had only four slightly wounded, and all were able to return to their own base under their own power.

somewhere on guadalcanal, dec. 25 (delayed)-(AP)--a group of army officers at christmas dinner in a crude mess hut began to talk today of where they had been the last few christmases, and where they would like to be this one.

maj. henry b. shea, walpole, mass., remarked he would just like to see his wife and daughter, joanne, 16, and didn't care where.

a messenger appeared, and announced the mail had arrived.

shea hurried out, and reappeared a few minutes later with a leather portfolio and a wide grin.

JAN 13 1943

the portfolio contained large pictures of mrs. shea and joanne, which had arrived in the nick of time to make it a merry christmas for the major.

(SERGT. NORMAN A.MILLER OF NEW YORK CITY, A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, WROTE THE FOLLOWING STORY.)

GUADALCANAL, DEC. 5 (DELAYED)--SECOND LIEUTENANT GEORGE S. (SONNY BOY) WALKER, USMC, FORMER HEAVYWEIGHT BOXER AND SERVICE CHAMPION, DELIVERED THE FINAL K.O. TO A NUMBER OF JAPS RECENTLY WHILE LEADING PATROLS IN THE MATANIKAU RIVER SECTOR.

SECOND LIEUT. WALKER AND HIS MEN MADE FREQUENT CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY. TWICE THEY RAN ACROSS JAP MACHINE GUN NESTS. LEADING HIS MEN, WALKER HURLED GRENADES, WHICH WERE FOLLOWED BY RIFLE FIRE FROM THE ENTIRE COMPANY. THE CREWS OF BOTH ENEMY GUNS WERE WIPED OUT.

JAN 13 1943

CORPORAL CALHOUN H.VESTAL, OF WHITEWRIGHT, TEX., A MEMBER OF THESE PATROLS, WHO ACCOUNTED FOR THREE JAPANESE WITH HIS RIFLE, SAID:

"LIEUTENANT WALKER IS AS COOL AS A MAN CAN POSSIBLY BE UNDER FIRE.

HE SET A FINE EXAMPLE. I'M ANXIOUS TO GO OUT WITH HIM AGAIN."

VESTAL'S SENTIMENTS WERE REFLECTED BY OTHER MEN WHO BESIEGED LIEUTENANT WALKER WITH REQUESTS TO ACCOMPANY HIS PATROLS.

THE LIEUTENANT, OF HUGE PROPORTIONS, ENLISTED IN THE MARINES BEFORE PEARL HARBOR AND WAS COMMISSIONED A SECOND LIEUTENANT WHILE IN THE FIELD.

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SONNY BOY WALKER FOUGHT AS A HEAVYWEIGHT UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF FRANK SCHULER OF SAN FRANCISCO FROM 1935-40 AND WAS RATED AN OUTSTANDING BOXER AND FAIR PUNCHER. HE WON AND LOST DECISIONS IN TWO FIGHTS WITH TOMMY LOUGHRAN AND TWICE DEFEATED EDDIE SIMMS, CLEVELAND, AND ANDRE LENGLET OF FRANCE.

JAN 13 1943

Add. On Western Front of Guadalcanal (Hipple) - Dec. 30 (delayed)

our own air position has been greatly improved in this area by development of airfields, he said, but pointed out you cannot measure air effort by the number of planes, but only by the facilities for landing fields, fuel, maintenance personnel, and operational necessities plus airplanes.

JAN 13 1943

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

AT A UNITED STATES FORWARD FIGHTER BASE IN TUNISIA, JAN 11-(DELAYED)--(AP)--THIS IS WHAT AMERICAN FIGHTING MEN IN THE MOST ADVANC UNITED STATES AIR BASE CALLED AN INTERESTING MORNING.

JOE LIEBLING OF THE NEW YORKER MAGAZINE AND I, THE ONLY CORRESPONDENTS HERE, WERE STANDING SHIVERING IN LINE AT THE MESS DUGOUT WHERE BOTH OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN FILL THEIR MESS KITS.

MAJOR ROBERT M.CHRISTMAS, 27, OF PORT WASHINGTON, N.Y., JOINED US AND REMARKED, "WELL, IT LOOKS LIKE A QUIET MORNING AFTER ALL."

THEN HIS EYE SPOTTED SOMETHING BEYOND US AND HE YELLED, "GET DOWN QUICK."

MY REACTIONS BEING SLOW, I HAD A CHANCE TO SEE LIEBLING DO A CREDITABLE IMITATION OF A 10-SECOND DASH MAN WITH HIS MESS KIT CLATTERING ALONGSIDE THE DUGOUT WALL.

I FOLLOWED SUIT, DIVED FOR THE NEAREST CLUMP OF DESERT GRASS, AND RAISED MY HEAD JUST IN TIME TO SEE THE FIRST ME-109 ROAR ACROSS THE FIELD AT A HEIGHT OF ABOUT 30 FEET, THE LEADING EDGES OF ITS WINGS SEEMING TO BREAK INTO A SHEET OF FLAME AS ITS GUNS OPENED UP.

ALL AROUND HEADS WERE POPPING UP TO WATCH THE SHOW.

WE JUST HAD A GLIMPSE OF OTHER MESSERSCHMITTS SWINGING TOWARD US AND P-40'S RESEMBLING NOTHING SO MUCH AS ANGRY WASPS ROARING TO MEET THEM, WHEN SOMEBODY YELLED. WE ALL FLATTENED DOWN AGAIN AS A SECOND ATTACKER CAME IN LOW, ITS GUNS SPITTING.

JAN 13 1943

THERE SEEMED TO BE DOGFIGHTS ALL OVER THE SKY WHEN OUR HEADS CAME UP AGAIN.

ONE FIGHTER TOO FAR AWAY TO BE IDENTIFIED WENT INTO A SPIN AND APPEARED ABOUT TO CRASH.

JUBILANT YELLS WENT UP ALL AROUND ME UNTIL SOMEONE SAID IT LOOKED LIKE A P-40. WE LEARNED LATER HE WAS RIGHT. ONLY THEN THE HAPPY PILOT PULLED OUT A FEW HUNDRED FEET ABOVE THE GROUND AND PROMPTLY CLIMBED AGAIN TO JOIN THE FREE-FOR-ALL IN THE CLOUDS.

30.24-301

A MESSERSCHMITT WHICH HAD BEEN LURKING OVER THE HILLS OUT OF SIGHT DARTED IN AND TRIED TO GET DOWN TO STRAFE THE FIELD, BUT STREAM OF TRACERS FROM THE GROUND KEPT HIM OFF BALANCE UNTIL A P-40 SPOTTED HIM AND CHASED HIM AWAY.

I STILL CROUCHED ANXIOUSLY WATCHING THE DISTANT SPECKS OF FLEETING GERMANS AND PURSUING P-40'S WHEN I HEARD A CASUAL VOICE ASK: "LOST YOUR APPETITE?"

JAN 13 1943

ONLY THEN DID I REALIZE EVERYBODY ELSE KNEW THE RAID WAS OVER AND WAS EATING BREAKFAST.

AT A UNITED STATES FORWARD AIR BASE IN TUNISIA, JAN 11-(DELAYED) -(AP)--LIGHT A-20 DOUGLAS HAVOC BOMBERS ESCORTED BY CURTISS P-40 WARHAWKS ROARED DOWN NEARLY TO THE GROUND LEVEL TO SMASH A CONCENTRATION OF AXIS TROOPS AND TRUCKS IN A SURPRISE DAWN RAID AT KEBILI TODAY.

SECTIONS OF THE GARRISON 60 MILES WEST OF GABES AT THE END OF THE CHOTT DJERID WERE CAUGHT OFF BALANCE AND THE HAVOCS UNLOADED THEIR BOMBS SQUARELY ON THE BUILDINGS HOUSING MOSTLY ITALIAN TROOPS. TRUCKS AND SUPPLY DUMPS CONCEALED IN ADJOINING OLIVE GROVES ALSO WERE SPATTERED WITH BOMB FRAGMENTS AND A HAIL OF FLYING GRAVEL.

CAPT.C.B.SHARPLESS OF WILMINGTON, DEL., LEADER OF THE FLIGHT SAID "WE CAME LOW AT 20 FEET AND HAD TO SWERVE TO MISS THOSE PYLONS IN THE TOWN. OUR FIRST BOMB STARTED A LOT OF FIRES IN THE GROVE WHERE THEIR MOTOR TRANSPORTS WERE PARKED, AND WE USED THE FIRE TO GUIDE US ON THE SECOND RUN."

JAN 13 1943

IT WAS THE FIRST TIME KEBILI HAD BEEN ATTACKED AND THE RAIDERS MET ONLY LIGHT FLAK AND MACHINEGUN FIRE. NO ENEMY FIGHTERS APPEARED.

THE WARHAWK ESCORT, LED BY LIEUT.COL.WILLIAM W.MOMYER OF SEATTLE, WASH., WHO TWO DAYS AGO SHOT DOWN A MESSERSCHMITT 109 OVER KAIROUAN AND EARLIER DESTROYED A JUNKERS 88 AND DAMAGED ANOTHER, ALSO STRAFED ITALIAN MACHINEGUN POSTS.

JAN 13 1943

AMONG THOSE WHO TOOK PART IN THE RAID WERE:

CAPTIANS REGINALD CLIZBE, WASHINGTON, D.C., AND GEORGE PHENIX, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA; LIEUTENANTS DAVE HEDGES, BASCOM, O., DAVID E. YOUNG, OKLAHOMA CITY, B.C.SMITH, COWPENS, S.C., AND VICTOR E. GUALTIRE, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.; STAFF SERGEANT MAURICE KAUFER, HOLLYWOOD, CAL.; SERGEANTS KENNETH SHEPARD, UNION CITY, PA., MILTON R.MOLZAHN, GREEN BAY, WIS., WILLIAM G.TELL, LAKELAND, FLA., KEITH V.DONOHUE, ST.JOSEPH, MO., H.R.ADAMS, TEMPLE, PA., R.P. BURDEN, PARIS, KY., CHARLES IRONS, 15895 WARK AVE., DETROIT, MICH., ROBERT L.THURMAN, HEMET, CALIF., AND HARRY W.EVANS, CLARENDON, TEX.; AND PRIVATE MORRIS HYDE, MALDEN, MASS.

TOKYO (FROM JAPANESE BROADCASTS), JAN.12-(AP)-A NEW AGREEMENT COVERING THE EXPORT OF RICE AND OTHER GRAIN FROM FRENCH INDO-CHINA TO JAPAN HAS BEEN CONCLUDED BETWEEN SHIGERU KURIYAMA, JAPANESE ENVOY, AND GOVERNOR GENERAL ADMIRAL JEAN DECOUX, DOMEI REPORTED TODAY IN A DISPATCH FROM SAIGON.

KURIYAMA ANNOUNCED THE PACT, DOMEI SAID, BUT DECLINED TO GIVE THE AMOUNTS INVOLVED.

JAN 13 1943

(AN EARLIER AGREEMENT IMPOSED BY JAPAN ON THE INDO-CHINA GOVERNMENT CALLED FOR THE ANNUAL EXPORT OF 700,000 TONS OF RICE TO JAPAN, BUT THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS THAT THIS HAS NEVER BEEN FULFILLED OWING LARGELY TO JAPAN'S SHIPPING SHORTAGE.)

Add-Chungking-Jan 12 x x x present struggle

THE TIME TO DECIDE THE DESTINY OF OUR NATION IS NOW. THE CHOICE IS PLAIN BEFORE US. ARE WE TO BE MASTERS IN OUR OWN HOUSE OR ARE WE HEREAFTER AS IN THE PAST TO OBEY THE VOICE OF OTHERS?

JAN 13 1943

"AT SUCH TIME THERE IS NO ROOM FOR PROCRASTINATION OR LETHARGY OR DOUBT. FROM THIS MOMENT WE MUST WORK STILL HARDER AND BEAR WITHOUT COMPLAINT GREATER DEPRIVATIONS THAN WE HAVE DONE FOR THE PAST FIVE AND A HALF YEARS."

THE UNEQUAL TREATIES, CHIANG DECLARED, HINDERED CHINESE EFFORTS TO BUILD A NATION, IMPLANTED DISUNITY, SOCIAL CHAOS, TAUGHT "OUR PEOPLE A SENSE OF INFERIORITY" AND "EVEN TODAY WE ARE WITHOUT THE SELF-CONFIDENCE OR [illegible] COURAGE WHICH SHOULD BE OURS.

"BUT NOW THAT THE UNEQUAL TREATIES HAVE BEEN ABOLISHED THEIR INFLUENCE IS ALSO GONE. HENCEFORTH IF WE ARE WEAK, IF WE LACK SELF-CONFIDENCE, THE FAULT WILL BE OURS ONLY."

PMS INTERPRETIVE

BY GLENN BABB

JAN 13 1943

NEW EVIDENCE COMES FROM TOKYO THAT GENERAL TOJO AND HIS COLLEAGUES ARE STRUGGLING AGAINST THE SOUL-CHILLING REALIZATION THAT JAPAN IS LOSING THE BATTLE OF PRODUCTION, A CONTEST IN WHICH THE FANATICAL FIGHTING CODE OF THE SAMURAI IS OF LITTLE AVAIL. ONCE MORE THEY HAVE INVOKED THE AWFUL PRESTIGE OF THE EMPEROR IN AN APPEAL TO WAR WORKERS TO INCREASE OUTPUT. THE TOKYO RADIO ANNOUNCES THAT WITHIN A FEW DAYS AIDES-DE-CAMP INVESTED WITH SPECIAL POWERS WILL BEGIN A SERIES OF TOURS OF THE CHIEF INDUSTRIAL AREAS TO MAKE THE WORKERS FEEL THAT THE SON OF HEAVEN IS WATCHING THEM.

JAN 13 1943

NOW THIS MAY STRIKE AMERICANS AS ABSURD, BUT IT HAS A SERIOUS BEARING ON THE COURSE OF THE WAR. INVOCATION OF THE IMPERIAL PRESTIGE IS SOMETHING NOT UNDERTAKEN LIGHTLY BY A JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, AND THIS IS THE FOURTH TIME WITHIN A FEW WEEKS THAT THE PEOPLE HAVE BEEN GIVEN ASSURANCE OF THE EMPEROR'S CONCERN OVER THE WAY THE WAR IS GOING. EARLY IN DECEMBER HIROHITO MADE A SOLEMN PILGRIMAGE TO THE SUN GODDESS' SHRINE AT ISE TO PRAY FOR HER AID. A FEW DAYS LATER HE RECEIVED IN AUDIENCE 380 LEADERS OF THE EMPIRE'S INDUSTRY AND ECONOMIC INTERESTS. ONLY LAST WEEK HE WATCHED A PARADE OF WAR WORKERS DURING THE ANNUAL NEW YEAR IMPERIAL MILITARY REVIEW.

TODAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT VERY LIKELY IS THE HIGH COMMAND'S REACTION TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS OF LAST THURSDAY, ESPECIALLY THOSE CRUSHING FIGURES OF 1942 WAR PRODUCTION, PROBABLY TENFOLD JAPAN'S CAPACITY IN THE MOST VITAL CATEGORIES. TAKE FOR EXAMPLE THE ITEM OF SHIPS. WE LAUNCHED 8,090,000 TONS IN 1942 AND ARE JUST GETTING INTO THE STRIDE THAT WILL PRODUCE DOUBLE THAT TREMENDOUS TONNAGE IN 1943. NOW JAPAN NEEDS SHIPS AS BADLY AS WE DO, FOR WITHOUT THEM SHE CAN NOT HOPE TO HOLD THE RICHES OF THE INDIES FOR WHICH SHE TOOK THE GAMBLE OF WAR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES. BUT WITH HER SHIPYARDS MOBILIZED TO THE UTMOST SHE CAN NOT HOPE TO PRODUCE

30.24-303

IN A YEAR MORE THAN ONE-TENTH THE AMERICAN OUTPUT FOR LAST YEAR AND BY THE END OF THIS YEAR THE PROPORTION WILL BE NEARER 20 TO 1.

JAN 13 19[illegible]

A114

PROBABLY THE JAPANESE MASSES ARE NOT PERMITTED TO KNOW THE TRUTH ABOUT AMERICAN PRODUCTION. ENOUGH FOR THEM TO KNOW THAT THE EMPEROR CALLS ON THEM FOR GREATER EFFORT IN THEIR GRIMY FACTORIES, WHERE THE WORK WEEK ALREADY IS AROUND 70 HOURS. BUT THEIR LEADERS KNOW ALL ABOUT THOSE TREMENDOUS FIGURES RECITED BY THE PRESIDENT AND THEY PROBABLY ARE CONVINCED BY NOW OF THEIR TRUTH. WHEN MR. ROOSEVELT SET AMERICAN'S PRODUCTION GOALS A YEAR AGO THE JAPANESE JOINED THE AXIS CHORUS OF JIBES AGAINST SUCH FANTASTIC FIGURES. IT IS NOT THAT THE TOKYO MILITARISTS UNDERESTIMATED THE INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL OF THE UNITED STATES; THEY HAD SP

FIRST ADD INTERPRETIVE BY BABB XXX OF THE

UNITED STATES; THEY HAD SPENT YEARS IN STUDYING IT AND THEY WERE FULLY AWARE OF THE FACT, TO TAKE ONE EXAMPLE, THAT THE STEEL PRODUCING CAPACITY OF JAPAN WAS LESS THAN A TENTH OF AMERICA'S. BUT THEY HOPED, AND GAMBLED ON THAT HOPE, THAT THE SOFT, LOOSE AMERICAN DEMOCRACY NEVER WOULD BE ABLE TO MOBILIZE ITS FULL PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY FOR WAR OR THAT EVEN IF THAT WERE ACCOMPLISHED THAT SOMETHING WOULD OCCUR TO SOFTEN OUR RESOLVE BEFORE THE FRUITS OF THAT CAPACITY COULD BE BROUGHT TO BEAR DIRECTLY ON THE PACIFIC BATTLEFRONTS. BY NOW THEY HAVE THE TESTIMONY OF SUCH WITNESSES AS ADMIRAL NOMURA, WHO WAS HERE UNTIL LAST JUNE, THAT THE DREADED MIRACLE IS HAPPENING.

JAN 13 1943

THE FREQUENT CALLS ON THE EMPEROR SHOW THAT TOJO AND HIS FELLOWS ARE FULLY AS WORRIED ABOUT THE HOME FRONT--PERHAPS MORE SO--THAN ABOUT THE LOSS OF THEIR NEW GUINEA FOOTHOLDS, THE STEADY GROWTH OF AMERICAN POWER IN THE SOLOMONS OR THE BRITISH INVASION OF BURMA, THE THREE POINTS ON THE RIM OF THEIR CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE WHERE THE RISING STRIKING POWER OF THE UNITED NATIONS IS MAKING ITSELF FELT.

Night Lead German

By Joseph F. McEvoy

JAN 13 194[illegible]

Buenos Aires, Jan. 12-(ap)- The newspaper noticias

Graficas said editorially today that the anticipated ouster

of Capt. Dietrich Niebuhr, German naval attache, as a result of

Berlin's refusal to surrender him from the embassy here for

trial on spy charges, may be considered "damaging to Argentine-

German relations."

It added that Germany's attitude "handicaps the

investigation begun for the security of the nation and

encourages an atmosphere not propitious for the maintence of

confidence among nations, which is a fundamental basis of peace."

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(These [illegible] remarks [illegible]

foreign policy seemingly violate the

Argentine "state of siege" which forbids all

and which has been rigidly enforced to the extent of

temporarily suspending publication of offending newspapers.

approving the termination of diplomatic relations with

Berlin, Tokyo and Rome

since the power

JAN 13 1943

Noticias Graficas said recent history shows the

activities of German diplomats in Europe and America,

that "the Reich regards diplomacy of a facile and

simple expedient for exploration and penetration abroad."

Other pro-democratic newspapers praised the

government's action in asking Germany to withdraw Capt.

Niebuhr. Critics said it merely ratified the

of several years.

The pro-Nazi el Pueblo said merely

that Niebuhr had been declared persona non grata, omitting

the part of the official communique in which

Foreign minister Enrique Ruiz Guiñazu said it had been

proved that the naval attache had abused his diplomatic

status.

The government has not declared Niebuhr persona

non grata, but instead has asked Berlin to call

him home.

JAN 13 1943

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JAN. 12-(AP)-THE ANTILLES AIR TASK FORCE HEADQUARTERS TODAY ANNOUNCED APPOINTMENT OF LIEUT. ROBERT EWING MCALISTER AS PROVOST MARSHAL AND COMMANDER OF THE AIRFORCES OF THE 250 CIVILIAN GUARDS ASSIGNED TO PROTECT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS OVER THE ISLAND.

JAN 13 1943

MCALISTER, NATIVE OF DALLAS, TEX., NOW LIVES AT (62 SILVERWOOD ST.) MOBILE, ALA., AND IS THE SON OF DR. AND MRS. F.E. MCALISTER OF (19 FRANKLIN COURT) GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE GUARDS ARE PUERTO RICANS EXCEPT PETER LIPARI, OF BROOKLYN. ALL ARE VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OR REGULAR ARMY, ARE BILINGUAL, AND HOLD FULL POLICE POWERS THROUGH DEPUTATION.

AAA San Juan - Jan. 12 xxx island

ISLAND. THIS FIRST GRANT IS EXPECTED TO ASSIST THE 5,000 NEEDIEST FAMILIES WITH CEILING PAYMENTS OF $7.50 EA MONTHLY.

THE COUNCIL ALSO VOTED TO SPEND $410,000 FOR WORK ON MUNICIPAL ROADS AND SCHOOL REPAIRS.

JAN 13 1943

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JAN. 12-(AP)- CAPT. EDWARD D. [illegible], 52, [illegible] UNITED STATES ARMY FINANCE OFFICER AT THE SAN [illegible] JUAN DEPARTMENTAL HEADQUARTERS, DIED YESTERDAY OF ILLNESS, AND THE ARMY ANNOUNCED THAT FUNERAL SERVICES WOULD BE HELD THIS AFTERNOON.

HE WAS A NATIVE OF BROOKLYN, AND HAD BEEN IN THE ARMY FOR [illegible] YEARS. HIS NEXT KIN, WIFE'S RESIDENCE WAS GIVEN AT FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

san jose, costa rica-jan. 12-(ap)-president [illegible] rafael a. calderon guardia has accepted an invitation of the panamanian government to visit that country at the end of this month, it was announced today.

calderon guardia also will go to mexico sometime in february at the invitation of president manuel avila camacho.

NIGHT LEAD STRIKE

SYDNEY, N.S., JAN 12-(AP)-PROTESTING A STEEL COMMISSION MAJORITY REPORT RECOMMENDING NO CHANGES IN BASIC WAGES OF STEEL WORKERS, 5,000 MEN STRUCK TODAY AT THE HUGE DOMINION STEEL AND COAL CORPORATION PLANT.

SOME 2,600 DAY SHIFT WORKERS LEFT THE PLANT THIS MORNING AFTER THE CASTING OF STEEL FROM ONE BLAST FURNACE HAD BEEN FINISHED, AND SOON AFTERWARD THE SYDNEY LOCAL OF THE UNITED STEEL WORKERS OF AMERICA (CIO) ANNOUNCED THAT THE ENTIRE FORCE WAS JOINING THE STRIKE.

THE STEEL COMMISSION, HEADED BY JUSTICE J.N.BARLOW OF THE ONTARIO SUPREME COURT, IN ITS MAJORITY REPORT TWO DAYS AGO RECOMMENDED THAT NO INCREASES BE MADE IN BASIC WAGES EXCEPT FOR CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF MAINTENANCE MEN.

JAN 13 1943

MEANWHILE, AT SAULT STE.MARIE, ONT., A MASS MEETING OF UNION WORKERS AT THE ALGOMA STEEL CORPORATION PLANT WAS SCHEDULED FOR TONIGHT. PRESIDENT E.DALRYMPLE OF THE U.S.W.A. LOCAL THERE INDICATED HIS UNION WOULD ALSO STRIKE.

STEEL WORKERS HERE AND AT SAULT STE.MARIE HAVE BEEN SEEKING A BASIC WAGE RATE OF 55 CENTS AN HOUR FOR UNSKILLED LABOR, EXCLUSIVE OF COST-OF-LIVING BONUSES, FOR TWO YEARS. REGIONAL WAR LABOR BOARDS TURNED DOWN THEIR APPLICATIONS LAST MARCH, AND THE BARLOW COMMISSION WAS LATER APPOINTED.

WORKERS AT THE DOMINION PLANT NOW ARE PAID 43 1/2 CENTS AN HOUR AND THOSE AT SAULT STE.MARIE 45 1/2 CENTS. THEY ALSO GET A FULL COST-OF-LIVING BONUS HERE, AND A PARTIAL BONUS AT THE ALGOMA PLANT.

A UNION STATEMENT TERMED THE STRIKE "INEVITABLE" IN PROTEST AGAINST

AN "INJUST AND UNNECESSARY POSITION BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE LEGALISTIC EVASIONS OF THE MAJORITY REPORT X X X" C.N.ANSON, DOMINION GENERAL MANAGER, SAID THE COMPANY RECEIVED NO NOTIFICATION OF THE STRIKE.

AFTER A CONFERENCE LATE TODAY, THE UNION AGREED TO PROVIDE ABOUT 200 MEN [illegible] CREW FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE PLANT DURING THE STRIKE.

OTTAWA, JAN 12-(AP)--A CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST TONIGHT INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING:

JAN 13 1943

PILOT OFFICER WIGHTMAN MILES HARRIS, WHOSE FATHER IS W.M.HARRIS, 400 HELEN ST., CAMDEN, ARK., KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS.

PILOT OFFICER EDWARD WILLIAM GILLESPIE, WHOSE MOTHER IS MRS. J.J.GILLESPIE, 1410 MADISON AVE., KANSAS CITY, MO., PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES PRESUMED DEAD OVERSEAS.

LEADING AIRCRAFTSMAN LESTER CHARLES JONES, WHOSE FATHER IS W.R. JONES, ALLIANCE, NEB., REPORTED KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE IN CANADA.

RICHARD BERTON STEELMAN, WHOSE FATHER IS B.J.STEELMAN, HAMMOND, IND., REPORTED KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, JAN 12-(AP)-CORPORAL ORNE RAYBURN LATIMER, WHOSE FATHER IS RAY LATIMER, 13430 LORETTEO ST., DETROIT, MICH., WAS LISTED BY THE CANADIAN ARMY TONIGHT AS REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION OVERSEAS.

A DEFENSE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN SAID CORP. LATIMER FOUGHT IN THE BATTLE OF DIEPPE LAST AUGUST.

AIRCRAFTSMAN
LEADING A[illegible] LESTER CHARLES JONES, WHOSE FATHER IS W.R. JONES, ALLIANCE, NEB., REPORTED KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE IN CANADA.

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POLO VILKES-BARRE

HAMILTON, ONT., JAN. 12-(AP)-RAILWAY OFFICIALS HERE SAID TODAY THEY HAD BEEN INFORMED THAT AN EMBARGO HAD BEEN PLACED ON SHIPMENTS OF ANTHRACITE COAL FROM THE UNITED STATES INTO CANADA DURING THE PRESENT STRIKE IN THE PENNSYLVANIA FIELDS.

COAL DEALERS REPORTED THERE WAS LITTLE OR NO RESERVE OF ANTHRACITE HERE AND THAT SUBSTITUTES WOULD HAVE TO BE USED TO HEAT DWELLINGS UNLESS THE EMBARGO WAS LIFTED.

JAN 13 1943

COAL DEALERS AT BRANTFORD, [illegible]D THEY ALSO HAD BEEN NOTIFIED OF THE EMBARGO.

22

[illegible]A, JAN. 12-(CANADIAN PRESS)-[illegible]NUAL EXAMINATION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S WHEAT POLICIES IS UNDER WAY, WITH THE PROSPECT OF A PROGRAM FOR THE 1943-44 CROP YEAR UNDER WHICH THE PRAIRIE GROWER WOULD RECEIVE A GUARANTEED PRICE NO HIGHER THAN THAT OF 1942-43--90 CENTS A BUSHEL FOR NO. 1 NORTHERN IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM.

JAN 12 1943

INFORMED SOURCES SAID THAT IN THE LIGHT OF A RECORD SURPLUS OF WHEAT ON HAND, WITH CONTINUED RESTRICTED MARKETS, THE GOVERNMENT WAS UNLIKELY TO APPROVE A PRICE HIGHER THAN 90 CENTS.

THIS PRICE IS 20 CENTS A BUSHEL HIGHER THAN WAS PAID IN 1941-42. THE GUARANTEED PAYMENT THIS YEAR IS LIMITED TO 280,000,000 BUSHELS.

THE 1943-44 WHEAT POLICIES MAY BE AVAILABLE FOR PRESENTATION TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS SOON AFTER SITTINGS RESUME JAN. 27.

IF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF A DOMINION-PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE EARLY LAST MONTH ARE ACCEPTED, WHEAT ACREAGE WILL BE REDUCED 18 PER CENT FROM LAST YEAR. FARMERS WILL BE ENCOURAGED TO ENLARGE THEIR OUTPUT OF FEED GRAINS AND HOLD THEIR WHEAT ACREAGE TO 17,896,000.

THE 1942 ACREAGE WAS 21,600,000, COMPARED WITH 28,700,000 IN 1940 AND 21,900,000 IN 1941, BUT FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS RESULTED IN THE 1942 CROP BREAKING ALL RECORDS FOR CANADA.

30.24—307

New York, Jan. 12--(ap)--A Belgian Congo anti-tank unit newly equipped with armament "recently arrived from America", paraded today in Leopoldville, the capital, the radio in that city announced tonight in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

JAN 13 1943

"the long guns and their marvelous precision instruments were drawn by jeeps, which can move the guns over the terrain anywhere they are needed," the broadcast said.

NEW YORK, JAN. 12 (AP)---THE ANETA NEWS AGENCY

ISSUED TODAY A DISPATCH FROM PARAMARIBO, DUTCH GUIANA, WHICH SAID 146 [redacted] SEAMEN, SURVIVORS OF [redacted] A TORPEDO ATTACK FRIDAY NIGHT OFF THE NORTH COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA, WERE HAD BEEN LANDED YESTERDAY AT PARAMARIBO.

JAN 13 1943

THE DISPATCH INDICATED THAT MORE THAN ONE SHIP MAY HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN THE ATTACK. THE SURVIVORS REPORTED THAT ONE MAN HAD BEEN KILLED. SEVERAL OF THEM WHO WERE INJURED WERE HOSPITALIZED AT PARAMARIBO.

ANETA COMMENTED THAT THIS WAS THE FIRST SERIOUS SUBMARINE ATTACK [redacted] FOR SOME TIME IN THOSE WATERS, WHERE RECENTLY THERE HAD BEEN [redacted] A LET UP IN [redacted] LOSSES TO SUBMARINES. ANETA [redacted] A

NEW YORK, JAN. 12 (AP)---THE JAP-NAZI GOVERNMENT HAS [redacted] INVOKED THE PRESTIGE OF EMPEROR HIROHITO IN AN EFFORT TO INCREASE WAR PRODUCTION, A TOKYO BROADCAST INDICATED TODAY.

JAN 13 1943

THE TOKYO RADIO BROADCAST A DOMEI DISPATCH REPORTING THAT THE EMPEROR HAS "SIGNIFIED HIS INTENTION OF SENDING IMPERIAL [redacted] AIDES-DE-CAMP TO INSPECT ARMY AND NAVY ARSENALS AND FACTORIES UNDER ARMY AND NAVY MANAGEMENT THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY."

THESE TOURS WILL BEGIN IN MID-JANUARY AND CONTINUE UNTIL APRIL AND COVER INDUSTRIAL AREAS FROM THE [redacted]

07

OF HOKKAIDO TO KYUSHU IN THE SOUTHWEST, TOKYO SAYS

PREMIER GENERAL HIDEKI TOJO, IN HIS CAPACITY OF WAR MINISTER, INDICATED THE PURPOSE OF THIS GESTURE IN A BROADCAST STATEMENT

JAN 13 1943

Fortress Raid at Tripoli Destroys 34 Axis Planes, Weakens Rommel's Cover

U.S. Bombers All Return; Downed 14 ME-109's, Unaided by Own Escort

Fighting French Set For Decisive Action

De Gaulle Says LeClerc's Column Is Ready After Victory in Libyan Desert

By The Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 13.—American Flying Fortresses destroyed thirty-four Axis planes aground and aloft in a raid yesterday on Castel Benito airfield, ten miles south of Tripoli, tearing a considerable hole in the already thin air cover on which Field Marshal Erwin Rommel depends for an effective retreat from Libya into Tunisia, a communique reported today.

In this heaviest assault delivered from the west on the Axis in Tripolitania not an American plane was lost.

The attack topped all other action in the North African theater, where land operations were marked by patrol encounters between Bou Arada and Goubellat in northern Tunisia and along Rommel's route of retreat in Tripolitania.

[General Charles de Gaulle told the French people, in a London broadcast Wednesday night, that the Fighting French forces of Brigadier General Jacques LeClerc, with the conquest of Fezzan in the Libyan desert, now are in position to "fight decisive engagements on the shores of the Mediterranean." The accomplishment of LeClerc's men "constitutes an exploit which is no less than the finest in our history," De Gaulle said.]

Fourteen Shot Down in Air

The Allied communique said fourteen planes were shot down in combat during the Castel Benito raid, and an air force spokesman added that twenty German planes were smashed on the ground. He estimated that at least ten more Nazi craft were damaged in the air- thus bringing the enemy's possible losses to as high as forty-four planes.

The Axis pilots, flying Messerschmitt 109's, apparently were under instruction to get the Fortresses at all costs. Avoiding the American fighter escort, they swooped upon the bombers and were met by blasts which sent plane after plane out of action. Every Fortress reached home safely, although one limped in two hours late on two motors.

[Widespread British raids on Mediterranean targets were reported in a Cairo communique, which said the Libyan ports of Tripoli and Homs were bombed Monday and that Crete, Sicily and near-by Lampedusa Island were attacked Tuesday. Five Axis and two Allied planes were shot down over Libya, where sandstorms hampered land activity. Although the communique spoke only of patrol actions, front dispatches indicated that the British 8th Army was increasing its pressure on Rommel's Afrika Korps.]

Roads Bombed in Tunisia

Allied headquarters announced that British Bisley planes bombed roads behind the Axis positions in Tunisia and that American craft assaulted bridges between Sousse and Sfax, on the Tunisian east coast. The Allied loss in all these actions was a single plane.

Lightning fighters, sweeping roads in the Tripolitania-Tunisia border region, put Axis transport under heavy fire. An air force spokesman estimated fifty trucks, five of them filled with enemy troops, were destroyed.

Marauder bombers hit two bridges, one a highway bridge at Le Hencha and another a railroad bridge at Chaaba, both between Sousse and Sfax.

A German attempt to wipe out a forward American field met with little success. American P-40's shot down one Junkers 88 and a Messerschmitt 109 in the Nazi escort.

Lieutenant John C. Cronkhite, of St. Petersburg, Fla., piloted the Fortress which reached home with two motors. Riddled by anti-aircraft fire and fighter attacks, the Fortress was forced to treetop level over the target, but Cronkhite nursed the ship home instead of making a crash landing. He flew more than four hundred miles and got back to his base after dark. Then he landed the crippled ship with all the crew safe.

Air Blows From Libya

(At the eastern end of the Allied line—in Libya—the British command announced complementary air blows in which five enemy fighters were destroyed in combat; Tripoli and Homs in Libya and targets in Crete, Sicily and on Lampedusa Island were successfully attacked. In these operations two Allied planes were lost.

(The British communication spoke only of a patrol action aground in Libya, but front-line dispatches indicated that the British Eighth Army was increasing its pressure on Rommel.)

Down 14 M-190's In 75-Mile Running Fight High Up

JAN 14 1943

By J. W. Gallagher

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Jan. 13—United States warplanes destroyed thirty-four Nazi aircraft in the air and on the ground in a raid yesterday on Castel Benito airfield, ten miles south of Tripoli, it was announced today.

B-17 Flying Fortresses which led the attack into Tripolitania from the west knocked out twenty planes on the ground and downed fourteen more during a blazing seventy-five-mile running battle high in the air, a spokesman said.

It was the heaviest blow yet struck by Allied forces from the west against Marshal Rommel's defenders of Tripolitania.

An Allied headquarters communique which announced the raid identified the fourteen planes shot down as Messerschmitt 109's.

(This was the deepest reported penetration into Libya by Fortresses based in the west. Other American bombers, B-26 Martin Marauders, made an attack last Saturday against an airdrome ten miles from Tripoli, possibly the same field.)

Germans Avoid Estort

Apparently instructed to stop the Fortresses at any cost, the Germans avoided the escort of P-38 Lockheed Lightnings and raced into the concentrated fire of the big four-engined bombers.

Despite the enemy efforts, all of the American planes returned to their base although one plane came home on only two motors two hours after the others.

Air activity dominated day and night warfare, as reports from the ground fronts indicated only patrolling in the Bou Arada and Goubella areas of northern Tunisia.

Supply Lines Pounded

The RAF's Bisleys attacked the Nazi supply line along the Tunisian east coast near the port of Sousse, ranging over the highways by moonlight and blasting trucks and transports with bombs and machine-gun fire.

The Allied strategy of striking Marshal Rommel from both sides was operating like clockwork.

From the east the RAF and the American air force with the British Eighth Army pounded Rommel's transport and supply lines leading through Tripoli to Tunisia.

Some Carried Troops

Almost at the same time the American Lightnings struck across the Tunisian border into Tripolitania in other attacks.

Sweeping close to the ground above a long line of Axis transport vehicles, some of them crowded with troops, the cannon and heavy machine guns of the swift fighters left a trail of smoke and destruction.

An air force spokesman estimated that at least fifty trucks were destroyed, including five filled with troops.

Seaplane Is Shot Up

On the way back the Lightnings shot up a seaplane near Gabes and battled with Messerschmitt 108's which tried to intercept them.

In those dogfights there ensued the only American plane loss of the day—one P-38 which was shot down. At least one Messerschmitt was damaged.

B-26 Martin Marauders topped

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off the aerial show by scoring a hit on two bridges, one on a highway and the other on a road between Sousse and Sfax.

Giraud and De Gaulle To Meet Soon; More Seized in Darlan Death

'Algiers Personages' Held, Commissioner's Spokesman Reveals

JAN 14 1943

By the Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 13.—Gen. Henri Honore Giraud, new high commissioner of French North and West Africa, and Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Fighting French, will meet soon, a spokesman for Gen. Giraud said last night as the assassination of Gen. Giraud's predecessor, Admiral Jean Darlan, took on new undertones of mystery.

Gen. Giraud's spokesman, disclosing that additional "personages of Algiers" had been arrested in the case and others arrested earlier had been released, said the investigation of Admiral Darlan's assassination Christmas eve was being prosecuted "without consideration of the prominence of the persons involved, nor their political beliefs."

The investigation, he said, was being made by military authorities. Asked if the Count of Paris, heading a French monarchist group, had figured in the investigation, the spokesman said he could not discuss the trend of the inquiry.

"The murder of Darlan possibly was political," he said, "but the investigation and trial will be conducted merely as that of a criminal for a crime needing punishment."

In Addition to Other Arrests.

A young man described as a Frenchman whose mother lives in Italy already has been executed as the actual assassin in the killing of Admiral Darlan.

The new "personages" arrested, it was pointed out, are in addition to the 12 seized New Year eve as instigators of a plot to kill Robert Murphy, President Roosevelt's personal Minister in North Africa; Gen. Giraud and others.

The spokesman, in announcing the new arrests, said the assassination of Admiral Darlan appeared to have been the "result of a conspiracy reaching in many directions."

Gen. Giraud, disclosing the arrest of the original 12, said that some of them were personal friends and some had assisted in the American occupation of North Africa.

Announcing the forthcoming meeting of Gen. Giraud and Gen. De Gaulle, who has insisted that former supporters of the Vichy government be removed from their posts in North Africa, Gen. Giraud's spokesman said that "many telegrams" have been exchanged between Gen. Giraud and Gen. De Gaulle with a view to reaching an agreement."

Meeting to Be "Soon."

Gen. De Gaulle, he said, wanted a meeting in early January, but this was impossible because Gen. Giraud has been touring the African provinces.

"New telegrams have now been exchanged, and although I don't know exactly when the meeting will occur, it will be soon," he said.

(In London a Fighting French spokesman predicted an "early and complete agreement," and said the meeting is expected to take place almost immediately. After the meeting Gen. De Gaulle will go to Washington to see President Roosevelt, he said.)

A joint committee on "political prisoners and refugees in North and West Africa" has been created, with advisory powers to obtain the release of persons considered worthy, the American Office of Civil Affairs announced.

Members of the committee are empowered to visit places of detention to investigate the cases of persons interned for political reasons. United States Consul General Samuel Wiley and British Consul General Cavell are members of the committee.

PLOT INVOLVES COUNT OF PARIS AND ROYALISTS

French Having Monarchist Leanings Are Arrested in North Africa.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—Frenchmen of monarchistic leanings were among several additional persons arrested in the last few days in the continuing investigation of the assassination of Admiral Jean Darlan, it was reported today. The names were not announced officially, but identities were generally known to the Algier population, among whom the arrests caused widespread comment.

Some arrested persons were said to be men who risked their lives to help the original American landings in this area. The status and whereabouts of the Count of Paris, pretender to the non-existent throne of France, who came to Algiers soon after Admiral Darlan's assassination, were the subject of speculation.

It was reported variously that he was critically ill in Algiers and that he had returned to his pig farm in Spanish Morocco. Gen. Henri Honore Giraud, new High Commissioner of French North and West Africa, and Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Fighting French, will meet soon, a spokesman for Gen. Giraud said.

JAN 14 1943

GERMAN ATTACKS HURLED BACK IN LOWER DON AREA

Stiffened Resistance Met by Red Forces in South, Communique Reveals.

12 VILLAGES SEIZED

Soviet Army Fans Out Along Caucasian Rail Line.

NAZI BATTALION CRUSHED

Entire Force Annihilated, Equipment Captured Near Rostov.

MOSCOW, Thursday, Jan. 14.—(AP) The Red army pushed rapidly north through sagging German forces in the Caucasus yesterday, advancing 50 miles from the Georgievsk-Mineralnye Vody area to Zhuravskoye, it was announced offficially early today.

The offensive also continued to roll forward at a slower pace northwest of Mineralnye Vody, where sharp Nazi counterattacks were beaten off. Altogether the Russians said they seized 12 towns and railway points, killed hundreds of Germans and captured 100.

Nazi Assaults Smashed

To the north, along the lower Don river where the Russians are threatening the Nazis on the approaches to Rostov, the midnight communique said the Russians had smashed a series of heavy Nazi counter-attacks. No specific Russian gains were claimed in this area.

(The Berlin radio said the Soviets had opened another offensive—the fifth for the winter—in the Voronezh sector on the upper Don 300 miles northwest of Stalingrad, but said the Germans were not caught by surprise and repulsed the Russians. The Germans several times have announced Russian major drives ahead of Moscow communiques.)

Zhuravskoye in the Caucasus was the farthest point reached by the Russians in their drive due north from the Mineralyne Vody-Rostov railway. Other towns seized were Sablinskoye, Novoselits-Koye, and Kitaevskoye.

Close to Railhead

Zhuravskoye is 45 miles west of Budennovsk and less than 20 miles south of Blagodarnoye, the railhead of a line running northwest to the Krajotkin-Divnoye line.

The communique indicated the Germans were now stiffening in the Caucasus after being routed for more than 100 miles from the Mozdok-Nalchik areas. The Red army's advance now is along dirt roads and across fields, but once they have reached Blagodarnoye the Russians will have cleared a path west across the Caucasus and north toward the great lake region.

The latter area already has been reached by a Red army column that pushed south from Stalingrad through Elista, provincial capital of the Kalmyck republic.

Fan Out Along Railway

Fanning out along the Caucasian railway the Russians pushed seven miles northwest of Mineralnye Vody yesterday to seize the railway station of Kumagorsky, and also took the settlements of Kangly and Grecheskoye in this sector.

One Soviet unit was said to have wiped out more than 500 Germans during the day, and seized ten German guns, four automatic guns, 28 machine-guns, 67 trucks, 50,000 cartridges, four ammunition dumps, and a herd of cattle.

Nazi Tanks Repulsed

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In another sector, the Germans tried a counterattack, the communique said, but Red tank men under Senior Lieut. Dorozhkin destroyed all 14 Nazi tanks thrown into the battle. Soviet troops then hit the Nazis from the flank, and "after a brief engagement the Germans fled, leaving on the field more than 100 bodies."

The Russians gave this as an example of the difficulties facing them along the lower Don river:

"The enemy, who concentrated tank and infantry units in a narrow sector, attempted to break through to the rear of Soviet troops. The latter thwarted the plans of the Hitlerites and repulsed all their counterattacks. The Germans sustained enormous losses without achieving any success."

Enemy Battalion Routed

In another sector of this front that is closest to Rostov the Russians were reported to have annihilated a battalion of enemy infantry, and destroyed four guns, 20 machine-guns, and 24 trucks. Captured material included five guns, 42 machine-guns, one armored car, and other booty, the communique said.

On the central front southwest of captured Velikie Luki, the Russians said they killed 200 Germans in repulsing a Nazi counterattack, and in the same general area knocked out six Nazi tanks and captured other armaments.

In the fighting inside Stalingrad the Russians said their units in one sector of the factory district killed 400 Germans in a successful penetration to the western outskirts of the Volga riven city. Ten guns, 42 machineguns, four trench mortars and other material was captured in this thrust.

Matter of Time

This battling inside Stalingrad is far to the rear of the Russians fighting along the lower Don river, and the Germans entrenched in the Don-Volga river pocket long have been encircled, the Russians say, and it is merely a matter of time until they are liquidated.

In the North Caucasus, where the reoccupation of several additional communities was announced in the mid-day communique of the Soviet command, the Germans appeared to be attempting a delaying stand to cover their troops holding the Maikop oil fields and the strip along the Black Sea to the west.

German counter-attacks along the Mineralnye Vody-Rostov railway were particularly violent, but field dispatches indicated that nowhere had they halted the Soviet advance.

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Nazi Break Through

Along the lower Don, however, a German break-through by masses of tanks and infantry was acknowledged momentarily to have threatened an important Russian communication line, but the Soviet command declared that regrouped Soviet forces subsequently threw the enemy back and repaired the breach.

The government newspaper Izvestia reported in supplement that Red army reserves sent to the front line on captured mules—a 40-mile march—had helped restore the position.

The offensive along the lower Don was hampered by the heavy snow and by a wind so cold as to burn the faces and inflame the eyes of infantrymen.

RUSSIANS GIBE NAZIS ON DEFEAT BY 'BOYS'

Reply to German Report of Soviet Troops' Inferiority

MOSCOW, Thursday, Jan. 14 (AP)—The supplement to the midnight communiqué took another occasion to poke fun at the Germans, this time reprinting a German report that "Soviet war prisoners taken by German troops are chiefly 15-year-old boys and old men of 60 and more."

Recalling that the Germans said the same thing a year ago, the communiqué said:

"The question occurs to every one who listens to these Hitlerite ravings. If 15-year-old boys and decrepit old men are fighting in the Red Army ranks, how could such an army inflict grave defeats upon the multimillion Germany Army and hurl the German fascist troops over hundreds of miles westward, liberate about 2,000 populated places in the Stalingrad area, and recapture in the course of stiff engagements Nalchik, Mozdok, Prokhladnaya, Georgievsk, Pyatigorsk, Mineralnye Vodi, Kislovodsk, Essentuki and many other towns?"

"It appears that the German Army has sunk so low that it retreats, abandoning tanks, guns, trucks, and dumps in the face of 15-year-old boys and old men wearing Red Army greatcoats.

"The German Command will keep lying in the future with the same zeal it will soon have to announce 'successes' attained by German troops in fighting against infants."

JAN 15 1943

More Villages Taken By Reds; Intensity Of Battle Increases

By HENRY C. CASSIDY,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Jan. 13.—The Germans threw tanks and warplanes into a stiffening stand in the Caucasus today in a desperate attempt to cover their forces holding the Maikop oil fields and the Black Sea coast farther west, but the Russians reported further gains and more villages recaptured.

Red Star, mouthpiece of the Russian Army, said the battle was becoming more violent, particularly along the rail line toward Rostov from recaptured Mineralnye Vody.

Battle-front dispatches said the Russians were maintaining their pressure along a whole 100-mile front from deep in the Caucasus to the lower Kalmyck Steppe, while other forces just to the north bore down on the Nazi Sal River line in preparation for the siege of Salsk, another milestone on the road to Rostov.

Strong German counterattacks were reported on the Lower Don front as well as in the Caucasus.

Threat Is Repulsed

Izvestia the government newspaper, said one such attack in the Lower Don threatened an important Russian line of communications but was repelled by Red Army reserves, which were moved up nearly 40 miles overnight. The Germans were forced to retreat, Izvestia reported.

The Don offensive was hampered by the cold wind which howled across the snow-piled steppes. The progress here was slower than in parts of the Caucasus, but the Russians were reported pressing ahead at a steady enough pace to prevent

the enemy from regrouping shattered divisions.

In the close-quarter fighting in Stalingrad the Red Army made an important gain by thrusting forward from a northern factory district to the western outskirts of the city.

Long-range guns on the east bank of the Volga continued to shell German lodgements on the west bank around Stalingrad as the Russians kept up their pressure on the German forces which have been cut off there from retreat to the west.

(The Soviet noon communique said several more populated places fell to the Russian Caucasus army in the night's fighting and added a significant report: That Red Army planes had swept far west to Krasnodar in a series of raids on the airdrome at that key German strongpoint and rail center, 150 miles south of Rostov and only 60 miles east of Novorossisk, on the Black Sea.

(Ten German planes were destroyed on the ground, about 30 were damaged and two planes were brought down in an aerial duel, the communique said. It was broadcast by the Moscow radio and recorded in London by the Soviet Monitor.

(A German tank advance in the lower Don area was thrown back in vicious fighting and several towns were occupied in one sector, the war bulletin said.)

More Points Captured.

The Soviet midnight communique pictured the far-flung central Caucasus advance as moving steadily along both sides of the railway that angles from Baku, oil center on the Caspian, northwestward to Rostov, at the mouth of the Don, near where the river splits to flow into the Sea of Azov 25 miles below the city limits.

The recapture of six more points in the Caucasus, including Essentuki, 12 miles west of Pyatigorsk, was announced. Essentuki's fall carried a Russian column to within 38 miles of the headwaters of the Kuban River.

(The Moscow correspondent of Reuters, British news agency, reported that Russian troops which had speared from Stalingrad down past Elista through the Kalmyck Steppes had joined hands with columns from the North Caucasus at a point between Urozhainoe and Levokumsky, 25 miles east of Budennovsk, which was listed yesterday as recaptured.)

The Soviet command also said that four more towns were captured by the Army that advanced along the railway which travels southwestward from Stalingrad through Kotelnikovski, Zimovniki, Salsk, Kuberle and Tikhoretsk to Krasnodar. Kuberle previously had been reported recaptured, and the taking of Kharkovsky, Mayorsky and Kurmoyarsky in that region both widened the front of advance guards and protected them while other units mopped up German detachments in the rear.

Press Toward Salsk.

The weight of these Red Army columns lay heavy against Salsk, 110 miles southeast of Rostov at the end of a branch line between the main railway and Rostov. The main railway borders the North Caucasus at this point.

(Stockholm reports the Russians in artillery range of Salsk already were battling the Germans who had dug in Northwest of the city.)

The midnight communique told of the occupation of several more unspecified localities in the Lower Don area, but spoke freely of long and bitter fighting against counterattacking Axis troops and reserves attempting, the Russians said, to stem the Soviet advance at all costs.

But the Russians said their fighters wore the enemy out by defensive tactics, followed up with a strong blow, and killed 2,000 men and destroyed 40 tanks.

Vicious Counterattacks.

New, vicious German counterattacks northwest of Velikie Luki also were reported and it was asserted that the Germans withdrew after a day of costly battle.

Berlin Admits Offense

Reports It Directed at Voronezh Area and Repulsed.

CAUCASUS REDS STILL ADVANCING

German Lines Broken in Stalingrad—Russians Reach Western Suburbs.

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP) — The Red Army fanning out in the Caucasus has captured 12 more settlements, Moscow reported tonight, and a German broadcast said the Russians had begun a new—the fifth—offensive in the Voronezh area of the upper Don river, 300 miles northwest of Stalingrad.

The midnight Soviet communique heard here by the Soviet Monitor did not mention the Voronezh sector, but said the Red Army still was rolling northwestward along the Mineralnye Vody-Rostov railway in the central Caucasus.

Among the towns declared regained by the Red Army, which is spread out along a 100-mile front straddling the railway, were:

Towns Regained

Sablinskoye and Svobodny, about 20 miles north of Mineralnye Vody; Grecheskoye, 18 miles to the northwest; Kangli, 10 miles beyond on the rail line; and Novoblagordarnoye, which apparently is in the same area as Blagordarnoe, 70 miles north of Mineralnye Vody.

The Russians now were believed to have reached a point only 210 miles southeast of Rostov in the drive from the Caucasus Mountains.

To the north along the Don River the Russians still were meeting stern German resistance and repeated Nazi counterattacks.

No Material Gains

The Russians did not claim any material gains in the Don river area and the communique said:

"The Germans concentrated a considerable tank and infantry force in a narrow sector with the aim of breaking through to the rear of the Soviet troops. Our troops frustrated all the enemy's attempts. All the enemy counterattacks were repulsed with huge losses for the Germans."

In another sector of this front where the Germans have been counter-attacking day and night against Soviet units who are only 60 miles east of Rostov, the communique said the Red Army wiped out a Nazi infantry battalion and destroyed four guns, 24 trucks and 20 machine-guns. Four guns, 22 machine-guns, one armored car, and other booty was said to have been captured.

Break Nazi Lines in Stalingrad

Far to the east where German troops still are anchored in the Stalingrad area—and cut off, the Russians say—Soviet shock troops broke through Nazi lines in the factory section of the city to reach the western suburb, killing 400 Germans. The communique added that 10 guns, 43 machine-guns, four mortars and other material was seized.

On the central front southwest of Velikie Luki one Soviet unit was said to have killed 200 Germans in repulsing a Nazi counter-attack, attack, and in another sector the Russians destroyed six tanks, and captured eight heavy machine-guns, three mortars and a great quantity of rifles and ammunition.

Attack on Voronezh

A German broadcast heard by Reuters quoted the DNB news agency as asserting that Soviet tanks had battered the main German line in the Caucasus, and also quoted the Nazi announcer as saying that the Russians had launched a new offensive in the Voronezh area—midway between Stalingrad and Moscow. If this is true it would be the fifth big winter push by the Red Army.

The Russians fighting their way ahead in the Caucasus were said to have killed more than 500 Germans, and to have captured 100 prisoners yesterday. In addition the communique said ten Nazi guns, four automatic guns, 28 machine guns, 67 trucks, 60,000 rounds of ammunition, a herd of cattle and four ammunition dumps were captured by a single Soviet unit.

In another area of the Caucasian front the Russians told of the Germans counter-attacking with 14 tanks followed by infantry. "Our men destroyed all fourteen tanks," the communique said. "At the same time another Soviet unit struck a surprise blow at the German infantry on the flank. After a short engagement the Germans fled."

Berlin Says Reds Repulsed

BERLIN (from German broadcasts) Jan. 13—(AP)—The Russians began an offensive yesterday in the Voronezh region on the upper Don River, but all Soviet attacks "broke down in concentrated fire," Transocean Agency said tonight.

(Voronezh, 300 miles northwest of Stalingrad, is where the Red Army held firmly under the German eastward drive last summer. The Russians have not yet announced offensive operations in this area.)

"On Tuesday the Soviet offensive was extended to the Voronezh region," the German radio said. "The Soviet attacks in this sector however did not come as a surprise, since preparations for the attack had been observed by reconnaissance planes of the German and Allied air forces for some time. All the Soviet attacks therefore broke down in concentrated fire."

Heavy fighting continues all along the eastern front, the broadcast said, "but all strategically important points still are firmly in the hands of the German troops. Thus in the region of Millerovo

London, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—The German High Command announced tonight that the Russians have launched a new offensive in the Voronezh area, the Berlin radio said in a broadcast heard here by Reuters.

This has not been confirmed by the Russians themselves, but Moscow often maintains silence on great operations until they are well along.

Voronezh is the anchor of the entire Russian line, running southward to Stalingrad and the Caucasus. The Germans last summer attempted repeatedly to take the city and sweep beyond it upon Stalingrad from the north, but the Red Army held its ground and the Germans never penetrated beyond that point.

With the exception of the Russian offensive on the central front which regained Velikie Luki, all Russian winter offensives which are pressing against the Germans in the south have started below Voronezh. This latest drive, if confirmed by the Russians, indicates that the Red Army might attempt a sweeping move to the west and southwest into the Ukraine, toward Kursk and Kharkov.

Germans Indicate New Major Drive By Red Forces

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Jan. 13.—Violent fighting on the Russian front has spread to the sector between Lake Ilmen, Lake Ladoga and Leningrad, German military quarters announced today.

They commented that thus heavy fighting is in progress along almost the entire eastern front. Russian attacks outside Leningrad and south of Lake Ladoga failed, they asserted.

This may indicate that the Russians have opened a new major offensive. Several times in recent months the Germans have been first to report the launching of Red Army drives, with Moscow withholding announcement until they are well under way.

Sloboda Seizure Not Confirmed

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 13—CBS said today it had heard the British radio reporting that "on the Central front the Soviet armies have captured the town of Sloboda, situated forty kilometers (twenty-five miles) north of Smolensk and southeast of Velikie Luki."

In London, however, the British Broadcasting Corporation and the London bureau of Tass, official Soviet news agency, both said they had not heard the Sloboda report. Confirmation was lacking from other sources.

If the Russians are within twenty-five miles of Smolensk it means an advance of some fifty miles from Bely, the most advanced point in that area hitherto reported in Russian hands.

It was suggested in London, however, that the report might have resulted from a confusion in names with Svoboda on the Caucasus front. Russian dispatches said yesterday that the Russians were driving toward Svoboda, twenty-six miles west of Karamik, due north of the Georgievsk-Mineralnye Vody sector.

Nazis Say Ilmen Fight Flares

New York, Jan. 13—The Associated Press listening post has recorded a Berlin broadcast which reported that violent fighting on the Russian front has spread to the sector between Lake Ilmen, Lake Ladoga and Leningrad.

The broadcast commented that heavy fighting is in progress along almost the entire Eastern front. Russian attacks outside Leningrad and south of Lake Ladoga failed, they asserted.

(This may indicate that the Russians have opened a new major offensive. Several times in recent months the Germans have been first to report the launching of Red Army drives, with Moscow withholding announcement until they are well under way.)

Hitler, Antonescu Confer

German broadcasts also reported that Adolf Hitler conferred Sunday at his headquarters with Premier Marshal Ion Antonescu of Rumania, and the marshal's nephew, Deputy Premier Mihai Antonescu.

An official Nazi statement on the meeting said the conversations "were imbued with the spirit of frienship and tested comradeship in arms of both nations."

"Full agreement was confirmed with regard to the further conduct of the war in the political, military and economic fields," the statement continued.

Reds Attacks "Frustrated"

The Finnish command's daily communique said that "in the area of Lake Ilmen and Lake Ladoga the enemy attacked fiercely but all attacks were frustrated by the stubborn resistance of the German defense with great losses for the enemy."

The communique said that "in the west Caucasus the enemy resumed the local fighting which he had interrupted for some time."

Australia Sends Envoy To Russia

Moscow, Jan. 13 (AP)—Diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Australia were formally established today when the Australian Minister, William Slater, presented his credentials to Michael Kalinin, chairman of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

Flag of Lafayette Escadrille Over Tunisia As First Squadron Arrives to Fight Nazis

NOLAND NORGAARD

JAN 14 1943

At a United States Fighter Base in Africa, Jan. 12 (Delayed), (A. P.).—The head of an American Indian war chief—the emblem adopted over a quarter of a century ago for the Lafayette Escadrille—flew over the Tunisian battlefields for the first time today, once more the symbol of the United States and France united in a war on Germany.

The first squadron of the new Lafayette Escadrille, composed of picked French aces who shot down an average of seven to eight planes each in the brief battle of France, flew into this base at dusk yesterday, ready to take up the fight where they left off two and a half years ago.

This squadron, which also calls itself the Lafayette-Storks, got a warm greeting from the ordinarily undemonstrative American pilots and ground crews.

These men, who seldom waste a glance at the sky unless they think enemy raiders are coming, dropped their work to wave heartily as the group which had fought for France in two wars circled the field and came in.

The temper of these French men was shown in virtually the first words they uttered.

Leader Is of Russian Descent.

Escadrille leader Major Kostia Rozanoff, 37-year-old Parisian, whose grandfather was Russian, leaped from the cockpit of his P-40 fighter, saluted, shook hands with Major Robert H. Christman of Port Washington, N. Y., commander of an American squadron, and asked:

"The Focke-Wulf 190, you have fought with him?"

Christman replied with expressive gestures and the few French words at his command—three fingers for the number of his combats with the fast climbing Nazi war plane and a single finger for the one he shot down.

From the sleek P-40s they were flying, down to mess kits and handkerchiefs, the French aces were equipped by the Americans. They spent some time training in the United States with their new planes. All had flown, in 1940 or before, the Curtiss P-36, the granddaddy of their present equipment.

Major Rozanoff wears the ribbon of the Croix de Guerre—green and black instead of the familiar green and red in token of France's mourning over its 1940 downfall—with a leaf and star awarded for his feat of twice shooting down two German planes on a single sortie.

Another of the escadrille's wearers of the Croix de Guerre is Lieut. Legrand, whose eleven triumphs over the Luftwaffe in 1940 make him the leading ace of the French forces in North Africa.

Major Rozanoff told American pilots he was fortunate enough to be assigned to staff duty in Morocco when the United States troops landed, and therefore was not ordered to fight against the Americans.

NORGAARD

Major Carries Fight To Nazi Headquarters In Dawn Raid Alone

Looses Single Bomb From P-40 at Close Range on Kairouan

By NOLAND NORGAARD,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

AT A UNITED STATES FORWARD FIGHTER BASE IN TUNISIA, Jan. 10 (Delayed).—It was about breakfast time at German headquarters in Kairouan this morning when a lone United States Curtis P-40 fighter darted out of the sky, headed straight for the building housing the German staff.

The P-40 loosed its single bomb and nosed upward just in time to clear the roof while pieces of masonry flew from the building and the Nazis ran for cover.

This is just a minor chapter in the almost private war that Maj. Philip G. Cochran, 32, of Erie, Pa., and his fighter squadron are waging on the Axis in Southern Tunisia.

As in the case of a lot of other audacious sorties, Maj. Cochran himself conceived the idea of attacking the enemy's headquarters and hardly a half dozen men on this field knew what he was up to when he took off.

Quickly Off on Another Mission.

This youthful daredevil, with a mane of prematurely graying hair—he hasn't been near a barber in many weeks—came wobbling home with his right aileron out of commission, the right tire shot half off, and a bullet lodged in the propeller blade, but that, he insisted, was the result of "just fool carelessness."

This afternoon he was off on another mission with part of his squadron after mechanics worked their heads off to get his battered P-40 in shape again.

Maj. Cochran is a former Ohio State University student who worked his way through school as a singer and then, he says, "I became a flyer because I was such a lousy crooner."

On his way home from the headquarters bombing, when he was 40 miles from Kairouan, he felt something hit his right wing.

"I thought it was a funny place for a flak and looked back. There he was—a Focke-Wulf 190 right on me, Maj. Cochran said.

"I started in to crash land, but suddenly found I could still fly. So I swung her up under the German and gave him a burst.

"Funny thing. He thought he must be up against something really tough because he streaked for home."

Was Fighting in Hour.

Within an hour after arriving at this advanced United States air base in North Africa a month ago Maj. Cochran's squadron had refueled and taken off on its first combat mission.

They do not wait for orders. "We would never get the job done if we just sat down and awaited orders," Maj. Cochran explained.

None is more appreciative of this relentless audacity than the gallant but poorly equipped French Army, which might have been crushed but for the fact that P-40 pilots believe in hitting first.

When the Germans were getting set for a big push in the Dondouck sector recently the P-40s broke up the concentration, burned nine tanks and later destroyed 24 trucks and two more tanks. The Italians hid 100 vehicles in an olive grove, but Maj. Cochran's men found them and put perhaps 80 out of order in one attack."

The squadron has lost only one pilot.

Maj. Cochran is a man of action. The other day he hired a camel train to do a particularly difficult transportation job. There were some official questions when the bill got to headquarters but the job was done. When the squadron arrived he hired mules and even borrowed ancient charcoal-burning trucks from astonished French commanders who were unable to imagine the Americans lacking automobiles.

High Regard for Nazi Pilots.

Here is his estimate of the German air force:

"Their hoopla is all gone and those people are strictly business. They've got the war down to real science and they know how to conserve planes.

"It's better that the folks back home know how damned good they are."

I rode down with Maj. Cochran in his peep from the primitive dugout, which serves both as headquarters and his living quarters, to look over hurried repairs on his P-40.

The squadron leader noticed that somebody had inscribed with chalk on the plane's nose: "Jean Rae, Hancock, Mich."

"Who's Jean Rae? Your girl?" he asked the mechanic, who blushed through dust-incrusted, week-old whiskers.

Maj. Cochran just smiled and we drove off.

Bombers Pound Crete, Sicily And Lampedusa

JAN 14 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Jan. 13—Allied bombers of the Middle East Command pounded Axis-held Tripoli and Homs, sixty-five miles farther east, Monday night, and other Allied planes followed up the attack with raids on Axis bases in Crete, Sicily and Lampedusa Island yesterday, a British communique said today.

No new developments were reported from the land battle front in Tripolitania. Aerial fighting over the battleground was carried on despite sandstorms, and five Axis fighters were reported shot down.

2 Allied Planes Lost

Two Allied planes were reported lost in these operations, but the pilots were said to be safe.

Rome Admits Attack

New York, Jan. 13—The Associated Press listening post today recorded a Rome broadcast in which the Italian high command said that Agrigento, on the southern coast of Sicily, was bombed yesterday and seven persons were killed.

The raid was made by daylight.

The high command announced the loss of two torpedo boats "as a result of enemy action." Details were not given.

Allied Base Bombed

From the Libyan coastal front the high command reported reconnaissance activity by ground patrols and said an advanced Allied air base was bombed and machine-gunned with damage to planes and armored vehicles.

"In encounters of the last few days in the Fezzan region, the enemy suffered considerable losses," the war bulletin added. It said that in this operation in the desert south of Tripoli "we took about fifty prisoners, including two officers."

(A Fighting French announcement yesterday said the French desert column moving north from the Lake Chad country had wrested Fezzan from the Axis, capturing the Fezzan capital and the oasis of Sebha, one hundred miles farther north and within 300 miles of Tripoli.)

Tanks Reported Destroyed

"In Tunisia," the communique said, "during fighting which is still in progress, fourteen tanks, two armored cars and numerous vehicles were destroyed."

Italian and German planes were said to have attacked Allied advanced positions.

"Four planes were brought down by Axis planes in duels during the day," the war bulletin said. "Three of our planes did not return."

Sicilian City Bombed

ROME (From Italian Broadcasts), Jan. 13 (AP).—The Italian high command said today that Agrigento, on the southern coast of Sicily, was bombed yesterday and seven persons were killed.

The raid was made by daylight.

U. S. BOMBER CREW SAFE AFTER ORDEAL

JAN 14 1943

Cairo, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—The crew of an American medium bomber arrived here today for a rest after three days at sea in one of the worst Mediterranean storms in years. The first twenty-five hours they spent in a rubber lifeboat and the next two days in a rescue launch which was disabled and almost capsized.

Their plane fell into the sea when its right motor failed on the flight home from a recent raid.

"We plunged right into a wave fifteen feet high and got an awful jolt as we struck," said Second Lieut. Monroe P. Schwartz of Philadelphia, the navigator. "We all managed to get out, however, and get into the rubber boat. We tossed around and never thought we could last it out until we were picked up. That night the air went out of one side of our boat and the valve froze so we could not blow it up again. Then the boat began to leak.

"The next morning a searching plane spotted us and dropped chocolate and a note saying help was coming. It wasn't until that afternoon that the launch found us.

"They pulled us aboard and we fell exhausted on the deck. They wrapped us in blankets, then the storm got worse and the launch tossed about almost as bad as our rubber boat. The rudder was torn off and we drifted helplessly. We all thought the boat would be overturned, but God was good to us and we finally reached shore 200 miles from where we should have put in."

Others in the crew were First Lieutenant John Holmes, of Des Moines, Iowa; Second Lieutenant John Robbins Pittman, N. J., co-pilot; Second Lieutenant Percy B. Watkins, Birmingham, Ala.; Sergt. Harry Dooley, Jr., Youngstown, Ohio, gunner, and Sergt. Trevor M. Anderson, of the Royal Canadian Air Force, Victoria, B. C., radio operator.

U. S. Army Aide Decorated

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 13 (AP)—Colonel Uzal G. Ent of Northumberland, Pa., Chief of Staff of the United States Army forces in the Middle East, received the Distinguished Service Medal today from the War Department for his outstanding service in helping toward a settlement of the Peruvian-Ecuadorean boundary dispute while he was American military attaché in Peru.

FRENCH HOLD FEZZAN, GEN. DE GAULLE REPORTS

JAN 14 1943

LONDON, Jan. 13 — (AP) — Gen. Charles de Gaulle told the French people in a broadcast tonight that the Fighting French forces of Brig. Gen. Jacques LeClerc have completed the conquest of Italian Fezzan in the Libyan desert and now are in position to "fight decisive engagements on the shores of the Mediterranean."

The accomplishments of General Le Clerc's men "constitutes an exploit which is no less than the finest in our history," General de Gaulle said.

The column of Fighting French led by General Le Clerc, who is fighting today that names to save relatives in France, from Colonial, has swept up from the Lake Chad area of French Equatorial Africa and has overcome Axis resistance in the Fezzan area in fierce fighting.

Fortresses Blast Plants in France

400 Bombers, Fighters Stage Daylight Raids on Industries, Bases.

JAN 14 1943

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP) Large bomber forces of American and Allied fighters—nearly 400 in all—made one of the greatest series of daylight raids of the war today on occupied France and Holland.

The heaviest attack was delivered by Flying Fortresses which bored through swarms of German fighters to register many direct hits on industrial plants at Lille.

Three Missing

Three Fortresses were missing from the Lille attack and two R. A. F. fighters failed to return from Holland. Three enemy planes were shot down.

The Flying Fortresses and the R. A. F.'s newest and fastest light bombers shuttled across the channel from noon until late afternoon to paste these targets:

Lille—High altitude attacks by the Fortresses on Nazi controlled industrial plants and railways were successful. It was the third heavy raid on Lille and the 17th bombing attack there since it was captured by the Nazis in 1940.

St. Omer—R. A. F. Boston bombers scored many hits on the German-occupied airfield.

Abbeville—Vega Ventura bombers with an escort bombed the airfield from a low level.

Rail Centers Bombed

Northern France—Mosquitoes bombed railway centers from low level and engine sheds and repair shops were hit.

Holland—Transportation and gun positions were blasted.

Fighter pilots who were out during the day included American, British, Canadian, New ealand, Australian, Belgian, Norwegian, Polish, and Fighting French.

The raids were carried out in bright sunshine and the Fortresses loosed their bombs from high altitudes on the industries of Lille, which are making war material for Adolf Hitler, and on the railway yards which make up part of his transportation system.

Ruhr Again Pounded

The daylight attacks followed a night assault by the British on the Ruhr valley of Germany, the seventh time in 10 nights that that important German area had been raided by the R.A.F.

More than 100 American bombers struck Lille last Oct. 9 in one of the greatest raids of the war and on Dec. 6 Fortress and four-motored Liberator planes teamed up for a mighty assault on the Lille locomotive works and the enemy airfield at Abbeville.

A communique issued by the British Air ministry for itself and the headquarters on the European theater of operations of the U. S. Army gave few details of today's heavy assault but declared that the R.A.F., the U. S. Army Air Force, and Dominion and Allied planes "have carried out extensive operations over Northern France today."

"U.S.A.A.F. Flying Fortresses made a high altitude attack upon industrial plants in Lille, France, which are engaged in war production for Germany," the announcement said.

Visibility Good

"Visibility was good and numerous bursts were observed on the target and in railway yards.

"There were a number of encounters with enemy aircraft.

"From this operation three Fortresses are missing."

The communique did not say how many German planes were shot down by the heavily-armed Fortreses, which usually exact a big toll of enemy fighters, but announced that three German fighters were destroyed in the covering operations of the many squadrons of Allied planes.

The Allies kept planes shuttling over the channel all day in the wake of the attack by four-motored British bombers which dropped two-ton bombs on the Ruhr last night.

The smashes by the Flying Fortresses and the R.A.F. Bostons were packed into two hours time. U. S. pilots in Spitfires helped escort the Bostons, and British and Canadian Spitfires protected the returning Fortresses.

Few Nazi Planes

The R.A.F. fliers over St. Omer reported bomb bursts on the airfields and dispersal area, and said the few Nazi fighters in the district kept out of range of their cannon and machine-guns.

Two fighters were lost in sweeps this morning on canal barges and gun positions in Holland, the Air ministry said.

This afternoon Mosquito bombers made low level attacks on railway centers in northern France, scoring hits on engine sheds, locomotive repair shops, and railway yards, a communique said. None of the bombers was lost.

Ground barrages opened up tonight against enemy raiders over two northeast coastal districts. There were no immediate reports of bombs.

Largest Carrier Force

While the R.A.F. and its Allies kept up almost unceasing aerial warfare against the German military machine, the First Lord of the Admiralty, A. V. Alexander, disclosed that the Royal Navy has more aircraft carriers now than at the beginning of the war, even after replacing five carriers lost.

The Air ministry was silent on the strength of the night plane formations sent against the Ruhr and listed only one aircraft as lost, exceptional for such raids.

British Again Smash At Nazis' Ruhr Area In Night Air Assault

One Plane Is Missing; Raider Bombs Town in Southeast England

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—British bombers smashed at the Ruhr again last night, the Air Ministry announced today. It was the seventh attack on the area in 10 nights. One of the attacking planes failed to return, a communique said.

France also was struck by a procession of daylight raiders which took off after midday and flew through bright, springlike skies over the Folkstone area toward Boulogne.

Britons Killed In Dawn Attack

London, Jan. 13 (AP)—A number of persons were reported killed and many injured in a dawn attack today by two German raiders on a town on England's southeast coast. After dropping their bombs, the German raiders machine-gunned the area.

Ambulances from three centers were called to remove the injured to hospitals while rescue squads dug into the debris to release persons buried in the ruins of their homes.

Minesweeping by Air Is Told by British

3-year-old Secret Is Revealed By Air Ministry —Called 'Hazardous and Unpleasant' Work.

JAN 14 1943

By Alfred E. Wa

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 14 (AP)—The air ministry released a 3-year-old secret today in telling how Wellington bombers helped clear the seas around Britain's coasts of the deadly German magnetic mines which once were Hitler's "secret weapon" and which threatened the supply lines to these islands in the last three months of 1939.

Story Is Revealed

The story of the "hazardous and unpleasant work" was told for the first time in "Coastal Command," a new booklet in the series on the British Air Force, the first of which was "Battle of Britain."

The minesweepers of the air were equipped with a "hoop-shaped casing extending all around them and secured to their nose, wings and tail." The casing held a magnetic coil and the current was supplied by an auxiliary engine of the ordinary Ford V-8 type.

The equipment was designed to set up a magnetic current which would set off the then new type of mine.

"Coastal Command" said that "when the mines exploded the Wellingtons were severely jolted and their crews had no warning to brace themselves, for they could not know the moment when they would pass over a mine."

Minesweeping from the air, it said, continued "some four months, after which it became no longer necessary, the (surface) ships having been fitted with degaussing gear," which nullified the magnetic mines.

"Coastal Command" tells the publishable story of the aerial watchdogs of Britain's coasts and sealanes. It reports they had flown 55 million miles in the first two years of war, escorted 4,947 convoys and made 587 attacks on enemy submarines.

It tells of the intrepid young men in whom are combined the British heritage of nautical skill and the RAF's aeronautical genius and fighting spirit.

American-made Hudsons, Catalinas and later Liberators played a big part in the Coastal Command's invaluable service to the cause of the United Nations, the booklet said.

New Photographs Revealed

Magnificently illustrated, the 144-page publication shows many pictures never before published, including a striking reconnaissance photograph of the German battleship Bismarck in Heltje fjord just before she weighed anchor for her last fateful trip.

Also published for the first time is one of the most daring reconnaissance photographs of the war, obtained by a coastal command plane which slipped out of the clouds and got a sharp, detailed closeup of a Hipper class cruiser in drydock at Brest from an altitude of only 500 feet.

Another new picture shows a one-time "secret weapon"—a large hooplike device fitted to Wellington bombers early in the war for exploding magnetic mines.

The function of the coastal command—"to find the enemy, to strike the enemy, to protect our ships"—has led to the formation of a great organization working in full cooperation with the admiralty although its members wear the RAF uniform instead of naval blues the publication pointed out.

Battle of Atlantic

The coastal command's biggest task is the battle of the Atlantic. Its strenuous efforts are credited with greatly reducing the menace of Focke-Wulf Kondor raiders and its relentless patrols have proved a big hindrance to enemy submarines.

Weather has been a worse foe of the coastal command than the German air force, the booklet declares, but patrols have been maintained over thousands of square miles of sea from icy Greenland to the sweltering tropics of equatorial Africa.

Sea rescues have been an important part of the work. In the first two years of the war about 3000 persons adrift on the sea after U-boat attacks were sighted and helped by coastal command planes.

Rich with anecdotes both humorous and pathetic the booklet tells among other things how a patrol plane in difficulties 200 miles off Iceland on Christmas eve radioed "SOS. Am landing in the sea. Merry Christmas."

That tale had a happy ending, however, for the plane managed to get home on one engine.

Britain Now Has More Carriers Than in 1939

Replacements Exceed Even Heavy Losses, Admiralty Chief Says

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A. V. Alexander, first lord of the Admiralty, declared today that "although we have had heavy losses in aircraft carriers, we have more now than we had at the beginning of the war after replacing our losses."

(Britain has announced the loss of five aircraft carriers, the Ark Royal, Courageous, Glorious, Hermes and Eagle.

(Since the start of the war she has completed the Indomitable, Formidable, Victorious and Illustrious—and, from Mr. Alexander's statement, apparently also has added the new Indefatigable and Implacable to the fleet. Jane's Fighting Ships listed them as scheduled for completion in 1942.

(This would indicate a total of seven, the only pre-war carrier remaining unsunk being the Furious.)

In connection with his statement, it was recalled that Mr. Alexander told a Sheffield audience last September 20 that the Royal Navy's capital ship, carrier and cruiser losess of the last two and a half years had been replaced.

"We have had in the last three or four months very heavy attacks by U-boats," Mr. Alexander said in a speech today, "and we have taken a very heavy toll of the enemy.

"Our naval losses in this war would constitute a great fleet, yet, in spite of the fact that we have had to replace those ships, today we have a far larger naval strength than in 1939."

JAN 14 1943

(The British have announced the loss of the carriers Ark Royal, Courageous, Glorious, Hermes and Eagle. Since the war began she had completed the Indomitable, Formidable, Victorious, and Illustrious. Alexander's statement indicated that she also had completed the Indefatigable and Implacable, scheduled to be finished in 1942. This would give her seven since the only pre-war carrier not sunk was the Furious.)

Britain's Admiral James Heads Navy News Office

Post Indicates 'Silent Service' Will Tell More of Exploits

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP).—Admiral Sir William Milburne James, called "Bubbles" because as a child he posed for Sir John Everett Millais's painting of a little boy blowing soap bubbles, was appointed today to the new post as Chief of Naval Information.

The appointment indicated the Admiralty is further relaxing its traditional position as the "silent service." Official circles said there is a feeling among the people that they ought to be told more about the achievements of the Royal Navy and the merchant marine.

Sir William, the author of several books, became known as a two-fisted fighting man as commander of the Portsmouth Naval Base during the aerial Battle of Britain.

The painting for which he posed is known to all Britons, who have seen it on billboards advertising a soap.

More Women Face Draft

London, Jan. 13 (AP) — King George signed a proclamation today lowering from 20 to 19 the age at which women are liable to be drafted for national service.

Single women born between July 1, 1922, and December 31, 1932, will have the privilege of choosing between work in war industry and the uniformed services, or they may volunteer for nursing before being called up.

The proclamation also extended the operation of the Service Act to men who have reached 18 but are not yet 46.

1943

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7 Frenchmen Executed For Attempt to Kill Deat

Nazis to Try Former Member of Petain's Civil Cabinet

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP).—The Fighting French reported today that seven Frenchmen, accused of an attempt on the life of Marcel Deat, Fascist editor and collaborationist leader, had been executed at Tours by the Germans.

Britain Limits Distance Calls.

London, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—The Government announced today a six-minute time limit on long distance telephone calls. There were 28,000,000 more such calls last year than in 1939, it said.

Gort Back in Britain

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP).—Field Marshal Lord Gort, commander in chief of Malta, arrived in Great Britain today for "consultations."

Soldier Accused In Wigwam Murder

JAN 14 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Guilford, England, Jan. 13—A French-Indian private in the Canadian army, August Sangret, 29, heard fellow-soldiers in court today describe his relationship with Joan Pearl Wolfe, 19-year-old "Wigwam Girl," whom he is accused of murdering.

Sangret pleaded innocent.

Built Wigwams

Prosecutor G. R. Paling yesterday asserted that Sangret last summer built two wigwams near Hankley Common, Thursley, Surrey, adjoining the military camp where he was stationed, and lived there with the Wolfe girl.

Her body, the skull battered into twenty pieces, was found October 7, half buried in the sand on Hankley Common.

Chief Inspector Greeno, of Scotland Yard, testified today that Sangret signed a statement on October 16 and afterward declared:

"I guess you've found her. Everything points to me. I guess I'll get the blame."

Wanted To Marry Her

Two Canadian soldiers testified that they found Sangret and the girl, whom he had told his commanding officer he wanted to marry, living together in the wigwams last August. But by October 12, after her body was found, another soldier said Sangret told him they had "had a row" and he no longer wanted to marry her.

"He seemed a little jittery and nervous," the soldier testified.

Meanwhile, Sangret had friends write letters to other women for him, the soldier said, and when asked, "What will Miss Wolfe think?" the half-breed replied:

"She'll never find out."

Hitler and Antonescu Confer as Comrades

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Jan. 13.—Adolf Hitler conferred Sunday at his headquarters with Premier Marshal Ion Antonescu of Rumania, and the marshal's nephew, Deputy Premier Mihai Antonescu, it was announced today.

An official statement on the meeting said the conversations "were imbued with the spirit of friendship and tested comradeship in arms of both nations."

(There have been reports of rising discontent in Rumania over the country's role in the war against Russia. Rumania is believed to have sent some 30 divisions to the Eastern front and Moscow communiques have reported at least half of these routed or trapped in the fighting on the approaches to Stalingrad.)

The German Fuehrer was accompanied in the conference by Joachim von Ribbentrop, his foreign minister; Dr. Walther Funk, minister of economics; Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the high command, and Gen. Kurt Zeitzler, new army chief of staff. Other Germans were Dr. Karl Clodius, chairman of the German-Rumanian Economic Committee, and Gen. Alfred Jodl.

GERMAN NATIONALS LOSE RIGHTS IN HUNGARY

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 13 — (AP) The newspaper Aftontidningen said today that 29,000 German Nationals living in Hungary had lost their Hungarian citizenship because they joined German armed forces.

The newspaper reported that, in answer to Germany's protests, the Hungarian government cited a law under which Hungarians forfeit citizenship by joining any foreign army.

The Germans were said to have encouraged their Nationals in Hungary to join German forces after Hungary refused to send more of her own troops to the Russian front.

ANTONESCU UPBRAIDED BY HITLER FOR UNREST

ANKARA, Jan. 13—(AP) Premier Marshal Ion Antonescu of Rumania was "called on the carpet" Sunday by Adolf Hitler at the German leader's headquarters because of disturbances in Rumania and it is likely new Nazi demands were made, an informed neutral source said today.

Allied Planes Carry Drive in New Guinea Into Salamaua Area

Jap-Held Coast Strafed; New Gains Are Made by U. S. Ground Forces

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Jan. 13.—Allied ground forces in New Guinea reduced further the Japanese salient extending 1½ miles inland from Sanananda Point on the Papuan Peninsula of New Guinea yesterday as Allied planes carried the triumphant campaign to the Salamaua area of New Guinea, Allied headquarters announced today.

After announcing the destruction of Japanese positions at Sanananda Point in the previous communique, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters reported today "further gains against the remaining enemy positions."

Allied planes raided the trail leading from Salamaua to Komiatum, 10 miles to the south, and destroyed a bridge, the communique reported. Other planes strafed the Japanese-held coast in the Amboga region.

Nine Japanese bombers yesterday raided Merauke, colonial administrative center on the south coast of Dutch New Guinea, but caused only slight damage, it was said.

Long-range Allied fighters made a low-altitude attack against the airdrome and other installations at Fuilboro, in Portuguese Timor, and set fire to one Japanese fighter plane. Buildings and other installations on the airfield were strafed successfully, the communique said.

FOUR JAP BASES HIT BY BOMBERS

JAN 14 1043

Large Fires Are Started at Lae; Three Zeros Are Shot Down.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Thursday, Jan. 14 — (AP) — Slowed down on the ground by pouring rain that turned the whole Sanananda sector of New Guinea into a swampy bog, Allied commanders broadened their air attack against the Japanese with raids on four bases.

A single Liberator raided Madang and Finschhafen on the nortern New Guinea coast northwest of Lae. Flying Fortresses, supported by medium bombers and fighters, struck at Lae and Salamaua. Over Gasmata, New Britain, a Liberator shot down two and probably got a third out of six Zeros which tried to interrupt its reconnaissance.

In the area of Lae — where the Japs succeeded in landing remnants of reinforcements from a convoy last week but paid for the attempt with 138 planes destroyed or damaged and at least three transports and a warship sunk — large fires were started among barges, stores, and harbor installations. A Japanese fighter was destroyed on the ground at the Malabang inland airstrip adjacent to Lae.

Nine Japanese heavy bombers raided Merauke, on the South coast of Dutch New Guinea for the second day in succession, slightly damaging a jetty.

Lone Jap Raids Guadalcanal

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 13—A Japanese plane dumping bombs near Henderson Field on Guadalcanal Island in the Solomons killed one man and wounded several others, while American aircraft continued to pound the enemy airfield at Munda, the navy reported today.

The single-plane attack on Henderson Field, in which five bombs were dropped on United States positions southwest of the airfield, was the first bombing there since December 14. Likewise, in that bombing only one plane participated.

All Planes Return

No aerial opposition, the navy said, was encountered by American bombers continuing their regular attacks on the Japanese airfield at Munda, on New Georgia Island. Anti-aircraft batteries were reported active, however. Results of the attacks were not reported. All United States planes returned.

Meanwhile, in ground action on Guadalcanal, small-scale offensives against enemy outposts were continued "satisfactorily," the navy said, with several enemy positions surrounded.

Text Of Communique

The text of Navy Communique No. 250:

"South Pacific (all dates are East Longitude)

"1. On January 11 during the morning, an enemy plane dropped five bombs on United States positions in the area southwest of the airfield on Guadalcanal Island Casuaties were one killed and several wounded.

"2. On January 13 a force of Marauder medium bombers (Martin B-26) with Airacobra (Bell P-39) and Lightning (Lockheed P-38) escort bombed the Japanese airfield at Munda on New Georgia Island. No air opposition was encountered but anti-aircraft batteries were active. Results of the bombing were not reported. All United States planes returned.

"3. Small-scale offensive operations against the enemy outposts on Guadalcanal are progressing satisfactorily and several small enemy positions have been isolated."

By Charles McMurray

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Headquarters Seventh Air Force in the South Pacific, Jan. 13—Brig. Gen. Laverne G. Saunders, who led six bombing raids on Japanese ships and bases in the Solomon Islands, and met fighter opposition in each raid, believes a day and night shelling he underwent at Guadalcanal was the worst experience he had in more than five months in that area.

"I wouldn't want to go through another night like that," said the general, who has just come out of the Solomons for the first time since he entered that battle area in July.

30 Jap Bombers Overhead

"We had just returned from raiding Buka (on the northern tip of Bougainville Island), where we hit two Jap transports. Coming over Guadalcanal, we saw our own destroyers firing their anti-aircraft guns.

"I was afraid they might be mistakenly shooting at us. Then I saw thirty Jap bombers overhead. They dropped a string of bombs but missed the Guadalcanal landing strip, so we landed and they left. This was about 12.30 P. M.

Millimeter Mike Opens Fire

"We thought that would be all for the day, but the Japs came over again. We dove into a bomber crater which was covered by a few palm tree trunks.

"The trunks seemed to be too widely spaced, so we pulled them closer together. The raiders succeeded in damaging the field runway.

"Then wham! At 6 P. M. old Millimeter Mike (a Jap 75-mm. field-gun) started shelling the field and everybody hit the fox holes again. They dumped bombs on us all night and kept at least two bombers overhead at all times.

"At 1 A. M. all hell broke loose! Two enemy battleships and some cruisers began working us over. Let Burroughs tell you about that."

Lieut. Hulbert Burroughs, of Los Angeles, son of the writer Edgar Rice Burroughs, laughed and said, "That night I jumped into the garbage dump."

General Saunders continued the narrative:

"There were two atheists in nearby fox holes. Pretty soon one of them yelled to the other in a fox-hole fifty feet away, 'Brother, do you see the light?'

"'Not yet,' the other atheist shouted back.

"A little later the first man yelled again, "Brother, do you see the light now?'

"Just Stick Your Head Out"

"Then somebody in my fox hole shouted, 'Just stick your head out of this hole and you'll see plenty of light.'

"The shelling continued until dawn. It was a tough night.

"People who read about a shelling don't think much of it, but those who have gone through such a shelling don't want any part of it."

Saunders, star football tackle at West Point, from which he graduated in 1928, and later a plebe and line coach at the school, yesterday wore for the first time the star of a brigadier general.

First To Sight Jap Squadron

His bombing squadron, which he led as a colonel, was the first to sight a Jap force of forty or more ships trying to reinforce Guadalcanal troops, and gave the warning which led to the Japanese rout in the November 13-15 battle off Guadalcanal.

He participated in the November 13 morning aerial bombing raid in which the crippled Kongo-class enemy battleship and other Jap vessels were sent to the bottom.

JAN 14 1943

OUR BOMBERS HIT FOE HARD ON NEW GUINEA

Raid Madang, Finschhafen, Lae and Salamaua

AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Thursday, Jan. 14 (AP)—Allied bombers ranged far, raiding Madang, Finschhafen, Lae and Salamaua, General Douglas MacArthur's noon communiqué reported today. All the raided points are in New Guinea.

At Madang, an Allied heavy unit bombed the airdrome and town. Buildings were strafed and bombed at Finschhafen.

At Lae, where the Japanese paid with 138 planes and at least three transports for their attempt to send reinforcements there last week, a series of attacks was made. Heavy and medium bombers and attack planes, covered by fighters, bombed the airdrome, harbor installations, stores and barges. They started large fires. Supply dumps and barges were strafed along the shore.

Attack planes again swept over the trail south from Salamaua to Komiatum.

Attempts to eliminate the last Japanese from the Papuan peninsula at Sanananda were slowed up by heavy rains causing a quagmire.

Marine Takes Wife: Romance In South Seas

Young Pharmacist Twice Saves Girl's Life, so Chief Permits Their Marriage

By Eugene Burns

ON A SOUTH SEAS ATOLL, Jan. 3 (Delayed) (AP).—This small Marine-occupied island close to the Solomons is a place to dream about, as any marine will plainly tell you. Its whereabouts cannot be disclosed, for military reasons and also because the marines wouldn't like to have any fresh-water recruits cut in.

When our Catalina flying boat taxied to the native village half the 130 peanut-brown islanders flocked out in outriggers to help transfer food to shore for the detachment, which arrived here on Nov. 18. First alongside was Roa, the village chief, riding an outrigger built upon a wrecked Japanese plane pontoon.

Next came a marine with a pretty native girl named Misiana. She wanted to climb into the plane with the marine, a pharmacist's mate second class, and when told to return to the village she cried.

The Story

The story of the girl's devotion—how the marine saved her from death and how the king chief permitted their marriage—was told by bearded Lieutenant Emmet N. Carter, twenty-seven years old, of Canton, Okla., in command.

"The natives were friendly at the outset," he said, "but I knew that this very friendliness might provoke trouble and perhaps wholesale murder. The chiefs realized this, too, and within two days gathered for a conference. One of the lesser chiefs translated in missionary-taught English. (There is a Seventh Day Adventist Church with services twice daily and three times on Sunday.)

"The most important point agreed upon was the relations between the marines and the women.

The Rules

"They decided: First, a marine must promise to marry a girl before he can flirt with her and offer her his cigarettes (they all smoke); second, upon her acceptance of his proposal he must get the chiefs' approval; third, he must get her parents' consent; fourth, he must give the parents £5 ($16.50); fifth, no marine can take his wife to the mainland should he decide to return thereto.

"Upon our arrival Misiana had an infected foot, which was terribly swollen, and a high fever. Our pharmacist tended her carefully and cured her infection. As a result, the village took it for granted that they would become man and wife.

"The young marine, in accordance with the chiefs' rulings, immediately got the girl's permission, and then the chiefs', but the girl's parents refused. The village resented their denial, and the chief hid the girl in another village, thinking she would forget her infatuation. Not so. She brewed a poisonous drink and drank it.

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"Native doctors were called in. Misiana was placed in a darkened hut, and while she groaned and twisted with pain these native doctors burned her body with the glowing ends of pointed sticks to drive out the evil within her.

The Rescue

"Meanwhile, the pharmacist's mate was told of the girl's illness and he hurried to her and found the native doctors huddled around the girl.

"He asked the chief to command every one to leave the hut and then gave her an emetic of warm soy water. She became better almost immediately after the emetic took effect, and he nursed her back to health.

"The chief thereupon pronounced: 'This girl was dead. You gave her life. She is yours. The parents do not have control over her.'

"The marine, mindful of the parents' wrath which might lead to his murder, sought them out. They consented this time, and he paid them $16.50. There was rejoicing throughout the village."

65,000th Deck Landing

[By the Associated Press]

Somewhere in the South Pacific Jan. 12 (Delayed) — The scout bomber pulled up to a stop on its carrier today, presumably ending just another routine mission, but as the pilot, Lieut. (j. g.) George A. Kiewet, of San Diego, stepped to the deck, he was greeted with loud, long cheers.

Ordered below to clean up and report back to the deck, Kiewet was unaware he had made history. He soon was enlightened, however, for on his return topside he found the carrier's entire complement lined up to present a huge cake to him.

The 65,000th Landing

The gift commemorated the sixty-five thousandth landing made aboard the ship.

The carrier's present skipper made the five thousandth landing, and its executive officer the four thousandth. Sixty-five thousand is believed to be the greatest number of deck landings ever made aboard a carrier of any navy.

Kiewet, a graduate of the Naval Flying School at Jacksonville, Fla., came aboard his present ship last September. The historic landing was his twenty-third on the deck of the carrier.

Pearl Harbor Hero Sets Pace

[By the Associated Press]

Somewhere in New Guinea, Jan. 12 (Delayed) — Capt. Thomas Lynch, of Catasauqua, Pa.—quiet-spoken, smiling and as Irish as his name—is the ace of American fighter pilots in this area.

An air force tabulation today credited Lynch with downing eight Japanese planes, top number for any of the list of flyers who have been striking at the enemy from Australian and New Guinea bases.

Two Zeros Same Day

Lynch added two Zeros to his tally December 27 to outstrip Lieut. George S. Welch, P-40 Warhawk pilot who has shot down seven.

Welch first won fame in Honolulu, his plane there being one of the few fighters to battle the Japs during the Pearl Harbor attack.

Beginner's Luck —And Pluck

[By the Associated Press]

Somewhere in New Guinea, Jan. 12 (Delayed)—There's beginner's luck in airplane warfare, too.

Lieut. Robert White, of Kansas City, shot down the first and second Zeros he ever saw. On the same mission Lieut. Ernest Harris, of Morristown, Tenn., knocked out three Zeros in his first combat with Japanese planes.

"Beginner's luck," commented both White and Harris, but their teammates said it was pluck, not luck.

AUSTRALIA STAND ON FLYNN NAMING

Hull's Reaction Also Sought by Leader of Opposition to Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 — (AP) Senator Bridges of New Hampshire, spearheading Republican opposition to making Edward J. Flynn the U. S. minister to Australia, declared today that the Senate should determine whether that country was consulted about the appointment—and whether Secretary of State Hull approved it.

The Senate Foreign Relations committee plans to take up, Friday, the nomination of the Democratic chairman, who has described as "purely politics" the opposition to his selection.

"Insult to Australians"

Mr. Bridges, who told the Senate, Monday, that the appointment was an insult to Australians, informed a press conference he would attack Mr. Flynn with new charges tomorrow. The Senate will confirm or reject the $10,000-a year nomination after receiving the recommendation of its Foreign Relations committee.

Mr. Flynn asserted in a statement today that the charges "will be met and met completely by me." He said he did not expect Mr. Bridges to be "capable of weighing plain evidence as against malicious detraction because of his violent dislike of the administration and his desire to embarrass it."

Sample Block

Mr. Bridges said he hoped the committee would call, besides Mr. Hull, the members of a New York grand jury which exonerated Mr. Flynn of charges that he used New York city-owned paving blocks to improve the courtyard of his estate. A Belgian paving block, neatly tied in purple ribbon, was on Mr. Bridges' desk as he spoke. Seated nearby was Sidney Baron, of New York City, secretary of the committee, to reopen the Flynn case.

Mr. Baron said the Belgian block on Mr. Bridges' desk was dug from Mr. Flynn's estate in the hope the Democratic leader would have the

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digger arrested, thus bringing the case to trial in Republican Putnam county, N. Y.

Mr. [illegible] Bridges wished to determine whether Australia had been consulted in the selection of a diplomatic representative to succeed the retiring minister, Nelson T. Johnson, observed he thought such consulation was the usual procedure.

Flynn Approved By Melbourne Newspaper

[By the Associated Press]

Melbourne, Jan. 13 — The proposed appointment of Edward J. Flynn as United States Minister to Australia drew from the Melbourne *Herald* today the editorial comment that "Australia is prepared unquestioningly to accept President Roosevelt's nomination."

The editorial said:

"Australians are sufficiently well versed in the ways of domestic political strife not to allow their judgment to be influenced by the clamor raised in some quarters in America over President Roosevelt's nomination of Edward J. Flynn as Ambassador (*sic*) to Australia.

Accept 'Unquestioningly'

"Australia is prepared unquestioningly to accept President Roosevelt's nomination, knowing his judgment is of the highest worth, and he could not be conceived of making such an appointment from any but the best and most carefully considered motives."

The paper said the only regret Australia could entertain would be if the American "political vendetta" were pressed to such an extent that Flynn came here without the confidence that he had the full support of all parties in his duties as representative of the United States.

Source Yields Many Great Men

"The field from which American Ambassadors are chosen is always a wide one, and some of its greatest Ambassadors come, like Flynn, straight out of the hurly-burly of domestic politics," the *Herald* said.

"In the tradition of his predecessors, Mr. Roosevelt does not allow himself to be cramped by the timidities characteristic of the older bureaucracies. His ambassadors abroad are men of his own personal choosing, men whose capabilities he knows and trusts, who were selected for the special jobs for which he believes they are eminently suited.

"Australia will greatly benefit to have a man who carries so high a recommendation as the President's personal selection and who stands so close to the ear of the great leader of the nation on which we depend and must continue to depend for so much."

15 Japs For Each Yank

By William Hipple

[Associated Press Correspondent]

On The Western Front Of Guadalcanal, Dec. 30 (Delayed)—American patrols have killed an average of fifteen Japanese to each one of our men lost in the last two weeks in a series of bitter actions in the soggy jungles.

But there is a slow, difficult fight ahead before Guadalcanal is wiped clean of Japanese. This is the inescapable conclusion reached after three days at the fighting fronts five miles west of Henderson Field.

"It is just a question of time," said Maj. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, commanding general of the United States army forces in the South Pacific.

May Take Months

He intimated it may be a matter of months—not days, not years.

"I don't worry about any offensive effort as far as the Japanese on Guadacanal are concerned," the general said. "It is a matter of cleaning them out."

CHINESE WIN BASE IN HONAN PROVINCE

Sinyang, Important Japanese Center Since 1939, Regained in Wide Offensive

OTHER VICTORIES LISTED

British Bombers Range Far Into Burma to Attack Bases, Ships and Trains

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 13 (AP)—Sinyang, important Japanese base in Southern Honan Province on the Peiping-Hankow railway, has been recaptured by the Chinese, the Chinese High Command announced tonight. This was considered the most significant Chinese victory in months in the Central China war theatre.

Sinyang, a key point in the Japanese defense in Southern Honan, has been a base for their operations since 1939 and a favorite starting point for numerous "mopping-up" expeditions.

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The communiqué said the Chinese attacked the city on the evening of Jan. 9, and at dawn the next day one column penetrated the west gate. Severe street fighting ensued.

"Up to the evening of Jan. 10 more than 300 Japanese were killed in the city in addition to 200 in the suburbs," the communiqué added. "The Chinese now are in complete possession of the city and its environs."

Other Victories in Honan

The High Command's communiqué also reported the recapture of Hwangchwan, east of Sinyang, in a battle in which 600 Japanese were slain.

The Chinese High Command said that Kushih, about thirty-six miles northeast of Shangcheng, and other points in Eastern Honan had been recaptured. The recapture of Shangcheng was announced Monday.

The High Command's communiqué said that advancing Chinese were closing in on enemy positions in the direction of Kwangchuan and Kwangshan after successful counter-attacks.

It was also disclosed that more than 6,000 Japanese troops, based at Yitu in Shantung Province, began an attack on Chinese positions Thursday, but met strong resistance.

Japanese troops moving eastward out of Hopeh Province toward Central Anwhei Province continued their advance after fighting Thursday, the communiqué said.

It also reported renewed fighting in Western Yunnan, near the Burma border, where the Japanese attacked Mengma Friday. They encountered Chinese resistance and fighting is continuing.

British Bombers Range Far Into Burma Unchallenged

By the Associated Press.

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 13.—British bombers ranged far into Burma yesterday without encoun-

tering air opposition from the Japanese and attacked railway transportation and river and coastal shipping, a British communique said today.

Two villages on Akyab Island were bombed by fighter-escorted Blenheims, it was reported, and low-flying fighters machine-gunned railway buildings and rolling stock in the Shweho district of Central Burma.

The fighters strafed enemy river craft on the Chindwin and Irrawaddy Rivers and in the Rathedaung area, 25 miles north of Akyab, and sampans carrying supplies near the Burma coast south of Akyab were hit and damaged, the communique said.

New Chinese Envoy to Russia

P. S. Foo, Former Foreign Affairs Vice-Minister, Is Ambassador

CHUNGKING, Jan. 13 (AP)—P. S. Foo, former Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Ambassador to Russia, it was announced today. He succeeds Shao Li-tze, who resigned and recently returned to Chungking. Foo was the principal drafter of the Chinese Civil Code.

U-boat Activity Decreasing In Trinidad Area

Naval Blows Effective But Job Still Ahead, Says Admiral.

By Robert N. Sturdevant

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Dec. 31 (Delayed) (AP)—American naval counter-blows have made enemy submarine operations in this U-boat "hot spot" of the western hemisphere increasingly hazardous, but it is a continuing battle and much remains to be done.

This is the opinion of Rear Admiral J. B. Olendorf, commanding the Trinidad sector of the Caribbean Sea frontier.

"This has been one of the hottest spot for subs in the whole western hemisphere," the admiral said. "But for the last couple of months it has been relatively quiet. It isn't because we've licked the submarines, but they have moved elsewhere, probably operating on shorter lines along the African coast waiting for the ships to come to them."

99-Year Lease

The Port of Spain base is one of the Caribbean bastions acquired on a 99-year lease from the British in the famous 50-destroyer deal of 1941. At that time the Navy obtained 12 square miles on the harbor, where since has risen a sizeable naval opearting base.

There is also an Army establishment here under the command of Major General H. C. Pratt, charged with the defense of the Island of Trinidad and other parts of the sector including St. Lucia and Antigua.

General Pratt and Admiral Olendorf call themselves the "service twins" and they take pride in the cooperation which exists between them.

"If people want to," Admiral Olendorf said, "they can make any kind of a command work."

Olendorf commands both Army and Navy aircraft in any operations exclusive of an attack on the base and island.

The Navy is charged with the supply, repair and support of forces based on this area. It also directs British naval craft for local defense, under the command of Commodore Philip A. Phillips of the Royal Navy.

Picturesque Harbor

The picturesque harbor of Port of Spain, surrounded by the green highland of Trinidad proper and numbers of small islands, is exceedingly well-protected and possesses tremendous anchorage facilities.

Currently the Navy employs between 7,000 and 8,000 native laborers in addition to some American skilled workmen. At one time both the Army and Navy had more than 20,000 working on their establishments. And the work still goes on.

"I think the native population has been very glad to have us here," Olendorf said, adding that in many cases employment by the United States government had meant increased income to them.

On the other hand, the admiral continued, the drain on Trinidad's labor supply, which heretofore had been paid on a lower scale, necessarily had affected the island's economy, particularly the sugar plantations where planters were forced to bid for their labor from a higher-priced market as a result of the government work.

American mines to the United States and Canada.

Admiral Olendorf, 55-year-old native of Riverside, Calif., has commanded the Trinidad sector for the last six months. Previously he had spent four months in Curacao, which, with British and Dutch Guiana, are included in the Trinidad protective area.

Served in World War

Although not a pilot, the naval commander has been interested in aviation since 1911 and was in charge of an air base in France during the first World war. Most of his career he has spent as a sea-going officer.

General Pratt came to Trinidad in January, 1942, from Baltimore where he commanded the 3rd Corps area. He is an airman.

Island's Economy Disturbed

On the other hand the Admiral continued, the drain on Trinidad's labor supply, which heretofore had been paid on a lower scale, necessarily had affected the island's economy, particularly the sugar plantations where planters were forced to bid for their labor from a high-priced market as a result of the government work.

At one time the Trinidad economy was based largely on sugar and cocoa production, but this has given way to oil refining and the production of asphalt from a pitch lake in the island's southern sector. Much bauxite, the ore from which aluminum is produced, also is trans-shipped here from South

Nazis Seeking Release Of Armistice Group

Diplomats and Other Nationals in France Seized as Hostages in Effort to Free Commission in North Africa.

By Wade Werner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Germany is trying to force the release of its captured Armistice commission in North Africa—by seizing as hostages the American diplomats and other nationals in France.

Under Guard of Storm Troopers

The State Department disclosed this today in announcing "the German government has now assumed complete jurisdiction over the American group and is taking them to Germany under guard of German SS troops."

The Americans—totaling about 140 diplomats, newspaper correspondents, Red Cross workers and others—were caught in France last November by the break of diplomatic relations with Vichy.

The Department said its prompt proposal to exchange French officials held here for the American group detained in France had met with an unfavorable response.

"The answer as reported by the Swiss government," acting as a neutral intermediary, the announcement explained, "was that no consideration would be given to the departure of the American officials from France until information was furnished about the German Armistice Commission in Africa and the German consul in Algiers.

"The requested information is being gathered for transmission through the customary channels. However, the American government does not consider that this information about German nationals has any relation to the question of the exchange of French and American personnel."

It was not specified whether the unfavorable response had come directly from the German government through the Swiss or from the Vichy government, officials later explained the demand for "information" as to the captured Germans came from Vichy.

Vichy Mouthpiece of Berlin

That Vichy was acting as Berlin's mouthpiece was a natural assumption, but it became more obvious when the Germans posted a guard of SS troops around the Americans interned at Lourdes, France, and made preparations to transport them to Germany.

Germany thus has confronted the United States with the choice of releasing the captured armistice commission, the German consul in Algiers, and possibly other Germans in North Africa, or allowing the American group from France to remain indefinitely interned in Germany.

The United States has interned at Hershey, Pa., some of the French officials formerly assigned to the embassy in Washington or to consular posts. Others technically liable to internment were left at liberty when the break came with Vichy, and still others were released after brief internment at Hershey. The latter, the state department disclosed, "have offered their services in the military effort of the United Nations against the Axis."

Thus the United States would not be in a position to trade the whole French group here for the American group seized in France, even if Germany agreed to accept Frenchmen in exchange for Americans; for this would mean surrendering into Axis hands individuals who have come over into the United Nations camp.

The state department did not indicate what attitude it might take if the German government continued to insist, through Vichy, on the exchange of Germans in Africa for Americans seized in France.

The armistice commission comprised German members in North Africa of the body set up by France and Germany in 1940 to carry out the terms of the French-German armistice.

BEDAUX SEIZED IN AFRICA FOR NAZI DEALINGS

The Author of 'Efficiency System' Once Friendly With Duke of Windsor.

CALLED LABOR'S ARCH FOE

Hull Reveals American Engineer's Arrest on a Charge of Trading With the Enemy.

Washington, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull disclosed today that Charles Bedaux, American industrial engineer, known as the author of an "efficiency system" for industrial labor, had been arrested in North Africa on a charge of trading with the enemy.

In answer to press conference questions Mr. Hull said that news of Bedaux's arrest had come to him but that he was not informed of the details.

Bedaux came into news prominence in 1937 when it was disclosed that he was arranging the details of an American tour which the Duke of Windsor was planning to make. Windsor subsequently dropped the idea of the visit.

Leaders of organized labor were especially critical of Bedaux whose system is termed the "stretch-out" in union circles Francis J. Gorman, president of the United Textile Workers, called Bedaux "that archenemy of labor."

In calling off the visit, the Duke said there had been "grave misconceptions" of his motives.

Windsor married his American wife, the former Wallis Warfield, in Bedaux's French home.

His Links Here Severed.

In New York, Albert Raymond, president of the Bedaux company, said that Bedaux had not been associated with the management of the Bedaux companies in the United States and Canada for more than five years.

Mr. Raymond said that when Bedaux left this country for Europe he made an agreement with the American companies surrendering and severing his connection with the operation and management of the American companies.

"We have had no knowledge whatsoever of his activities," Mr. Raymond said. "Mr. Bedaux's financial interests in America are under complete Government control."

His Fame Backhanded.

Charles Bedaux was widely known in industrials circles for many years before his association with the Duke and Duchess of Windsor gave him international fame. It was rather backhanded fame; Mr. Bedaux, merely by being who he was, disrupted plans of the Duke and Duchess to visit the United States in 1937. The Duke and Duchess did not come, explicitly, because the proposed sponsorship by Mr. Bedaux of their trip set American labor's hair on end.

Bedaux was a great friend of the Windsors at that time; they were married at his chauteau in France. Afterward he said he was as good a friend as ever, but on this the Windsors did not publicly comment. Mr. Bedaux also said—in recent years often and with a kind of plaintiveness—that he really wasn't a Fascist, whatever people thought.

He came to the United States from France almost forty years ago, and his first job was as a sandhog in an East River tunnel. He graduated from this almost at once and began the system of labor management which made him a fortune—and led the Baltimore Federation of Labor to sum up what organized labor thought of him by the assertion that he is "the arch-enemy of organized labor."

The Bedaux System.

The Bedaux system, which before the war was being explained internationally by various Bedaux corporations, was intended to increase industrial efficiency. Bedaux engineers went into plants, studied sections and individual operations with stop-watches and set up "B" units for the industry. According to the New Statesman and Nation, which once tried to explain the affair in simple words, a "B" unit is, "in effect, the amount of any given type of work which, according to the Bedaux experts, a worker ought to be able to do in a minute, after allowance has been made for the necessary 'rest,' or discontinuity of effort—an allowance varying with the character of the job."

This "scientific" method, as applied, enraged labor for a variety of reasons, not least because of its tendency to reduce labor to a purely mechanical place in production. There was a provision for excess pay to those who produced more than the average number of "B" units, but this was complicated. Labor felt that the system deprived it of human rights, including the rights to bargain; that it was geared to the early exhaustion and discarding of individual workers; that it destroyed individuality.

These objections by labor, and the many others which arose, kept Bedaux's friends the Windsors from making their projected tour. They did not keep Bedaux from making a very ample fortune, or from building up an enormous international system of companies. The objections did lead, in 1915 when Franklin D. Roosevelt was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to an order barring from participation in Navy building of any firm using a "speed-up" system which was carefully described to cover the Bedaux system.

After the war started, Bedaux was not frequently in the news. When France was being over-run, the American Embassy for a time occupied the chateau in Monts where the Duke and Duchess were married. Last fall, there was a report that Bedaux was among the 300 American hostages reported seized in Occupied France by the Nazis.

U-Boat Building Exceeds Toll

By John M. Hightower

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Washington, Jan. 13—The German navy, it was learned on high authority today, is turning out submarines faster than the United Nations can destroy them. This despite the heavy bombing of German factories from British and American bases in England.

At the same time, the United Nations are building cargo and transport ships faster than they are being sunk. They also are building escort and patrol vessels—destroyers, corvettes and subchasers.

Navy's "First Enemy"

The number of enemy submarines operating in the Atlantic at any one time is more than one hundred, which represents possibly from one third to one fourth of their actual sub strength.

This was described by qualified authorities as being among the reasons why the U-boat is considered by the navy to be, in the words of Admiral Harold R. Stark, its "first enemy."

Data Kept Secret

The U-boats became a real headache for the American high command just a year ago when they began sinking ships off the American East Coast.

Much of what is officially known about U-boat operations and our own anti-submarine warfare is restricted information—for instance, the amount of shipping tonnage which the Allied nations are now losing each month and the number of enemy submarines which Allied craft are sinking.

Can't Penetrate Shelters

Bombing raids on submarine bases along the German and French coasts are not too successful. The Germans house their subs in concrete shelters with walls and roofs said to be fifteen feet or more thick and the destructive force of explosions simply does not penetrate to the ships.

Lt. Col. James Roosevelt Wins Navy Cross for Makin Isle Raid

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP).—Lieutenant Colonel James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, was among fifteen members of a Marine Corps raider group named by the Navy today as having received the Navy Cross for a successful attack on Makin Island in the Pacific last August.

The declaration, the Navy said, was awarded to Colonel Roosevelt, then a major, by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet, on Guadacanal Island in the Solomons last October.

[Lieutenant Colonel Elliott Roosevelt, second son of the President, received the Distinguished Flying Cross on Dec. 27. He commands a photographic unit of Major General James H. Doolittle's 12th United States Air Forces in North Africa.]

Others who received the Navy Cross from Admiral Nimitz last month for "extraordinary heroism" in the Makin Island raid, included Sergeant Robert V. Allard, missing in action, son of Mrs. Frieda Allard, 3708 Sixty-eighth Street, Woodside, Queens, N. Y.

Details Of Longest Paratroop Raid Told

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[By the Associated Press]

Santa Monica, Cal., Jan. 13 — Cheers from thousands of Douglas Aircraft Company workers followed the reading yesterday of a letter from Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, in which he told how forty-four Douglas C-47 transport planes whisked paratroops 1,500 miles, from Great Britain to an airdrome thirty-five miles southwest of Tunis, in North Africa, in the longest paratroop attack of the war, with no stopovers.

Their perfectly timed arrival resulted in the capture of the airport, which previously had been bombed and strafed, the letter said. Not a single transport was lost.

Nazis Flew Only 85 Miles

"No parachute attack in history has been made over more than a fraction of this distance," General Arnold wrote, adding, by contrast, that the Nazis had to fly only eighty-five miles from Greece to Crete.

"The dropping of troops had to be timed to the minute with the attacks made by bombers and fighters. Some of these planes, incidentally, had arrived only a short time before from America.

"Today We Are Strong"

"During the past year the army air forces have assumed the offensive everywhere, and in this offensive the C-47s are invaluable. A year ago we were weak, today we are strong.

"The transformation from weakness to strength came as a result of the loyalty and zeal of the men and women on the production lines."

Japs 'Blew Up' In Sea Fight

[By the Associated Press]

San Francisco, Jan. 13—"They just blew up all over the place!"

Those were the words Capt. Willard A. Kitts 3d, used to picture the destruction of a Jap invasion force off the coast of Guadalcanal.

It all happened in about fifteen minutes at about midnight, November 30.

The Japs Captain Kitts declared, lost eight destroyers, two cruisers, and four transports.

Lost His Own Ship

Captain Kitts lost his own ship, the heavy cruiser Northampton, but not until his gunnery crews had contributed to the tremendous destruction handed the enemy. His men got at least two Jap destroyers.

(The navy Monday night disclosed loss of the Northampton, two other cruisers, the aircraft carrier Hornet and seven destroyers in the Solomon area between October 26 and December 1.

"Wonderful Spi. it"

"My most lasting impression was the wonderful spirit of my men," he said. "They are beyond all praise. They are cheerful—witty—you can't get them downhearted."

He said he believed everyone able to leave the ship was saved. Part of this was attributed to the fact that "sharks operate by daylight."

He mentioned, too, the miraculous escape of a wounded seaman when his big ship was flaming to destruction and ammunition was exploding so that the length and breadth of the vessel looked like a great field of fireworks.

The severely wounded seaman (Captain Kitts did not know his name) was in a watch loft high in the mainmast. Shipmates reached him and were able to get him to a slightly lower level. He was given an opiate, but even this helped little.

He demanded of those with him that if the ship was abandoned he be left there, as he couldn't bear the pain of being moved another inch.

Hull Described As Figurehead By Hugh Grant

Ex-Envoy to Thailand Says Welles RunsDepartment, and 'It Needs New Blood'

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LOUISVILLE, Jan. 13 (AP).—Terming the State Department "an antiquated organization" with "its blood pressure very low," Hugh Grant, former American Minister to Albania and Thailand, told a Kiwanis Club gathering here today that Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles has "virtually supplanted" Secretary of State Cordell Hull in foreign relations.

Mr. Grant, now an accredited lecturer for the War Department, charged that the State Department is controlled by a "powerful group of foreign-service career officers" under the leadership of Mr. Welles.

"It is a well known fact that Mr. Cordell Hull stands very high in the esteem of the American people," Mr. Grant said, adding: "It is all the more tragic, therefore, that this statesman, through no fault of his own, has no actual control over the organization of which he is the head.

"He has been virtually supplanted by a subordinate career officer, Mr. Sumner Welles, the Under Secretary of State."

Mr. Grant, who served in Thailand during the conflict between that country and French Indo-China, said he had not been invited to make a report to the President since being recalled. He said Secretary Hull was "powerless in the matter."

Mr. Grant said he should have been invited to report to the President through the State Department "especially on this occasion," since he had been an observer of the tense political situation in the Far East and had observed at close hand Japanese Fifth Column activity.

"Some time ago an active campaign was launched by this group (career officers) to eliminate from our foreign service all but a very few of the top-ranking officers who are not career men," he said.

Explaining the State Department's job in war time as that of preparing for the peace that will follow, he said: "The State Department today is an antiquated organization. Its blood pressure is very low. . . . It needs new blood. It is imperative if we are to win the peace after the war."

British Cargo Ship Torpedoed

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 13 (AP)—Striking a small British cargo ship in the Indian Ocean, enemy torpedoes caused the forward half of the vessel to break away and sink, leaving the undamaged stern afloat, survivors related here.

The ship's third officer said the crew was in a lifeboat, "debating whether or not to go back aboard the stern and try to bring her in, when Jerry settled the question for us with another torpedo."

The sinking, which occurred late in October, was announced by the navy today. The entire crew, except one man drowned in abandoning ship, were rescued after six days by a British patrol vessel.

Churchill Asked To Visit Chicago

Chicago, Jan. 18 (AP)—Chicago's Union League Club wants Winston Churchill to visit the mid-West and project his personality "directly to the people of this war production area."

Joseph H. Finn, chairman of the club's special events committee, said today a letter inviting the British Prime Minister to be a guest of the club had been sent by its president, Albion C. Cronkhite.

Hornet Carried Tokyo Raiders, Japs Assert 1943

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 13—A Japanese broadcast asserted today that the United States aircraft carrier Hornet, identified Monday by the American navy as the aircraft carrier sunk October 26 in the battle of the Santa Cruz Islands, was the vessel which carried the planes that raided Tokyo last April 18.

The broadcast, beamed for Japanese communities in East Asia, said, without giving the authority, that it was "disclosed" that the Hornet "brought the North American bombers during the attack on Japan." The broadcast was reported by Government monitors to the Office of War Information.

"Revenge For Raid"

The sinking of the Hornet was "revenge for the raid," the Tokyo radio said, adding that "our imperial air units have been concentrating on this ship."

OWI commented that Tokyo in this way sought to exploit the Washington announcement of the Hornet's end.

"Can Never Be Forgotten"

Tokyo also gave some indication of how deeply the Tokyo attack, led by Brig. Gen. (now Maj. Gen.) James H. Doolittle, rankles the Japanese, OWI said. The broadcast said the date of April 18 "can never be forgotten by the 100,000,000 Japanese people."

This broadcast was not on any program beamed to the United States, the monitors said.

CANADA REPORTS 7,243 CASUALTIES IN WAR TO DEC. 25

715 Men Are Listed as Killed in Enemy Action.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 13—(AP) Canadian army casualties from the beginning of the war to last Dec. 25 totalled 7,243, it was learned today at the Defense department.

A summary of casualties shows:

Fatal casualties, enemy action, 715.

Deaths, all other causes, overseas, 730.

Deaths, all causes, in Canada, 826.

Missing, 606.

Prisoners of war, including interned, 3,570.

Wounded, non-fatal, enemy action, 787.

The official statement did not break down the casualties to show the numbers which were due to the main actions in which Canadian troops have taken part so far—the defense of Hongkong in December, 1941, and the attack on Dieppe last Aug. 19.

Almost all the casualties in prisoners, killed, and wounded occurred in those two actions, with Dieppe accounting for most of those killed in action.

An unofficial tabulation made from published casualty lists of the Dieppe losses shows 515 killed, 570 wounded, 720 missing and 1,071 prisoners.

To date 1665 men have been reported killed at Hongkong and some 1,600 are known to be prisoners, 87 are listed as missing and 17 as having died of wounds. The total Canadian force at Hongkong was 1,985 officers and men.

Strikes Peril 2/3 Of Canada's Steel

Ottawa, Jan. 13 (AP).—A strike by the CIO United Steel Workers of America that has closed one of Canada's huge steel producing plants and is scheduled to close another tomorrow, threatened to spread tonight to four smaller steel companies at Trenton, N. S.

Five thousand men struck yesterday at the big Dominion Steel and Coal Corp. at Sydney, N. S. and 5,000 more voted to strike at 7 A. M. tomorrow at the Algoma Steel Corp, in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Steel control authorities here estimated these two strikes would cut off nearly two-thirds of Canada's steel production.

The unions are protesting the majority report of the Barlow Steel Commission, which recommended no change in basic wages of 43½

cents an hour at Sydney and 45½ cents at Sault Ste. Marie. The unions demand 55 cents an hour. (Minimum wage in CIO steel contracts in the U. S. is 78 cents an hour.)

GARSON NEW PREMIER OF MANITOBA PROVINCE

WINNIPEG, Jan. 13 — (AP) — Stuart S. Garson, unanimously named leader of the Manitoba coalition government last month, will be sworn in as Premier tomorrow following the resignation of John Bracken, now leader of the Progressive Conservative party, government officials announced today.

Mr. Bracken, Premier since 1922, will leave soon to confer with Progressive Conservative members at Ottawa. He is expected to seek a seat in the House of Commons at an early date.

JAPANESE SUPPLIES GOOD, HOOVER SAYS

In Survey of Home Fronts, the Former President Sees That of Pacific Foe Stronger

BUT OPEN TO SEA ATTACK

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He Renews Plea That We Try to Feed Nazi-Occupied Lands of Europe Through Blockade

Following is the third of a series of articles by former President Hoover on home fronts and their effect on global strategy. The series is distributed by The Associated Press.

By HERBERT HOOVER

Japan is an entirely different problem from the European Axis. Her home front at this time is the reverse of the European home fronts, for her civil population is very well supplied with necessities and generally in high spirits. She is still in the ascendant stages of total war.

Japan also differs from our European enemies on the military front. The European Axis is depending mainly upon land war for victory. Japan's ultimate destiny depends mainly upon sea warfare. Germany's conquests are over land, and Japan's are basically conquests over sea.

Japan with Manchuria is normally about self-supporting as to food. Her conquests have given her far more rubber, oil, tin, lead, zinc, copper and hardening metals, rice and vegetable oils than she needs. She has a possible shortage in iron. Her people are far better off in standard of living than before Pearl Harbor.

The spirit of her people, depressed during some years by costly and inconclusive fighting in Asia, has been given a fresh impulse by apparent victory over the white races.

Her Ocean Lines Vulnerable.

Her great weakness is that all her conquests are like beads on a string. And the string is her merchant marine and its air and naval protection. Through that alone can she, for the present, maintain her garrisons and her many supplies to support the home front. If that merchant ship lifeline should be cut by adequately based airplanes, all the southern arms of the octopus would be paralyzed.

The Japanese airplane, ship and tank output is not one-fourth what we can produce. Her ships, planes and men are under steady attrition from the British and ourselves. With every growth of our air and sea power and our advancing bases, this destruction becomes more severe. Merchant shipping is the Achilles heel of her "co-prosperity order" in Asia. And if her sea transport be steadily crippled, she will start degeneration in munitions and raw materials on the home front.

The Axis armies have overrun twelve independent democratic countries and part of Russia. Over 200,000,000 people have been ravished, their men murdered, their women and children starved.

Many of these countries have always lived partly upon food and feed for their animals imported from overseas. As the result of the blockade, they have had to slaughter their animals down to those that could be fed. Their ground crops are decreasing. Their fertilizers have greatly diminished. Their agricultural machinery is run down. Each Winter the food is less and less. Theirs is not food shortage. They are starving

The "normal" ration of meats and fats combined in these countries ranges from two to four pounds per month. Compare this with the American consumption

[illegible] month

I have [illegible] Belgian industrial areas [illegible] shows that 35 per cent of the children are suffering from scurvy, rickets and tuberculosis. Most of the city schools are closed because the children are too weak to do their work. The mortality is appalling. The same stories come from other cities.

He Wants Blockade Opened

During the last eighteen months I have repeatedly insisted that the blockade should be opened to allow an experiment in supplies for their soup kitchens which feed the women, children and unemployed men.

I proposed that the experiment should be conducted by the neutral governments of Europe after agreements with the German that both the imports and the native food should be unmolested and that the whole should be supervised by agents of these neutral nations.

Six months ago, under the pressures of the Turkish, Swedish and Swiss Governments, this plan was adopted for Greece. Greek lives are being saved, although the amounts are insufficient. Our State Department now reports that the Germans do not benefit and our Government encourages support to the Greek committee. The arguments against my proposals have now proved to be wrong by the Greek experience.

Is there now any reason why the Swedes and Swiss should not be allowed also to save the children in Belgium, Holland, Norway and Poland? They are willing to undertake it; they have ships that cannot be placed in Allied war service. They can get food in South America. Most of the invaded countries have financial resources in the hands of their exiled governments to pay for this food.

The Germans can save their people from famine by surrender. These people are helpless.

Food for the small democracies has a bearing on the whole future of freedom. These people are the only centers in Europe of fidelity to democracy. It is not a pleasant prospect if they are to bring up a generation of children stunted in body and embittered in mind. Nor are promises of food after the war of much avail to people in the cemeteries.

Hitherto this has been considered a problem for British decision. But it is now also an American responsibility, and I dislike to contemplate the verdict of history upon our default in that prime foundation of Christianity—compassion.

ROYALIST PLOT FAILURE SEEN

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CBS Correspondent Says Darlan Apparently Refused To 'Play Game'

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 13 — A French Royalist plot to set up a monarchy in North Africa has failed and some French Royalists have been implicated in the Christmas Eve assassination of Admiral Jean Darlan, Charles Collingwood, CBS correspondent, reported tonight in a broadcast from Algiers.

Collingwood said Darlan apparently was killed because he "refused to play the game" with the Royalists.

Count Of Paris Named

He added the Royalists included men in "high places" in North Africa and they apparently hoped to set up the Count of Paris, who has been in Algiers for some time under an assumed name, as king over a French monarchy in North Africa.

However, Collingwood said, something went wrong and the Count was never proclaimed king.

De Gaulle Adherents Released, Davis Says

Washington, Jan. 13 (AP)—Elmer Davis, Director of War Information, said today that the State Department had received information that all North African sympathizers of the Fighting French leader, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, have been released from jail

Davis said this was true "at least of all persons whom we could identify as de Gaullists, and might not include some de Gaullists who were arrested on other charges, such as violating rationing cards."

Axis Sympathizers In Jail

The State Department memorandum to Davis said the only political prisoners known to be still in jail in North Africa were an estimated 200 Axis sympathizers and some other people who had refused to sign promises not to create trouble.

The report said also that Spanish refugees in North Africa—people who opposed General Franco in the Spanish civil war and fled when Franco won the conflict—were living freely, but in restricted areas, and were not interned as some reports had indicated.

BY GLADWIN HILL

LONDON JAN 13-(AP)-THE CREW OF AN AMERICAN PATROL BOMBER SANK A GERMAN SUBMARINE IN AN ATLANTIC CONVOY BATTLE EARLY IN DECEMBER AND DISCLOSED TODAY THAT IT HAPPENED THE FIRST DAY THEY HAD SIGHTED A SUB IN SIX MONTHS OF PATROL. THEY SAID THEY DESTROYED IT WITH A SINGLE WELL-PLACED DEPTH CHARGE.

PILOT LIEUT.(JG) LOWELL DAVIS, 24, OF VINA, ALA., WHO LED THE CREW OF NINE IN THE ATTACK AGAINST THE SUBMARINE'S GUNFIRE TO A DISTANCE ONLY 35 FEET ABOVE IT, WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS.

THE CREW TOOK OFF FROM THEIR BASE ON REGULAR PATROL AT 4:26 A.M. AND SIGHTED SUBMARINES FIVE TIMES BY THE EARLY AFTERNOON. BUT ALL DUCKED BEFORE THE BOMBER COULD SWOOP DOWN ON THEM.

THE PLANE WAS WITHIN SIGHT OF THE CONVOY WHEN CO-PILOT ENSIGN EARLE ABRAMS, CLINTON, CONN., SIGHTED THE SUBMARINE SIX MILES AHEAD, CIRCLING AROUND THE REAR OF THE CONVOY FOR A KILL.

FORMER COWBOY BILL BENTROD, OF LYNWOOD, CALIF., AN ENLISTED MAN AND PILOT, WAS IN THE GALLEY EATING PEACHES WHEN HE HEARD THE CALL "ALL

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HANDS." HE RAN FORWARD TO BREAK OUT THE BOW GUN.

AT 1,200 YARDS THE U-BOAT OPENED FIRE ON THE PLANE WITH ITS BRIDGE CANNON. DAVIS "RODE THE FIRE" STRAIGHT TOWARD THE SUBMARINE FOR 600 YARDS. THEN MACHINIST'S MATE NORMAN EICHHORN, SYRACUSE, N.Y., LET GO WITH THE PORT WAIST GUN.

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THE SUBMARINE STAYED ON THE SURFACE BECAUSE ITS SKIPPER DIDN'T WANT TO LOSE THE CONVOY, AND THOUGHT IT COULD RIDE OUT THE ATTACK.

"THEY QUIT FIRING WHEN I OPENED UP ON THEM," EICHHORN SAID. HE FIRED 45 OR 50 ROUNDS, WATCHING THE TRACERS GO INTO THE SUB'S CONNING TOWER. HE THINKS HE KILLED THE SUBMARINE'S GUNNER.

"WHEN ONLY 35 FEET OVER THE SUB WE LET THE BOMB GO. IT EXPLODED THREE OR FOUR FEET BESIDE THE SUB, AND LIFTED HER OUT OF THE WATER BEFORE SHE SANK. FIVE-FOOT BUBBLES CAME UP AND THEN A FILM OF OIL. FOUR (FIVE MEN CAME UP WHO HELD ONTO FLOATS FOR A WHILE, THEN DISAPP RED."

THE PLANE CIRCLED THE SPOT 38 MINUTES, THEN FLEW OVER TO THE CONVOY TO REPORT THE KILL.

THE CREW HAD BEEN OUT ALTOGETHER 13 HOURS AND 20 MINUTES. DAVIS, AT THE HELM MOST OF THE TIME, GOT NOTHING TO EAT ALL DAY. BUT LATER HE PLOWED INTO A FRIED CHICKEN DINNER, AND SLEPT 15 HOURS.

THE REST OF THE CREW WERE NAVIGATOR ENSIGN WALLACE PIERCE, WELLFLEET, MASS.; CHIEF MACHINIST'S MATE ALFRED W.JONES (130 DAWES AVE) AKRON, OHIO; MACHINIST'S MATE JAMES J.MCGUIRE, (82 PROSPECT PARK, SOUTH WEST) BROOKLYN, A FORMER CONEY ISLAND BANK TELLER; SEAMAN CARL FISCHER, ROSS, CALIF., FORMER WATCH REPAIRMAN; RADIO MATE FRANKHHAYWOOE,

ROSS, CALIF., FORMER WATCH REPAIRMAN; RADIO MATE FRANK HAYWOOD, MOUNDVILLE, ALA., FORMER COTTON FARM HAND, AND GEORGE J.BROWN, CRADDOCKVILLE, VA.

DAVIS, FORMER STUDENT OF JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TEACHERS COLLEGE AND CIVILIAN PILOT, ENLISTED IN JANUARY, 1941. HIS RECENT BRIDE, THE FORMER VERLON LEDBETTER OF VINA, ALA., IS DOING GOVERNMENT WELFARE WORK AT PROVIDENCE, R.I., AND LIVES AT HOSXIE, R.I.

LONDON JAN 13-(AP)-THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THE LOSS OF THE CORVETTE MARIGOLD, WHICH IT SAID LAST NOVEMBER HAD SUNK THE GERMAN SUBMARINE BELIEVED TO HAVE TORPEDOED THE BRITISH AIRCRAFT CARRIER ARK ROYAL.

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THE COMMUNIQUE DID NOT SAY HOW THE CORVETTE WAS LOST.

THE U-BOAT U433 WAS FORCED TO THE SURFACE BY DEPTH CHARGES AND ENGAGED WITH GUNFIRE BY THE MARIGOLD IN THE AREA WHERE THE ARK ROYAL HAD BEEN TORPEDOED.

AS THE SUBMARINE SANK THE GERMANS TOOK TO THE WATER AND 38 SURVIVORS, INCLUDING THE COMMANDER, WERE PICKED UP AND MADE PRISONERS.

LONDON, THURSDAY, JAN 14-(AP)-REUTERS' MOSCOW CORRESPONDENT REPORTED TODAY THAT THE GERMANS WERE EVACUATING THEIR HIGH OFFICERS FROM STALINGRAD BY AIR.

LONDON, THURSDAY, JAN. 14—(AP)— THE NEWS CHRONICLE IN A FRONT PAGE STORY TODAY SAID THAT "UNLESS THE FRENCH GROUPS THEMSELVES REACH AGREEMENT VERY SHORTLY, THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN

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GOVERNMENTS MAY THEMSELVES BE DRIVEN TO TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF TRUSTEESHIP ON BEHALF OF THE FRENCH PEOPLES."

THE EDITOR, VERNON BARTLETT, WHO ALSO IS AN INDEPENDENT M.P. FROM BRIDGEWATER, WROTE:

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"THERE IS NATURALLY AND RIGHTLY A STRONG REGARD THROUGHOUT THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH FOR GEN. DE GAULLE X X X BUT GENERAL GIRAUD X X X IS ALSO HELD IN HIGH ESTEEM.

"TO A DEGREE THAT IS CERTAINLY NOT REALIZED IN THE UNITED STATES, THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS DISCOURAGED POLITICAL AMBITIONS ON THE PART OF GEN. DE GAULLE OR HIS ADVISERS.

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"DESPITE EVIDENCE OF SUPPORT ACCORDED HIM BY FRENCHMEN INSIDE FRANCE, THERE HAS AT NO TIME BEEN THE SLIGHTEST DESIRE IN WHITEHALL TO ESTABLISH A DE GAULLIST PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

" X X X IN WASHINGTON THERE IS AN EQUAL DETERMINATION NOT TO FACE THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE WITH AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT IN THE FORM OF A GOVERNMENT FORMED WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT OR COOPERATION.

"IF THIS FACT IS EMPHASIZED, THE AMBITIOUS HOPES OF POLITICIANS AROUND THESE TWO GENERALS WOULD BE CHECKED, AND MILITARY COLLABORATION BETWEEN THEM WOULD BECOME MORE PROBABLE."

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, JAN. 13-(AP)-CLEAR THE TRACKS. HERE COMES SERGT. JOHN (CASEY JONES) FINNEGAN, GENERAL FACTOTUM AND CHIEF CAR KNOCKER OF A 17-MILE LONG AMERICAN RAILROAD WINDING THROUGH THIS BRITISH COUNTRYSIDE.

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IT IS A FULL-FLEDGED RAILROAD AND THE LIFE-LINE OF ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT SUPPLY DEPOTS OPERATED BY THE AMERICAN FORCES HERE. OVER ITS TRACKS MOVE 150 CARLOADS DAILY, EVERYTHING FROM BEANS TO BULLETS, FROM ARTILLERY TO ANAESTHETICS.

FINNEGAN'S LINE HAS THREE BRAND NEW AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES WHOSE BIG-VOICED WHISTLES STARTLE BRITONS ACCUSTOMED TO THE PIP-SQUEAKS OF THEIR BIG LOCOMOTIVES.

THIS GRINNING AMERICAN'S OFFICIAL TITLE IS GENERAL YARD MASTER AND HE HAS A BIG SAY IN THE OPERATION OF THE LINE.

FINNEGAN, WHO IS 27, AND LIVED AT 155 WHITING ST., TOLEDO, WORKED FIVE YEARS FOR THE NEW YORK CENTRAL BEFORE ENTERING THE ARMY.

HIS COMMANDING OFFICER, CAPT. HOMER J. SANDUSKY, 901 E. FORTY-SECOND STREET, INDIANAPOLIS, IS A VETERAN OF 32 YEARS WITH THE NEW YORK CENTRAL.

OTHERS IN THE RAILROAD DETACHMENT INCLUDE PVT. FRANK E. SCHMITZ, 616 CHILDS ST., WHEATON, ILL., WHO IS DAY YARDMASTER, AND PVT. MERLE SMITH, 1416 MADISON AVE., TORONTO, O., NIGHT YARD MASTER.

LONDON, JAN. 13, --(AP)--[redacted] GENERAL WLADYSLAW SIKORSKI, PREMIER OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE, RETURNED TODAY FROM THE UNITED STATES.

FOLLOW WASHINGTON

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JAN. 13-(AP)-A GROUP OF AMERICAN DIPLOMATS, JOURNALISTS AND RELIEF WORKERS [redacted] WHO HAVE BEEN HELD IN FRANCE WILL LEAVE LOURDES TONIGHT FOR BADEN-BADEN, GERMANY, THE UNITED STATES LEGATION IN BERN ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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THE AMERICANS ARE EXPECTED TO REACH BADEN-BADEN FRIDAY NIGHT OR SATURDAY, THE LEGATION WAS INFORMED BY SWISS AUTHORITIES THROUGH WHOM DISCUSSIONS FOR AN EXCHANGE HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED.

Cairo (Aad bomber crew)

SERGEANT JOSEPH APPLETON, OF ROCHESTER, N.Y., ARMY NEWS-REEL PHOTOGRAPHER, ALSO WAS ABOARD BUT GOT NO PICTURES BECAUSE HIS CAMERA WAS LOST TRANSFERRING FROM THE PLANE TO THE RUBBER BOAT.

CAIRO, JAN 13-(AP)-THE FOLLOWING WERE AMONG 458 FLYING OFFICERS [redacted] WHO WERE AWARDED DECORATIONS YESTERDAY BY BRIGADIER GENERAL [redacted] TIMBERLAKE, CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN BOMBER COMMAND IN THE MIDDLE EAST:

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SERGT.WILLIAM KARGES, JOLIET, ILL., WAS AWARDED THE OAK LEAF WITH CLUSTERS FOR AN ACT OF HEROISM IN PALESTINE.

THE FOLLOWING RECEIVED THE PURPLE HEART DECORATIONS FOR WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION:

CAPT.JAMES G.KANDARAS, CHICAGO, FIRST LIEUTENANTS WILLIAM O'NEILL, SEMINOLE, OKLA., JOHN G.BRENNAN, PEORIA, ILL., SECOND LIEUTENANTS JOHN C.LYNCH, TRINIDAD, COL., IRWIN FOSTER ST.GEORGE, UTAH, KENNETH L. ALSPAUGH, LIBERTY, MO., HAROLD R.TAYLOR, SLATER, MO., STAFF SERGT. DANIEL G.MERRIGAN, PHILADELPHIA.

CAPT.JAMES G.KANDARAS, CHICAGO, FIRST LIEUTENANTS WILLIAM O'NEILL, SEMINOLE, OKLA., JOHN G.BRENNAN, PEORIA, ILL., SECOND LIEUTENANTS JOHN C.LYNCH, TRINIDAD, COL., IRWIN FOSTER ST.GEORGE, UTAH, KENNETH L. ALSPAUGH, LIBERTY, MO., HAROLD R.TAYLOR, SLATER, MO., STAFF SERGT. DANIEL G.MERRIGAN, PHILADELPHIA.

THE FOLLOWING CREW MEMBERS OF AN AIRPLANE WHICH DESTROYED ONE AND PROBABLY ANOTHER SUBMARINE IN ENEMY WATERS SEPTEMBER 16 WERE AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL:

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FIRST LIEUTENANT JAMES D. ARDEN, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.; SECOND LIEUTENANT JEROME PERLMAN, PHILADELPHIA; MASTER SERGEANT JOE D.COX, ADDRESS UNKNOWN; SERGEANT RALPH M. JACKSON, ADDRESS UNKNOWN; SERGEANT ANTHONY A.SAVINE, ADDRESS UNKNOWN; SERGEANT HENRY B.ENGLISH, ADDRESS UNKNOWN; PRIVATE MAHLON C.BRICKER, LEBANON, PA.

MEDALS ALSO WERE AWARDED THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF THE NINTH AIRFORCE "IN RECOGNITION OF MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN AERIAL FLIGHT, THEY HAVING PARTICIPATED IN 100 HOURS OF OPERATIONAL FLIGHT AGAINST THE ENEMY":

LIEUT.COL. JOHN R.KANE, SHREVEPORT, LA.; MAJORS MAX R.FENNEL, STANWOOD, WASH.; JOHN M.TOOMEY, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS; PAUL J.LONG, DENVER, COLO.; RICHARD C.SANDERS, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH; CAPTAINS JOHN N.LAVIN, SPOKANE, WASH.; CHARLES E.BLANKENHORN, JR., GREATFALLS MONT.;

AIR MEDALS TO TECHNICAL SERGEANTS:

HUMPHREY B.HANCOCK, CALIFOC, TEXAS; JOHN L.CRIZAN, LARK, TEXAS; ADRIAN A.LEBEL, VAN BUREN, ME.; KARL J.MCKAIN, CRAB ORCHARD, NEB.; JED M.RUCKER, ONDO, TEXAS; ROBERT STAREVICH, BREMERTON,

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WASH.; ROBERT C.WILSON, ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.; HERBERT L.BRUN, ST.LOUIS, MO.; EDWIN C.JENKINS, WHITESBURG, KY.; JOHN ROBERTS, WILKINSBURG, PA.; WILLIAM W.STACY, ASTORIA, ORE.; MILTON A.STEVENS, RANDOLPH FIELD, TEXAS; BARNEY W.BURGIN, POPLAR BLUFF, MO.; KENNETH R.DELONG, TOPTON, PA.; RUDOLPH V.MADSEN, RUTLAND, IA.; ELMER E.WITHAM, ST. PAUL, MINN.; HENRY BALLENTINE, SUMMERVILLE, PA.; HAROLD E.VASQUEZ, SAN PEDRO, CAL.; ROBERT P.WYSONG, MUNCIE, IND.; MARVIN L.BREEDING, DALLAS, TEXAS; GEORGE P.DANENHAUER, WASHINGTON, D.C.; KERMIT E.GREGORY, WASHINGTON, IND.; JOHN A.MARKELI, MANIFOLD, PA.; EUGENE L.HOWE, HAYWARD, CALIF.; LAWRENCE L.KLEEMAN, MUNCY, PA.; ALBERT W.MOSLEY, JR., SANTDANDAS, PA.; VICTOR C.PARKHILL, ADDRESS NOT GIVEN; JOHN PLAVCHAK, JR., CLAIRTON, PA.; JAMES F.SHOUP, RIMERSBURG, PA.; JOHN SPUKA, ADDRESS UNKNOWN; ROBERT K.RUSIE, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.; WILLIAM W.BARSH, CHICAGO, ILL.; RICHARD J. HAGGERTY, SHAMOKIN, PA.; DONALD L.BEIBLER, VALLEY VIEW, PA.; DORLING D.SCHROYER, WILLIAMSPORT, PA.; PAUL D.CLAWSON, TIRE, OHIO; FRED J. BEST, PEORIA, ILL.; EDWARD H.WINGERT, SOUIX CITY, IOWA; JAMES C. CLARK, BUTLER, PA.; BUD W.COOK, CASAGRANDE, ARIZ.; GEORGE J.WILLIAMS, SCRANTON, PA.

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STAFF SERGEANTS: THOMAS E.AMES, DILLON, MONT.; JOSEPH J.BYRNE, GALESVILLE, WIS.; JAMES J.FISHER, CLEVELAND, OHIO; EDGAR A.HASTING, AURAR, IND.; HERMAN J.HOCKMAN, HOUSTON, TEX.; MILTON F.MATTHEWS, COLLEGE PARK, MD.; JOHN TIMAR, MOUNT HARRIS, COLO.; PHINEAS Y.WHARF, HOPESTON, ILL.; WILLIAM B.BRADFORD, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; WILLIAM T. JENT, JEREMIAH, KY.; ALBERT H.BARNES, DETROIT, MICH.; FRANK L. SPINDLER, POPLAR BLUFF, MO.; PETER MAKAR, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO; HARRY F.PRESS, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; EDWARD E.BAYNES, EL PASO, TEXAS; RICHARD T.BROWN, FRANKLIN, PA.; LEONARD A.PAPKE, DETROIT, MICH.; CHARLES C.EARLS, PEARSON, OKLA.; GERALD O.CLEMMENSON, WATERLOO, IA.; WALTER SALMON, JR., BALTIMORE, MD.; EDWARD B.WEISS, LINDSAY, NEB.; TOM P.ROGERS, FRANKFORT, KY.; TOM H.HAMWAY, DETROIT, MICH.; CHARLES H.GETTS, SUN RIVER, MONT.; BILLY THACKER, MINEOLA, TEX.; ADOLPH A.TYLKA, THORP WIS.; CLARENCE KING, NIXON, TEX.; MAURICE C. CECCHINI, WASHINGTON, D.C.; ARNAL CANTERBURY, JR., PORTAGE, OHIO; GEORGE R.BROWN, BRISTOL, PENN.; MILTON A.SNYDER, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; STANLEY J.BATOR, JR., WEST HAZELTON, PA.; LEO L.LESNIAK, ASHVILLE, PA.; DIXIE R.HARDEN, CUMBERLAND, MD.; RALPH FLETCHER, STILLWELL, OKLA.; OSCAR D.WELLS, JR.; ALAMEDA, CALIF.; JAMES B. BARTON, BLOOMFIELD, N.J.; EARL R.BARNETT, CHARLESTON, WEST VA.; FRANK J.MICKUS, CHICAGO, ILL.; SAMUEL L.DEANER, HARRISBURG, PA.; ANTON J. BUDGEN, LASALLE, ILL.; LYLE C.WINCHELL, SEATTLE, WASH.; JOHN F. LONG, WILEYFORD, WEST VA.

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD MEDITERRANEAN (TOP ON AYE) XXX CREW SAFE.

AMONG THE CREW MEMBERS OF THE FORTRESSES CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN ONE PLANE EACH IN THE BATTLE OVER TRIPOLI WERE:

FIRST LIEUT. GEORGE A.CHCPUCILOWSKI, DETROIT, MICH.; SGTS. WILLIAM H.GEARY, ERIE, PA.; AL J.KULAKOWSKI, TOLEDO, OHIO; E.L. BURGER, FRISCO, IND.; C.E.BAUER, ADRIAN, MICH.; B.R.CUNDICK, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH; A.L.LIEBREICH, DALLAS, TEXAS; GEORGE PETROCALLO, MOUNT VERNON, N.Y.; R.E.ALLEN, EVANSTON, ILL.; JAMES W.BLOND, CHESTNUT, PA.; A.W.HALL, LITTLE RIVER, MD.; J.E.DORITY, LISBON FALLS, ME.; AND J.O.HAMILTON, EASLEY, S.C.

BY C.YATES MCDANIEL

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JAN.10-(AP)-REMNANTS OF A

SHATTERED JAPANESE TROOP CONVOY HAVE REACHED LAE ON THE NORTH NEW GUINEA COAST, BUT THE REINFORCEMENTS WERE MADE AT THE COST OF 133 AIRCRAFT DESTROYED, PROBABLY DESTROYED OR DAMAGED AND THREE TROOP-LADEN TRANSPORTS SUNK IN A THREE-DAY RUNNING BATTLE WITH ALLIED BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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THE SMASHING BLOW DEALT TO THE ENEMY IN STUBBORN EFFORTS TO REINFORCE THEIR LAE GARRISON WAS DESCRIBED IN AN ALLIED AIR FORCE RELEASE AS THE "BIGGEST, MOST REMARKABLE" OF THE NEW GUINEA CAMPAIGN.

GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR COMMENTED THAT "THE ENEMY'S AIR LOSSES OVER THE LAST THREE DAYS IN THIS AREA MAY BE REGARDED AS SERIOUS."

THE FINAL TOLL OF THE JAPANESE FIGHTING PLANES WHICH SWARMED OUT IN RELAYS TO TRY TO PROTECT THE 10-SHIP ENEMY CONVOY WAS PLACED OFFICIALLY AT 85 PLANES DEFINITELY DESTROYED, 29 PROBABLY DESTROYED AND 19 DAMAGED. IN ADDITION TO THE THREE JAPANESE TRANSPORTS SUNK BY AMERICAN BOMBERS, AT LEAST THREE OTHERS WERE DECLARED TO HAVE BEEN BADLY SMASHED.

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TWIN-ENGINED LOCKHEED LIGHTNING FIGHTERS, FAST BECOMING THE SCOURGE OF SOUTHWEST PACIFIC SKIES, WERE CREDITED WITH DESTROYING OR PROBABLY DESTROYING AT LEAST 50 JAPANESE ZERO FIGHTERS, WHILE CURTISS KITTYHAWK P-40S PLAYED AN ALMOST EQUAL PART IN PILING UP THE FANTASTIC AERIAL SCORE.

ALLIED AIR LOSSES WERE NOT REVEALED, BUT A SPOKESMAN DESCRIBED THEM AS NEGLIGIBLE COMPARED TO THOSE OF THE ENEMY.

THE AIR BATTLE OVER THE CONVOY REACHED ITS CRESCENDO ON THE THIRD DAY, FRIDAY, WHEN 58 JAPANESE PLANES WERE PUT OUT OF ACTION, 30 DESTROYED OUTRIGHT.

THROUGHOUT THE THREE FURIOUS DAYS, WHILE FIGHTER PLANES WERE LOCKED IN COMBAT IN THE UPPER AIR, AMERICAN HEAVY FLYING FORTRESS AND LIBERATOR BOMBERS AND THE LIGHTER MARAUDERS, BILLY MITCHELLS AND BEAUFORTS SWEPT IN AGAINST THE CONCENTRATED FIRE OF SIX JAPANESE WARSHIPS TO SPEW THEIR EXPLOSIVES ON THE DODGING, TWISTING CONVOY.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JAN.13-(AP)-THE [illegible]RY WAS READY TO ATTACK. THERE WERE THE JAPS ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STREAM, JUST ACROSS THAT LITTLE BRIDGE.

IN NEW GUINEA THERE ARE FEW BRIDGES, AND THE INFANTRY WAS LUCKY TO HAVE ONE TO CROSS OVER ON.

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BUT THE BRIDGE LOOKED UNSAFE TO ONE OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S STAFF OFFICERS, COLONEL FRANK S.BOWEN, JR., OF SAN FRANCISCO. WHILE THE ATTACK WAITED, COLONEL BOWEN MOVED FORWARD TO RECONNOITER.

BULLETS FROM JAP SMALL ARMS AND AUTOMATICS STUNG THE EARTH ABOUT HIM. THE FIRE WAS MORE INTENSE THE FARTHER HE WENT.

UNDAUNTED, HE REACHED THE BRIDGE. AS HE HAD FEARED, HE FOUND THAT ONE SPAN OF THE STRUCTURE HAD BEEN BLOWN OUT.

HE ORGANIZED AND PERSONALLY LED AN ENGINEERING DETACHMENT TO REPAIR IT IN THE FACE OF CONTINUED HEAVY ENEMY FIRE.

AS A RESULT OF THIS HEROISM LAST DEC.12 NEAR BUNA, COLONEL BOWEN WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS.

OTHER ACTS OF HEROISM WON THE D.S.C. FOR LIEUT.JAMES D. DOUGHTIE, ENGINEERS CORPS, FALMOUTH, MASS.; COLONEL JOHN E. GROSE, INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, SUTTON, WEST VIRGINIA; AND COLONEL HORACE HARDING, FIELD ARTILLERY, OF (32 BUELL STREET) PITTSFIELD, MASS.

30.24—323

ALL OF THE ACTIONS OCCURRED NEAR BUNA.

LIEUTENANT DOUGHTIE WAS CITED FOR ACTION DEC.23. WHEN A BRIDGE WAS NEEDED TO PROVIDE FOR PASSAGE OF TANKS INTO ENEMY POSITIONS JAN 14 1943 DOUGHTIE LED HIS PLATOON TO THE SITE SELECTED AND REMAINED THERE DIRECTING THE WORK OF HIS MEN UNTIL THE JOB WAS DONE, ALTHOUGH HE WAS ~~HEROUSLY~~ ~~EXEMPLIFIED~~ CALLED "AN INSPIRATION TO DETERMINED EFFORTS PUT FORTH BY HIS MEN."

COLONEL GROSE ON JAN.2 MADE A PERSONAL RECONNAISSANCE OF HIS SECTOR OF THE AMERICAN LINES NEAR BUNA, JUST PRIOR TO THE FINAL AND SUCCDSSFUL ATTACK ON A DEEPLY ENTRENCHED AND IMPORTANT ENEMY POSITION.

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B24KX

THE CITATION SAID HIS ROUTE WAS THROUGH OPEN AREAS KNOWN TO BE COVERED BY ENEMY AUTOMATIC AND SNIPER FIRE. LATER, FROM THE FORWARD COMMAND POST OF THE ATTACKING BATTALION, HE GAVE PERSONAL DIRECTION TO THE ATTACK. WHEN THE COMMANDER OF THE BATTALION BECAME A CASUALTY, COLONEL GROSE ASSUMED COMMAND UNTIL THE ACTION WAS FINISHED.

COLONEL HARDING, DISREGARDING HEAVY FIRE BY JAPANESE DETACHMENTS RESISTING AN AMERICAN INFANTRY ASSAULT THAT HAD PINNED THE JAPS AGAINST THE SEA, CLIMBED A TREE TO DIRECT ARTILLERY FIRE.

THE OFFICER OBSERVING THIS FIRE HAD BEEN WOUNDED IN THE SAME TREE A FEW MINUTES BEFORE THE COLONEL TOOK HIS PLACE.

LATER, COLONEL HARDING VOLUNTEERED TO ASSIST THE REGIMENTAL COMMANDER IN COORDINATING THE INFANTRY ATTACK. UNDER HEAVY HOSTILE FIRE, HE THEN PROCEEDED TO THE FORWARD OUTPOST OF ONE OF THE BATTALIONS TO TAKE INSTRUCTIONS IN PERSON, BECAUSE OF FAILING COMMUNICATIONS.

"THROUGHOUT THE ACTION, HE FREQUENTLY RISKED HIS LIFE, EXPOSING HIMSELF TO ENEMY FIRE OF ALL TIMES IN ORDER TO RESTORE COMMUNICATIONS AND KEEP TROOPS MOVING FORWARD," THE CITATION SAID.

"HIS EXAMPLE WAS AN INSPIRATION TO MEN OF THE COMMAND AND MATERIALLY AIDED THE SUCCESS OF THE ATTACK." JAN 14 1943

BY WILLIAM HIPPLE

ON THE WESTERN FRONT OF GUADALCANAL, DEC 30-(DELAYED)-(AP)- ANOTHER STORY OF AMERICAN COURAGE AND SKILL IN COMBAT CAME OUT OF THE GUADALCANAL JUNGLE TODAY WHEN A MARINE PATROL REPORTED IT HAD KILLED 110 JAPANESE, WHILE THE AMERICAN LOSSES WERE ONLY NINE KILLE AND 17 WOUNDED.

LED BY MAJ.EWART SCOTT LAUE, OF SEATTLE, WASH., A LARGE PATROL STARTED OUT ON THE MORNING OF DEC. 26, ITS OBJECT TO CONTACT THE ENEMY ON THE WESTERN SLOPES OF MOUNT AUSTEN, WHICH IS A PROMINENT FEATURE OF THE DOMINATING PART OF THE WESTERN FRONT.

THEY RAN INTO SNIPERS ALL DAY LONG, AND BIVOUACKED OVERNIGHT. EARLY IN THE MORNING THEY PUSHED ON, BUT RAN INTO HEAVY ENEMY OPPOSITION CONSISTING OF MACHINE-GUN NESTS AND RIFLEMEN IN TREES.

THE JAPANESE POSITION WAS ON A RIDGE BEHIND WHICH LAY A LARGE VALLEY. THE JAPANESE UNDOUBTEDLY WERE PROTECTING A LARGE BIVOUAC AREA.

WHEN THE MAJOR REPORTED THE SITUATION, P-39 FIGHTERS BOMBED AND ARTILLERY WORKED OVER THE JAPANESE.

THE MAJOR KNEW IT WOULD BE SUICIDAL TO STORM THE ENEMY AT THE MOMENT, AND WITHDREW HIS PATROL TO THE BIVOUAC OF THE PRECEDING NIGHT.

THE JAPANESE MISTAKENLY THOUGHT THEY HAD ROUTED THE MARINES IN

RETREAT. THEY CHARGED AND THE MARINES BLASTED AWAY WITH MACHINE-GUNS, RIFLE FIRE, AND HAND GRENADES. FEW JAPANESE WERE EVER ABLE TO RETURN TO THEIR POSITIONS.

ANOTHER SMALL MARINE PATROL RETURNED TODAY AFTER KILLING 17 JAPANESE, CAPTURING TWO MACHINE-GUNS, FOUR AUTOMATIC RIFLES, AND BLOWING UP A LARGE AMOUNT OF AMMUNITION.

THIS RAID WAS PLANNED AND LED BY LIEUT.HENRY H.CZESWICK, OF INTERNATIONAL FALLS, MINN., WITH LIEUT.CHARLES PUCKETT, SAN DIEGO, CALIF., SECOND IN COMMAND.

B9 (ESCG)

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CORP.CALHOUN VESTAL OF WHITEWRIGHT, TEX., KILLED SIX OF THE ENEMY WITH HIS TOMMYGUN, AND PRIVATE H.D.T. SLACK OF TRIPOLI, IOWA, ACCOUNTED FOR FOUR.

CORP. ROBERT VOORHEES, CASCADE, MONT., KILLED TWO BEFORE BEING SLIGHTLY WOUNDED. SERGT.GEORGE JOHNSON, SARDIS, MISS., KILLED THREE.

OTHERS GIVING IMPORTANT AID INCLUDED PRIVATE JAMES H.VARANADO, OSYKA, MISS., AND PRIVATE MICHAEL KONTZ, MILWAUKEE.

ALL THE MEN DIDN'T GET CREDIT FOR KILLING AN ENEMY BECAUSE WHEN TWO HAD TO FIRE AT THE SAME TARGET. NO CREDIT WAS GIVEN FOR "HALF A JAPANESE."

THE PATROL HAD ONLY FOUR SLIGHTLY WOUNDED, AND ALL WERE ABLE TO RETURN TO THEIR OWN BASE UNDER THEIR OWN POWER.

BY WILLIAM HIPPLE

GUADALCANAL, JAN 2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN GROUND FORCES ACCOUNTED FOR 186 KNOWN JAPANESE DEAD AND CAPTURED A NUMBER OF GUNS TODAY WHEN THEY OCCUPIED A STRATEGIC HILL AND CLEANED OUT JAPANESE POCKETS AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE ISLAND'S WESTERN FRONT.

(THE NAVY DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON REPORTED ON JAN.5 THAT THE HILL HAD BEEN OCCUPIED.)

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AN AMERICAN COMBAT PATROL ADVANCED UP THE HEAVILY-JUNGLED HILL UNDER FIRE FROM JAPANESE MACHINE-GUNS, MORTARS AND RIFLES. THE JAPANESE WERE LODGED ON THE REVERSE SLOPE.

THE ACTION WAS DAY-LONG BUT THE U.S. PATROL TOOK THE HILL AND THEN ESTABLISHED A SUBSTANTIAL HOLDING FORCE. ARTILLERY AND MORTARS GAVE THE INFANTRY DETACHMENT EFFECTIVE SUPPORT DURING THE ENGAGEMENT.

THE PATROL CAPTURED A SUBSTANTIAL QUANTITY OF MORTARS, AND LIGHT AND HEAVY MACHINE-GUNS IN THE ADVANCE AND MOPPING-UP OPERATIONS.

U.S. MARINE PATROLS ALSO REPORTED SUCCESS IN OTHER AREAS OF THE FRONT IN CLEANING OUT MACHINE-GUN NESTS AND DUGOUTS.

new Guinea (add)

THE TWO WARHAWK PILOTS WERE PART OF A FORMATION OF P-20S IN A STRAFING ATTACK ON THE JAPANESE CONVOY IN LAE HARBOR JANUARY 7. (EIGHT SHIPS OF THIS CONVOY WERE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED IN FOUR DAYS OF INCESSANT ATTACK BY RELAYS OF ALLIED AIRCRAFT. IN ADDITION 138 JAP PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN OR CRIPPLED.)

CAPT.ELLIS WRIGHT OF MIAMI,ARIZ., LED THE FLIGHT, IN WHICH LIEUTS.WILLIAM DAY,JR., OF RED LION,PA., AND JOE LITTLETON OF LEESVILLE,LA., ALSO PARTICIPATED.

"EIGHTEEN TO 25 ZEROS ATTACKED US, AND ALTOGETHER WE GOT 13 OF THEM," HARRIS SAID. "WE LOST ONLY ONE PLANE, AND ITS PILOT PARACHUTED OUT.

"I GOT MY THREE WITHOUT MUCH TROUBLE, ONE AFTER ANOTHER. THERE REALLY WASN'T MUCH TO IT."

30.24-325

New Guinea (Add)

LYNCH FORMERLY PILOTED P-39 AIRACOBRAS BUT NOW HANDLES P-38 LIGHTNINGS. SIX OF THE EIGHT TOP-RANKING FIGHTER PILOTS IN THIS BATTLE ZONE ARE FLYING THAT TWIN TAILED LOCKHEED PURSUIT SHIP.

IN ADDITION TO LYNCH THEY ARE: LIEUT.KENNETH SPARKS, BLACKWELL, OKLA., SEVEN PLANES; LIEUT.HOYT EASON, MERIDIAN,MISS., SIX; LIEUT.RICHARD BONG, POPLAR,WIS., FIVE; LIEUT.CHARLES GALLUP, CHICAGO, FIVE, AND LIEUT.RICHARD SUEHR, PITTSBURGH,FOUR.

THE OTHER PILOT, BESIDES WELCH, IN THE FIRST EIGHT IS LIEUT. JOHN LANDERS OF JOSHUA,TEX., WHO HAS SHOT DOWN SIX OF THE ENEMY WITH HIS WARHAWK.

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TEN FIGHTER PILOTS HAVE KNOCKED THREE JAP PLANES EACH OUT OF THE AIR.

THEY ARE CAPT.DONALD GREEN OAKLAND,CALIF., AN AIRACOBRA PILOT; CAPT.CURRAN JONES OF COLUMBIA,S.C., AND LIEUT. STANLEY ANDREWS OF ST.PETERSBURG,FLA., BOTH OF WHOM FLY LIGHTNINGS, AND THESE SEVEN WARHAWK PILOTS:

LIEUTS. EARL KINGSLEY, CLINTON,ARK.; DONALD MC GEE, (31 MELROSE AVENUE) STATEN ISLAND,N.Y.; DONALD MORSE, (119 WESTERN AVENUE) AUGUSTA,ME.; RICHARD DENNIS, (1829 ROFEMONT ROAD), EAST CLEVELAND, OHIO; ROBERT VAUGHT, LOS ANGELES; WILLIAM DAY,JR., (221 NORTH CHARLES STREET) NLI

UJUJPA., AND ERNEST HARRIS, MORRISTOWN,TENN.

MEXICO CITY JAN 13-(AP)-PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO APPEALED TODAY TO MINING AND METALLURGICAL COMPANIES OF THE NATION AND THEIR EMPLOYES TO SETTLE THEIR DIFFERENCES IN ORDER TO AVOID A GENERAL STRIKE CALLED FOR JANUARY 18.

THE PRESIDENT, DELIVERING HIS MESSAGE THROUGH LABOR MINISTER IGNACIO GARCIA TELLEZ, WHO MET WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF BOTH SIDES, SUGGESTED THAT UNION LEADERS POSTPONE THE STRIKE, AND THAT THE COMPANIES STUDY ADVISABILITY OF A 10 PER CENT WAGE INCREASE, IN VIEW OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MINING INDUSTRY DURING WARTIME. THE MINERS ARE ASKING 25 PER CENT WAGE INCREASES.

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ONE COMPANY, LA CONSOLIDADA, AN AMERICAN-OWNED FOUNDRY, ANNOUNCED IT HAD COME TO TERMS WITH ITS EMPLOYES. THE COMPANY GAVE THE WORKERS 15 PER CENT PAY INCREASES, WITH TRIPLE PAY AND MONDAYS OFF IN CASE OF SUNDAY WORK.

HAVANA JAN 13-(AP)-THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT POSTPONED THE SUGAR GRINDING SEASON TO FEB.15 IN AN ANNOUNCEMENT TONIGHT INTERPRETED AS INDICATING A CRISIS IN NEGOTIATIONS FOR SALE OF THE 1943 SUGAR CROP TO THE UNITED STATES.

THIS WILL BE THE LATEST DATE FOR THE BEGINNING OF THE GRINDING SEASON IN THE HISTORY OF THE CROP.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE AFTER A FIVE-HOUR MEETING AT THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE BETWEEN PRESIDENT FULGENCIO BATISTA, PRIME MINISTER RAMON ZAYDIN, MINISTER OF STATE JOSE AGUSTIN MARTINEZ, MEMBERS OF THE CUBAN ECONOMIC MISSION WHICH HAS BEEN NEGOTIATING WITH THE UNITED STATES AND REPRESENTATIVES OF CUBAN SUGAR PRODUCERS AND GROWERS.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND SUGAR INDUSTRY REPRESENTATIVES ARE TO CONTINUE THE CONFERENCE TOMORROW.

Pan Joseph F. MacEvoy

BUENOS AIRES JAN. 13-(AP)- THE NEWSPAPER LA PROVINCIA

OF SALTA SAID TODAY THAT DESPITE OFFICIAL DENIALS IN BUENOS AIRES AND SANTIAGO, THE ARGENTINE SENATE PRESIDENT ROBUSTIANO PATRON COSTAS IS GOING TO THE CAPITAL TO BE ACTING PRESIDENT PRESIDENT RAMON S. CASTILLO THE FRONTIER FOR AN INTERVIEW WITH CHILEAN PRESIDENT JUAN ANTONIO RIOS. JAN 14 1943

PATRON COSTAS LEFT SALTA LAST NIGHT FOR BUENOS AIRES BUT HE PREVIOUSLY HAD ANNOUNCED THAT HIS VISIT TO THE CAPITAL WAS NOT CONNECTED WITH ANY PLANS OF CASTILLO TO DELEGATE THE PRESIDENCY TO HIM TEMPORARILY.

THE CHILEAN AMBASSADOR CONFIRMED RIOS GALLARDO SAID LA PROVINCIA'S STORY WAS WITHOUT FOUNDATION AND SUGGESTED IT MIGHT BE BASED ON THE PROPOSAL HE MADE SEE THAT CASTILLO GO TO THE FRONTIER EARLY NEXT YEAR (SIC) TO PARTICIPATE IN THE INAUGURAL OF THE RESTORATION OF THE TRANS-ANDEAN RAILROAD

CHILE IS REPORTED ON THE VERGE OF A DIPLOMATIC BREAK WITH THE AXIS AND HAS BEEN IN CONVERSATIONS WITH

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OVER WITH THE GOVERNMENTS OF BRAZIL AND THE UNITED STATES, BOTH OF WHOM REGARD RED HANDED AND WITH ARGENTINA, neutral

THE CHILEANS HAVE DEFERRED ACTION ON THE FINAL STEP, AWAITING THE ACTION OF THE SENATE NEXT WEEK ON A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE BREAK AND PROBABLY CONTINUING WITH ARGENTINA REASONABLE, IN AN EFFORT TO CARRY THE ARGENTINES ALONG AND GET THE LAST AXIS DIPLOMATS FROM THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

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ARGENTINA IS IN THE MIDST OF A DISPUTE WITH BERLIN OVER THE NAVAL ATTACHE IN THE GERMAN EMBASSY, CAPT. HEINRICH HEIBERG, WHO HAS AVOIDED TRIAL ON SPY CHARGES AS A RESULT OF THE GERMAN REFUSAL TO WAIVE HIS DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY AND WHICH WITHDRAWAL THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT HAS DEMANDED IN CONSEQUENCE.

LIMA, PERU, JAN. 13--(AP)-- LIEUT. GEN. GEORGE H. BRETT RECEIVED THE PERUVIAN AVIATION CROSS, FIRST CLASS, TODAY

30.24-327

FROM GEN. FERNANDO HELDAR, MINISTER OF AERONAUTICS, ACTING FOR PRESIDENT MANUEL PRADO, GENERAL BRETT, COMMANDING THE CARIBBEAN DEFENSE COMMAND, ARRIVED ON AN OFFICIAL VISIT YESTERDAY.

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Jan. 13--(ap)--The Navy tonight announced the award of a special citation for meritious action in an emergency to Ralph Thomas Laughon, of Portsmouth, Va. JAN 14 1943 baker second class , attached to the section base at San Juan.

While attached to a light cruiser Laughon helped rescue men from the burning transport Wakefield last year when she caught fire in the Atlantic.

STEEL STRIKE

OTTAWA, JAN. 13-(AP)-CANADA APPEALED TO PHILIP MURRAY, PRESIDENT OF THE CIO, TODAY FOR ACTION TO PREVENT A THREATENED STRIKE IN A SECOND OF THE DOMINION'S BIG THREE STEEL PLANTS AND END A WALKOUT ALREADY IN EFFECT AT ANOTHER.

LABOR MINISTER HUMPHREY MITCHELL, IN A TELEGRAM LAST NIGHT TO MURRAY AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA (CIO), ASKED HIS "ACTIVE INTERVENTION TO REQUIRE ALL UNION MEMBERS TO REMAIN AT WORK, AND THOSE AT SYDNEY (N.S.) TO RESUME WORK" AFTER WORKERS AT THE ALGOMA STEEL CORPORATION AT SAULT STE.MARIE VOTED TO STRIKE AT 7 A.M. (E.W.T.) THURSDAY.

THE THREATENED WALKOUT WOULD AFFECT 5,000 WORKERS AND BRING TO 10,000 THE NUMBER ON STRIKE IN TWO WIDELY SEPARATED PLANTS. FIVE THOUSAND MEN STRUCK YESTERDAY AT THE DOMINION STEEL AND COAL CORP. AT SYDNEY.

THE GOVERNMENT MEANWHILE MOVED TOWARD CONCILIATION OF THE DISP[UTE] OVER WAGES BY SENDING LABOR DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS TO BOTH PLAN[TS].

THE UNIONS CALLED THE STRIKES IN PROTEST AGAINST THE BARLOW STEEL COMMISSION'S MAJORITY REPORT WHICH RECOMMENDED NO INCREASE [IN] THE BASIC WAGE RATE. A RISE TO A 55 CENTS HOURLY SCALE DEMANDED THE UNIONS WAS SUPPORTED BY A COMMISSION MINORITY REPORT.

THE BASIC WAGE AT THE SAULT STE.MARIE PLANT IS 45 1/2 CENTS AND THAT AT THE DOMINION STEEL AND COAL CORPORATION PLANT, 43 1/4 CENTS HOURLY. JAN 14 1943

OTTAWA, JAN. 13--(AP)-- SGT. RICHARD BYRNE HONEYCHURCH, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. J. C. HONEY, LIVES AT 35 ORANGE ST., BROOKLYN, WAS REPORTED MISSING AFTER AIR OPERATIONS OVERSEAS IN A CASUALTY LIST ISSUED BY THE CANADIAN AIR FORCE TONIGHT.

NEW YORK JAN 13-(AP)-THE RED ARMY'S IDEA OF MILITARY TACTICS--ACCORDING TO A BERLIN PROPAGANDA BROADCAST TONIGHT:

"THE SOVIETS ATTACKED DENSELY MASSED, WITH LINKED ARMS AND WAVING RED FLAGS."

THIS WAS IN THE CAUCASUS WHERE THE GERMANS ADMITTED LAST WEEK A NAZ[I] WITHDRAWAL WAS IN PROGRESS.

NEW YORK, JAN. 13-(AP)-THE MOSCOW NEWSPAPER PRAVDA SAID IN AN ARTICLE QUOTED TONIGHT BY THE OWI THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD CARRIED OUT "A REAL MOBILIZATION OF MANPOWER AND [redacted] RESOURCES" DURING THE PAST YEAR WHILE RUSSIA SHOULDERED THE MAIN BURDEN IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE "HITLERITE BANDIT COALITION," AND ADDED:

"THE SUCCESSFUL MOBILIZATION OF THE VERY RICH MANPOWER AND MATERIAL RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES INDICATES THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WILL BE ABLE WITH HONOR TO FULFILL THE GREAT AND DIFFICULT TASKS THAT CONFRONT THEM AS AN ACTIVE AND POWERFUL PARTICIPANT IN THE ANGLO-SOVIET-AMERICAN [redacted] COALITION IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE THE MOST RAPID DESTRUCTION OF THE COMMON ENEMY OF ALL MANKIND."

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NEW YORK, JAN. 13-(AP)— BROADCASTS BY THE MARTINIQUE SHORT WAVE RADIO, [redacted] WHICH HAD BEEN SENDING OUT "NEWS" FROM VICHY FRENCH PROPAGANDA SOURCES EVEN AFTER THE VICHY BREAK WITH THE U.S., HAVE BEEN DISCONTINUED [redacted] AT REQUEST OF THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT, THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION SAID TONIGHT.

IT REPORTED THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAD BEEN [redacted] WATCHING THE TYPE OF NEWS BROADCAST BY THE STATION. THE LAST BROADCAST BY THE MARTINIQUE SHORT WAVE TRANSMITTER WAS ON DEC. 20.

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MEDIUM WAVE BROADCASTS, HEARD WITHIN [redacted] MARTINIQUE AND THE ANTILLES, WERE CONTINUE, THE OWI SAID.

NEW YORK, JAN. 13-(AP)-THE LARGEST FOREIGN GOVERNMENT FINANCING IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1938 WILL BE UNDERTAKEN TOMORROW WHEN A NATION-WIDE GROUP OF 134 BANKING HOUSES WILL OFFER A NEW ISSUE OF $90,000,000 CANADIAN GOVERNMENT BONDS IN THREE UNITS.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO WILL HEAD THE GROUP OFFERING $30,000,000 OF 5-YEAR 2 1/2 PER CENT BONDS AT 100, $30,000,000 OF 10-YEAR 3S AT 100 1/2 AND $30,000,000 OF 15-YEAR 3S AT 98 1/2.

THE ISSUE WILL BE THE LARGEST REGISTERED WITH THE SECURITIES & EXCHANGE COMMISSION SINCE THE $100,000,000 AMERICAN TOBACCO LOAN LAST APRIL. THERE HAS BEEN NO FOREIGN GOVERNMENT FINANCING IN THE UNITED STATES MARKET OF ANY SIZE SINCE THE $40,000,000 CANADIAN LOAN WAS SOLD IN 1938.

PROCEEDS FROM THE SALE, TOGETHER WITH TREASURY FUNDS ON HAND, WILL BE USED TO RETIRE THE CURRENTLY OUTSTANDING $100,000,000 OF 5 PER CENT BONDS DUE IN 1952.

AT OTTAWA, FINANCE MINISTER ILSLEY SAID THE FINANCING AND RETIRING OF THE OUTSTANDING INDEBTEDNESS WOULD RESULT IN A SAVING OF $2,450,000 ANNUALLY IN INTEREST CHARGES.

BY GLENN BABB

THE GERMAN COMMAND APPARENTLY IS PREPARING THE GERMAN PEOPLE FOR THE ABANDONMENT OF A GREAT PART OF THE SPOILS OF LAST SUMMER'S CAMPAIGN IN RUSSIA. DOCTOR GOEBBELS' PROPAGANDA MACHINE IS ADMITTING THAT THE SITUATION IN THE EAST IS SERIOUS; AN EMINENT MILITARY AUTHORITY STRESSES THE RUSSIAN ADVANTAGE IN NUMBERS AND THE FACT THAT THIS WINTER'S RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IS OF GREATER SCOPE AND MORE

CONCENTRATED THAN THAT OF 1941-42. MEANWHILE THE MAIN OUTLINES OF THE GERMAN STRATEGY ARE BECOMING APPARENT.

THERE IS NO LONGER ANY SERIOUS DOUBT THAT A GENERAL RETREAT IS UNDER WAY IN THE CAUCASUS. THE SPEED OF THE RED ARMY'S ADVANCE UP FROM MOZDOK AND NALCHIK SUGGESTS THAT MOST OF THE FIGHTING CONSISTS OF REARGUARD ACTIONS, TO PERMIT A REASONABLY ORDERLY WITHDRAWAL. THE GERMANS MAY CLAIM WITH SOME JUSTIFICATION THAT THEY ARE SHORTENING THEIR LINES ACCORDING TO PLAN, BUT THE PLAN IS NOT THAT OF WHICH HITLER BOASTED LAST SEPTEMBER WHEN HE SAW GROZNY OIL FIELDS ALMOST IN HIS GRASP. IT HAS BEEN FORCED ON THE NAZI COMMAND BY THE SLASHING BLOWS OF ZHUKOV'S COLUMNS FURTHER NORTH. WHETHER ALL THE CAUCASUS IS TO BE GIVEN UP WILL DEPEND LARGELY ON THE SUCCESS OF THE DESPERATE GERMAN EFFORTS, INTO WHICH STRONG RESERVES ARE BEING THROWN, TO HOLD THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN APPROACHES TO ROSTOV.

IT WILL DEPEND ALSO, OF COURSE, ON THE POWER OF THE REJUVENATED RED ARMY OF THE CAUCASUS. DISPATCHES INDICATE THAT THE COLUMNS WHICH ARE POURING OVER THE WATERSHED BETWEEN THE CASPIAN AND THE BLACK SEA CONSIST LARGELY OF FRESH TROOPS WITH NEW ARMS AND EQUIPMENT NOW THE SITUATION OF THIS ARMY SUGGESTS THAT IT MAY BE THE FIRST CONSIDERABLE RUSSIAN FORCE TO PROFIT IN A BIG WAY FROM AMERICAN LEND LEASE AID. ITS NATURAL AVENUES OF SUPPLY RUN THROUGH THE CASPIAN SEA, AND THE CASPIAN IS THE TERMINUS OF THE LONGEST MAJOR MILITARY SUPPLY ROUTE IN HISTORY, THAT FROM THE UNITED STATES, AROUND THE TIP OF AFRICA, THROUGH THE INDIAN OCEAN AND IRAN. IT WOULD NOT BE SURPRISING TO LEARN THAT UNITED STATES TANKS ARE RUMBLING WITH THE KUBAN COSSACKS AS THEY RIDE TRIUMPHANTLY BACK INTO THEIR HOMELAND THAT AMERICAN PLANES ARE BEING USED FOR SUCH RAIDS AS THAT YESTERDAY ON A GERMAN AIR BASE NEAR KRASNODAR.

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THERE IS NO DENYING THAT GERMAN RESISTANCE IS STIFFENING IN THE SECTORS WHERE THE THREAT TO ROSTOV MUST BE HELD BACK IF THE WHOLE NAZI ARMY IN THE CAUCASUS IS NOT TO BE TRAPPED. TODAY'S MOSCOW COMMUNIQUE RECORDS PROGRESS ONLY IN THE CAUCASUS AND ALONG THE LOWER DON AND AT STALINGRAD. FOR SEVERAL DAYS NOW THERE HAS BEEN NO REAL ADVANCE REPORTED FOR THE COLUMNS APPROACHING ROSTOV FROM THE NORTH OR ACROSS THE DON BEND.

THE MISSION OF THE 22 GERMAN AND RUMANIAN DIVISIONS--MANY OF THEM REDUCED TO TATTERED REMNANTS--ENCLOSED ON THE WESTERN APPROACHES TO STALINGRAD BECOMES CLEARER. AS LONG AS THEY HOLD OUT--AND THE EFFORT TO RELIEVE THEM SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN ABANDONED--THE RUSSIAN COMMAND IS SERIOUSLY HANDICAPPED IN THE GIGANTIC TASK OF MOVING MEN AND SUPPLIES FOR THE MULTI-PRONGED DRIVE ON ROSTOV. STALINGRAD IS THE NERVE CENTER OF SOUTH RUSSIA'S COMMUNICATIONS AND UNTIL THOSE 22 DIVISIONS ARE WIPED OUT THE VALUE OF AT LEAST THREE VITAL TRUNK LINES IS GRAVELY IMPAIRED.

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THE HEAVY FIGHTING REPORTED BY TODAY'S MOSCOW COMMUNIQUE IN WHICH THE RUSSIANS BROKE THROUGH IN THE FACTORY DISTRICT TO THE WESTERN LIMITS OF STALINGRAD SUGGESTS THAT A MAJOR EFFORT TO REMOVE THIS OBSTACLE MAY BE UNDER WAY. THE CHARACTER OF THE SIEGE OF STALINGRAD, NOW 141 DAYS OLD, HAS BEEN REVERSED COMPLETELY. THE GERMANS THERE DOUBTLESS HAVE ORDERS SIMILAR TO THE "DIE BUT DO NOT SURRENDER" COMMAND UNDER WHICH THE RUSSIANS FOUGHT IN STALINGRAD THROUGH THE LATE SUMMER AND AUTUMN. IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN WHETHER THEY CAN APPROACH THE RUSSIAN ACHIEVEMENT IN LAST STAND BATTLE.

Reds Take 4 More Caucasus Towns; Now Pursuing Foe

Railway Station Is Occupied

Advances Also Made Along Lower Don River

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1,000 GERMANS KILLED IN AREA

Twenty-six Enemy Transport Planes Destroyed At Stalingrad.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 15. (AP)—Russian troops driving ahead on both sides of the Mineralnye Vody-Rostov railway in the Caucasus captured four more towns and a railway station yesterday, Moscow announced in a midnight communique heard here by the Soviet Monitor.

Suvorovskaya, 25 miles west of Mineralnye Vody, and below the railway, fell to the advancing Red Army, the communique said, and also the rail station of the same name. The station is 13 miles from Mineralnye Vody in the direction of Armavir.

Another town reported captured was Sotoikovskoye, as heard here. This apparently is Sotnikovskoye, 65 miles northeast of Mineralnye Vody and 125 miles east of Armavir, an important railway objective of the Soviet drive.

Advances Along Lower Don

Advances also were scored along the Lower Don River where additional points were taken and about 1,000 Germans were killed and 22 tanks disabled, the communique said.

Twenty-six Nazi transport planes were deported destroyed Wednesday in the Stalingrad area far to the east.

The Germans launched "ceaseless counter-attacks" in the Lower Don area where the Russians were last reported only 60 miles east of Rostov, the communique said, but "our infantrymen, artillery, and tank men were beating off the German counter-attacks and destroying their manpower and equipment."

Enemy Planes Set Afire

Nine German planes were set on fire near one populated place, the Russians said, in the drive toward Rostov, capture of which would imperil all the German forces in the Caucasus.

On the central front southwest of Velikie Luki the communique again spoke of repeated Nazi counter-attacks supported by tanks, and said the Red Army repulsed all of them, killing more than 500 Germans yesterday and capturing three guns, machineguns, automatic rifles and other equipment as well as prisoners.

The Russians said of the Caucasus:

Counter-attack Defeated

"Our units, overcoming enemy resistance, are successfully forging ahead and have captured several populated places.

"Our units beat off German counter-attacks in the area of one railway station. After fierce fighting Soviet troops liberated the station from the Hitlerites. The enemy lost 400 officers and men. War materials and prisoners were captured."

In another sector of the same front where the Russians now are more than 50 miles north of captured Minerilyne Vody on the railway to Rostov, and 20 miles to the northwest of the same point, the Russians said Soviet tanks broke into enemy positions and routed a German infantry battalion.

COSSACK CAVALRY, RED TANK CORPS PURSUE GERMANS

Forces from South, Units from Stalingrad Now 45 Miles Apart.

STIFF FIGHT IN NORTH

Nazis Make Determined Stand on Don East of Rostov.

26 TRANSPORTS DOWNED

Moscow Remains Silent on Voronezh Battle Reported by Berlin.

MOSCOW, Friday, Jan. 15—(AP) The Red army rolling northwestward through the Caucasus now has advanced more than 125 miles, reaching Sotnikovskoye near the Kalmyck steppes, and Cossack cavalry and Red tank men are pursuing the still retreating Nazis, it was announced today.

The occupation of Sotnikovskoye, about 65 miles above the Mineralnye Vody-Rostov railway, marked a 26-mile advance yesterday from the Zhuravskoye area to the south. It brought the Caucasus army within 45 miles of the Kalmyck region, where other Red army forces pushing southward from Stalingrad are operating.

Reds Drive Westward

Other Soviet columns operating in the Kalmyck republic were driving steadily westward after crossing the lower Volga river at the beginning of their offensive.

(Earlier in the week Reuters reported that Soviet forces sweeping across the Kalmyck steppes had joined with other Red army units in the Levokumsky area east of Sotnikovskoye).

In their strides yesterday the Red army operating along the Mineralyne Vody-Rostov railway toward Armavir seized Suvorovskaya, 15 miles northwest of Mineralnye Vody, the communique said. They also took the railway station of the same name as well as the settlement of Grazhdansky-Pervy, 20 miles west of Mineralnye Vody.

Beat Off Counterattacks

Along the Don river at the northern end of the Caucasus the Russians were beating off repeated Nazi counterattacks which cost the enemy 1,000 dead and 22 tanks yesterday, the communique said. The Red army is operating only 60 miles east of Rostov, and apparently is meeting its heaviest opposition in this sector because of the obvious threat to that Nazi communications hub.

The Russians did not claim any specific towns in this sector, but again announced they were wearing down the Germans in men and equipment in steady fighting and gaining ground, too.

On the central front, the communique said, 500 more Germans fell in unsuccessful Nazi counterattacks southwest of Velikie Luki which has been the scene of a long exhausting struggle in the snow. Enemy equipment and prisoners also were seized yesterday, the midnight bulletin said.

26 Transports Destroyed

In the Stalingrad area, where the remnants of 22 Nazi divisions still are fighting against a Russian ring thrown around their positions between the Don and Volga rivers, the communique said 26 more Nazi transport planes were destroyed on Wednesday.

The Germans for weeks have been flying in supplies on these battered units.

The widening Russian advance up the Rostov-Baku railway reached a point less than 235 miles southeast of Rostov; troops astride the lower Don were within 60 miles of the gateway city.

Russian communiques and dispatches said nothing of new Red offensives reported by the Germans in the Voronezh sector midway between Stalingrad and Moscow nad in the Lake Ilmen region south of Leningrad. Russian policy has been to conceal news of any new drive until it had achieved considerable success.

(The Germans said that attacks south of Voronezh collapsed and that fighting southeast of Lake Ilmen continued. A Russian drive in the western Caucasus, which only the Germans have reported, was declared repelled, as were 'continuous attacks" between the Caucasus and Don and in the Stalingrad area.)

Reds Straighten Lines

The extreme western advance from Mineralnye Vody carried the Russians to Novo Bladgodarnoye while the northern flank swept past Zhuravskoe. In between, the Russians straightened their lines engulfing some of the best farm lands in the Caucasus. The noon communique reported a number of villages captured overnight.

At one point, the speedy Russian advance enveloped a concentration camp where many prisoners were set free.

The gains were made despite steady rains mixed with a wet snow which made roads and battlefields bogs.

The army newspaper Red Star said tanks and Cossacks, returning triumphant to their homeland, had surrounded a large German force in the Caucasus.

30 Miles from Salsk

Farther north, the Russians moving down the Stalingrad-Tikhoretsk railway continued mopping up the Zimoviniki region and moved closer to the important rail hub of Salsk, about 30 miles away from the vanguards. Two regiments of a SS Viking division were reported defeated.

The advance on the lower Don was resumed after "overcoming stubobrn enemy resistance," the high command said. One unit routed a German infantry battalion, killing 400.

"In another sector our troops by a violent blow broke through the enemy defenses and occupied several populated places," the communique said. "The Hitlerites suffered heavy losses. War materiel and prisoners were captured."

The methodical cleanup continued also in Stalingrad where the Russians said they cleared the enemy from 27 dugouts and blockhouses, and repulsed German counter-attacks.

Violent German attacks apparently had been absorbed on the central front opposite Moscow, where the Russians were operating both northwest and southwest of recaptured Velikie Luki. At one point, a large concentration of Nazi infantry was reported dispersed by Russian artillery and [illegible] wiped out.

"[illegible] of blockhouses and dugouts were destroyed," the communique said, "our troops conducted engagements in the same directions as before."

Soviets Unchecked By Rains and Foe's Attempted Stand

By HENRY C. CASSIDY,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Jan. 14.—The Red Army's comeback drive through the Caucasus was reported today fanning out wider on both sides of the Rostov-Baku trunk line as separate spearheads of the assault stabbed on through towns more than 20 miles west and 50 miles north of recaptured Mineralnye Vody.

Despite German attempts at a stand, the Russians were broadening their offensive front in fighting unchecked by steady rains and wet snow which bogged the fertile valley fields with mud and water.

A dozen towns were won back under the Red banner in the continuing drive, officials announced.

German reports that the Russians had launched new offensives against the Leningrad siege line or on the Voronezh front to the north of the Don bend were not confirmed here. Neither communiques nor battlefront dispatches mentioned these sectors.

Tanks Lead Russian Drive.

Dispatches announcing the recapture of Novo Bladgodarnoye placed the Russian advance more than 20 miles west of the spa town of Mineralnye Vody, recaptured early this week.

Another arm of the offensive swept through Kumagorsky and on past Zhuravskoye, 50 miles north of Mineralnye Vody.

In between, on the straightened front, the Russians reported seizing the little towns of Kalaborka, Orbelianovka and Podgaitovskoye in the heart of some of the most intensively farmed land in the Caucasus.

Battle-front accounts said tanks led the Russian advance, breaking up Nazi counterattacks along highways and rail lines of the Kuma River Valley near Kumagorsky.

Red Star, mouthpiece of the Russian Army, said a large German force had been surrounded in one Caucasian settlement and was under the combined attacks of tanks and Cossack cavalry.

Counterattack Repulsed.

In one unspecified sector of the Caucasus battle the early morning Russian communique reported that a German infantry and tank counterattack was repulsed with 14 tanks destroyed and the infantry turned by a flank attack that accounted for 100 German dead.

(The German news agency DNB was quoted by Reuters, British news agency, as conceding last night that Soviet tanks had broken the Axis main line in the Caucasus.)

In the battle to clear the Germans out of Stalingrad, the city's defenders, who had broken through to the western suburbs, consolidated their positions and killed about 400 invaders as they threw back counterattacks, the communique said.

(The Moscow correspondent of Reuters reported in London that high-ranking German officers were leaving the Stalingrad area by plane.)

Punishing blows again were rained on the Germans southwest of Velikie Luki as the Russian troops fought off enemy attacks, the communique noted.

Reds Renew Jibes.

The early Russian communique digressed from operations reports to jibe again at German reports that their troops were taking Soviet prisoners who chiefly were 15-year-old boys and men of 60 or more.

"How then could such an army inflict grave defeats upon the multimillioned German Army and hurl the German Fascist troops over hundreds of kilometers westward, liberate about 2,000 populated places in the Stalingrad area, and recapture in the course of stiff engagements Nalchik, Mozdok, * * * Mineralnye Vody, * * * and many other towns?" the communique asked.

"It appears that the German Army has sunk so low that it retreats, abandoning tanks, guns, trucks and (ammunition) dumps in the face of 15-year-old boys and old men wearing Red Army greatcoats."

A broadcast by the German Transocean Agency asserted the Russians had begun a new offensive in the Voronezh area but that air reconnaissance had prepared the

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Germans for the attacks, which they broke up with concentrated fire.

Veronezh is 300 miles northwest of Stalingrad. It is one of the anchors of the Russian line. The Germans have not been able to take it. From time to time in recent weeks they have reported such an offensive brewing and have said that their air force attacked troop concentrations in the area.

The Russians have not mentioned any developments in the sector but Russian offensives this winter usually have gotten well under way before an official announcement has been made. An offensive from Voronezh could be directed at Kharkov and Kursk, strongpoints of the German position in the Ukraine.

The Germans also reported renewed activity in the area between Lake Ilmen and Lake Ladoga, the Leningrad front. Military observers in London remarked that Marshal Semeon Timoshenko recently had been transferred to the Leningrad area and said that this presaged new Russian moves there.

British military analysts said that a Russian offensive near Leningrad would aim at dispersing German reserves who have maintained their positions on that quiescent front.

French fliers equipped with American planes.

Also in an area northwest of Kairouan, French troops took an Axis position, capturing 80 Italian prisoners, after having surrounded an Axis group there two days ago. A nearby Morocco division killed 17 Nazis and captured eight in a local skirmish.

(British news dispatches reported that contact had been established between the headquarters of General Giraud, the French commander in Tunisia, and the fighting French force under Brig.-Gen. Jacques LeClerc which is thrusting upward across Libya from equatorial Africa.

(It was added that this liaison—the first between de Gaullists and Giraud in the current phase of the African war—had been accomplished by the arrival at Giraud's headquarters of a courier from LeClerc.

(At the eastern end of the Allied battle line in North Africa, Allied airmen flying in support of the British Eighth army attacked Axis airfields near Misurata along the Libyan coast, machine-gunned motor transport in both western Libya and Tunisia, bombed the Tunisian port of Sousse and damaged a cargo ship off Tunisia. Four German planes were shot down and others damaged. Eight Allied planes were lost.)

Two Strategic Points Captured by French

Nazis Driven From Important Heights Northwest of Kairouan—Bad Weather Hampers Ground and Aerial Offensive On Other Fronts.

JAN 15 1943

By Wes Gallagher

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 14. (AP)—A French attack northwest of Kairouan, the traffic junction below Tunis, drove the Germans from two strategic heights in the mountains, a French spokesman announced today.

Weather Limits Activity

Bad weather limited both Allied air and ground activity over other fronts, and also temporarily checked the aerial offensive from the west against Marshal Rommel's army in Tripolitania.

The heights seized yesterday by the French—Jebel Haoub and Jebel Bou Davouss, about 15 miles northwest of Kairouan—were said by the spokesman to be important gains.

"The Lafayette escadrille went into action for the first time with French forces," he added, referring to the new organization of veteran

Light Air Activity

The day's communique from General Eisenhower's headquarters reported light air activity, adding that one enemy fighter had been shot down without Allied loss and that two enemy bombers were destroyed last night.

(Fighting French in London reported General Le Clerc messaged that his firces had captured more than 700 prisoners and "considerable stores of arms, ammunition and equipment"—including 18 Axis tanks and 40 guns — during their drive across the Fezzan area of the Libyan desert.)

The British navy was officially credited at Algiers with successfully escorting 971 transports, supply ships and other vessels totaling about 7,600,000 tons between Gibraltar Strait and North African ports in the last two months.

These convoys, coming from the United States and Britain, were made up of merchantmen of all the Allied Nations. American, British, Dutch and Norwegian ships predominated.

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Most of the supplies landed were utilized by the Allied ground and

cannot be identified by name said the enemy had lost many submarines and numerous others were damaged.

British submarines were declared having "no little success" in attacks upon Axis transports and merchantmen moving troops and supplies to Tunisia. Warships of all classes, these sources said, have averaged 24 to 27 days a month at sea in all weather conditions.

Berlin Reports on Fighting.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Jan. 14 (A. P.).—The German High Command declared today that Red Army attacks had been repelled along southern sectors of the front, including strong infantry and tank thrusts at Stalingrad, while armies remained locked in combat in the Lake Ilmen-Lake Ladoga regions.

"The enemy, after severe losses suffered on the previous day in the western Caucasus, carried out only single and disconnected attacks which were repelled," the communique said.

French Take 2 Heights In Tunisia

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Jan. 14 (AP)—French troops aided by the new P-40 equipped Lafayette Escadrille blasted the Germans from two strategic heights in the mountains about 15 miles northwest of Kairouan yesterday, it was announced today.

The attack marked the first offensive operation by Lafayette Escadrille fliers in the Tunisian theatre. The first squadron of the organization, composed of French aces who shot down an average of seven or eight planes each in the brief Battle of France, arrived at a U. S. fighter base Monday.

Kairouan is a communications center southwest of Sousse.

A French spokesman described the gains as important. He said the captured heights were Jebel Haouab and Jebel Bou Davouss, which jut from the desert northeastward from Pichon.

American Bags German.

A spokesman for the Royal Air Force announced that an American Spitfire pilot shot down a German plane from a number seeking to attack an advanced air field and that the raiders were driven off.

Bad weather, on the other hand, had halted Allied aerial operations from the West against Marshal Rommel's forces in Libya.

Meanwhile, some indication of the strength the Allies are building up in Africa came in a statement that the British Navy had successfully escorted 971 transports, supply ships and other vessels totaling 7,600,000 tons, between Gibraltar and North African ports in the two months from November 8, when the A. E. F. made its first landings, to January 8.

French Forces in Contact

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Reuter reported today, in a dispatch from Allied Headquarters in North Africa, that direct contact had been established between headquarters of General Henri Honoré Giraud and the Fighting French column under Brig. Gen. Jacques Leclerc, which is driving northward in Libya from French Equatorial Africa.

General Leclerc has announced that his forces captured more than 700 prisoners and considerable stores of arms and equipment during the advance through the Fezzan area of Libya, the Fighting French said today.

Eighteen tanks, forty guns, a number of trucks, machine guns and smaller arms and ammunition were listed.

AGREEMENT SEEN IN FRENCH AFRICA

Reforms in Territory Won from Axis Predicted by British Minister

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 14 — (AP) Harold MacMillan, British minister for North and West Africa, expressed the belief tonight that Gen. Henri Giraud was "determined to reach an agreement with Gen. de Gaulle," leader of the Fighting French.

He said, moreover, that a settlement was in sight which would result in the disappearance of many objections to Giraud's present administration in North Africa.

Attitude Must Change

Speaking of reforms which must take place in this country which is sick of the Axis, Mr. MacMillan said: "The attitude toward the Jews must be changed because the present attitude never would be acceptable to the British or American peoples. Some things introduced after 1940 must be changed."

Mr. MacMillan made the most frank assertions placed on record by any Allied official so far. He said an agreement between Gen. DeGaulle and Gen. Giraud, high commissioner for North and West Africa, must and will result in certain house-cleanings and the setting up of a de facto and provisional French administration to lead the French war effort.

The Americans and British must make an effort to get in some civilian stores and alleviate civilian needs, he said. He expressed the belief that such goods would be of possibly more use than even tanks and guns in helping the Allied war effort.

Backs Eisenhower

Since his arrival, Mr. MacMillan said he "felt absolutely convinced that Gen. Eisenhower was right originally in dealing with Admiral Darlan."

In answer to a question about the persons arrested in the Christmas Eve assassination of Darlan, who was Giraud's predecessor, he said: "I am convinced that all those arrested now and being held were connected with either the assassination or the events leading up to it."

Macmillan said North African administration problems must be studied closely, because "it is a prototype of things which we hope will take place in 1943 when the Allies move to gradually release Europe."

"If the French are to be allowed to choose their own government, it is up to the Allies to create a situation where the national will can exert itself without interference from the totalitarian parties," he declared.

Macmillan expressed the opinion, which he said was purely personal, that the Darlan murder was the result of unscrupulous persons grabbing for power, rather than the result of any deep political plot.

He dismissed lightly the aspirations of the Count of Paris, pretender to the French throne, and of the royalist group. He said he understood the count is now back in Spanish Morocco, where he has a pig farm.

He said some had been released and cleared and he understood that more would be released soon.

The minister said North African administration problems must be studied closely because "it is a prototype of things which we hope will take place in 1943 when the Allies move to gradually release Europe."

ed in connection with the assassination of Admiral Darlan has simultaneously let it be known that he is pro-Allied and helped the American landings, that he is a monarchist supporting the Count of Paris, pretender to the throne of France, and that he is a follower of Gen. De Gaulle. To top it off, he said he accepted a Vichy appointment in order to get to Africa in the first place, six or seven months ago.

The same is true of dozens of others who try to tie up with as many different factions as possible, seeking support for their personal aims. The truth is: North Africa is suffering from Axis sickness, the result of German and Italian domination. And it is on a small scale compared with what the Allies will have to contend with when Europe is freed.

Civilians and Soldiers Disgusted

Standing out from this struggle is Gen. Giraud, whose sole aim is to defeat the Axis, along with the

Giraud Harassed by Politics On Eve of De Gaulle Meeting

North African Civil Population and French Army Alike Are Disgusted by Factions' Bitter Struggle for Control.

JAN 15 1943

By WES GALLAGHER,

Algiers, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—A political story without names is almost impossible to write—but the political story of French North and West Africa is virtually without names, virtually also without politics; for what has been happening here—the assassination of Admiral Jean Darlan, the subsequent arrests, and international dissension—is not politics as Americans and Britons conceive it.

Gen. Henri Giraud, a military man who loathed politics from the bottom of his heart, is being harassed, on the eve of his negotiations with Gen. Charles de Gaulle, by the bitter struggle of Vichy-appointed and Axis-sanctioned officials to retain their posts against an onslaught of newcomers, many with hands that are none too clean either. The various figures in the tangle have sometimes been glibly called Monarchists, De Gaullists, Rightists, Leftists or pro-Allies, but the picture is not simple as that.

At least one of the men arrest-

majority of the rank and file of officers and soldiers of his Army who have been laying down their lives in Tunisia with the hope that some day France will again be free. To them only one thing is important. They want internal order preserved so that the prosecution of the war will not be hindered. Paradoxically, while this plays a large part in motivating the military investigation of the Darlan murder, it is also hampering the purge of some Vichy-inclined political figures for fear of internal repercussions that may upset the war effort.

The rank and file of the French population of North Africa, with

sons and brothers and husbands in the armed forces, is as disgusted with those seeking power under the cloak of Gen. Giraud or Gen. de Gaulle as are the military men themselves.

This does not mean that there are not honest men who have suffered unjustly for their political beliefs. There has been much talk of men imprisoned for political beliefs before November 8, when the Americans landed. However, an American commission is now looking into this matter.

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Another carry-over from the days of Axis domination is the restrictions placed upon Jews, most of which are still in force. Here another problem presents itself. It is easy to order the removal of the restrictions, but not easy to avoid repercussions, for like Palestine, North Africa has an Arab-Jewish problem, and it is feared that any sudden lifting of the restrictions would bring a violent reaction from the 17,000,000 Arabs in both North and West Africa.

At least one Rabbi urged the Darlan Government to proceed slowly with such reforms to avoid any outbreaks of violence by Arabs in outlying districts.

On top of this topsy-turvy North African internal structure has been the position of the American and British armies under Gen. Eisenhower. That some of these factors have not resulted in hindrance to the drive to smash the Germans in Africa has been due in large part to the sheer force of personality and the shrewd bargaining power Gen. Eisenhower inherited perhaps from his peace-loving and tolerant Swiss-American ancestors.

American determination to let the French settle their own problems without interference tied the hands of the military leaders. What has been accomplished toward unity and full-speed prosecution of the war was done by Gen. Eisenhower in long and difficult negotiations with the French leaders, and the hope has been expressed that these will culminate in a full-scale agreement between Gen. Giraud and Gen. de Gaulle to unite all the French outside France, and to give these two leaders a chance to clean up the internal structure.

P-40 PILOTS IN AFRICA SMASH DIVE-BOMBERS

Down or Hit a Third of Nazi Raiders, Chase Others Off

A FORWARD UNITED STATES FIGHTER BASE, in Tunisia, Jan. 13 (Delayed) (AP)—Straight-shooting P-40 pilots, some of whom took off from a field on which bombs were bursting, broke up a Nazi dive-bomb attack on this airdrome yesterday, shot down or damaged a third of the raiding force and sent the remainder fleeing home.

Lieutenant Walter Scholl Jr., of New York, former Cornell University football player, destroyed a Messerschmitt 109 in one of a series of furious dogfights raging over the field during the bombing.

A few minutes later a blast from the .50-caliber guns of Lieutenant Curtis Buttorf of Fort Collins, Col., damaged the right motor of a Junkers '88 dive bomber. An escorting Messerschmitt circled around the damaged plane, endeavoring to protect it, but Lieutenant Carson W. Bounds of Philadelphia, Miss., dived past, fired a burst of bullets into the bomber and sent it crashing. Lieutenant Bounds's ammunition was exhausted then, but the Messerschmitt fled.

RAIL BATTERIES IN SICILY

Italy's Defenses Also Strong, Berlin Radio Says

The Berlin radio broadcast a dispatch from Palermo today, according to The Associated Press, reporting that the defenses of the Italian and Sicilian coasts had been strengthened heavily in protection against invasion.

"The most modern of railway batteries of all calibers are being employed, aside from fortified strongholds, for protecting Sicily's coast against invasion," the broadcast said. "The employment of railway batteries is facilitated by the fact that a railroad line runs ll around the island close to the shore.

"Officers and gun crews of these railway batteries are living in cars attached to the trains. The engine is constantly ready in order to get the train rapidly to any menaced spot. . . .

"In case of an alarm, all traffic for civilians is naturally stopped.

"Protection against invasion of the Italian mainland is similarly organized."

Nazis Admit French Advance

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), Jan. 14 (AP).—The Berlin radio reported today that French formations had advanced along a wide front in fighting in the spurs of the Atlas Mountains in central Tunisia, but said Axis counter-attacks on the north flank drove them back beyond their original positions. It said: "Reports on the final result of fighting on the southern wing are not yet available."

French Make Surprise Raid

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP).—A surprise raid in eastern Tunisia by French forces in which ten enemy soldiers were killed and others were captured was reported today in a French headquarters communique broadcast by the Morocco radio. The raid was made on the station of Sidi Arat, twelve miles south of Fondouk. Fondouk is seventy-five miles south of Tunis and twenty miles west of Kairouan, a railroad and highway junction town.

U.S.-British Friction In Africa is Denied

British Minister of Information Declares Countries Working Together on de Gaulle-Giraud Situation.

JAN 15 1943

By Relman Morin

LONDON, Jan. 14. (AP)—The British Minister of Information, Brendan Bracken, declared today that the United States and Britain were striving to get Gen. Henri Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle together to dispel French political friction and denied that the two governments, in Washington and London, were working at cross purposes.

Not Backing Candidates

"Neither the British nor American government is backing any particular candidate for leadership of the French," said Bracken, an intimate of Prime Minister Churchill.

"The British foreign office is not backing de Gaulle (leader of the Fighting French) and the Washington state department is not backing Gen. Giraud (high commissioner for North and West Africa.)

"The British government gave power of attorney to (Lieut.-Gen. Dwight D.) Eisenhower, has the greatest possible confidence in him and is backing him to the utmost."

His remarks were made at a conference with American newspapermen at a time when individual British, American and Russian attitudes and policies toward the French African muddle had reached a point at which Allied solidarity was endangered seriously.

Some concrete action to dispel the confusion and mistrust in the public mind may be expected very soon. It may take the form of the creation of a joint political organism to administer the internal affairs of North Africa until the military problem is solved. Or it might cause another visit of Mr. Churchill to Washington for a strong reaffirmation of Allied unity of purpose. Such a trip by the Prime Minister has been rumored for some time.

"Tunisia is the best place to fight the Hun and we are anxious to get on with the job so we can open a second front somewhere on the continent of Europe," Bracken said. "Both our governments realize a second front will require enormous sacrifices of manpower and we are prepared for it."

No Support For Count

He declared the Count of Paris, pretender to the French throne who went to Algeria from Spanish Morocco, "has no support from Whitehall and in my opinion none in Washington."

The British are aware that De Gaulle, leader of the fighting French, has nothing resembling the complete support of all Frenchmen. Hundreds of Frenchmen, even in London, are violently outspoken in their criticism of De Gaulle and have remained pointedly outside his organization.

The appearance of Communist Deputy Ferdinand Grenier after an escape from Paris may alienate others. Grenier has joined De Gaulle's national committee.

French Behind de Gaulle

Grenier said the French were solidly behind De Gaulle and regarded the North African political situation with "stupefaction."

"Any attempt to keep Vichy men will expose the government that tries it to a death blow in the esteem of France," he said, adding that he was unable to speak more frankly because his remarks might jeopardize Allied solidarity. "The people believe De Gaulle has the prestige and qualifications to head the administration and that Giraud could be supreme military commander."

Grenier's adherence to the de Gaullists pointed up the fact that while the United States and Britain have ranking representatives in French Africa, so far as is known the Russians have not ever been invited to send a commissioner.

Meeting Delayed

Giraud's reasons for delaying a meeting with De Gaulle are treated with reserve in some circles here. Giraud, it is believed, wants to proceed directly with the expulsion of the Germans from Tunisia and Libya and is unwilling to lose time discussing political questions with which De Gaulle's pronouncements indicate he is concerned primarily.

The fundamental British and American difference over North Africa is whether "expediency" justifies the collaboration with men connected with the Vichy regime of Laval and Marshal Petain. There also is a question over the ultimate war aims of the two countries.

From its inception, the American handling of the North African problem has puzzled some Britons, annoyed others and outraged many. The retention of the assassinated Admiral Jean Darlan's satellites and the continued confinement of Frenchmen who are political enemies of Vichy contribute to the divergence. One London newspaper said "the State Department (Washington) is unwilling to sever the thin thread of connection with Vichy."

The delay in the campaign against the Germans is causing further uneasiness in the British public mind. Since an American, Eisenhower, is supreme commander, the pause tends to hurt him indirectly.

American censorship is regarded in some British circles as the reason for obscurity in the political and military situation in North Africa.

Finally, there is the question of the postwar picture, because North Africa is a very rich country. At this point 50 words were censored).

air forces in Tunisia and Algeria, but there were also large quantities of provisions for the impoverished peoples.

At the same time it was said that Allied naval forces were making sharp headway against U-boats in the Mediterranean. Sources who cannot be identified by name said the enemy had lost many submarines and numerous others were damaged.

British submarines were declared having "no little success" in attacks upon Axis transports and merchantmen moving troops and supplies to Tunisia. Warships of all classes, these sources said, have averaged 24 to 27 days a month at sea in all weather conditions.

RAIN OF BOMBS EXCEEDS EIGHT TONS A MINUTE

R. A. F. Dumps 100 Tons in Concentrated Attack on Arms Center.

LILLE SEVERELY POUNDED

Flying Fortresses Take Major Part in Great Daylight Attack on France.

JAN 15 1943

London, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—Essen, hard-hit home of the giant Krupp armament works, was battered by 100 tons of explosives and fire bombs last night as the Royal Air Force carried out its third consecutive night attack on the industrial Ruhr Valley, it was announced officially today. The Air Ministry said that four of the bombers that took part in a concentrated downpour of destruction on the repeatedly raided city of Essen were lost. So concentrated was the attack that the planes unloaded all their deadly cargoes over the target in the space of twelve minutes, the Ministry disclosed.

This was at the rate of eight and a half tons a minute.

Eighth Attack in Eleven Nights.

It was the eighth attack on Germany in eleven nights. Other parts of the Ruhr also were hit, but Essen was the main target, the communique said. The ministry further announced the loss of one fighter on operations over France and Holland, and added: "Hudsons of the Coastal Command, without loss, attacked an enemy convoy off the Dutch coast. Two enemy supply ships were hit."

The German High Command, in a bulletin broadcast by the Berlin radio, said that "British aircraft raided western German territory, mainly the city of Essen," and added: "The population suffered losses. Damage was done predominantly to buildings."

German night raiders meanwhile attacked several places on the northwest coast of England, but their activity was said to be light and no casualties were reported.

The Berlin communique said that the Germans set extensive fires in the city of Sunderland and in its shipyards.

Later this afternoon the Rome radio announced that the total casualties in the recent Allied raid on Palermo, Sicily, were 139 persons killed and 329 injured.

Lille Severely Pounded.

The R. A. F. attack on the Ruhr followed a thundersous daylight assault on Occupied France and Holland yesterday in which American Flying Fortresses played a major role. This was described as one of the heaviest ever carried out by daylight. The principal target was the industrial city of Lille, which underwent its third heavy bombing of the war. "Visibility was good and numerous bursts were observed on the target and in railway yards," a communique declared.

Three of the four - motored American planes failed to return from this raid and two R. A. F. fighters were missing after sweeps over Holland, where transportation and gun positions were blasted. Three German planes were reported shot down.

Other targets yesterday included the airdromes at St. Omer, Venturas and Abbeville and various railway centers and repair shops in the north of France.

Swarms of American, British, Canadian, New Zealand, Australian, Belgian, Norwegian, Polish and Fighting French fighter pilots provided cover for the bombers, shuttling back and forth across the Channel from

noon until almost dusk.

Sharing attention with all these operations was the Air Ministry's disclosure of a three-year-old war secret—the story of how Wellington bombers helped clear the deadly German magnetic mines from the waters around Britain. In a new booklet, "Coastal Command," the Ministry said that the Wellingtons had been equipped with a device that set off the mines when the bombers flew over them at a low altitude. The device, a hoop-like contrivance extending entirely around the plane, set up a magnetic field with current supplied by an auxiliary engine.

Mine-sweeping from the air, the booklet said, continued "for some four months, after which it became no longer necessary, the ships having been fitted with Degaussing gear" which nullified the magnetic mines.

GREAT FIRES RAGE AFTER ESSEN RAID

100 Tons of Explosives Blast Home of Krupp Works in 12 Minutes.

JAN 15 1943

LONDON, Jan. 14—(AP) Heavy R.A.F. bombers unleashed a veritable cloud-burst of fire and explosives upon much-bombed Essen last night in a super-saturation raid which saw 100 tons of bombs hit the home city of the Krupp works in 12 minutes.

The British said only four bombers were lost after the concentrated attack, the eighth time in eleven nights that the R.A.F. has bombed Germany and the third straight night that the industrial Ruhr has been hit.

Bombs cascaded down at an average of eight and one-third tons every minute.

Returning pilots reported that large fires quickly mushroomed up. They said that the German anti-aircraft fire was as violent as ever and that for the first time in recent nights they encountered Nazi night fighters.

To illustrate just how the R.A.F. has developed the principle of saturating a target with death-dealing missiles, it was recalled that 340 tons of bombs were dropped in three hours, or less than two tons per minute, in the first such raid, which was on Luebeck last March 26.

The Germans acknowledged that the main target of the British last night was Essen and that the population suffered losses.

"Damage was done predominately to buildings," the German high command communique said in its report on the raid. "Night fighters and anti-aircraft artillery of the air force shot down five enemy aircraft."

Northeast England Is Raided

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP)—The British reported slight enemy activity over the coastal districts of Northeast England last night and said bombs dropped in that area caused little damage and injury to only one person.

JAN 15 1943

For their part, the Germans announced that Nazi bombers yesterday attacked plants on the British southeast coast and raided the city and shipyards of Sunderland during the night.

"Extensive conflagrations were observed," the German communiqué said.

Meanwhile, a Royal Air Force commentator, asked why the Germans were making nuisance raids with a handful of planes on the British coasts, said they had propaganda value enabling the Nazis to claim daily assaults.

Further, he said, they also had a "detachment value" in that raids by fast fighter-bombers forced the British to send up many planes in pursuit, resulting in an appreciable wastage of machines and matériel.

British pilots returning from last night's 100-ton raid on Essen reported that large fires quickly mushroomed up.

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"Damage was done predominantly to buildings," the German High Command communiqué said in its report on the raid. "Night fighters and anti-aircraft artillery of the air force shot down five enemy aircraft."

This morning Spitfires attacked railway engines and coastal gun positions in Northern France, while in the afternoon Mustang pilots concentrated on railway engines, freight trains and signal boxes. Two pilots said two engines and a freight train were damaged.

LLOYD GEORGE URGES REVIVAL OF LEAGUE

British Statesman Would Give It Police Backing

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 15 (AP)—David Lloyd George, British Premier in the First World War, declared today that the League of Nations, "a very good idea," should be reconstructed on different lines after the war and should have the backing of an international police force.

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Lloyd George, who will celebrate his eightieth birthday Sunday on his quiet Surrey farm, told The London Daily Herald that the "League was ruined first by America's refusal to come in—I am not sure that the failure of the United States to honor her treaty was not responsible for the present war—by the imperialism of France and then by sheer stupidity."

"We dodged our obligations over disarmament," he said. "We refused to check Japan. We abandoned the attempt to rescue Abyssinia. We refused to intervene in Spain. So we drifted into war."

He said he told his views of the present war only to intimate friends, and, although never an optimist, he retained his faith in the British peoples and their mission.

ian and Canadian air personnel have arrived at a British port, it was disclosed today.

W. J. Jordan, New Zealand High Commissioner, welcomed the troops and gave a special word to the Americans, acknowledging kindness shown by the people of the United States to New Zealanders.

Authorities said the convoy's trip was uneventful.

WAR ON U-BOATS GAIN!

London, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—Britain's air patrols against enemy submarines have become so effective that "no U-boat dares show itself on the surface within 30 miles of our shores," the Air Minister, Sir Archibald Sinclair, declared today.

Speaking at a luncheon for the Greater London Wings-for-Victory Week, Sir Archibald warned that London may again suffer heavy raids, but said it would survive the war "with its youth renewed."

12 CZECHS EXECUTED

London, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—The execution of twelve Czechs in Prague was reported by the Czech Information Service here today.

One was Major Antonin Pesl, a soldier charged with organizing resistance against Germany, the announcement said. Others were accused of esponage, communistic activity or illegal trading.

In a broadcast picked up at New York by CBS, the British radio today reported word from Prague that "the Quisling Prime Minister of Slovakia, Dr. Vojtech Tuka, has been relieved of his post as vice-president of the totalitarian Slovak State party."

Wed Across the Sea

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP)—An American soldier in Britain was married today to an American girl in Washington over a two-way radio hookup.

They are Technical Sergt. Thomas J. Conlan of 96th St., Woodhaven, N. Y., and Elizabeth L. Izat of Bergen St., Brooklyn.

The responses were heard clearly and when the ceremony was over the bride wished her husband a safe and swift return home.

BIG TROOP CONVOY ARRIVES IN BRITAIN

London, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—Large numbers of American forces, together with a big contingent of New Zealand, Austral-

$50,000 U. S. Cigarettes Stolen

LIVERPOOL, England, Jan. 14 (AP)—A truck driver employed by the United States Army and a motor mechanic were arrested today on charges of stealing $50,000 worth of American-owned cigarettes from the United States armed forces. The prosecutor said detectives caught the men unloading cases of cigarettes from trucks. Hundreds of cases were reported missing.

REICH COMBED FOR MORE MEN

Army Seeking 2,000,000 Additional Soldiers.

SHANKE

JAN 15 1943

Stockholm, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—Faced with mounting casualties and growing demands on new fronts, the Germans are making a stern effort to mobilize every available reserve by mustering into the Army men previously rejected for military service, reliable diplomats, said today.

A commission of high German Army officers, these informants declared, is touring the Reich to comb out the last of the nation's man power—men previously pronounced unfit for active service for slight disabilities but who could be used as garrison troops in occupied countries or for desk work, thus releasing more able-bodied men for the front. The Germans were said to be counting on this program to yield another 2,000,000 men for the army.

Observers pointed out that the induction of these men into the armed forces would confront the Labor Dictator, Fritz Sauckel—already hard-pressed to find trained workers for important war industries—with a gigantic task of finding replacements in occupied lands.

According to official German announcements, 700,000 men already have been transported from the Ukraine to work in Germany's factories and on her farms.

Hardships on the Home Front.

Meanwhile reports in German newspapers and dispatches from Swedish correspondents in Berlin indicate that conditions are becoming harder from day to day for the people on the German home front. More and more plants are being converted to the manufacture of war materials. It was reliably reported that last fall only 20 per cent of the nation's industrial capacity was producing peace-time goods. Not even the firm that manufactures Nazi party flags has escaped, but is now making camouflage materials—for which unrelenting British aerial assaults have created a great demand.

Thus, while new clothing ration cards are being issued, the German press has warned the public it will be possible to purchase a new suit only in case of urgent necessity. To save power and raw materials, cloth hereafter will be manufactured only in standard colors—between three and ten shades for men's wear and thirty for women's.

Shoes also have been standardized and are now purchasable only by special permit obtained from rationing boards. Previously unrationed articles of wearing apparel, such as suspenders and garters, have been placed on the point system.

SAY NAZI ADMIRAL WENT TO SEE JAP

JAN 15 1943

Stockholm, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—The Berlin correspondent of the Swedish newspaper Aftonbladet reported today that Admiral Karl Doenitz of the Nazi Navy had made a nineteen-day trip in a submarine around the Cape of Good Hope to keep a rendezvous with Admiral Osami Nagano, chief of the Japanese naval staff board, at sea, off Madagascar.

During its trip, the Germans claimed, the U-boat sank an 8,000-ton American merchant ship off Cape Town.

The subject of the conference was not specified.

Presumably the Japanese naval leader, considered an authority in Japan on American affairs, was able to reach the rendezvous in a surface warship.

The German radio several weeks ago reported that a Japanese submarine had rounded the cape and visited a German submarine base "on the coast of Europe." The Germans also broadcast a report about that time that a German submarine had kept an appointment with a Japanese fleet in the Indian Ocean.

Spanish Army Council Meets

MADRID, Jan. 14 (AP).—The superior council of the army met today, "The Evening Press" announced.

Worst Is Yet To Come—Goebbels

Lisbon, Jan. 14 (AP) — Dr. Goebbels admits in the latest issue of Das Reich that "Germany is facing a mission infinitely harder and more difficult than she faced in 1939."

"We are fighting on the eastern front against a system that has turned war into 'total war.'" ["Total war" was in the first place an Axis idea.]

Goebbels wrote that the fight has become "a case of life or death for us."

CHINESE REOCCUPY TWO HONAN TOWNS

Recapture Kwangshan and Loshan and Keep Foothold in Sinyang—Gain in Anhwei

TAPIEH DRIVE IS REPULSED

Japanese Assert They Encircle 50,000 in Area—Burma Bombing Kept Up by R. A. F.

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Chinese High Command tonight announced the reoccupation of the Honan Province towns of Kwangshan and Loshan and declared that Chinese troops fiercely attacking the Japanese within the city of Sinyang and its environs had made progress.

The Chinese communiqué said that Kwangshan was recaptured on Monday and that Loshan was taken the next day. Loshan is twenty-eight miles east of Sinyang, important Japanese base in Southern Honan Province, and Kwangshan is twenty-five miles southeast of Loshan.

A Chinese Army spokesman earlier today amended last night's official announcement that Sinyang had been captured. He said that the Chinese were not in complete possession but are fighting within the city's walls after penetrating the west gate.

The spokesman said the Chinese had occupied two road junction towns above the Yangtze River in Anhwei Province. These were Tungcheng, thirty miles north of Anking, the Japanese-occupied provincial capital, and Tsienshan, an equal distance west of Anking.

The Chinese said "sanguinary fighting" was in progress on the Yunnan-Burma border area, with the Chinese stoutly resisting the

Japanese and heavy losses being suffered by both sides.

The Central News Agency reported that Chinese planes last Tuesday strafed Japanese positions on the west bank of the Hsiang River in Hupeh Province. Two Zeros met the force, the agency added. One Japanese plane was shot down in flames and the other was so badly damaged it probably was not able to return to its base, it was reported.

The Chinese spokesman declared that the Japanese campaign in the Tapieh Mountain area along the Anhwei-Hupeh border in East Central China "may be said to have failed." The Chinese, he asserted, have reoccupied nearly all the main centers taken by the enemy in the early stages of the campaign, which opened Dec. 19.

He estimated that the Japanese had used altogether 50,000 to 60,000 troops in the Tapieh campaign and suffered about 3,000 casualties.

Foe Claims Tapieh Victory

Japanese broadcasts recorded in New York yesterday by The Associated Press said Japanese Imperial Headquarters asserted that Japanese forces in the Tapeih Mountain area of Eastern Central China had "dealt the enemy a heavy blow and destroyed the main enemy bases" in a campaign begun late in December.

A communiqué said that about 50,000 Chinese troops commanded by General Li Tsung-jen, one of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-chek's ranking lieutenants, had been encircled. The Chinese, it said, had left behind 6,500 dead and 1,500 prisoners, besides quantities of weapons and stores. Japanese losses, it said, were thirty killed in action.

Italy Renounces Rights To Her Few Chinese Acres

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 14—Italy has sent a note to the Japanese-dominated Nanking "government of China" formally renouncing all Italian concessions and extra-territorial rights in China, the Rome radio announced today.

This was an Axis gesture to match the action of the United States and Britain in concluding treaties with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's government abandoning extraterritoriality and, in the case of Britain, returning concessions.

It also followed the lead of the Oriental Axis member, Japan, in concluding with its Nanking puppet a pact for abandonment of extraterritorial rights.

Italy's only concession in China was one covering a few acres in Tientsin.

Germany lost her concessions and special rights in China when she lost World War I, in which China was one of the Allied powers, as were Japan and Italy also.

War Supplies to China 'Ridiculously' Small

Dr. Yeh Asks More Aid to Permit 'Heavier Crack' at Foe

JAN 15 1943

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Dr. K. C. George Yeh, London Director of the Chinese Ministry of Information, said today that war supplies reaching China are "ridiculously small."

His statement was made in commenting on President Roosevelt's report to Congress in which he said that "We are flying as much lend-lease material into China as ever traversed the Burma Road, now controlled by the Japanese."

"The Burma Road never reached its maximum capacity owing to various reasons," Dr. Yeh said at a press conference, "but even if it had, the supplies would have been far from enough, and whatever is going into China today is ridiculously small.

"When the road was open there were other channels by which supplies were reaching China—some secret, some official. Heavy equipment did not reach China by the Burma Road, and is not reaching China today."

He said the bulk of all the supplies "came from America, and very little from Britain," and he called for a greater flow of war materials to China "so we can have a heavier crack at the Japanese."

Japan Reports China Victory

TOKIO (from Japanese broadcasts), Jan. 14 (AP). — Imperial headquarters asserted today that Japanese forces in the Tapieh Mountain area of eastern central China had "dealt the enemy a heavy blow and destroyed the main enemy bases" in a campaign begun late in December. A communique said some 50,000 Chinese troops commanded by General Li Tsung-jen (one of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's ranking lieutenants) had been encircled. The Chinese, it said, had left behind 6,500 dead and 1,500 prisoners, besides quantities of weapons and stores. Japanese losses, it said, were thirty killed in action.

R.A.F. Bombers Hammer Japanese Bases in Burma

Akyab Villages, Airport and Shipping Are Attacked

JAN 15 1943

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 14 (AP).—Royal Air Force planes hammered Japanese positions in the Akyab area in Burma again yesterday, and also attacked targets at Kyauktaw, some forty miles north of that port on the Kaladan River, a British communique announced today.

Bombs were dropped on enemy-occupied villages on Akyab Island for the second day in a row, and anti-aircraft positions at Akyab Airport were machine-gunned by fighters which also attacked shipping in the Mayu River, the announcement said.

"From these and other operations one of our aircraft is missing," the communique added.

NAZI CARRIED ON ESPIONAGE IN JAIL

Cape Town, Union of South Africa, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—A German spy made his Cape Town jail cell his headquarters and was able to start back to Germany from there valuable information he gathered about the movement of British merchant vessels, it was disclosed today. But a woman figured in his downfall. H. G. Lawrence, Minister of the Interior, told the story. He did not identify the prisoner or tell when it happened.

The man was held in Cape Town jail while awaiting removal to a South African internment camp. In the jail, too, were some ships' personnel—crimes unspecified. From them, Mr. Lawrence said, the spy obtained the whereabouts and description in great detail of several British merchant cruisers.

Then he used invisible ink to write his messages in an ordinary school copy book which he tried to get through to friends in Lourenco Marques.

A girl from Durban was arrested in the case and accused of treachery.

Other documents seized, Mr. Lawrence said, carried instructions from Germany to nationals interned here, telling them not to attempt to escape since "it would endanger nationalist aspirations in Africa by leading to the arrest of leaders for assisting in escapes."

Allied Jungle Fighters Kill 116 Japanese

Launch Surprise Foray In Mubo Area in New Guinea.

JAN 15 1943

By Tom Yarbrough

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Friday, Jan. 15. (AP)—Allied jungle fighters counted 116 dead Japanese today and beat the bushes for more bodies after a surprise two-day foray in the Mubo area, inland from Salamaua, and 12 miles to the south, in New Guinea.

It was the first reported land clash in that area in months.

(However, increasing attention has been given trails of the area by strafing planes, according to recent communiques.)

Continuing rainy weather kept fighting down to a minimum on the Sanananda front but the enemy is being nudged back by patrol activity. Sanananda is the only point in all the Papuan peninsula where remnants of a Jap Army which once totaled 15,000 still are holding out.

General Douglas MacArthur's bombers and fighters maintained their daily pressure on Japanese landing strips and bivouac areas, striking along the New Guinea coast from Sanananda to Madang.

The heaviest raid was aimed at Lae, where the Japanese made no attempt to interfere while Mitchell bombers, escorted by Lightnings, started big fuel fires along the shore. Absence of Jap aerial opposition was in sharp contrast with last week when the enemy sent over swarms of planes in an attempt to provide cover for a reinforcing naval convoy and, for their pains, suffered the loss or damage of more than 130 planes.

In the Salamaua sectotr a force of Bostons made sixteen strafing runs over some enemy troops which might have been remnants of a recent attempted landing at Mambare or stragglers from Allied-conquered Gona.

In Portuguese Timor, which the Japanese have been reported for some time to be fortifying as their hold on New Guinea weakened, the oft-attacked Fuiloro airdrome area was given a going over by pag-range fighters which raked ircraft on the ground, anti-aircraft positions and shelters for roops.

Allied Planes Pound New Guinea Bases at Lae and Salamaua

Heavy Rains Slow Drive Against Japs Trapped at Sanananda

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Jan. 14.—Allied planes pounded Japanese bases at Lae, Salamaua, Madang and Finschhafen in Northeastern New Guinea yesterday as heavy rains slowed operations to stamp out the trapped enemy garrison at Sanananda Point on the Papuan Peninsula, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

Lae, which has been blasted relentlessly from the air since the Japanese landed reinforcements there last week from a badly battered convoy, was the target of especially heavy raids.

"In a series of co-ordinated attacks our heavy, medium and attack units with strong fighter cover bombed the airdrome, harbor installations, stores and barges," a communique said.

"Damage was heavy and large fires were started. Supply dumps and barges along the shore were effectively strafed and an enemy fighter caught on the ground at Malaband was destroyed."

At Madang and Finschhafen, farther up the coast, the Allied airmen bombed and strafed enemy airdromes, while in the Salamaua area attack planes hammered enemy communication lines.

An Allied reconnaissance plane also was credited with shooting down two Japanese fighters and possibly a third when intercepted by six enemy aircraft over Gasmata, New Britain.

The communique said nine enemy bombers had raided the wharf area at Merauke, in Dutch New Guinea, but had caused negligible damage.

ARGENTINA DENIES CHILE CONFERENCE

Foreign Minister Declares No Conference of Two Presidents Is Planned.

JAN 15 1943

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 14.—(AP) Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu in a statement to the Associated Press denied tonight that a meeting between President Castillo of Argentina and President Rios of Chile was in prospect and said there had not been any negotiations for such a meeting.

"Please be sure you credit me with the statement to the effect that no negotiation whatever has been initiated at any time for a meeting of the two presidents," the foreign minister told the Associated Press regarding new rumors published in Buenos Aires newspapers.

Another source almost equally as authoritative as Ruiz Guinazu explained, meanwhile, that there was no likelihood of such a presidential conference because President Castillo "surely would not risk Argentine prestige in a move which has very little chances of improving Argentina's position abroad."

This was interpreted to mean that Argentina already has discounted the probability of a Chilean rupture with the Axis, even though the Santiago government is fully aware that Buenos Aires would rather see the two governments strongly together in neutrality.

Argentina and Chile are the only countries in the western hemisphere still maintainig diplomatic relations with the Axis.

It was admitted here that a Chilean break with the Axis would be a blow to Argentina's hopes.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 14 (AP)—Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez informed the Senate today he would attend its session Jan. 19 to outline Chile's foreign policy.

Political circles expressed the belief he would announce the government to be in favor of breaking off diplomatic relations with the Axis powers.

Japanese Ships Blasted by U. S. Torpedo Boats

2 or 3 Enemy Destroyers Damaged; Force Steaming for Guadalcanal Routed

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Swift motor torpedo boats of the United States Fleet again have engaged a superior Japanese force and returned victorious.

They sped out from Guadalcanal to meet a force of enemy destroyers steaming toward the island on the night of Jan. 10 (Solomons date), presumably with reinforcements for the Japanese trying vainly to regain Henderson Airfield.

Slashing quickly at the much bigger and more heavily armed enemy craft, the torpedo boats—their number was not disclosed—damaged at least two, possibly three, of the Japanese destroyers.

Two torpedoes launched from the speeding craft found their mark in one destroyer. Another went home into another destroyer. Two more, the Navy reported, possibly hit a third.

The enemy fleet, composed, the Navy said, of "a number of destroyers," turned about and sped away to the northwest.

The torpedo boats, hardly bigger than pleasure launches, first gained recognition in forays against the enemy in Philippine waters. There one group of the boats, under command of Lieutenant Commander John Bulkley, played havoc with enemy shipping and scored hits on several Japanese war vessels.

It was boats of that group which later took General Douglas MacArthur from Bataan for his trip to Australia. More recent exploits include two assaults on enemy forces off Guadalcanal—in one the little craft were credited with probably hitting a big cruiser, in another with severely damaging a destroyer.

The Navy communique today air force nevertheless ever and continuing the action in the Solomons, renewing assaults on enemy installations at Rekata Bay, on Santa Isabel Island 135 miles northwest of the Guadalcanal airfield. Results of their bombing expedition on Jan. 13 (island time) were not reported.

"Ground forces on Guadalcanal disclosed that air forces were Island, supported by air forces, continued their advance," the communique added.

Admit U. S. Air Superiority

The Japanese people are being told that the Americans and Australians have at least numerical air superiority in the Solomons and New Guinea, the Berlin radio,

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as heard by The Associated Press, disclosed yesterday in broadcasting a Tokio dispatch.

A correspondent of the Tokio newspaper "Asahi" wrote that "the Allies have a numerically superior air force at their disposal with which they attempt to destroy Japanese bases and transports." He added, "the Japanese Air Force nevertheless ever and again has scored great successes against advanced enemy strongholds and supply bases."

"Both sides in the Solomons and New Guinea occupy equally strong positions,' he wrote.

Mexican President Urges Mine Peace

Mexico City, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—President Manuel Avila Camacho appealed today to mining and metallurgical companies of the nation and their employees to settle their differences in order to avoid a general strike called for January 18.

Canadian Steel Strike Spreads as 7,500 More Quit Work

12,500 Men Now Are Out; Output Cut by More Than Two-Thirds

JAN 15 1943

By the Associated Press

TORONTO, Jan. 14.—A strike by the United Steel Workers of America (CIO) spread to four other Canadian plants today as 7,500 more employes quit work in support of demands for an increase in their basic wages.

The action brought to approximately 12,500 the total number of men on strike and steel-control authorities at Ottawa estimated the walkout would cut Canada's steel production by more than two-thirds.

Latest to be affected were the giant plant of the Algoma Steel Corp. at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, and three plants of the Dominion Steel & Coal Corp. at Trenton, Nova Scotia.

Approximately 4,000 men went on strike at Saulte Ste. Marie and 3,500 at Trenton.

5,000 Previously Struck.

Five thousand union men previously had struck at the Dominion Corp.'s big plant at Sydney, Nova Scotia.

The workers are protesting the majority report of the Barlow Steel Commission, which recommended no change in basic wages of 43½ cents an hour at Sydney and 46½ cents at Sault Ste. Marie. The union demands adoption of the minority report, which recommended an hourly scale of 55 cents, which the union has sought for two years.

(The minimum wage in CIO steel contracts in the United States is $6.24 a day for an eight-hour day, or 78 cents an hour.)

Workers Fail to Report.

The strike at the Algoma plant began officially at 7 a.m. today when members of the day shift failed to report for work. Picket lines were set up immediately and it was announced that 300 men had been left in the plant to do maintenance work.

Union officials said last night there also was a possibility of a strike at Canada's only other basic steel-producing plant—the Steel Co. of Canada at Hamilton, Ontario.

The Dominion Corp. plants struck at Trenton were the Trenton Steel Works, Trenton Industries and Eastern Car & Foundry Co.

STRIKE CONCILIATORS BUSY

Canada Acts as New Walkouts in Steel Swell Total

TORONTO, Jan. 14 (AP)—Labor conciliators tonight were seeking a settlement of a strike for higher wages which had halted two-thirds of Canada's steel production and taken 12,500 Canadian steel workers from their jobs. Today 3,500 workers at Trenton, N. S., and 4,000 workers at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., joined 5,000 employes at Sydney, N. S., who had been on strike since Tuesday.

Labor conciliators were sent to Sydney and Sault Ste. Marie and Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell has asked the "active intervention" of Philip Murray, C. I. O. president.

Mr. Mitchell made it known tonight that the government was willing to meet Saturday with representatives of employers and employes of the steel plants tied up by the strike.

The only basic steel plant remaining in operation in the Dominion is that of the Steel Company of Canada at Hamilton, Ont., and workers there expect to aproach the company shortly regarding negotiation of a contract.

GOP Senators

Hurl Charges Against Flynn

Senate Assured Committee Will Not Act Without Hearings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP) — A barrage of Republican charges against the record of Edward J. Flynn, retiring Democratic National Chairman, prompted Chairman Connally (D-Tex) to assure the Senate today the Foreign Relations Committee would not act on Flynn's appointment as minister to Australia before holding hearings.

Leading the attack against confirmation, Senator Bridges (R-NH) read four specific charges against Flynn. These ranged from the accusation that Flynn's law firm once represented a man who presented a gift of money to the Japanese government to the allegation that the Democratic chieftain had been cleared in a "paving block scandal" by a grand jury "conducted by a political stooge of Flynn's."

After listening to these charges, Connally arose to remark that the Foreign Relations Committee, scheduled to consider the nomination at a meeting tomorrow morning, "hoped to perform its duty."

"We did not appoint Mr. Flynn, nor have we expressed our views, but we will not let him be confirmed in advance of a hearing," Connally added.

Says Bridges Welcomed

Connally remarked that Bridges would be welcomed at the hearing and could bring along, if he chose, a Belgian paving block to exhibit there. Bridges had previously shown the Senate such a block, tied in a purple ribbon.

"The senator from New Hampshire is welcome to attend the meeting," Connally said. "We'll hear him and look over everything he brings. We have sanitary facilities in the committee room where he can dispose of any bucket of slop he may have."

Obviously angered, Bridges shouted back:

"There won't be any bucket of slop unless Flynn is there in it."

Previously, Bridges had read to the Senate a series of four charges he had outlined at a press conference yesterday. Advised of the accusations, Flynn subsequently issued a statement asserting they were "wanton falsehoods" which he was prepared to disprove fully.

Bridges Charges

Reading from a manuscript, Bridges made these charges against Flynn:

"1. I charge that Edward J. Flynn, through the law firm of Goldwater and Flynn, represented a Mr. Sarge Rubinstein, who at the time of his retainer with Flynn had large Japanese interests and that this Mr. Rubinstein was closely associated with one Guiji Kasai, who was a registered agent of the Japanese government and was in this country until two weeks before Pearl Harbor. Rubinstein also presented a gift of money to the Japanese government at a time when our relations with Japan were clearly strained. x x x

"2. I charge that Edward J. Flynn as chancellor of the city of New York invested public funds in the State Title and Mortgage Company, causing the city to lose over a million dollars. Flynn's law firm subsequently became general counsel to this company and his law partner, Mr. Monroe Goldwater, served as director.

"3. I charge that Edward J. Flynn appointed Dutch Schultz, noted criminal and murderer, a deputy sheriff when Flynn was sheriff of Bronx County. Schultz was appointed by Flynn just a few months after Flynn took office, and Schultz served the full tenure of Flynn's incumbency as sheriff, even though he was a known criminal and a fugitive from justice from many states.

"4. I charge that the grand jury investigation of the paving block scandal was conducted by a political stooge of Flynn's and was improperly handled to the disgust of at least one member of the grand jury, who will appear before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to tell why Flynn was exonerated; and I further charge that the foreman of the jury, Mr. Daniel Daly, received a federal appointment about two months after the Flynn whitewash and is now employed by a federal department in New York city."

The latter charge referred to an investigation by a Bronx borough grand jury of complaints that New York city materials and labor had been used to pave a courtyard at Flynn's Lake Mahopac estate in New York. The grand jury exonerated Flynn of any wrongdoing in this connection.

Navy Pilots Who Sighted Rickenbacker Identified

Lieutenants Forrest and Boyd Are Credited in Rescue

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP).—Navy pilots who located Captain Eddie Rickenbacker and his companions floating on a rubber raft in the Pacific were identified by the Navy today as Lieutenants (j.g.) G. T. Forrest, twenty-five years old, of Oakland, Calif., and J. G. Boyd, twenty-two, of Richmond, Va.

Their sighting of the yellow raft in which Captain Rickenbacker and his companions had floated for twenty-one days after being forced down led directly to the rescue Nov. 11.

Subsequently Lieutenant W. F. Eadie, twenty-nine, of Evanston, Ill., landed his Navy plane beside the raft, removed Captain Rickenbacker and his two companions, and began to taxi toward his base. Ensign J. M. Weeks, twenty-two, of 192 Lark Street, Albany, commanded the motor torpedo boat which arrived a short time later and aided in taking the rescued flyers to the base.

House Naval Committee To Review War at Sea

Inquiry Expected to Provide More War News for Public

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP).—Anxious to give the public all information possible within the bounds of military security, the House Naval Committee decided to undertake today a broad review of American sea warfare since Pearl Harbor.

Chairman Carl Vinson, Democrat, of Georgia, reported that the inquiry would get under way with Vice-Admiral F. H. Horne, Vice-Chief of Naval Operations, called as the first witness. Admiral Horne's testimony was expected to lay a broad foundation for a continuing study which will cover almost every phase of the naval program from the training of Waves to the battleship-versus-carrier argument.

The first session will be held behind closed doors. Representative Vinson said details of naval strategy could not be disclosed for obvious reasons, but that Admiral Horne—after the meeting—would make public a statement covering in general terms as much of his testimony as he deemed safe.

Before the committee will be brought wounded veterans from the Solomon Islands and other engagements, authorities on naval construction and strategy, and technicians familiar with costs, supplies and training.

While much of their testimony will be offered in public, Mr. Vinson said that those who—like Admiral Horne—talked "off the record" would also release as much as possible of their information in the form of statements.

He indicated that one part of the hearing would be devoted to determining what has been done by the Navy toward replacing men with Waves "so that these fighting men now holding down desk jobs can go to sea and do some fighting."

SUBMARINES SINK 2 SHIPS

One British and One Panamanian Vessel Are Torpedoed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—A medium-sized British merchant vessel was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine early in November in the Midsouth Atlantic, and a survivor has been landed at Norfolk, Va., the Navy reported today.

It also announced the sinking of a small Panamanian merchant vessel by an enemy submarine in the South Atlantic off the West Coast of Africa about the middle of November. Survivors have been landed at Philadelphia.

12 CHINESE SEIZED IN PLOT TO EVADE SERVING IN ARMY

Leader Accused by FBI of Aiding Countrymen to Escape Draft

JAN 15 1943

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 — (AP) — The Justice department announced today the arrest of 12 Chinese in connection with an alleged conspiracy to evade the draft.

Eleven of those taken into custody by the Federal Bureau of Investigation are to be arraigned in Washington, while the other, Wong Sam, will be arraigned at Richmond, Va., on charge of bribery and attempt to evade military service.

J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director, named Wong Lee, 42, as the leader in the alleged conspiracy, asserting that he had accompanied many Chinese to induction centers and "made himself obnoxious by injecting himself into the examination as an interpreter, stating that the Chinese registrant was unable to speak or understand English."

Mr. Hoover asserted that investigation indicated that Wong Lee had received approximately $20,000 from Chinese who had escaped military service through his help.

The FBI chief said that out of about 90 Chinese who reported for induction at nearby Fort Myer, Va., approximately 70 were rejected on grounds of illiteracy and that others were rejected for "simulated physical disability."

Mr. Hoover asserted that investigation showed that the Chinese had transferred their draft registration from New York and Boston in order to utilize Lee's services.

ICKES OPPOSES PUERTO RICO BILL

Fights Proposal to Set Definite Term of Office for Governor.

JAN 15 1943

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—(AP) Secretary Ickes said at his press conference today that he was not in favor of proposals for a definite term for the governor of Puerto Rico, "especially when its directed to one person."

Bills have been introduced in both House and Senate to end the term of Governor Rexford Guy Tugwell of Puerto Rico and to limit the terms of his successors to two years.

"I don't favor punitive legislation" Secretary Ickes asserted.

The House bill was introduced by Bolivar Pagan, resident commissioner of Puerto Rico, and outspoken critic of Gov. Tugwell. The Senate bill was by Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich).

"Pagan is too damned busy," Secretary Ickes retorted, "trying to remove someone else who is doing a good job."

He added that he hadn't heard of commissioner Pagan introducing anything on a resolution from the Puerto Rican legislature to remove the resident commissioner from his job.

U. S. Dispatch Rider Held Up

Armed Men Search Official Papers Carried by Soldier in Rhode Island.

JAN 15 1943

North Kingstown, R. I., Jan. 14 (A. P.).—Four men held up an unarmed army dispatch rider at gunpoint last night, thumbed through official dispatches carried in the glove compartment of his small truck, then fled without taking anything, State Police Lieut. Joseph Marceau reported.

Lieut. Marceau quoted the soldier, Private Raymond L. Mosher, of Springfield, Mass., as saying that one of the men, after carefully examining the papers, declared:

"It isn't here."

There was no intimation of what the men were looking for.

The men returned the papers to the soldier, told him not to movt, then drove away in a small black sedan, Lieut. Marceau related. He added:

All of the men wore caps. Two had overcoats and two wore mackinaws. Mosher had slowed down at an intersection when one of two men who were visible beside the road asked him if he could direct them to Providence. Hardly had they spoken when another man appeared and pointed a revolver or automatic pistol at the soldier.

The armed man jumped into the seat beside Mosher and ordered him to drive to a secluded lane about a mile away. The others climbed into the back of the truck. In the lonely lane, the men, with a fourth companion, rifled through the papers. As they drove away, Mosher attempted to note the registration number, but he said the license plate apparently had been covered with a coat or cloth. He drove to the toll house of the Jamestown Bridge and telephoned State police of the Wickford barracks, who ordered all roads guarded in that section of southern Rhode Island.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation declined comment, but it was learned from a reliable source that investigators did not believe espionage agents were involved.

GERMAN PRISONER SLAIN BY RANCHER

JAN 15 1943

Two Others Fleeing from New Mexico Camp Are Captured.

ROSWELL, N. M., Jan. 1—(AP) A German prisoner of war was killed, another wounded and a third captured last night by an Artesia rancher who surprised them at his ranch home after their escape from a Roswell internment camp, Col. Murray F. Gibbons, camp commandant, reported today.

Colonel Gibbons identified the trio as "German prisoners of war," in an official statement.

"They attempted to steal a car near Artesia," the statement said. The owner of the car killed one of them, slightly wounded another one. The two living prisoners were taken into custody by the civil authorities at Artesia . . . and they are now in our hands."

Colonel Gibbons permitted disclosure by civil authorities of the identity of the rancher as Mark Fanning.

The officer said he had been informed by civil authorities that Mr. Fanning surprised the men as they were tampering with his car during the night. After sending his wife for help, Mr. Fanning shot when the trio tried to bolt.

Col. Gibbons said the men were caught on the Fanning farm and turned over to the Army authorities. Artesia is about 45 miles south of Roswell.

5 SULLIVANS DIED, SURVIVOR WRITES

Seaman on Cruiser Juneau Says 4 Brothers Sank With Ship, Other Succumbed

JAN 15 1943

LETTER TO THEIR PARENTS

Mate Hopes Lives Were Not Lost in Vain—Wallace Sends His Praise

WATERLOO, Ia., Jan. 14 (AP)—The last slender thread of hope that their five sons, reported lost in the sinking of the Cruiser Juneau, might still be alive, snapped today for Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Sullivan.

A letter sent from Chicago told how George, 29, eldest of the five brothers, had died on a life raft and the other four had gone down with the ship in action in the Solomons last November. The other four were Francis H., 26; Joseph E., 23; Madison A., 22, and Albert L., 20.

Navy officers have called the brothers' loss probably the heaviest suffered by a single family in American naval history, since Navy policy has been to divide members of a family in wartime service. The enlistment of the five Sullivans Jan. 3, 1942, however, had been conditioned on their remaining together.

Mrs. Sullivan is scheduled to christen a Navy tug soon at an Oregon shipyard. The boys were all single except Albert, whose wife and 22-month-old son also live here.

The Sullivans declined to disclose the name of the writer of the letter and said only that he was a Nebraska boy who was writing from Chicago while awaiting assignment.

The letter read in part:

"First, let me introduce myself. I was a sailor on the Juneau with your boys. George was a special friend of mine. I am afraid all hope is gone for your boys.

"George got off but died on the life raft I was on.

"The other boys were below at the time. They went down with the ship and did not suffer.

"It was a sad and pathetic sight to see George looking for his brothers, but all to no avail.

"George and I made several liberties together and always kidded about coming home and going back on the railroad after the war was over.

"I don't know whether a letter of this sort helps you or hurts. But it's the truth. I saw it.

"In the meantime, may I wish you a pleasant trip to Oregon and I trust you to carry on in fine spirit. I truly hope your boys' lives didn't go to no avail.

"I will try to avenge them for you."

Wallace Sends Praise

WATERLOO, Iowa, Jan. 14 (AP)—Vice President Wallace has complimented Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Sullivan of Waterloo for their display of "marvelous spirit" after receiving the news that their five sons, 20 to 29 years old, were listed by the Navy as "missing in action," following the sinking of the U. S. S. Juneau in the Pacific Nov. 14.

Mr. Wallace's telegram, addressed to Mr. Sullivan, said:

"Guy Gillette (Senator from Iowa) and I were talking last night about the marvelous spirit which you and your wife have displayed in facing one of the most extraordinary tragedies which has ever been met by any family in the United States.

"It is the spirit of the Sullivans which will enable the United Nations to gain a complete victory."

From all corners of the country other messages of sympathy came to Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan.

Mrs. Roosevelt Urges World Police Force

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt last night advocated formation of an international police force and universal treatment of economic problems to guarantee a lasting peace.

"No one can give you a blueprint today on what peace will be like after the war," she said. "It would all depend on developments which may take place as the war continues."

Mrs. Roosevelt spoke at one of a series of lectures being held by Columbia University's new war information center.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JAN. 15-(AP)-STOCKHOLM REPORTS SAID TODAY THAT MARSHAL SEMEON TIMOSHENKO, WHOSE MOVEMENTS HAVE BEEN CAREFULLY GUARDED IN THE PAST MONTH, HAD LAUNCHED AN OFFENSIVE TO RELIEVE BESIEGED LENINGRAD.

JAN 15 1943

THE RUSSIANS THEMSELVES DID NOT OFFER ANY CONFIRMATION OF THIS REPORT, BUT BRITISH MILITARY OBSERVERS SAID IT SEEMED A LOGICAL STEP TO DIVERT GERMAN TROOPS ALREADY HAVING DIFFICULTIES OVER A WIDE FRONT, PARTICULARLY IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA.

FOR SEVERAL DAYS THE GERMANS HAVE REPORTED RUSSIAN ATTACKS SOUTHEAST OF LAKE ILMEN IN THE LENINGRAD ZONE, AND ALSO AT VORONEZH, MIDWAY BETWEEN STALINGRAD AND MOSCOW. ON TWO OCCASIONS THIS WINTER THE GERMANS HAVE ANNOUNCED SOVIET DRIVES BEFORE MOSCOW DID. THIS HAPPENED IN THE CASE OF THE CENTRAL FRONT OFFENSIVE NORTHWEST OF MOSCOW AND THAT OF THE MIDDLE DON BELOW VORONEZH.

30.24-337

MOSCOW LEARNED ON JAN.2 THAT GEN. GREGORY ZHUKOV, FORMERLY COMMANDER OF THE CENTRAL FRONT, HAD SUPPLANTED TIMOSHENKO ON THE SOUTHWESTERN, OR STALINGRAD FRONT, AND IT WAS BELIEVED AT THE TIME THAT TIMOSHENKO HAD BEEN ASSIGNED TO ANOTHER IMPORTANT POST, WHICH COULD BE ONE CALLING FOR AN ATTEMPT TO RELIEVE LENINGRAD.

LENINGRAD HAS BEEN UNDER SIEGE SINCE AUGUST, 1941, AND THE GERMANS YESTERDAY TOLD OF CONTINUED FIGHTING IN THE LAKE ILMEN-LADOGA REGION. JAN 15 1943

LONDON, JAN.14-(AP)-THE NETHERLANDS NEWS AGENCY QUOTED RUSSIAN REPORTS FROM STOCKHOLM TONIGHT AS SAYING, "SOME 400,000 MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS ARE TO BE SENT FROM HOLLAND TO GERMANY IN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS."

HW1224AEW

LONDON, JAN.14-(AP)-THE BOARD OF TRADE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT AN AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES ON SUPPLYING ICELAND. EXPORTS TO THE NORTH ATLANTIC ISLAND BASE WILL BE SUBJECT TO LICENSE EFFECTIVE TOMORROW.

THE UNITED STATES WILL SUPPLY MOST OF ICELAND'S NEEDS BUT "CERTAIN CLASSES OF GOODS" WILL BE SUPPLIED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM IN LIMITED QUANTITIES, THE BOARD SAID. JAN 15 1943

LONDON, JAN 14-(AP)-REUTERS QUOTED RUSSIAN ADVICES TODAY AS SAYING THAT BARON MANFRED VON KILLINGER, GERMAN MINISTER TO RUMANIA, HAD BEEN THE TARGET OF AN UNSUCCESSFUL ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT IN BUCHAREST ON JAN.12.

THE RUSSIAN REPORTS, RELAYED TO MOSCOW FROM GENEVA BY THE TASS NEWS AGENCY, SAID THAT SEVERAL SHOTS HAD BEEN FIRED AT VON KILLINGER'S AUTOMOBILE BY A BUCHAREST UNIVERSITY STUDENT, WHO LATER WAS ARRESTED.

M814AEW

LONDON, JAN.14-(AP)-RELIABLE FOREIGN OBSERVERS REPORTED TODAY THAT A SECRET GERMAN-ITALIAN CONFERENCE AT WHICH THE NAZIS MIGHT TAKE OVER FULL CONTROL OF CROATIA HAD BEEN OPENED AT KARLOVAC, SOUTHWEST OF ZAGREB. JAN 15 1943

THESE SOURCES, WHO COULD NOT BE IDENTIFIED BY NAME, SAID ITALY MIGHT WITHDRAW HER TROOPS FROM CROATIA, CARVED FROM NORTHWESTERN YUGOSLAVIA AND SET UP AS AN AXIS-CONTROLLED STATE UNDER KING AIMONE--FORMERLY THE ITALIAN DUKE OF SPOLETO, COUSIN OF KING VITTORIO EMANUELE.

THIS REPORT TALLIED WITH INFORMATION RECENTLY REACHING INFORMED QUARTERS IN LONDON THAT PREMIER MUSSOLINI, FEARFUL BECAUSE OF THE TURN OF THE WAR IN NORTH AFRICA, HAD WITHDRAWN SOME OF HIS DIVISIONS FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONT AND OCCUPIED BALKAN COUNTRIES AND WAS DEMANDING THAT EVEN MORE ITALIAN SOLDIERS BE BROUGHT HOME.

RUDOLF EMPTING, CHIEF OF THE NAZI PARTY IN CROATIA, WAS REPORTED TO BE REPRESENTING ADOLF HITLER AT THE CONFERENCE.

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M814AEW

LONDON, JAN 14-(AP)-ITALY HAS SENT A NOTE TO THE JAPANESE-DOMINATED NANKING "GOVERNMENT OF CHINA" FORMALLY RENOUNCING ALL ITALIAN CONCESSIONS AND EXTRATERRITORIAL RIGHTS IN CHINA,

THE ROME RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY.

JAN 15 1943

THIS WAS AN AXIS GESTURE TO MATCH THE ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN IN CONCLUDING TREATIES WITH GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S GOVERNMENT ABANDONING EXTRATERRITORIALITY AND, IN THE CASE OF BRITAIN, RETURNING CONCESSIONS.

IT ALSO FOLLOWED THE LEAD OF THE ORIENTAL AXIS MEMBER, JAPAN, IN CONCLUDING WITH ITS NANKING PUPPET A PACT FOR ABANDONMENT OF EXTRATERRITORIAL RIGHTS.

ITALY'S ONLY CONCESSION IN CHINA WAS ONE COVERING A FEW ACRES IN TIENTSIN.

GERMANY LOST HER CONCESSIONS AND SPECIAL RIGHTS IN CHINA WHEN SHE LOST THE FIRST WORLD WAR, IN WHICH CHINA WAS ONE OF THE ALLIED POWERS, AS WERE JAPAN AND ITALY ALSO.

LONDON, JAN. 14-(AP)-THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB SAID ON THE BERLIN RADIO TONIGHT THAT NEW ATTACKS BY THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY IN TRIPOLITANIA "ARE TO BE EXPECTED IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS."

ON TUESDAY THE MOROCCO RADIO SAID THAT THIS ARMY, WHICH IS CHASING MARSHAL ROMMEL'S AFRICA CORPS WESTWARD TOWARD TRIPOLI AND TUNISIA, HAD RECEIVED STRONG REINFORCEMENTS "WITHIN THE PAST FEW HOURS."

JAN 15 1943

GH522PEW

London, Jan. 14-(AP)-The admiralty announced tonight that 339 Axis planes were destroyed last year by the fleet air arm and anti-aircraft fire from merchant ships and men-o'-war.

Another 269 were damaged and at least 84 of these were "probably destroyed," the statement said. The figures do not include North African operations.

JAN 15 1943

LONDON, JAN 14-(AP)-WHEN MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT DINED AT THE AMERICAN RED CROSS CLUB IN GLASGOW DURING HER RECENT VISIT TO THE UNITED KINGDOM SHE REMARKED TO DIRECTOR H.S.VAN SURDAM OF BROOKLYN, N.Y., THAT THE PUMPKIN PIE WAS NOT UP TO THE MARK.

VAN SURDAM AGREED, BUT SAID IT WAS THE BEST THE COOKS SEEMED ABLE TO DO.

JAN 15 1943

HE HAS JUST RECEIVED A NOTE FROM THE WHITE HOUSE, SENT AT MRS. ROOSEVELT'S REQUEST BY HER SECRETARY, MISS THOMPSON, GIVING THIS PIE RECIPE:

TWO CUPS OF PUMPKIN, TWO EGGS, ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS CUPS OF MILK, TWO-THIRDS CUP OF BROWN SUGAR, TEASPOON OF GINGER, QUARTER TEASPOON OF NUTMEG, TEASPOON OF CINNAMON, TEASPOON OF SALT.

VAN SURDAM IS UNCERTAIN WHETHER ALL THE INGREDIENTS ARE AVAILABLE IN WARTIME SCOTLAND, BUT HE'S TRYING TO GET THEM.

M817AEW

30.24-339

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), JAN. 14-(AP)-

THREE MEMBERS OF THE OUTLAWED [redacted],

"WITNESSES OF THE LORD JEHOVAH" WERE SENTENCED TO DEATH AND 52 OTHERS WERE SENT TO PRISON FOR TERMS RANGING FROM SIX MONTHS TO LIFE BY A HUNGARIAN MILITARY COURT IN BUDAPEST, THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTED TODAY.

THEY WERE CHARGED WITH TRYING TO KEEP THEIR ORGANIZATION ALIVE DESPITE THE PROHIBITION AGAINST IT, WITH GIVING REFUGE TO DESERTERS AND WITH HAVING "INCITED PERSONS AGAINST MILITARY SERVICE."

JAN 15 1943

DEATH SENTENCES IMPOSED ON THREE DEFENDANTS WERE [redacted] COMMUTED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT, THE BROADCAST SAID.

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), JAN.14-(AP)-THE BEY OF TUNIS HAS FORMED A NEW TUNISIAN GOVERNMENT WITH MOHAMMED CHENIK AS PREMIER AND SALAT FARHAT AS MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

(TUNISIA, NOW THE FIGHTING GROUND BETWEEN ALLIED AND AXIS TROOPS, IS A FRENCH PROTECTORATE NOMINALLY RULED BY THE BEY UNDER DIRECTION OF HE FRENCH. ADMIRAL JEAN ESTEVA IS THE VICHY RESIDENT GENERAL IN THE TERRITORY, AND HE SENT A NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE TO MARSHAL PETAIN, ACCORDING TO THE BERLIN RADIO, SAYING THAT THE TUNISIAN PEOPLE REMAINED LOYAL TO VICHY DESPITE THE "SERIOUS EVENTS" IN AFRICA).

HW1218AEW

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), JAN.14-(AP)-THE COUNT OF PARIS, PRETENDER TO THE FRENCH THRONE, HAS ARRIVED IN TANGIER FROM FRENCH NORTH AFRICA, A TRANSOCEAN DISPATCH FROM THAT SPANISH MOROCCAN CITY SAID TONIGHT.

JAN 15 1943

(THE COUNT OF PARIS HAS BEEN LINKED WITH THE POLITICAL TANGLE IN ALGIERS WHERE IT HAS BEEN SAID HE SOUGHT ESTABLISHMENT OF A MONARCHY)

HW1216AEW

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), JAN.14-(AP)-DEMOBILIZATION OF THE FORMER FRENCH FLEET IS PROCEEDING RAPIDLY, AND 25,000 DEMOBILIZED OFFICERS AND MEN ALREADY HAVE LEFT TOULON FOR THEIR HOMES, A TRANSOCEAN DISPATCH FROM TOULON SAID TONIGHT.

JAN 15 1943

(MOST OF THE TOULON FLEET UNITS WERE SCUTTLED BY THE FRENCH WHEN HITLER'S OCCUPATION FORCES TRIED TO SEIZE THEM).

FOLO LONDON

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), JAN 14-(AP)-FOUR BRITISH BOMBERS WERE SHOT DOWN LAST NIGHT DURING A RAID ON WESTERN GERMANY, DNB SAID TODAY.

RS

AEW

ROME, JAN 14-(AP)-THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY THAT TANK-SUPPORTED ALLIED DETACHMENTS HAD FAILED IN REPEATED ATTACKS ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT AND "SEVERAL TANKS WERE [redacted]TROYED."

ABOUT 10 VEHICLES WERE REPORTED SET AFIRE BY AXIS AIRMEN IN ATTACKS UPON TROOP COLUMNS AND MOTOR CONCENTRATIONS.

"HARBOR INSTALLATIONS OF ALGIERS AND BONE WERE INTENSELY BOMBED," THE HIGH COMMAND DECLARED. JAN 15 1943

ELEVEN ALLIED AIRCRAFT WERE DECLARED SHOT DOWN BY AXIS FIGHTERS AND THREE MORE BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE DURING HEAVY ACTION WHICH DEVELOPED OVER LIBYA DESPITE SANDSTORMS.

DISPATCHES REPORTED THAT TOTAL CASUALTIES FROM THE RECENT ALLIED RAID ON PALERMO, SICILY, WERE 139 KILLED AND 329 INJURED. (NO PICKUP).

WITH NEW YORK

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JAN.14-(AP)-THE GERMAN GESTAPO CONTINUES ITS CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE AGAINST ALL SUSPECTED OF HOSTILITY TO THE LAVAL REGIME'S POLICY OF COLLABORATION WITH THE REICH AND HAS ARRESTED LARGE NUMBERS OF FRENCHMEN, THE JOURNAL DE GENEVE REPORTED TODAY.

RECENT ARRESTS WERE SAID TO HAVE INCLUDED GENERALS ALTEMEYER AND D'HARCOURT AND MANY OTHER HIGH OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

MAURICE SARRAUT, BROTHER OF FORMER PREMIER ALBERT SARRAUT, ALSO WAS SEIZED, THE PAPER SAID, BUT RELEASED AFTER LAVAL HIMSELF HAD INTERCEDED. JAN 15 1943

THE PAPER SAID THAT PAUL REYNAUD, PREMIER, AND GEORGES MANDEL, INTERIOR MINISTER, AT THE TIME OF FRANCE'S FALL, HAD BEEN TAKEN TO GERMANY FROM THE FORTRESS IN THE PYRENEES IN WHICH THEY FORMERLY WERE HELD. HW1222AEW

Vigo, Spain, Jan. 14-(AP)-the Spanish liner Magallanes sailed today for Trinidad, Havana and New Orleans after a two day delay because of a coastal storm.

Lisbon (and Salbach)

"THE TIME WILL COME WHEN WE SHALL BE ABLE TO SHOW OUR SUPERIORITY OVER THE SOLDIERLIKE ASSAULT AGAINST US, BUT IT IS IMPORTANT NOT TO EXHAUST OUR OWN POTENTIAL."

GOEBBELS WROTE THAT THE FIGHT HAS BECOME "A CASE OF LIFE OR DEATH FOR US" AND URGED ALL GERMANS TO WORK HARDER TO EQUALIZE RESPONSIBILITIES AND DISTRIBUTE "THE BURDEN THAT WEIGHS ON THE FRONT."

Valletta, Malta, Jan. 14-(AP)-A few axis fighter planes appeared over Malta today and were engaged by a heavy ground barrage. No incidents were reported. JAN 15 1943

BY HENRY C.CASSIDY

MOSCOW JAN 14-(AP)-ADMIRAL WILLIAM H.STANDLEY, U.S.AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, DECLARED TODAY HIS MAJOR IMPRESSION AFTER HIS THREE-MONTH VOYAGE TO THE UNITED STATES AND BACK TO THE SOVIET UNION WAS THE IMPORTANCE OF "UNITY OF EFFORT AND PURPOSE" IN PROSECUTION OF THE WAR

"I INTEND TO INTENSIFY MY EFFORTS TO INCREASE THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES MAINTAINING FRIENDLY RELATIONS

30.24-341

AND AN ATTITUDE OF COOPERATION WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL NOT ONLY DURING BUT AFTER THE WAR," THE ADMIRAL SAID AT HIS FIRST PRESS CONFERENCE AFTER HIS RETURN.

"THE ONE BIG IMPRESSION RESULTING FROM MY VOYAGE AND MY RETURN VIRTUALLY ACROSS THREE CONTINENTS AND THE ATLANTIC OCEAN IS THE VITAL IMPORTANCE TO THE WAR EFFORT OF THE UNITY OF EFFORT AND PURPOSE ON THE PART OF THE NATIONS FIGHTING TO PREVENT THE IMPOSITION OF OTHER IDEOLOGIES ON OUR OWN."

OF THE SECOND FRONT, STANDLEY SAID: JAN 15 1943

"I THINK THE AFRICAN CAMPAIGN TOOK THE EDGE OFF THE QUESTION OF A SECOND FRONT BUT THE RUSSIANS HAVE NOT GIVEN UP THE IDEA THERE MUST BE A SECOND FRONT IN EUROPE."

ASKED WHETHER HE HAD NOTICED RUSSIAN ANXIETY AGAIN ARISING OVER THE ABSENCE OF A SECOND FRONT IN EUROPE AND THE LAG IN THE AFRICAN CAMPAIGN, THE ADMIRAL SAID:

"WE ARE ALL A LITTLE BIT APPREHENSIVE OR AT LEAST WONDERING WHAT HAS CAUSED THE SLOWDOWN. I HAVE NOT NOTICED THAT IT IS ANY MORE INTENSIVE AMONG THE RUSSIANS THAN AMONG OTHER PEOPLE.

"THE WHOLE ATTITUDE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE IS THAT THERE IS NO QUESTION BUT THAT WE ARE GOING TO WIN THIS WAR. THE ONLY QUESTION IS WEN."

JAN 15 1943

STANDLEY SAID THAT "PEOPLE REALIZE THE GREAT HARDSHIPS AND SACRIFICES THE RUSSIANS ARE MAKING BEHIND THE LINES AND ARE IN COMPLETE SYMPATHY WITH THOSE SACRIFICES."

THE AMBASSADOR PAID A COURTESY CALL YESTERDAY TO FOREIGN COMMISSAR VACHESLAV MOLOTOV AND EXPECTS TO SEE PREMIER STALIN SOON TO DELIVER A "NUMBER OF MESSAGES" FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

HE SAID MOLOTOV HAS AN "AIR OF INCREASED CONFIDENCE IN ULTIMATE VICTORY" DURING THEIR TALK FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR IN THE KREMLIN.

MOLOTOV, THE AMBASSADOR ADDED, WAS "VERY MUCH INTERESTED IN THE QUESTIONS OF THE SITUATION AT HOME, THE ATTITUDE OF THE PEOPLE, PRODUCTION NORMS, ETC."

SPEAKING OF SOVIET-AMERICAN COOPERATION GENERALLY, STANDLEY SAID "THERE IS NO QUESTION BUT THAT THE SITUATION IS MUCH IMPROVED."

"THE DELIVERY OF SUPPLIES IS CONSTANTLY ON THE UPGRADE, PRODUCTION HAS IMPROVED AND THAT MEANS INCREASED ASSISTANCE TO RUSSIA, ALTHOUGH TRANSPORTATION IS THE QUESTION MARK," HE DECLARED.

STANDLEY MADE TWO SIDE TRIPS ON HIS RETURN, GOING TO ERITREA AND LATER FLYING FROM TEHERAN VIA TASHKENT TO KUIBYSHEV TO GET WHAT HE CALLED A "BIRD'S-EYE VIEW" OF EASTERN RUSSIA.

THE AMBASSADOR, WHO FIRST VICITED RUSSIA IN 1896 AS MIDSHIPMAN WHEN THE U.S.FLEET PAID A CALL AT VLADIVOSTOK IN CONNECTION WITH THE CORONATION OF THE CZAR, SAID HE NOTICED GROWING RUSSIAN CONFIDENCE DURING EACH OF HIS THREE WAR-TIME ARRIVALS.

JAN 15 1943

WHEN HE CAME TO MOSCOW IN SEPTEMBER, 1941, FOR THE THREE-POWER SUPPLY CONFERENCE, HE SAID THE ATTITUDE WAS ONE OF "GRIM DETERMINATION."

WHEN HE RETURNED LAST MARCH AS AMBASSADOR, HE SAID HE FIRST FELT THE ATMOSPHERE OF CONFIDENCE WHICH HE NOW DESCRIBED AS INCREASED.

THE AMBASSADOR SAID HE PLANS TO SPEND MORE TIME IN MOSCOW THAN BEFORE, WHEN HIS HEADQUARTERS WERE IN KUIBYSHEV. HIS STAFF HAS BEEN INCREASED BY SEVERAL SECRETARIES. LOY HENDERSON, WHO HAS ACTED AS CHARGE D'AFFAIRES DURING HIS ABSENCE, HAS BEEN RECALLED TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

ALLIEAD HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--THIRD ADD NIGHT LEAD FRENC

X X X TREMENDOUS SUCCESS.

AT A PRESS CONFERENCE THREE HOURS BEFORE MACMILLAN'S, A SPOKESMA FOR THE AMERICAN RED CROSS SAID THAT THE ALLIES HAVE STARTED MILK DISTRIBUTION IN 17 ALGERIAN CITIES.

JAN 15 1943

HE ALSO SAID THAT "GREAT QUANTITIES OF USED CLOTHING WERE ON THE WAY FROM THE UNITED STATES."

THIS SPOKESMAN ADDED THAT AFTER AN INVESTIGATION IT HAD BEEN DECIDED THAT THE ONLY NEED FOR "FREE" DISTRIBUTION WAS OF MILK. HE SAID THAT THE RED CROSS INVESTIGATORS AND A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION HAD CONCLUDED THAT ALL OTHER NEEDS COULD BE SUPPLIED THROUGH REGULAR CHANNELS AND SOLD TO THE PUBLIC. HE SAID IT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO ESTABLISH FIXED PRICES FOR GOODS SUCH AS USED CLOTHING SENT FROM THE UNITED STATES TO PREVENT PROFITEERING, AND SAID THE MACHINERY WAS BEING SET UP.

ALGIERS, JAN. 14--(AP)--THE AMERICAN RED CROSS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT POWDERED MILK FROM THE UNITED STATES IS BEING MADE AVAILABLE FREE FOR ALL CHILDREN FROM ONE TO 14 IN 15 OF THE LARGEST CITIES IN ALGERIA.

JAN 15 1943

NINE DISTRIBUTION CENTERS SERVING 11,000 CHILDREN WERE OPENED IN ALGIERS.

THE MILK DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IS TO BE EXTENDED TO FRENCH MOROCCO AND FRENCH WEST AFRICA, THE RED CROSS SAID.

TUNISIA (ADD)

THE FIRST BOMBS HIT BEFORE JOE LIEBLING, OF THE NEW YORKER MAGAZINE, AND I, THE ONLY REPORTERS HERE, WERE ABLE TO GRAB OUR HELMETS AND GET TO THE DOOR OF A DUGOUT, WHERE WE CROUCHED JUST IN TIME TO SEE SHELLS FROM A BURST OF FIRE HIT A MESSERSCHMITT. IT DIVED STRAIGHT INTO THE GROUND FAR ACROSS THE FIELD.

TWO MORE STICKS OF BOMBS HIT A FEW HUNDRED YARDS AWAY. THE CONCUSSION ROCKED THE EARTH AND STIRRED UP CLOUDS IN OUR DUGOUT, SENDING TRICKLES OF DIRT DOWN UPON US AS WE HOVERED IN THE ENTRY WAY.

THERE WERE SOME MORE EXPLOSIONS AND THEN A STRANGE SILENCE.

WE CLIMBED OUT AND JOINED THE FIELD OFFICERS, WHO WATCHED WITH BINOCULARS AS THE P-40S CHASED THE REMAINDER OF THE RAIDING PARTY FAR IN THE DISTANCE.

WITH A FRENCH LIAISON OFFICER AT THE WHEEL, WE MADE A WILD AND ROUGH AUTOMOBILE TRIP AROUND THE EDGE OF THE FIELD THEN ACROSS ROUTH FLATLANDS TO THE SMOKING WRECKAGE OF A MESSERSCHMITT.

WRECKAGE WAS SCATTERED OVER A WIDE AREA.

JAN 15 1943

DRIVING BACK TO THE DUGOUT WE SIZED UP THE RESULTS OF THE RAID. NOT A SINGLE AMERICAN PLANE HAD BEEN HIT.

A SECOND JUNKERS (88) WAS DAMAGED BY LIEUT. JAMES H. RADDIN, OF HATTIESBURG, MISS. HE WAS ON PATROL WITH SCHOLL WHEN THE BOMBERS AND THEIR ESCORT SUDDENLY SWEPT DOWN TO THE ATTACK.

"I GOT IN GOOD SHOTS ON THE JUNKERS BUT JUST THEN A MESSERSCHMITT GOT ON MY TAIL AND I WAS IN TROUBLE," RADDIN SAID. "SCHOLL, HOWEVER, TOOK CARE OF THE MESSERSCHMITT FOR ME."

ALL OF US AROUND THIS MOST ADVANCED UNITED STATES AIR BASE SHOULD HAVE KNOWN THE ATTACK WAS COMING BUT WE FAILED TO APPRECIATE THE

30.24-343

UNCANNY INTUITION OF MAJOR PHILIP G.COCHRAN, OF ERIE, PENNA., WHOSE P-40 SQUADRON HAS MADE LIFE HELL FOR THE GERMANS AND ITALIANS IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA IN RECENT WEEKS.

TWO HOURS BEFORE HE HAD REMARKED WITH A GRIN, "I FIGURE JERRY IS DUE ABOUT 2:30 TODAY."

THE RAIDERS ARRIVED AT 2:45 P.M.

JAN 15 1943

I WAS IN COCHRAN'S DUGOUT AND HAD JUST BORROWED THE NEWEST NEWSPAPER IN THE WHOLE CAMP, A SIX WEEKS OLD ISSUE OF THE HARTFORD, CONN., COURANT, WHEN I HEARD SOMEONE YELL "THERE ARE A HALF-DOZEN BOMBERS COMING OVER."

WE DIDN'T KNOW IT THEN BUT ABOVE THE JUNKERS WERE AT LEAST THREE MESSERSCHMITTS.

AT A FORWARD U.S. FIGHTER BASE IN TUNISIA, JAN. 13-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MAJ.PHILIP G.COCHRAN OF ERIE, PA., WAS AWARDED THE CROIX DE GUERRE TODAY FOR THE MONTH-LONG PLASTERING OF THE AXIS AIR AND GROUND FORCES IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA BY HIM AND THE AMERICAN P-40 FIGHTER SQUADRON HE LEADS.

HE IS REPORTED TO HAVE DESTROYED THE GERMAN HEADQUARTERS IN KAIROUAN RECENTLY BY A SINGLE BOMB HE CARRIED UNDER HIS FIGHTER.

A CITATION BY GENERAL KOELTZ, FRENCH COMMANDER, CREDITED COCHRAN WITH HIGH EFFECTIVENESS IN SUPPORT OF FRENCH TROOPS. THE MAJOR'S SQUADRON PROTECTED THE FORCES BOTH BY DRIVING OFF GERMAN DIVE-BOMBERS AND BY SHATTERING ARMORED COLUMNS WHICH WERE MASSING TO ATTACK FRENCH POSITIONS.

JAN 15 1943

THE 32-YEAR-OLD FLIER RECEIVED WORD OF THE CITATION ONLY A FEW HOURS AFTER HIS SQUADRON JOINED WITH ANOTHER P-40 SQUADRON TO BREAK UP A DIVE-BOMBING ATTACK ON THIS DESERT AIRDROME. THEY DESTROYED A JUNKERS 88 AND A MESSERSCHMITT 109 AND DAMAGED ANOTHER JUNKERS.

CAIRO, JAN 14-(AP)-WITH GROUND FORCES REPORTED INACTIVE, ALLIED AIR SQUADRONS SWEPT OUT YESTERDAY TO RAIN BOMBS ON THE FORWARD POSITIONS OF MARSHAL ROMMEL'S AFRICA CORPS AND ENGAGED IN AN AERIAL BATTLE THAT SAW AT LEAST FOUR MESSERSCHMITT 109 FIGHTER PLANES DOWNED, A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

EIGHT PLANES FAILED TO RETURN FROM BOMBING MISSIONS THAT BEGAN TUESDAY NIGHT, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

ENEMEY LANDING GROUNDS AND TARGETS NEAR MISURATA WERE BOMBED TUESDAY NIGHT, AND THERE WERE MACHINE GUN ATTACKS ON TRANSPORT CONVOYS IN TUNISIA AND TRIPOLITANIA. THESE ATTACKS WERE FOLLOWED UP WITH RAIDS ON THE TUNISIAN PORT OF SOUSSE, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

A MERCHANT VESSEL ALSO WAS HIT OFF THE TUNISIAN COAST, IT WAS REPORTED.

THE AIR DUEL YESTERDAY DEVELOPED OVER THE TARGET AREA, THE BRITISH REPORTED.

JAN 15 1943

"OUR ESCORTING FIGHTERS, ASSISTED BY RETURN FIRE BOM BOMBERS, SHOT DOWN AT LEAST FOUR MESSERSCHMITT-109S AND DAMAGED OTHERS," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

"OUR FIGHTERS ALSO CARRIED OUT A SUCCESSFUL LOW FLYING ATTACK ON A LANDING GROUND."

ENEMY AIR OPERATIONS, IT WAS SAID, WERE PRINCIPALLY DEFENSIVE.

M717AEW

CAIRO-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-THE UNITED STATES ARMY POST OFFICE IN THE MIDDLE EAST HAS TAKEN IN SOME MORE TERRITORY. IT IS FUNCTIONING IN LIBYA NOW, WEST OF BENGASI.

THE POSTMAN MAKES HIS ROUNDS, BY JEEP OR PLANE, WITHIN SOUND AND RANGE OF THE BOMBS AND SHELLS OF BATTLE. THE MAIL ALWAYS GOES THROUGH, AND THE NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL FOR THE MIDDLE EAST, LIEUT. COL. A.J.HARKINS OF HAZLETON, PA., IS DETERMINED THAT IT ALWAYS WILL.

THERE IS A MOBILE POST OFFICE UNIT SET UP WITH EVERY AMERICAN GROUP IN THE FIELD, DOING A REGULAR BUSINESS IN LETTERS, STAMPS, MONEY ORDERS AND EVEN CABLES.

JAN 15 1943

LIEUTENANT JAMES HUDSON OF PHILADELPHIA SET UP THE FRONT-LINE POST OFFICES ON A FLYING TRIP RECENTLY.

DO THE SOLDIERS LIKE IT? WELL, WHEN LIEUTENANT HUDSON RETURNED FROM A WEEK'S TOUR HE HAD A GERMAN AMMUNITION BOX FILLED WITH MONEY AND MONEY ORDERS MADE OUT IN THE MIDST OF A BOMBARDMENT. AN AMERICAN AIR FORCES FIGHTER GROUP ALONE SENT HIM BACK WITH $15,000 FOR THE FOLKS BACK HOME.

"NO MATTER HOW FAR OR HOW FAST THEY GO, WE'RE GOING TO KEEP UP WITH THE BOYS WITH THE MAIL," VOWED COLONEL HARKINS.

(EDS: IN ABOVE MA KE DATELINE "C A I R O")

BY PAUL KERN LEE

Tel-Aviv, Palestine (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Tel-Aviv, with its street signs in English and Hebrew but where all the languages of the world are more or less legal tender, is a favorite spot for American soldiers on leave.

First Lieut. Harold Caplan, an air force man from Allentown, Pa., who came from Cairo with me, even found that his Lehigh University German, with a strong overtone of Pennsylvania Dutch would get him by all right—just as well, in fact, as did his friend, Second Lieut. W.H.Bentley with his soft San Antonio drawl.

JAN 15 1943

The strange feeling of being not too far from home in a modern city main rumbling [illegible] a New York City subway persisted when we went to the movie, in spite of the fact that French and Hebrew subtitles accompanied the English dialogue. I was accompanied by Capt. Joseph H. Richardson of Norfolk, Va.; Capt. Jay L. Werner of Oklahoma City and Dallas; First Lieutenants Hyslant Cary of Alexandria, Va., and Raymond Bailey of Tallahassee, Fla., and Second Lieutenants Emil Vaughn and Fred Landon of Washington. We sat in the front row, balcony, and Werner said it felt like Dallas.

But all around they were talking French, German, Hebrew, Rumanian and a lot of other languages we couldn't even recognize —for native Tel

Friday, Jan. 15

Canberra, Australia, [illegible] (AP)-The first Victoria Cross won in Australian territory was awarded posthumously today to Corp. John Alexander French of Queensland for "most conspicuous bravery in New Guinea." He silenced two Japanese machinegun nests and attacked a third where he died. All enemy gun crews were killed, the citation read.

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30.24—345

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JAN 15 1943

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PRIVATE BUCKOWING WAS CITED FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION NEAR BUNA DEC.12. LUNTEERING AS A MEMBER OF A PATROL, HE ADVANCED INTO ENEMY TERRITORY, LOCATED AND ATTEMPTED TO DESTROY A FORTIFIED JAP MACHINEGUN POST. HE THREW A HAND GRENADE INTO THE ENEMY POSITION. THEN, KNOWING THAT ENEMY SNIPERS WERE IN THE AREA, HE STOOD UPRIGHT AND FIRED A CLIP FROM HIS SUBMACHINEGUN INTO THE ENEMY NEST. BUCKOWING WAS SHOT AND KILLED DURING THIS ACTION.

JAN 15 1943

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JAN 15 1943

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LIEUT.JONES SHOT DOWN TWO ZERO FIGHTERS NEAR MOROBE, NEW GUINEA, JUNE 9 AFTER THEY ATTACKED A FORMATION OF AMERICAN BOMBERS ON A RAID AGAINST LAE AND SALAMAUA. JONES LED THE SECOND OF TWO FLIGHTS OF P-40 PLANES ESCORTING BOMBERS.

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SERGT.LILLBACK WAS RADIO OPERATOR ON A FORTRESS ON RECONNAISSANCE OVER RABAUL HARBOR AUG. 29. TWO OF FOUR ENEMY FIGHTERS WHICH ATTACKED WERE SHOT DOWN. LILLBACK OPERATED A MACHINE GUN.

CORP.THOMAS WAS A MEMBER OF THE CREW OF A SINGLE FLYING FORTRESS ON RECONNAISSANCE OVER RABAUL OCT. 9, TO PHOTOGRAPH AIR RAID DAMAGE TO NAVAL AND AIR BASES. AFTER PHOTOGRAPHS HAD BEEN TAKEN, FOUR JAP ZEROS ATTACKED. THOMAS, ASSISTANT ENGINEER AND SIDE GUNNER, HELPED SHOOT DOWN TWO PLANES IN THE FOUR-LONG BATTLE, AND IN REPELLING OTHER ATTACKS, ENABLING THE DAMAGED FORTRESS TO GET BACK HOME.

By Vern Haugland

(KX) WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN NEW GUINEA,JAN.10-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE VERY CHARACTER OF THE FRONT LAUGHINGLY CALLED THE SANANANDA FRONT ACCOUNTS IN LARGE DEGREE FOR THE SLOW PROGRESS OF ALLIED TROOPS IN CLEANING OUT THE VESTIGE OF ENEMY STRENGTH ON THE PAPUAN PENINSULA.

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AN ATTACK IN FORCE IS DUE TO BE LAUNCHED IN TIME, BUT NATURALLY IT WON'T COME UNTIL THE JAP POSITIONS---WELL CONCEALED MACHINEGUN POSTS, LOG GUN EMPLACEMENTS AND PILLBOXES---HAVE BEEN LOCATED AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE BY SMALL PATROLS WHICH CONSTANTLY ARE WORKING THE AREA.

I VISITED THIS "FRONT" TODAY WITH A UNIT OF AMERICAN TROOPS AND HAD OPPORTUNITY TO SURVEY IT CLOSELY WHILE THE MEN RESTED ALONG THE JUNGLE-BORDERED TRAIL LEADING TO SANANANDA POINT ITSELF.

ACTUALLY, THE FRONT IS COMPOSED OF ENTIRELY SIMILAR PATCHES OF JUNGLE SWAMP, IN SOME OF WHICH THERE ARE JAPS, IN OTHERS AMERICANS AND AUSTRALIANS.

BEYOND ONE ALLIED FORCE, THE ENEMY HOLDS A WEDGE-SHAPED POSITION BETWEEN THE MAIN SANANANDA TRACK AND ANOTHER TRAIL BRANCHING OFF TO CAPE KILLERTON. BUT BEYOND THOSE JAPS THERE ARE AMERICANS WHO HAVE CLOSED OFF A PART OF THE ENEMY'S POSSIBLE LINE OF WITHDRAWAL.

AND WITHIN EARSHOT OF THOSE AMERICANS---DRAWN MOSTLY FROM MONTANA, IDAHO, OREGON AND WASHINGTON---THERE IS A JAP FORCE WHOSE OUTPOSTS ARE LESS THAN 50 YARDS AWAY.

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IT'S RARE FOR ANYBODY TO SEE ANY OF THE OTHERS---FRIEND OR FOE ---UNLESS THEY STAND UP OR MOVE ABOUT AND THUS EXPOSE THEMSELVES.

THE AMERICANS HERE ARE A FINE LOOKING LOT; HUSKY AND HEALTHY, "BLOODY BIG CHAPS," AS ONE AUSSIE SOLDIER PUT IT.

I HAD A JEEP RIDE TO WITHIN A COUPLE OF HUNDRED YARDS OF THE NEAREST JAP---CLOSE ENOUGH FOR A STARTER---WITH ONE OF THE BIGGEST PVT.LEE RICHARDSON OF HARLOWTOWN,MONT., TO WHOM HANDLING A JEEP IS SMALL STUFF AFTER HIS REGULAR JOB AS A CAT SKINNER---TRACTOR DRIVER TO THE LAYMAN.

I SNAPPED STORIES ABOUT THE STATES (THEY'RE ALL EAGER TO KNOW PROHIBITION HAS BEEN PUT INTO EFFECT) WITH PVTS.H.E.BROWN OF (662 FRENCH) ADA,MICH., AND MAURICE DERDEY,JR., OF (501 NORTH 13TH) FORT SMITH,ARK.

A GREY-HAIRED AMBULANCE DRIVER, PFC.FRANK PIERCE OF BROADUS, MONT., WAS WONDERING HOW HE'D MAKE OUT CARRYING LITTERS INSTEAD OF DRIVING AN AMBULANCE WITH HIS PARTNER, WLATER EFENBECK OF MAXWELL,NEB.

30.24—345

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30.24-347

CORP.MATTHEW FEATHERSTONE OF WORCESTER,MASS., MEMBER OF A PORTABLE HOSPITAL UNIT, ALSO WAS PUZZLED AS TO HOW HE WOULD BE ABLE TO CARRY A LITTER THROUGH THE DENSE JUNGLE GROWTHS---BUT CONFIDENT HE'D FIGURE SOME WAY.

FJ711ACW

JAN 15 1943

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, JAN.13-(DELAYED)-(AP)-BILLY MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS AND DOUGLAS ~~HAVOC~~ ATTACK PLANES SWEPT LOW OVER ENEMY POSITIONS AT LAE AND SANANANDA POINT TODAY, BUT THE JAPS JUST WOULDN'T COME OUT AND PLAY.

LIGHT ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE GREENTED THE MITCHELLS, WHICH CENTERED THEIR ATTENTION ON LAE, BUT NO ZEROS ROSE TO INTERCEPT THE RAIDERS AT EITHER PLACE.

AMONG MITCHELL PILOTS WHO MADE SUCCESSFUL BOMBING RUNS OVER THE BIG ENEMY BASE IN NORTHEASTERN NEW GUINEA WERE CAPT. RALPH CHELO, (522 BROADHEAD) BETHLEHEM, PA.; LIEUT. WILLIAM BRANDON, (3040 TRAVIS AVENUE) FORT WORTH, TEX.; LIEUT. FORREST DARBY, (1819 49TH STREET) SACRAMENTO, CALIF., AND LIEUT. JOHN WATKINS, MOUNT IDA, ARK.

WATKINS, WHO HAD LIEUT. JOHN DONEGAN OF PHOENIX, ARIZ., AS CO-PILOT AND LIEUT. LOUIS RITACCO OF (225 IRVIN AVENUE) PORT CHESTER, N.Y., AS NAVIGATOR, SAID HIS PLANE AND OTHERS HIT A WHARF AND BUILDINGS AT LAE.

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"THE WEATHER WAS PERFECT AND WE HAD AN UNUSUALLY GOOD RUN," WATKINS SAID. "ONE TARGET WE GOT WAS A BIG BUILDING."

CAPTAIN CHELO SAID HIS BOMBARDIER, LIEUT. VINCENT KAELIN OF LOUISVILLE, KY., DROPPED A LOAD OF BOMBS NEAR THE JETTY AND A BARGE AN OBSERVER ABOARD ONE PLANE, CHELO REPORTED, TOLD OF SEEING A BIG EXPLOSION AMONG BUILDINGS.

AMONG THE PILOTS WHO LEISURELY BOMBED AND STRAFED THE JAPS AT SANANANDA WERE LIEUTS. WILLIAM LANGLEY, BOISE, IDAHO; WILLIAM BECK, PECOS, TEX., AND PAUL KENDRACH, KINGS JUNCTION, OHIO.

JAN 15 1943

LANGLEY FLEW "KENTUCKY RED," A PLANE BELONGING TO LIEUT. JACK TAYLOR OF CANTON, ILL., AND NAMED IN HONOR OF TAYLOR'S WIFE.

THE TALL, BLOND UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO LAW STUDENT SAID "THAT WAS ONE EASY MISSION. WE DROPPED FRAGMENTATION BOMBS ON PREDE-TERMINED TARGETS, THEN SPENT HALF AN HOUR SWOOPING BACK OVER THOSE JAPS. IN THESE PLANES, THE PILOTS ALSO SERVE AS BOMBARDIERS, SO WE ARE QUALIFIED TO REPORT WE GAVE THE JAPS A GOOD BATTERING."

SANTIAGO, CHILE, JAN. 14-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER EL MERCURIO REPORTED TODAY ON THE BASIS OF "AUTHORIZED INFORMATION" THAT, DESPITE OFFICIAL CHILEAN DENIALS, PRESIDENT JUAN ANTONIO RIOS OF CHILE AND PRESIDENT RAMON S. CASTILLO OF ARGENTINA WOULD MEET SHORTLY AT A POINT NEAR THE FRONTIER.

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THE NEWSPAPER SAID ALSO THAT THREE DEPUTIES WERE DELIVERING TO PRESIDENT RIOS A PETITION URGING THAT HE "MAINTAIN NEUTRALITY" AND NOT BREAK OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

WITH THE AXIS. THE PETITION, IT SAID, HAD BEEN SIGNED BY

MORE THAN 200 RIGHTIST POLITICAL FIGURES.

SANTIAGO, CHILE, JAN.14-(AP)-PRESIDENT JUAN ANTONIO RIOS RECEIVED THE JAPANESE MINISTER, KIYOSHI YAMAGATA, FOR A LONG CONFERENCE TONIGHT AMID REPORTS THAT CHILE WOULD BREAK OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS NEXT WEEK.

JAN 15 1943

NO STATEMENT WAS ISSUED AS TO THE NATURE OF THE JAPANESE MINISTER'S VISIT, BUT FOREIGN MINISTER JOAQUIN FERNANDEZ INFORMED THE SENATE EARLIER TODAY THAT HE WOULD ATTEND ITS SESSION JAN.19 TO OUTLINE CHILE'S FOREIGN POLICY.

POLITICAL CIRCLES EXPRESSED BELIEF FERNANDEZ WOULD ANNOUNCE THE GOVERNMENT'S WISH TO SEVER RELATIONS WITH GERMANY, ITALY AND JAPAN AT THAT TIME, AND THE NEWSPAPER LA OPINION REPORTED THAT OSCAR GAJARDO, MINISTER OF JUSTICE, HAD TOLD IT CHILE DEFINITELY WOULD MAKE A BREAK.

OTTAWA, ONT., JAN.14-(AP)-ANNOUNCEMENT OF A NEW MUTUAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES RELAXING THE FORMALITIES INVOLVED IN BORDER CROSSINGS IS EXPECTED TO BE MADE SIMULTANEOUSLY IN OTTAWA AND WASHINGTON "BEFORE THE END OF THE MONTH," AN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

JAN 15 1943

DETAILS OF THE NEW ARRANGEMENT HAVE NOT BEEN REVEALED BUT IT IS EXPECTED THE UNITED STATES MAY AGREE TO ABANDON THE PASSPORT REQUIREMENT IMPOSED ON CANADIAN VISITORS SINCE JUNE, 1940, FOR VISITS OF 29 DAYS OR LESS, IT WAS SAID.

CANADA DID NOT PLACE ANY RESTRICTIONS ON AMERICANS ENTERING THIS COUNTRY. ALL THAT VISITORS FROM THE UNITED STATES HAVE BEEN REQUIRED TO CARRY INTO CANADA IS POSITIVE PROOF OF THEIR AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP SO THEY WILL HAVE NO DIFFICULTY RETURNING HOME.

COCO SOLO, CANAL ZONE, JAN 3-(DELAYED)-NOW I KNOW HOW IT FEELS TO BE A TORPEDO.

By. Chandler Diehl

WHEN IT WAS ARRANGED THAT I WAS TO GET A RIDE ON A SUBMARINE, I NEVER IMAGINED THAT I WOULD ALSO ACT AS GUN CAPTAIN AT A "BATTLE SURFACE," A MANEUVER IN WHICH THE FIRST MAN OUT OF THE CONNING TOWER, A GUN CAPTAIN, IS LITERALLY SUCKED OUT ONTO A SEA-WASHED DECK. BUT I WOULDN'T HAVE MISSED IT FOR THE WORLD.

THIS WAS THE FIRST OPPORTUNITY I'D EVER HAD TO GO DOWN IN A SUB. OUT OF ALL I'D HEARD AND READ, ALL I COULD REMEMBER WAS THAT (1) THEY WERE HOT AS BLAZES WHEN SUBMERGED, AND (2) I WOULD JUST BARELY HAVE ROOM TO MOVE AROUND.

THE SUO WAS FAR FROM PRETENTIOUS IN APPEARANCE WITH NO GLEAMING BRASS OR SHINY PAINT VISIBLE. AFTER ALL, I REMINDED MYSELF, THIS BOAT ISN'T RIGGED FOR A NAVY DAY EXHIBITION. WITH THE ARRIVAL OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER, THE DIESEL ENGINES STARTED, MOORING LINES WERE CAS

JAN 15 1943

THIS BOAT ISN'T RIGGED FOR A NAVY DAY EXHIBITION. WITH THE ARRIVAL OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER, THE DIESEL ENGINES STARTED, MOORING LINES WERE CAST OFF, AND WE SLID AWAY FROM THE DOCK.

I WAS LEFT ON DECK WITH THREE OTHER MILITARY PASSENGERS. NONE OF THE THREE HAD EVER BEEN ABOARD A SUB BEFORE. FROM THE CONNING TOWER CAME THE CRY, "RIG FOR DIVE!" THE FOUR OF US SCURRIED--OR SHOUTD I SAY, SQUIRMED--BELOW. A SUBMARINE HATCH DOESN'T

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PERMIT MUCH EXCESS POUNDAGE.

I WAS A LITTLE LOST AT FIRST, BUT WHEN I ENTERED THE CONTROL ROOM I FELT RIGHT AT HOME. IT LOOKED JU T LIKE THE ONES I HAD SEEN IN THE MOVIES, WITH WHEELS AND DIALS AND FLASHING LIGHTS AND MYRIAD GADGETS.

JAN 15 1943

THERE WERE LOTS OF OTHER THINGS TO SEE. A JUNIOR OFFICER ACTED AS GUIDE. MUCH OF HIS TECHNICAL LANGUIGE, I MUST CONFESS, I DIDN'T FOLLOW. IF I HAD SAID "I DON'T UNDERSTAND" EVERY TIME I ACTUALLY DIDN', WE'D STILL BE DOWN IN THAT ENGINE ROOM.

I DID, HOWEVER, BEGIN TO APPRECIATE THAT JUST AS THE OFFICERS MUST "DOUBLE IN BRASS," SO EVERYTHING ON A SUB SERVES A DOUBLE PURPOSE. THERE'S NO SUCH THING AS WASTE SPACE OR WASTE MOTION.

COCO SOLO, CANAL ZONE--FIRST ADD HOW IT FEELS TO BE A TORPEDO X X X OR WASTE MOTION.

SURPRISINGLY, THOUGH, THERE WAS PLENTY OF ROOM TO MOVE IN. TRUE, I COULDN'T ALWAYS STAND UPRIGHT AND SOMETIMES I HAD NO CHOICE BUT TO STAND. BUT I HAD PICTURED MYSELF MOVING ABOUT ON HANDS AND KNEES, DRIPPING WITH OIL AND PERSPIRATION.

MY NOTION ABOUT "DRIPPING WITH PERSPIRATION" SOON FADED WHEN I DISCOVERED THAT THE BOAT WAS AIR CONDITIONED. RATHER THAN SUFFERING FROM THE HEAT, THE MEN ABOARD TOLD ME THAT THEY OCCASIONALY WERE CHILLY.

I WENT BACK TO THE CONTROL ROOM FOR I WANTED TO WATCH THE DIVING PROCESS. I WAS SURPRISED TO FIND THAT WE WERE ALREADY 40 FEET BELOW SURFACE. I HADN'T EVEN KNOWN IT! THE RINGING IN MY EARS, WHICH I HAD BEEN WAITING FOR, DIDN'T HAPPEN. FROM THE WAY I FELT I MIGHT AS WELL HAVE BEEN ON THE BIGGEST BATTLESHIP IN THE FLEET.

I GOT A LOOK THROUGH THE PERISCOPE AND TURNED OUT TO BE NO SIMPLE TELESCOPE-WITH-A-BEND-IN-IT. WHAT WITH VARIOUS HANDLES TO MANIPULATE, WAVES MOVING IN FRONT OF IT, AND THE FACT THAT THE SHIP I WAS TRYING TO SEE WOUTDN'T STAND STILL, I CONSIDERED MYSELF LUCKY TO GET TWO FLEETING OLIMPSES OF MY "TARGET" IN ABOUT FIVE MINUTES.

ABANDONING THE PERISCOPE AS NOT INTENDED FOR USE BY A MARINE SERGEANT ANYWAY, I WENT BACK TO THE CREW'S QUIRTERS FOR A CUP OF COFFEE. I WAS DARNED GOOD COFFEE, I MIGHT ADD. I INSPECTED THE LIBRARY WHICH WAS WELL-STOCKED WITH BOOKS AND COPIES OF CURRENT MAGAZINES.

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IN THE OFFICERS' WARDROOM, ONE OF MY FELLOW PASSENGERS WAS READING A BOOK ON THE LIFE OF FARRAGUT.

I LEARNED THAT A KLAXON HORN WHICH I HEARD SOUNDING WAS THE SIGNAL TO PREPARE TO SUBMERGE. THERE WAS A SECOND HORN WHICH SIGNALED MEN IN THE ENGINE ROOM TOIALTER THE SPEED OF THE MOTORS.

I WAS PREPARED FOR THOSE, BUT NOT FOR WHAT HAPPENED THE NEXT MINUTE. A SHRILL WHISTLE SCREAMED.

"COLLISION ALARM!" SOMEBODY SHOUTED.

NOW I WAS IIIIIIIIIIIIIICNCC

"NOW I WAS IN FOR IT. MEN RUSHED AROUND ME, BEHIND ME, PRACTICALLY OVER ME. EVERYBODY HAD A JOB, IT SEEMED, BUT THE LONE MARINE.

AFTER A COUPLE OF VERY TENSE MINUTES, IT WAS ALL OVER.

ONLY A TEST. AND ALL THE WHILE, I HAD BEEN TRYING TO REMEMBER THE LAST TIME I'D BEEN SWIMMING.

IN ABOUT AN HOUR, ALL THE LIGHTS WENT OUT. TESTS OF EMERGENCY LIGHTING, I WAS TOLD. A COUPLE OF SCATTERED BULBS--THE EMERGENCIES, FLICKERED ON, CASTING DEEP SHADOWS. I COULD SEE THAT SUBS ARE ALWAYS PREPARED FOR EMERGENCIES.

WHEN WE SUBMERGED AGAIN AFTER LUNCH I WAS CAREFUL TO STAY IN THE CONTROL ROOM. SOON AFTER WE HAD SUBMERGED, AN OFFICER SUGGESTED THAT I MIGHT LIKE TO SEE A "BATTLE SURFACE." THAT'S THE MANEUVER IN WHICH THE SUB COMES UP AND BEGINS FIGHTING ON THE SURFACE WITH HER DECK GUNS. SINCE HE WAS A MAN SHORT, THE GUNNERY OFFICER MADE ME "GUN CAPTAIN."

"OF COURSE, YOU'LL HAVE TO BE CAREFUL," HE WARNED. "THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PRESSURE INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE SUB WILL FORCE YOU OUT OF THE HATCH."

GARBED IN SHORTS I MOVED UP INTO THE CONNING TOWER. I HAD BEEN TOLD THAT I WAS TO BE THE FIRST MAN OUT AS I CROUCHED ON THE LADDER, IT LOOKED AS IF THE ENTIRE SUB CREW WAS GOING TO FOLLOW ME OUT.

SOMEBODY REACHED UP BESIDE ME AND UNFASTENED THE CATCH THAT OPENED THE HATCH. AT THAT MOMENT, SEEMINGLY, SOMEBODY REACHED DOWN AND JERKED ME THROUGH SEVERAL HUNDRED GALLONS OF SEAWATER TO THE CONNING TOWER BRIDGE. THE FORCE OF THE PRESSURE WAS SO GREAT THAT I FELT LIKE A TORPEDO BEING BLASTED OUT OF ITS TUBE -- ONLY I WAS HEADING SKYWARD.

I RAN TO THE STARBOARD LADDER, SLID DOWN TO THE GUN DECK.

JAN 15 1943

I SLOSHED FORWARD AND WENT THROUGH THE ROUTINE IN WHICH THE GUNNERY OFFICER HAD INSTRUCTED ME. WE FIRED SOME PRACTICE SHOTS AND IT WAS ALL OVER.

NEW YORK, JAN.14-(AP)-THE AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE SAID TODAY IT HAD RECEIVED WORD THAT JOHN D.DUN, 50-YEAR OLD VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE DRIVER OF TUCSON,ARIZ., HAD RECEIVED THE MEDAILLE MILITAIRE AND THE CROIX DE GUERRE FROM THE FRENCH FIGHTING FORCES FOR EXTREME HEROISM IN LIBYA.

THE AFS SAID THAT DUN, CATTLE RANCHER AND FORMERLY OF THE TOLEDO OHIO, TIMES, MAINTAINED AN ALL-NIGHT VIGIL LAST OCTOBER OVER TWO AMBULANCES FILLED WITH WOUNDED WHICH HAD BECOME STUCK IN SOFT SAND, RIGHT IN THE CENTER OF TENSIVE SHELLING.

JAN 15 1943

DUN SAVED THE LIVES OF 10 MEN-- ANOTHER WAS KILLED IN HIS ARMS. WHEN AID CAME, HE SUPERVISED THE EVACUATION OF THE WOUNDED AND THE SALVAGING OF THE AMBULANCES.

NEW YORK, JAN 14-(AP)-THE ALGIERS RADIO, IN A FRENCH BROADCAST TO FRENCH AFRICA REPORTED TO THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION TODAY, SAID AXIS PLANES ATTEMPTED RAIDS ON BONE AND MENNERVILLE YESTERDAY BUT WERE DRIVEN OFF.

IN ADDITION, IT SAID, ALERTS WERE SOUNDED IN ALGIERS DURING THE NIGHT.

M700AEW

NEW YORK, JAN.14-(AP)-THE JAPANESE PEOPLE ARE BEING TOLD THAT THE AMERICANS AND AUSTRALIANS HAVE AT LEAST NUMERICAL AIR SUPERIORITY IN THE SOLOMONSAND NEW GUINEA. THE BERLIN RADIO DISCLOSED TODAY IN BROADCASTING A TOKYO DISPATCH.

30.2A-351

A CORRESPONDENT OF THE TOKYO NEWSPAPER ASAHI WROTE THAT "THE ALLIES HAVE A NUMERICALLY SUPERIOR AIR FORCE AT THEIR DISPOSAL WITH WHICH THEY ATTEMPT TO DESTROY JAPANESE BASES AND TRANSPORTS." BUT HE ADDED THAT "THE JAPANESE AIR FORCE NEVERTHELESS EVER AND AGAIN HAS SCORED GREAT SUCCESSES AGAINST ADVANCED ENEMY STRONGHOLDS AND SUPPLY BASES."

"BOTH SIDES (IN THE SOLOMONS AND NEW GUINEA) OCCUPY EQUALLY STRONG POSITIONS," HE WROTE.

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JAN 15 1943

"PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE IS ATTACHED TO THE SUPPRESSION OF JAZZ MUSIC," THE DISPATCH SAID. THE GOVERNMENT ISSUED A LIST OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH PHONOGRAPH RECORDS WHICH COME UNDER THE BAN AND MUST BE SURRENDERED BY PRIVATE OWNERS OR DEALERS.

"THE ONLY FOREIGN RECORDS OBTAINABLE IN JAPAN IN FUTURE WILL BE THOSE OF GERMAN AND ITALIAN ORIGIN," THE DISPATCH SAID.

(BEFORE THE MILITARY GAINED ITS PRESENT DOMINANT POSITION IN JAPAN AMERICAN POPULAR MUSIC HAD A WIDE VOGUE THERE, ESPECIALLY IN THE CITIES AND AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE. DANCE HALLS WHERE ONLY AMERICAN TUNES WERE HEARD FLOURISHED AND JAPAN WAS ONE OF THE WORLD'S BEST MARKETS FOR PHONOGRAPH RECORDS. THE ARMY, HOWEVER, HATED THIS DEVELOPMENT AS A FOREIGN INNOVATION OUT OF HARMONY WITH THE STERN SAMURAI SPIRIT.)

EZ1036AEW

NEW YORK,JAN.14-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST A PARIS DISPATCH TONIGHT SAYING THAT ADOLF HITLER HAD DECIDED TO TREAT FRENCH SOLDIERS FALLING INTO AXIS HANDS IN NORTH AFRICA "NOT AS PRISONERS OF WAR." INSTEAD HE WILL TURN THEM OVER TO THE AXIS-COMMITTED GOVERNMENT OF PIERRE LAVAL AT VICHY.

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THE BERLIN RADIO QUOTED GERMAN-CONTROLLED PARIS NEWSPAPERS AS MAKING A GREAT DISPLAY OF HITLER'S "MAGNANIMOUS DECISION," WHICH BBC IN A BROADCAST TERMED MERELY "A TRANSPARENT ATTEMPT TO BRIBE THE FRENCH TROOPS" WHO ARE CAUSING THE AXIS MUCH TROUBLE IN TUNISIA.

NEW YORK, JAN. 14-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO, STILL SILENT AS TO SPECIFIC LOCALITIES, ADMITTED TONIGHT THAT THE RED ARMY [redacted] AT GREAT COST HAD MADE "SMALL" TERRITORIAL GAINS IN RUSSIA AND ALSO [redacted] SAID THAT THE HEAVY WINTER FIGHT WAS [redacted] "DEMANDING THE GREATEST EXERTIONS FROM THE GERMAN TROOPS."

JAN 15 1943

BUT THINGS COULD BE WORSE, THE PROPAGANDA ANNOUNCER TOLD HIS LISTENERS, AND THEN CITED THIS BIT OF NAZI REASONING:

"IF THE SOVIETS HAD RESORTED TO EVASIVE TACTICS THIS WINTER, THE SITUATION WOULD CERTAINLY HAVE BEEN MORE DIFFICULT IN SOME RESPECTS, FOR INSTANCE THE SOVIET RETREAT INTO THE VAST EASTERN EXPANSES OF THE SOVIET UNION WOULD HAVE CONFRONTED THE GERMAN ARMIES WITH [redacted] ALMOST INSOLUBLE SUPPLY PROBLEMS."

NEW YORK, JAN. 14 (AP)---A BILL PROVIDING

FOR SUSPENSION OF ALL CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE FOR THE DURATION OF THE

WAR WILL BE PRESENTED TO THE JAPANESE DIET WHEN IT RECONVENES

JAN. 21 AFTER ITS LONG NEW YEAR RECESS, A TOKYO DISPATCH BROADCAST

BY THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY. JAN 15 1943

UNDER JAPAN'S WARTIME REGULATIONS ALL BILLS ARE

PREPARED AND BACKED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

THIS APPARENTLY IS ANOTHER OF THE SERIES OF MOVES

MOVES TO PLACE CONTROL OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY MORE FIRMLY

IN THE HANDS OF THE MILITARY-DOMINATED

XX ONE MORE OF A SERIES OF MOVES WHEREBY THE MILITARY-DOMINATED

GOVERNMENT IS TAKING OVER CONTROL [illegible] OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

FROM OLD LINE FINANCIAL INTERESTS.

NEW YORK JAN 13-(AP)-THE TORPEDOING AND SINKING OF THE 2,608-TON SWEDISH MOTOR FREIGHTER, BRAGELAND, PROBABLY IN SOUTH AMERICAN WATERS, WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE AMERICAN SWEDISH NEWS AGENCY.

NO ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE SINKING WERE AVAILABLE, THE NEWS AGENCY SAID. JAN 15 1943

THE BRAGELAND, BUILT AT GOTHENBURG IN 1937, WAS OWNED BY THE TIRFING LINE.

KK943PEW

NEW YORK, JAN. 14-(AP)-STRONG POLICE DETACHMENTS ARE

IN ACTION AGAINST "CRIMINALS" IN MARSEILLES, RUSSIAN-CONTROLLED

FRENCH MEDITERRANEAN PORT CITY, THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TONIGHT IN

A RIOT DISPATCH.

"RENE BOUSQUET, SECRETARY GENERAL OF FRENCH POLICE," THE

RED TAX BROADCAST SAID, "PERSONALLY HAS GONE TO MARSEILLES TO

SUPERVISE HERE THE ACTION WHICH IS TO WIPE OUT THE MARSEILLE

CRIMINALS. CERTAIN DISTRICTS OF THE CITY, ESPECIALLY THE HARBOR

SIDE, BE USED AS LAIRS BY CRIMINALS WILL BE SYSTEMATICALLY SEARCHED

AND CLEANED OUT BY STRONG POLICE DETACHMENTS."

THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN FORTIFYING MARSEILLE AGAINST THE

THREAT OF ALLIED INVASION FROM AFRICA, AND THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS

OF CLASHES BETWEEN THE NAZIS AND FRENCH RESIDENTS THERE. JAN 15 1943

BY [illegible] BABB

HITLER IS CARRYING ON A GIGANTIC, RUTHLESS CAMPAIGN TO MOBILIZE THE ECONOMIC RESOURCES OF THE ENTIRE CONTINENT, INCLUDING LABOR, AS PART OF HIS PREPARATIONS FOR HOLDING HIS FORTRESS OF EUROPE AGAINST THE ANTICIPATED ALLIED BLOWS OF 1943. DAILY IT BECOMES MORE EVIDENT THAT THE BOAST OF THE GLOBULAR GOERING--THAT THE GERMANS WILL EAT NO MATTER WHO GOES HUNGRY--APPLIES NOT TO FOOD ALONE BUT TO ALL

30.24-351

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30.24-353

WEALTH AND THE MEANS OF PRODUCING WEALTH. HITLER WILL STOP AT NOTHING IN THIS CAMPAIGN; HE WILL PAUPERIZE ALL EUROPE IF NEED BE TO GET WHAT HE REQUIRE, FOR HIS WAR MACHINE.

JAN 15 1943

THE FUEHRER'S MEETING WITH HIS STOOGE IN CHARGE OF RUMANIA, MARSHAL ANTONESCU, ANNOUNCED BY BERLIN YESTERDAY, WAS PART OF THIS CAMPAIGN. ONE REASON ANTONESCU WAS SUMMONED TO HEADQUARTERS NO DOUBT WAS TO RECEIVE ORDERS TO PUT DOWN THE RISING CLAMOR AGAINST THE SPILLING OF SO MUCH RUMANIAN blood in Russia and to make sure that the flow of Rumanian MANPOWER INTO THE EASTERN FRONT REMAINED STEADY. FOR THAT PURPOSE KEITEL AND ZEITZLER SAT AT THE CONFERENCE TABLE. BUT PROBABLY THE MOST IMPORTANT MEN THERE WERE DOCTORS FUNK AND CLODIUS, WHOSE FUNCTION IS TO SUPPLY THE WEALTH THAT KEEPS THE ARMIES GOING.

JUST WHAT HITLER REQUIRES OF RUMANIA WAS NOT DISCLOSED. PERHAPS MORE OIL OR MORE GRAIN. THAT RETREAT IN THE CAUCASUS, ABANDONING THE BRIGHT HOPES OF 1942 OF GATHERING IN THE OIL OF GROZNY AND BAKU, POSES A GRAVE NEW FUEL PROBLEM. THE ANTICIPATED YIELD FROM THE GRAIN FIELDS OF THE UKRAINE HAS BECOME A BIGGER QUESTION MARK. THE GERMANS MAY NOT EVEN BE IN POSSESSION OF THOSE FIELDS WHEN NEXT HARVEST TIME COMES. HITLER MAY HAVE DEMANDED THAT RUMANIA, ALREADY SORELY BLED FOR THE RUSSIAN WAR, CONTRIBUTE WORKERS FOR THE REICH'S LABOR-HUNGRY INDUSTRIES. WHATEVER HE ASKED IT WAS CONNECTED WITH HIS COLOSSAL ECONOMIC MOBILIZATION.

HITLER'S SEARCH FOR LABOR IS MADE MORE DESPERATE BY THE CLAIMS OF HIS ARMY ON GERMAN MANPOWER. A STOCKHOLM DISPATCH REPORTS TODAY THAT A MILITARY COMMISSION IS TOURING THE REICH TO COMB OUT PERHAPS ONE OR TWO MILLION MEN HITHERTO RATED UNFIT FOR MILITARY SERVICE. HEAVY LOSSES IN RUSSIA MUST BE REPLACED, THE DEMANDS OF THE SECOND FRONT ALREADY OPENED IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA AND OF THE PREPARATIONS AGAINST A THIRD FRONT IN THE WEST MUST BE MET. AT THE SAME TIME WAR INDUSTRY MUST BE EXPANDED AND ACCELERATED TO AN UNPRECEDENTED DEGREE IN THE ATTEMPT TO MATCH THE PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES, THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND RUSSIA.

SO FRITZ SAUCKEL, THE FUEHRER'S COMMISSIONER FOR THE DRAFTING OF LABOR, THROWS HIS DRAGNET OVER ALL EUROPE. PIERRE LAVAL'S LATEST SHAMEFUL BARGAIN WITH HITLER IS SAID TO PROVIDE FOR THE SENDING OF 400,000 MORE SKILLED FRENCH WORKERS TO GERMANY. SAUCKEL IS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE DRAWN SOME 700,000 MEN FROM THE OCCUPIED UKRAINE FOR GERMAN FARMS AND INDUSTRY. ALL THE SATELLITE AND CONQUERED LANDS ARE FEELING INCREASING PRESSURE TO SUPPLY MEN, EITHER AS SOLDIERS OR WORKERS-- BULGARIA, HUNGARY, RUMANIA, CROATIA, SLOVAKIA, EVEN SPAIN, IN ADDITION TO THE HELPLESS CONQUERED LANDS LIKE FRANCE, THE LOW COUNTRIES, DENMARK, NORWAY, POLAND AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA. SAUCKEL, IT HAS BEEN SAID, IS WORKING TOWARD THE GOAL OF 6,000,000 ALIEN WORKERS IN GERMANY AND HE IS STEADILY APPROACHING THAT GOAL.

JAN 15 1943

THIS SYSTEM IS LIABLE TO STRAINS AND FAULTS NOT FOUND IN THE ECONOMY OF FREE LANDS, BUT THE REICH HAS DEVELOPED METHODS FOR DEALING WITH THESE OF AN UNDENIABLE EFFECTIVENESS. IT WOULD BE FOLLY FOR THE UNITED NATIONS NOT TO ANTICIPATE A GREATER GERMAN WAR OUTPUT THIS YEAR THAN EVER BEFORE. U-BOATS STILL ARE BEING PRODUCED FASTER THAN WE CAN DESTROY THEM; THE NAZI AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY CONTINUES TO GIVE THE ALLIES A REAL CONTEST IN THE RACE FOR NEW AND BETTER TYPES; TESTIMONY FROM MANY FRONTS IS THAT THE GERMAN FORCES

RECEIVE A STEADY FLOW OF NEW, POWERFUL, CONSTANTLY IMPROVED WEAPONS. HITLER'S WAR MACHINE NO LONGER ENJOYS THE TERRIBLE PREPONDERANCE IN TRAINED MANPOWER AND WEAPONS IT HELD OVER ALL ADVERSARIES IN 1940-41 BUT THAT IS BECAUSE OF THE RISING MIGHT OF THOSE ADVERSARIES.

MESOAEV JAN 15 1943

Reds Cut Rostov Railway 90 Miles Northeast of City, Continue Gains in Caucasus

MIDDLE DON UNITS INCREASE THREAT TO NAZI KEYPOINT

Gen. Vatutin's Troops Surge Across Kalitva River.

30 TOWNS RECAPTURED

Fighting Breaks Out Anew in Donets River Area.

REDS ADVANCE SLOWLY

Heavy German Counter-attacks Hamper Soviet Troops in South.

JAN 16 1943

MOSCOW, Saturday, Jan. 16—(AP) A Red army surging across the Kalitva river cut the Rostov-Moscow railway yesterday at Glubokaya and reached a point 90 miles northeast of Rostov, Nazi communications center serving southern Russia, it was announced officially early today.

This fresh spurt by Col. Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's middle Don forces came simultaneously with sweeping Russian gains in the Caucasus where the Germans failed to halt the Red tide, and the communique said the enemy there was "in complete rout."

30 Towns Recaptured

Approximately 30 towns and railway points were reported seized by the Russians during the day.

Little had been heard from General Vatutin's forces lately. The break-through in the middle Don bend sector gave Russia's big winter offensive greater momentum and increased the threat to Rostov whose capture would be a severe blow to Germany. Rostov is the communications peg for all the Nazi armies operating in southern Russia.

Battle in Donets Area

The communique mentioned for the first time the fighting in the Donets river area which covers the northern approaches to Rostov.

The Red army apparently had not yet crossed the Donets, but it occupied the region above it between the Kalitva river and the Moscow-Rostov railway.

Crossing the Kalitva around Litvinovka, the Russians pushed 25 miles northwest to Glubokaya station which is only 30 miles south of Millerovo and 14 miles north of Kamensk-Shakhtinsky, both of which still are held by the Germans.

The Russians also struck 12 miles southwest of Litvinovka to Diadin, close to the Donets. The settlements of Grutsinov and Samburov were taken between Litvinovka and Glubokaya.

Diadin, the southernmost point of this push, lies about 90 miles northeast of Rostov, and covers the right flank of Lieut.-Gen. Constantin Rokossovsky's forces operating to the south. General Rokossovsky's troops already have driven still farther toward Rostov to the Sal river.

Reds Make Slow Headway

Gen. Rokossovsky's troops are making only slow headway along the lower Don river because of heavy Nazi counterattacks. But General Yeremenko's forces operating below that river in the Caucasus gave additional support to those Red army units yesterday by capturing 16 towns and railway points in the area between the river and the Stalingrad-Tikhoretsk railway.

Striking down the railway the Russians reached the station of Kurenny, 38 miles southwest of Zimovniki. This is 20 miles beyond Kuberle, the last station taken.

Dvoinaya, between Kuberle and Kurenny, also was occupied as was Orlovskaya, 12 miles southwest of Kuberle. The Russians operating in this area are taking towns as close as 80 miles to Rostov.

The biggest place seized in the northwestward push from the Caucasian foothills was Blagodarnoye, the railhead for a line that winds westward to Kropotkin on the main Mineralnye, Vody-Rostov railway.

Blagodarnoye's capture now brings the Russians into more populated areas after driving the Germans across the trackless plains.

Its capture represented about a 20-mile advance from Sotnikovskoye which was taken Thursday. The Red army pushing northwestward from Blagodarnoye now is threatening a rail network serving the central part of the northern Caucasus.

Another large town seized was Alexandrovskoye, 35 miles north of Mineralnye Vody and about the same distance southwest of Blagodarnoye.

Along the Mineralnye Vody-Rostov railway itself the Russians also reported substantial gains, seizing Nogutskoye, a rail station 25 miles from Mineralnye Vody.

South of the railway other Red army units took Bekeshevskaya.

1,500 Nazis Killed

The communique said that a total of 1,500 Germans fell to Russian guns yesterday in the Caucasus and 400 surrendered. Trainloads of cattle, motor trucks, munitions and other German equipment were abandoned by the Germans whose every attempt at resistance did not last long under Soviet charges.

The Russians said they were using the same tactics so long practiced by the Germans in the days of their gains—sending mobile units to the German flanks and rears and then hitting the enemy from

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Armavir is the next big goal for the Russians in this southern sector. It is only 80 miles from the Red army advancing up the main railway in the Nogutskoye sector, and about 110 miles west of the Soviet troops that seized Blagodarnoye.

A 600-yard gain inside Stalingrad also was announced by the Russians while German counterattacks on the central front were repulsed southwest and northwest of Velikie Luki.

The skillful blending of dashing Cossack riders and charging steel tanks had driven the Germans in the Caucasus nearly to the fertile Kuban steppes which the enemy appeared determined to hold. The growing frequency of sharp counterattacks attested to the German resolution, but the Russians said all of these were repelled with heavy losses.

(The German communique, though somewhat reticent, declared "heavy defensive fighting is continuing with unabated fierceness" on all the southern front. The Nazis claimed to have repelled the Russians in the Stalingrad area, at Velikie Luki, southeast of Lake Ilmen and south of Lake Ladoga.

Timoshenko at Leningrad

(Stockholm reports to London said Marshal Semeon Timoshenko, shifted secretly from the south, had launched an offensive to relieve Leningrad—a drive announced by the Germans but not confirmed by the Russians.)

Izvestia said the north Caucasus offensive had reached the broad valleys of the Baksan and Malka west of the Terek, having covered in three days the same distance that the Germans gained in three hot months. At one point a tank shop was captured intact with ten tanks under repair.

Retake 30 Towns, RR Stops

Official Report Says 2,500 Nazis Killed, Captured.

COMPLETE ROUT IN CAUCASUS

In North Donets Area Reds Advance Near to Big City of Kimenak.

JAN 16 1943

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 16—The Red Army striking from three sides at Rostov, Nazi communications hub in southern Russia, made sweeping gains yesterday, capturing approximately 30 towns and railway points and killing or capturing more than 2,500 Germans, a Russian communique said today.

Pushing northwestward in the Caucasus toward Rostov on the heels of an enemy "in complete rout" the communique said the Red Army had captured Blagodarnoe, rail terminus 230 miles below Rostov. Blagodarnoe is approximately sixty miles above the Mineralnye Vody railway where another Red Army column was pushing northwestward.

Great Advances in Caucasus

In the Northern Caucasus the Russians announced in a communique heard here by the Soviet Monitor that the town of Batlayevskaya, 80 miles east of Rostov, had fallen. This was one of fourteen localities and two railway stations that were occupied by the Russians operating along the Stalingrad-Tikhoretsk railway, and between that line and the Lower Don River, the communique said.

Dvoinaya, a railway point 155 miles southwest of Stalingrad, also

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fell to the Russians striking toward Salsk and Tikhoretsk. Salsk, an intermediate point on this railway where a spur juts northwestward to Rostov, now is only 40 miles from the advancing Russians in this area.

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Fourteen Miles From Kamensk

North of Rostov "in the Northern Donets" area the communique announced the capture of Glubokaya. A town of that name on the Rostov-Moscow railway is approximately 100 miles above Rostov, and only 14 miles above the big city of Kamensk on the same railway.

Seven other points were taken, the communique said, in the Northern Donets area where the Russian columns which crossed the Middle Don River to encircle Millerovo, above Glubokaya, apparently were resuming their southward thrust toward Rostov, and also striking westward farther into the Ukraine.

The town of Litvinovka, located on the map as 33 miles inside the Ukraine west of the Rostov-Moscow railway, was reported to have fallen to the Russians.

Other Russian columns striking toward Rostov from the east were operating inside the Don river loop. Although Soviets declared these troops also were gaining, no specific claims were advanced. The Russians in this area last were reported only 60 miles from Rostov, but then the Germans began stiffening and launched night and day counter-attacks to slow the Russians.

Truck Equipment, Stock Taken

The midnight communique telling of the great offensive blows being dealt to the Germans in the Cacasus said that whole trainloads of trucks, cattle, and war equipment were seized by the Red Army.

Blagodarnoe, 60 miles north of Mineralyne Vody, is the beginning of a railway which twists across the Kuban to join the main Rostov-Baku line at Krotpotkin. Two Russian columns have been converging on it—one from the south and one from the southeast through snowstorms and fog.

Armavir, an important point on the Mineralnye Vody-Rostov line, is about 115 miles west of Blagodarnoe. Armavir however, also is being threatened by a main Russian column pushing along the railway. This latter group seized Nogutskaya, about 100 miles from Armavir, yesterday while the town of Bekeshevskaya also fell.

Bekeshevskaya is 25 miles southwest of Nogutskaya in the Caucasian foothill area where the Russians have been rapidly cleaning out the enemy.

Foe Fails to Stem Advance

Of this powerful Caucasian sweep the Soviet communique said: "All the enemy's attempts to stem our advance resulted in the complete rout of enemy troops."

The Russians said they killed 1,500 Germans and captured 400 yesterday, destroyed seven tanks, 10 guns, 12 armored cars and five ammunition dumps, and made a big haul in captured war materiels, including these items:

Nine railyway trains loaded with trucks, cattle, and other supplies; 49 tanks, 10 engines and 200 railway cars, and 1,200 trucks.

The Russians said their advanced units were "penetrating deep into the enemy rear and destroying his lines of communications."

New gains of more than 600 yards were registered inside the northern factory area of Stalingrad itself, where several more streets were cleared of the enemy, 600 Germans were killed, and 10 planes shot down, the communique said.

Resumption of Drive

The Russian reference to the capture of several localities in the "Northern Donets" region indicated a resumption of the Russian drive west of Millerovo in the Ukraine north of Rostov.

On the lower Don where the Russians are operating 60 miles east of Rostov, key Nazi communications base, the communique claimed the capture of several more localities but did not identify them. The Germans have been counter-attacking repeatedly and offering a tenacious resistance generally in this area because of the threat to Rostov.

"In the area of the lower Don, overcoming the enemy's resistance, our troops continue their offensive," the bulletin said of this sector. German counterattacks were said to have been repulsed, 400 Germans killed, and prisoners and booty captured during the day.

On the central front the Russians told of beating off enemy counter-attacks both southwest and northwest of Velikie Luki, 85 miles from the Latvian frontier. The Germans "suffered heavy losses," and more than 500 prisoners were taken, the communique said.

A total of 15 Nazi tanks were reported destroyed on this front.

Russian Forces in Caucasus and Don Continue Pushing Forward.

Reds Gain in South.

Moscow, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—The rapid pace of Russian vanguards in the drive northwestward from the mid-Caucasus brought up the problem of reinforcement and supply today, but dispatches said the winter offensive continued to make progress on both the Caucasus and the Don fronts.

Red Army men occupied several more strong points in the Caucasus and in the lower Don region, overriding strong German resistance, field observers reported.

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Having blanketed in three days a vast triangle which the Germans took three months to conquer—the area between Mozdok, Nalchik and Mineralyne Vody—the Red Army now has the job of moving up its main forces to support the men consolidating newly won positions for further thrusts toward Rostov.

Troops Trudge 30 Miles a Day.

A heavy toll has been exacted from Axis contingents aligned along the lower Don valley, it was reported officially.

Red Star said the breaking of the German lines on three main fronts, the Caucasus, the Don and the central region, had spread confusion and uncertainty in the ranks of the invaders and urged the Red Army to press its advantage.

Red Army foot troops are hiking as much as thirty miles daily to catch up with the tanks, cavalry and motorized infantry which has led the advances, the military newspaper said.

German counter-attacks appeared strongest on the central

Continued on Page 10.

REDS REPORTED TAKING POINT WEST OF MOSCOW

Continued from Page 1.

front southwest of Velikie Luki and along the lower Don, where they are using tanks liberally to back up infantrymen.

Red Star said the invaders launched several counter-attacks in recaptured districts west and northwest of Mineralnye Vody, on the Rostov-Baku rail line, but Soviet troops repulsed them with the aid of mobile field guns and drove the survivors across the Kuma River, which flows eastward to the Caspian Sea.

The Caucasus army has put 125 miles behind it to push through Sotnikovskoye, within forty-five miles of the Kalmyck Steppes, in the new gains announced in that region. It was fighting through heavy, wet snows that bogged the roads but it was advancing at a clip that promised to weld the south Russian front into a unit. Tank units and Cossack cavalrymen, jubilant over re-entering their homeland, led the drive.

The recapture of Sotnikovskoye marked a twenty-six-mile push from the Zuhravkoye region in a day's fighting. Farther south, nearer the Mineralnye Vody-Rostov railway, other columns recaptured both the town and the railway station of Suvorovskaya and the village of Grazhedansky Pervy, twenty miles west of Mineralnye Vody, the Russians announced.

Six More Towns Claimed.

On the lower Don front, where the Red Army vanguard last was reported within 60 miles of Rostov, almost at the edge of the marshes and swamps that fill the river basin, the Russians announced they had taken six more populated places in bitter engagements.

They said about 1,000 of the enemy were killed and 22 tanks put out of commission in the battles in one sector and that ceaseless counterattacks were beaten off in another. Nine German planes were burned in a battle near a town, the regular early communique reported.

(The Berlin radio has preached a death-and-duty sermon in a special broadcast intended for German troops on the Stalingrad front, it was disclosed today in a report to the Office of War Information. This came on the heels of a Berlin broadcast intended for European continental consumption, the OYI said, reporting that all Soviet attacks in the Stalingrad area had been "shattered.")

The midday Russian communique said that German counterattacks were smashed along the entire front during last night's fighting, especially in the Caucasus, where a determined Nazi effort was launched to hamper the Red Army advance toward Rostov.

The Russians claimed all Nazi attempts were repulsed. They said the Germans suffered heavy losses and added several settlements to the list of towns recaptured by the Red Army forces.

In capturing populated places on the Lower Don, the Russians reported, 800 Germans were left dead and 19 of their tanks disabled in one exchange of counterblows. One of the villages taken in a Lower Don sector was described as strongly fortified.

Southwest of Velikie Luki German troops with automatic rifles and supported by tank units and soldiers in armored cars attempted to storm a Russian position but were hurled back with heavy losses, the war bulletin said.

Finds Confidence Growing.

Growing Soviet confidence in ultimate victory was noted by Admiral William H. Standley, United States Ambassador to Moscow, who just has returned from conferences in the United States.

Following an hour's visit with Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, Admiral Standley said in an interview yesterday that Molotov displayed "an air of increased confidence."

"The delivery of (American) supplies is constantly on the upgrade, production has improved and that means improved assistance to Russia, although transportation is the question mark," the Ambassador said.

[From Stockholm came reports that Marshal Semeon Timoshenko is leading a new offensive at Leningrad. The Russians have offered no comment on German claims that new Soviet offensives are in the making either about Leningrad or near Voronezh. A DNB, German news agency, broadcast early today said there was large - scale air activity south of Lake Ladoga and that forty-seven Russian planes had been shot down without any German loss.]

REDS TERM ARMY OF RUMANIA GONE

Moscow, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—Tass declared today that the Rumanian Army had been knocked out as a serious military force.

"As a result of almost nineteen months' participation in the war, Rumania has become a poor, squeezed-out country with a totally disorganized economy and a hungry population," the official Soviet news agency said. "Recent operations on the Soviet front have completed the general debacle of the Rumanian Army, which now can be hardly reckoned with as a serious military force."

Tass added that the aggravation of the internal political situation was caused "by rapid growth of anti-war and anti-German sentiments."

Stalin Thanks Clergy

Replies to Letter Expressing Faith in Victory by Metropolitan Alexiev

MOSCOW, Jan. 15 (AP).—Premier Josef V. Stalin has sent an expression of his gratitude to the Russian orthodox clergy of Leningrad in reply to a communication from the Metropolitan Alexiev, who declared his unshakable faith in an early victory for our righteous cause over the sanguinary insanity of fascism," Tass, the Soviet official news agency, said today.

The metropolitan said the Leningrad diocese, "in conditions of blockade," had raised a fund of 3,182,143 rubles for the Soviet defense fund and was contributing another 500,000 rubles for construction of a tank column.

RAF Bombers In Heavy Raid On Cherbourg

Follow Up Blows at Lorient—Nazis Over England.

JAN 16 1943

By E. C. Dyer

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP).—The RAF bombed Cherbourg today in a swift follow-up to a heavy night raid on the German submarine base at Lorient, where the British struck a defensive blow in the battle of the Atlantic.

Boston bombers escorted by many squadrons of Spitfires attacked Cherbourg, meeting no fighter opposition. Ground fire was heavy.

Tonight German raiders bombed three inland areas of eastern England, and caused a number of casualties and considerable property damage.

At least three persons were killed in another bombing from low level. One of the bombers was shot down.

Two bombers were lost over Lorient, the former French naval base now devoted almost exclusively to Hitler's estimated 400 submarines preying on supply lines to England, Russia and North Africa. It was Lorient's 58th raid, three of which had been made by daylight precision bombers of the U. S. Air Forces. Crippling of undersea power based there is one way to reduce Allied shipping losses in the Atlantic, which have been heavier than usual recently.

Docks are Hit

Scores of 500-pound bombs were dropped on the Cherbourg docks in crisp bright weather in the 77th raid on that great French port. Cherbourg is used as a refueling and light repair point for German submarine and surface craft. One pilot said he saw several hits in the dock area.

RAF Bombers In Heavy Raid On Cherbourg

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(Continued from Page One)

While the Bostons bombed Cherbourg, other planes shot up railways and canal shipping in France and the low countries, an Air Ministry communiue said. Three fighters were lost. Four locomotives and several small vessels were damaged.

The bombers were over Lorient for an hour in bright moonlight and encountered heavy anti-aircraft fire, the Air Ministry said. Big fires were set, pilots reported. Heavy clouds were pierced on the trip to the Bay of Biscay port and temperatures dropped so low that some gun turrets froze, ice formed inside the bombers, and icicles hung from oxygen masks.

Ten Fires Sighted

The captain of one Halifax counted ten large fires, one particularly big one near a drydock.

Targets included fuel and torpedo dumps, submarine pens and barracks, power stations, building yards and machinery plants. The Germans were said to have at least 20 thick concrete lairs for the U-boats and have insisted these were immune to the heaviest bombs. They were reported building ten more.

"The great effort involved in keeping up the quick turnabout of large numbers of U-boats means that practically the whole of its (Lorient's) activities in one way or another is devoted to the submarine campaign," the Air Ministry commented.

It was the fourth successive night raid of the RAF and the ninth against the Germans this year. The increased tempo of the attacks emphasized the Allied determination to apply the aerial scourge to Hitler as never before.

Four German planes bombed and machine-gunned a south coast British town this afternoon, inflicting casualties and damage. A school at a southeast coast town was machine-gunned by low-flying Nazi planes and three children and a woman were injured.

Lorient Sub Base Heavily Attacked By British Planes

Bombs Add to Havoc Of Previous Raid By Americans

JAN 16 1943

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Air Ministry announced today that the submarine base of Lorient, on the Atlantic coast of France, was heavily attacked last night by aircraft of the RAF Bomber Command, two of which failed to return.

Explosives loosed by the raiders added to the havoc wrought by American heavy bombers in daylight December 30 on the port works and U-boat pens of Lorient, which lies about 100 miles south of Brest. Three bombers were lost in that attack.

With a population of about 50,000, Lorient was the site of a French naval arsenal, building yards and machinery plants before it was taken over by the Germans in May, 1940.

The RAF operation last night marked its fourth successive night raid of the week. Others were directed against the industrial Ruhr valley of Germany.

This was the 58th Allied raid on Lorient and was considered evidence of a renewed determination to wipe out Hitler's prized U-boat base.

The Air Ministry commented that "the great effort involved in keeping up the quick turnaround of large numbers of U-boats means that practically the whole of its (Lorient's) activities in one way or another is devoted to the submarine campaign."

It was said that concrete-protected pens at a point near Lorient shelter 20 U-boats. At Lorient itself there are drydocks, stores of weapons, fuel and machinery, barracks for U-boat crews, railway yards, power stations and many other installations.

Lorient has been the target for three daylight precision bombing attacks by the United States air force in Britain.

Four German raiders bombed and machine-gunned an English south coast town in an afternoon attack, which caused considerable damage.

Lorient

(Continued From First Page.)

British Submarines Sink 4 Axis Ships

Three More Believed Destroyed in Mediterranean—Southern Shores of Italian Mainland Are Shelled.

JAN 16 1943

By Edward D. Ball

LONDON, Jan. 15—(AP)—Strong and effective attacks along the Mediterranean Sea front by British submarines which sank four Axis ships, and probably three more, and shelled the southern shore of the nervous Italian mainland highlighted the North African campaign today.

Little Action Aground

Attacks by Allied planes on both the Tunisian and Libyan ends of the line were announced Aground, no action of consequence was reported from General Eisenhower's Allied headquarters.

The new successes in the unending Allied war of attrition against Axis shipping were disclosed by the admiralty.

Three small supply and ammunition ships went down under British torpedoes. Three other cargo ships, one of them a large vessel, whose forward part was blown off, were hard hit and believed sunk.

A submarine under the command of Commander B. (Bearded Ben) Bryant, DSC, crippled an Axis minesweeper with gunfire, took off her people as prisoners and then torpedoed and sank her.

Another submarine surfaced and shelled a railway bridge on the southern Italian coast.

Sousse, Sfax Raided

In the air war, Allied North African headquarters announced that American Flying Fortresses attacking the eastern Tunisian supply ports of Sousse and Sfax had left the harbor areas aflame, while marauders attacked railroad lines and highways along the coastal road at Mahares, southwest of Sfax. Two Axis planes were shot down; four Allied craft were lost.

In Libya, it was announced, American and South African RAF bombers assaulted enemy camps, air fields and transport. Particularly hard hit were two enemy airdromes west of the Wadi Zem Zem on the Tripolitanian coast. Eight Axis fighter planes were shot down and 12 others damaged, but the enemy's defenses were strong and 13 Allied pilots were said to be missing.

There was again no report of activity by the British Eighth Army which has been pursuing Marshal Rommel's Africa Corps.

Despite its mounting losses, the Axis was said by military observers here still to be getting strong forces into North Africa. The impression prevailed in some quarters that the next big developments would be in Tripolitania rather than Tunisia, where the opposing land forces have been long weatherbound.

The French in Tunisia reported brisk activity in the region southwest of Pont du Fahs, where both Berlin and Rome claimed the repulse of strong Allied thrusts.

supply ships have probably been destroyed.

"A submarine under the command of Commander B. Bryant, D. S. C., sighted and engaged a minesweeper with gunfire. After a number of prisoners had been taken, she torpedoed and sank the ship.

"The same submarine torpedoed and sank a small supply ship escorted by E-boats and aircraft, scored two torpedo hits on a small northbound supply ship in the Gulf of Gabes off Tunisia, and took prisoners from a small vessel laden with petrol, which she attacked off the coast of Tripolitania.

"A small ship bound for Tripoli fully laden with supplies for the enemy and another small ship thought to have been carrying ammunition were sunk off the Eastern Tunisian coast by a submarine under command of Lieut. H. B. Turner.

"A submarine under command of Lieut. A. C. G. Mars torpedoed a large supply ship near Naples. The forward part of the vessel was blown off and it was considered probable that the ship sank.

"The same submarine bombarded and caused considerable structural damage to a railway bridge on the southern Italian coast. A signal box (railroad signal tower) also was demolished and cables carrying electric power were crippled."

Submarine Shells Railway Along South Coast of Italy

British Craft Damages Bridge, Tower and Electric Installations—Four Axis Ships Are Sunk

JAN 16 1943

London, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—British submarines ranging the Mediterranean have destroyed three more Axis supply ships, have probably sunk three others, and have again brought the sea war to Italy's doorstep by shelling targets on the south Italian coast, the Admiralty announced today.

After torpedoing a large enemy supply ship near Naples and leaving her in a sinking condition, one British submarine broke surface to bombard a railway bridge and to demolish electric installations, the Admiralty said. Considerable structural damage to the bridge was reported.

Following is the text of the announcement:

"His Majesty's submarines in the Mediterranean have destroyed three more enemy ships and one small naval vessel. Three other

WAVELL INSPECTS FRONT IN BURMA

London, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—Reuters reported today that Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Commander in Chief in India, had recently visited British troops in western Burma, arriving by plane at an advance airdrome made of leveled paddyfields in a district recently wrested from the Japanese.

"I have just come to look around the area," Gen. Wavell was quoted as saying. "Clearance of this area or Arakan is useful. It is an advance and will have a good effect on India, and it also is good training for our officers and men. Our British troops are doing well. It is difficult country—probably rather similar to conditions in New Guinea. The problem here is transport."

Gen. Wavell was accompanied by Lieut.-Gen. H. M. Irwin, commanding the British Eastern Army, and now has returned to his headquarters.

The Field Marshal said he did not believe that the North African campaign was affecting operations in his theater of operations from the viewpoint of supplies.

"We have many more planes than before," he declared.

Before departing for New Delhi Gen. Wavell flew farther south to visit another headquarters.

STARK TO RETURN TO EUROPEAN POST

London, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—Admiral Harold R. Stark will return to London soon to resume command of United States Naval Forces in European waters and perhaps to assist in straightening out the political tangle in North Africa, it was indicated here today.

Rear Admiral Alam J. Kirk, his hief of Staff, who has been in command during the latter's absence in the United States, reminded reporters at a press conference that Admiral Stark is already the official representative of the United States with the Fighting French Government here Admiral irk added no details, but the fact that he introduced the subject suggested to some correspondents that Admiral Stark might be discusing the North African situation at Washington and that he might have a prominent part in seeking a solution to the political puzzle after his return.

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Vichy radio said tonight that more than 100 persons had been arrested in Lyon for "illegal activities."

The arrests were directed against the underground movement in France, the radio said.

The Lyon municipal council has been removed from office "because it proved itself unable to cope with the present situation," the report added.

More U. S. Troops Arrive in England

LONDON, Jan. 16 (AP)—The arrival at a British port of an American Merchant Marine after an uneventful crossing was announced today. The arrival of another convoy including United States troops was announced yeseerday.

The latest convoy was composed principally of Canadian Army reinforcements and members of the Royal Canadian Airforce.

Spanish Morocco Border Shut

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP).—The German-controlled Paris radio reported today that the frontier between Spanish and French Morocco in North Africa had been closed.

British Air Parley Reported

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Reuter British news agency, reported from Allied headquarters in North Africa today that the three high ranking British air officials in the Mediterranean conferred recently in North Africa, presaging a three way aerial attack against Axis forces.

Air Marshal Sir Arthur William Tedder, Vice Chief of Air Staff, met with Air Vice Marshal Sir Keith R. Park, Royal Air Force commander at Malta, and Air Marshal Sir William L. Welsh, Royal Air Force chief in French North Africa, it said.

The Reuter correspondent said that "doubtless their meeting was connected with planning the most effective coordinated action of their forces for striking at Axis lines of communication from three sides."

British to Help Supply Troops in Iceland

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Board of trade last night announced an agreement with the United States on supplying Iceland. Exports to the North Atlantic island base will be subject to license effective tomorrow.

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The United States will supply most of Iceland's needs, but "certain classes of goods" will be sent from the United Kingdom in limited quantities, the board said.

GET PURPLE HEART

London, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—Six officers and fifteen enlisted men of the United States Army Air Force were awarded Purple Hearts today for wounds received in action. Outstanding was First Lieut. Robert P. Riordan of El Paso, Tex., a pilot who on several occasions brought a crippled bomber and wounded crewmen safely back to his base.

Others decorated included: Sergt. Stephen G. Krucher, 5 Westmoreland Road, Merrick, L. I.

New British Destroyer Lost

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP).—The destroyer Partridge has been lost, the Admiralty announced tonight. The Partridge was a new warship, not listed in "Jane's Fighting Ships." Her commander was Lieutenant Commander W. A. F. Hawkins, holder of the Distinguished Service Order, the Distinguished Service Cross and the Order of the British Empire.

THOUSANDS SEIZED BY WARSAW NAZIS

London, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—Reuters reported in a dispatch from the German frontier today that thousands of persons were arrested today in Warsaw, the Polish capital, in a new mass round-up organized by the German Gestapo. Every district of the city was covered by the round-up, which followed upon the preparation of black lists of Poles during recent weeks, the dispatch said.

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Cunningham Says Bizerte Could Have Been Seized

British Admiral Adds Probable Heavy Losses Barred Plan

LONDON, Jan. 16 (Saturday) (AP).—The Allies could have seized the Tunisian port of Bizerte at the beginning of the North African operations but their losses would have been heavy, Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, commander of the Allied North African fleet, was quoted today as saying by "The Daily Mail" correspondent in Algiers.

"I believe it would have been possible to take the port (now a German stronghold), but the plan was rejected on the ground of its probable cost," the admiral told the correspondent.

"We should have had to reckon on the loss of a battleship, several cruisers, and very likely 25 per cent of the merchant vessels.

"It clearly would have been a great advantage if Bizerte could have been secured that way by direct attack, but on consideration it was decided to take the less hazardous course."

Fortress Beats Off Nazis, Co-Pilot Brings Ship Home

Battered Bomber Weathers Great Assault by German Fighters Over Lille

JAN 16 1943

By JAMES WIN HILL

AT A U. S. BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, Jan. 15 — (AP) — The acting pilot was killed, three of its crew were wounded and the Flying Fortress "Dry Martini" was given up for lost by its formation, but a gallant young second lieutenant brought the bomber back from the raid Wednesday on Lille, France.

The dead pilot was a substitute sitting for Capt. Allan V. Martini of San Francisco, who was too ill to go on the mission.

Dry Martini's target was a Lille steel factory building. Just after dropping their bombs, the Americans were attacked by Focke-Wulfs.

"At least five of them took a pass at us before we got hit," the second lieutenant co-pilot said.

Pilot Killed

Shells crashed through the cockpit into the pilot's chest, killing him. The back of his chair was shattered and the explosion showered glass splinters that stunned and blinded the co-pilot temporarily.

The plane dived out of control for 2,500 feet. The officer leading the flight thought Dry Martini was finished until it suddenly came out of the dive.

The co-pilot was wounded in the leg by a splinter of plastic but he managed to level off.

"I couldn't see the formation and called tail gunner Sgt. R. F. Willis (of Brockton, Mass.,) on the telephone and he gave me a very good direction from where he could see. All the cockpits were caved in and the plane looked like an abandoned house."

Joins Another Formation

The co-pilot picked out a place for the plane in another formation.

A former cowboy and radioman, Staff Sgt. Oscar E. Ballew of Enola, Penn., left his post as top turret gunner to carry the pilot's body into the nose of the compartment and attempted to revive him.

"There were so many fighters coming at us that it was absolutely futile to call them out to the gunners on the inter-phone," the co-pilot said.

One of the gunners was shot in the side and was suffering great pain but he kept on firing until he was helped out of the turret by Technical Sgt. H. L. Mabry, of Dallas, Texas, the right waist gunner. The left waist gunner was William D. Hise of Pittsburgh.

Dry Martini by now was getting cannon shots in the fuselage, tail and nose, one of which knocked the oxygen masks off the bombardier, Second Lieut. Bruce Gardner, of Flagstaff, Ariz., and the navigator, Second Lieut. R. Nye of Bellevue, Wash., but they managed to grasp spares and stay on the job.

Gunner Stays at Post

One gunner returned to his post although wounded and without an oxygen mask and kept firing at attacking planes for 15 minutes until Sgt. Ballew and Sgt. Mabry helped him down and gave him first aid. Sgt. Mabry then went forward to the pilot's seat and helped the co-pilot manage the plane.

Back in the tail bullets were whizzing at Sgt. Willis. They clipped away both shoulders of his jacket and his parachute pack was riddled with shrapnel.

Nevertheless, Dry Martini rode out the attack. The crew was getting so used to German planes that by the time they reached the channel, the co-pilot said:

"We were feeling pretty pessimistic because we couldn't think the planes we saw coming were anything but Focke-Wulfs. Actually they were protecting squadrons of Spitfires."

The co-pilot, who may not be identified by name, landed the plane safely. He is recovering in a hospital from wounds considered not serious.

I.R.A. HEAD ESCAPES PRISON IN BELFAST

Hugh M'Ateer, Chief of Staff, and 3 Others Break Out With Aid of Rope Ladder

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$12,000 REWARD OFFERED

Authorities Say Fugitives Had Outside Aid—Post Guard on Border of Eire

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Jan. 15 (AP)—A $12,000 reward was posted tonight for information leading to the recapture of Hugh McAteer, 25-year-old Chief of Staff of the illegal Irish Republican Army, who with three companions escaped at breakfast time from Belfast prison.

Presumably the fugitives had outside aid. They broke the glass roof of the prison laundry and made their way into the yard, where they used a rope ladder to scale the wall during the breakfast assembly.

Their flight was soon discovered and patrols were posted immediately on all roads out of Belfast. A watch was set on the Eire border.

McAteer was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment on Nov. 26, 1942, for treason after a trial in which it was alleged that he had plotted to set up an Irish republic in Northern Ireland. The offense was punishable by death.

The son of a middle class family, he was arrested Oct. 12 in a house near Londonderry, a United States naval base, where explosives and I. R. A. literature were found.

The arrest was made after a long series of bombings near Belfast police stations following an I. R. A. proclamation on Aug. 31 declaring that the presence of United States troops in Northern Ireland was an act of aggression and that the I. R. A. reserved the right to use "whatever measures present themselves" to clear the territory of such forces.

During the bombings the British Home Office Under-Secretary, Osbert Peake, declared in the House of Commons that the I. R. A. was receiving arms and explosives from "countries overseas."

NAZIS PUSH DRIVE ON LAVAL'S FOES

Berne, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—The German Gestapo continues its campaign in France against all suspected of hostility to the Laval regime's policy of collaboration with the Reich and has arrested large numbers of Frenchmen, the Journal de Geneve reported today.

Recent arrests were said to have included Gens. Altemeyer and D'Harcourt and many other high army officers.

The paper said that Paul Reynaud, Premier, and Georges Mandel, Interior Minister, at the time of France's fall, had been taken to Germany.

12 U.S. FIGHTERS LAND IN PORTUGAL; PILOTS INTERNED

Storm Forces Warplanes Down at Airport in Lisbon.

OTHERS CONTINUE TRIP

Great Air Armada Reported Winging Toward Mediterranean War Zone.

LISBON, Portugal, Jan. 15—(AP) Twelve American Airacobra fighter planes, beset by storms lashing the Iberian peninsula, were reported to have landed in Portugal today, 11 at the Lisbon airport, and an armada of 50 others was sighted winging over this neutral country toward the Mediterranean war theater.

The crews of the 11 planes at once surrendered to Portuguese military authorities, who arranged for their internment and the storage of their planes for the duration.

Bomber Continues Flight

A four-motored bomber the planes were escorting flew on to the south.

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A 12th [illegible] was said to have landed at Aveiro, in North Portugal.

(A Madrid dispatch said a two-motored British plane crashed on Spanish soil at La Banqueta, near La Linea, across the bay from Gibraltar and that two of its crew members were injured.

(The German radio described the planes as "chasers" and said that they were seized by Portuguese authorities and that the crews were interned. The German account said the aircraft landed about 3 p. m. because of fuel shortage.)

(The German account said 33 airmen were interned.)

Storms Cause Great Damage

The 11 planes landed at Portela Sacavem, the Lisbon airport, six miles up the Tagus river, as severe electrical storms affected a widespread area, causing crop damage and property loss in a score of villages and hamlets in north Portugal.

Madrid dispatches also reported violent storms in the Bay of Biscay and along the Galician coast which forced scores of ships into harbor for safety and delayed the voyages of others. At least three fishing schooners were reported wrecked and many buildings damaged or destroyed.

Naval launches were kept busy sweeping up mines torn loose from their moorings in the war zones to the north, it was said.

Landing of the planes in Portugal may result in their loss to the United Nations for the duration, as under normal procedure belligerent planes and crews are interned when forced down on neutral soil.

The exceptional air activity over Portugal despite unfavorable weather suggested that a large-scale movement of planes and perhaps of troops to North Africa was taking place.

Hayes Pledges Hands-Off in Spain; Denies We Aim to Oust Regime

U. S. Envoy Tells Madrid Officials Our Goal Is to Stop 'Pushing Around' by Axis, and Not to Impose on Other Nations

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MADRID, Jan. 15 (AP)—United States Ambassador Carlton J. H. Hayes, addressing a gathering of diplomats and high Spanish officials, declared today that there could be no negotiated peace between the United States and its enemies.

At the same time Mr. Hayes, whose theme was "American War Aims," hit hard at Axis-inspired rumors that an Allied victory would mean the overturn of the present government of Spain.

"If the political and social institutions of this country undergo change or modification in future years," he declared emphatically, "it will be the work of Spaniards within Spain—not of the United States or of Spanish emigrés."

Mr. Hayes remarked that thirteen sovereign States on the American continents were "leagued together in a war of colossal magnitude."

But, he added, the United States neither wishes to impose on any other country nor is it fighting a war for capitalistic stakes.

Far from being materialistic, the Ambassador asserted, the people of the United States "are intensely idealistic—incorrigibly idealistic."

"Americans have in them more of the Spanish than you might guess," he said. "They are in their peculiar way the Don Quixotes of the twentieth century. For one thing, Americans love liberty—liberty for the individual and liberty for nations."

Naturally peace-loving, the Americans "wanted very much to stay out of the present war" and did stay out until they were attacked, Mr. Hayes said. Yet, once aroused, Americans can and will fight, he declared, and what arouses them most is resentment at being pushed around or seeing other people pushed around.

The chief war aim of the United States is to put a stop to "pushing" by the Axis powers, the Ambassador asserted. He described the so-called new order of the Axis as "simply a gigantic pushing around and pushing down of practically all the peoples of the world in the selfish interest of a pair of swashbuckling, would-be superior powers—Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan."

"Even the original third partner now is merely a silent partner—a kind of burned-out satellite helplessly held in its appointed course by the solar Berlin," Mr. Hayes continued.

"Germany and Japan would exploit the world's economy to their own exclusive advantage, thereby impoverishing less-favored nations and in the long run preparing them for communism or other desperate adventures."

The American war aims, Mr. Hayes said, "surely represent the aspirations and yearnings of all peoples who want to be free, decent and self-respecting." He declared the objectives outlined in the Atlantic Charter "accord perfectly with the best and highest traditions of Christian civilization as expressed so clearly and authoritatively in the recent Christmas allocution of the sovereign Pontiff."

Axis Claim 28 Planes.

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts), Jan. 15 (A. P.).—Strong Allied attacks in Tunisia and increased activity on the Libyan front were reported today by the Italian High Command, which said that twenty-eight Allied planes, many of them heavy bombers, were shot down by German fighters.

"In the Fezzan region," the communique added, "our desert elements sustained successful engagements with enemy motorized groups. Strong enemy thrusts were again repulsed in the southern sector of the Tunisian front. The attacking forces sustained heavy losses."

German planes were declared to have hit and damaged two naval units, one of them a warship, in Mediterranean operations. In an Allied air raid on the Tunisian port of Sfax, the communique said, two planes were shot down.

Nazis' Version.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Jan 15 (A. P.).—Strong Allied thrusts in southern Tunisia were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy, the High Command reported today. In fierce aerial combat over Libya German fighters destroyed twenty-eight Allied planes, the communique said.

Fast German fighter-bombers were said to have damaged an enemy destroyer in Bone harbor, Algeria, and to have started extensive fires at an Allied air base.

Nazis Report Fierce Fighting.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Jan. 15 (A. P.).—Heavy defensive fighting continues in the southern sector of the Russian front with unabated fierceness, the High Command announced today.

In the Stalingrad area German troops were reported to be defending themselves in bitter combat against continuous heavy Soviet attacks. Seventy-five Russian tanks were reported destroyed in yesterday's fighting, thirty-five of them at Stalingrad.

Soviet attacks at Velikie Luki and southeast of Lake Ilmen and south of Lake Ladoga on the northern end of the front were reported to have been repulsed after severe fighting.

British Subs Sink Three More Enemy Supply Vessels

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By the Associated Press.

Flying Fortresses attacked the Eastern Tunisian supply ports of Sousse and Sfax yesterday, leaving the harbor areas aflame from a destructive downpour of explosives, it was announced today at Allied headquarters in North Africa.

Lighter two-motored B-26 Marauders battered rail lines and highways along the coastal road at Mahares, on the Gulf of Gabes 20 miles southwest of Sfax, and American fighters ranged widely over the battle area.

An Allied communique said that "there was no change in the ground situation."

The Allied aerial attack also was kept under way from bases in the east where warplanes battered at Marshal Erwin Rommel's supply lines and air bases along the Tripolitanian coast and into Tunisia. A Cairo communique said 13 Allied pilots were missing after widespread operations in which at least eight Axis fighters were downed.

Three Axis Ships Sunk.

In London, the Admiralty announced that British submarines in the Mediterranean had sunk three more enemy supply ships and a small naval vessel, probably destroyed three other supply ships and shelled a railway bridge on the southern coast of Italy.

Reuters, British news agency, reported from Allied headquarters in North Africa that the three high-ranking British air officials in the Mediterranean conferred recently in North Africa, presaging a three-way aerial attack against Axis forces.

Commentators in London said that if the conference resulted in a unification of the air command, the need for which has been expressed in some quarters, one valuable result would be that flyers could shuttle between eastern and western bases in relay bombings of Axis positions.

It was explained that now flyers are supposed to return to their home base after completing their missions.

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Air Activity Increases.

Air Marshal Sir Arthur William Tedder, vice chief of staff of the air forces, met with Sir Keith Park air vice marshal for Malta, and Air Marshal Sir William Welsh commanding the RAF in North Africa, Reuters said.

The Italian high command reported considerably increased air action over the Libyan front and said German fighters intercepted large formations of Allied planes and shot down 28, many of them heavy bombers.

Nazi fighters shot down 18 Allied planes yesterday in North Africa, the German news agency, DNB, said today.

Nazis Claim Repulse of French.

Another German broadcast said 800 French troops were killed and 15 tanks were destroyed in Central Tunisia when a regiment of French launched an attack toward Pont du Fahs but were repulsed.

The alleged victory was not confirmed by Allied sources. The French in North Africa announced yesterday they had driven Axis forces from two strategic heights northwest of Kairouan, which is south of Pont du Fahs, and in another area on that general front had taken an Axis position.

The German-controlled Paris radio reported today that the frontier between Spanish and French Morocco in North Africa had been closed.

The Allied North African communique said:

"There is no change in the ground situation.

"Flying Fortresses attacked the enemy supply ports of Sousse and Sfax. At both places targets on quays were hit and fires were left burning.

"Escorting P-38s shot down one ME-109.

"Objectives at Mahares, 20 miles southwest of Sfax, were attacked by B-26 bombers.

Six Victories in Three Days.

"Sweeps and patrols were carried out by fighters in the forward areas. Spitfires destroyed one enemy fighter.

"In these operations a few of our aircraft were lost, but one pilot is safe.

"Additional reports show that on January 13 two enemy bombers were shot down by our P-40's and another enemy fighter was destroyed by Spitfires."

A forward P-40 outfit, led by Maj. Philip G. Cochran of Erie, Pa., who recently bombed a German headquarters at Kairouan, was credited with six victories in three days.

Maj. Cochran and First Lt. Thomas A. Thomas, jr., of Ada, Okla., shot down a Focke-Wulf 190 on January 11. On the following day the unit shot down three others, credit for them going to Lts. Walter Scholl, New York City, a former Cornell University football star; James H. Radden, Hattiesburg, Miss., and Carson W. Bounds, Philadelphia, Miss. Cochran got another plane January 13, and Lt. E. T. Bent, Pittsford, N. Y., also shot one down.

All told, American airmen bagged 15 planes—nine Junkers 88s, four Messerschmitt 109s and two Focke-Wulf 190s.

Two RAF Spitfire fighters disclosed that now virtually all the aerial fighting in the northern sectors of the Tunisian front is taking place over the enemy's lines.

They said Allied air units are making four sweeps for every one by Axis planes.

NUNS IN TUNISIA WIN HIGH PRAISE

Nursing Sisters Are Called Angels to U. S. Soldiers.

With the United States Forces in Tunisia, Jan. 12 (Delayed) (A. P.).—White-clad nuns who operate a hospital in a small French town along the Central Tunisian front have proved true angels of mercy to many wounded and sick American and British soldiers. When American medical men approached them for permission to use a room in the hospital for diagnosis and emergency treatment, the nuns responded by turning over the entire first floor.

"Their kindness has helped us save lives," said Capt. Gustave Stockness of 1151 Elizabeth avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., commander of the medical unit. "Ordinarily we have had to set up in tents."

The operating room with blacked out windows enables the doctors to handle emergency cases at all hours even when enemy planes fly overhead.

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Go 15 Miles for a Shower.

The nuns also provided laundry equipment for the soldiers and paid for them to set up a delousing unit, and soldiers journey fifteen miles or more to the hospital for hot showers, the rarest of luxuries for a front-line fighter.

In the hospital wards are soldiers who have been injured in accidents, wounded in battle and awaiting transportation back to base hospitals, or suffering from dysentery or pneumonia or other illnesses of exposure. Every morning they are visited by a plump little middle-aged nun. Although she knows no English, she passes a word of greeting or joking gesture with each soldier and her smile is a language universal.

Pet of Every Soldier.

"She is the pet of every soldier in the hospital," said Capt. Stockness. "The day doesn't begin for some of those poor fellows until she appears."

The soldiers give little presents of chocolate and candy to the nuns and one who understands a little English has been given several books.

Members of the medical unit put in twelve hours a day or more and remain on call at all hours. The most irrepressible one is Private Ernest C. Kaled of Methuen, Mass. Hospital workers must take turns at kitchen police duty, but Kaled, a medical technician, was released from all obligations after he began serving tea with a hand syringe.

ARRESTS IN AFRICA

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—Two minor police officials have been arrested in connection with the Christmas Eve assassination of Admiral Jean Darlan, it was authoritatively reported today, and a number of those previously seized were stated to have been members of the French Royalist party. Informed spokesmen, however, discounted street gossip that the assassination was the result of a Royalist plot.

Harold MacMillan, the British Minister, expressed the belief last night that Gen. Henri Giraud, High Commissioner for French North and West Africa, was "determined to reach an agreement with Gen. de Gaulle," leader of the Fighting French. He added that the British and American governments sought to facilitate a meeting that might result in such an agreement, which, he predicted, would result in some house-cleaning and provide for a de facto provisional French administration to direct the French war effort.

5 Suspects in Darlan Death Are Released

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 15. (AP)—Five of the original 12 arrested in connection with the assassination of Admiral Jean Darlan were reported reliably today to have been released. One was rearrested immediately.

Those released were described variously as de Gaullists, Royalists. Darlanists and some who professed loyalty to all simultaneously.

FOUR MOVIE ACTRESSES TO GIVE SHOWS IN AFRICA

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 15.—(AP) Movie actresses Carole Landis, Mitzi Mayfair, Kay Francis and Martha Raye arrived in Algiers today to do a series of shows for Allied troops in North Africa.

They were the first Hollywood stars to arrive under sponsorship of the U.S.O. Camp program. Their tour is expected to take two weeks and go as far east as Constantine and as far west as Oran and Casablanca.

Asked why male stars were not included in the variety program, Martha Raye replied, "What soldier around here wants to look at a man?"

THIS PROVES DUCE HAS FALLEN ARCHES

Cairo, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—Airmen operating over the Libyan desert report that Mussolini is suffering from fallen arches.

There are many junctions along the roads that spread out like spokes from Tripoli, and at these points Il Duce in happier days had triumphal arches built. These highway junctions are now targets of the Allied air forces and the arches are in a sad state.

Rommel's Positions Blasted.

Cairo, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—The United States Air Force and South African light bombers attacked enemy camps, air fields and transport concentrations yesterday in a sweeping follow-up of "very extensive medium-bomber operations" of the night before, it was announced today.

Two landing grounds just behind the enemy's positions west of Wadi Zem Zem, on the Tripolitanian coast, were reported hit especially hard. Eight Axis fighters were shot down attempting to intercept the Allied formations and twelve others were damaged badly, it was disclosed.

The operations of Wednesday night included intruder raids on enemy transport columns between Tripoli and Zuara, along the coastal road to the west, and heavy bomber attacks on road junctions around Tripoli.

Foe Puts Up Stiff Opposition.

Today's British communique said that at least eight Axis planes were shot down and many damaged in yesterday's attacks.

The announcement declared that the Axis airmen had offered strong opposition and that thirteen Allied pilots were missing after these and other aerial operations.

The latter included an attack yesterday on the airdrome on Lampeduca Island, off the east coast of Tunisia, and raids the previous night on targets around Tripoli and Misurata. Motor transport and troop concentrations in the coastal areas of Tunisia and Tripolitania were strafed, and an enemy schooner was shot up off the Tunisian coast, the communique continued, adding: "Apart from local air activity there was nothing to report from our land forces."

R. A. F. Blasts Akyab Area

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 15 (AP).—Royal Air Force bombers attacked four Japanese-occupied villages in the Akyab area of western Burma yesterday, and followed up with a night assault on Akyab Island, a British communique announced today.

Direct hits were scored on targets in both the day and night forays, from which all British planes returned, the announcement said. The daylight raiders were accompanied by fighters which machine-gunned enemy installations without encountering any aerial opposition, the bulletin added.

RAF Strafes Akyab Area In Night and Day Raids

By the Associated Press.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15.—RAF bombers attacked four Japanese-occupied villages in the Akyab area of Western Burma yesterday and followed up these raids with a night assault on Akyab Island, a British communique announced today.

Direct hits were scored on targets in both the day and night forays, from which all the British planes returned, the announcement said.

The daylight raiders were accompanied by fighters, which strafed enemy installations without encountering any aerial opposition, the bulletin added.

RAID ON CALCUTTA SHARPLY REBUFFED

Three Japanese Bombers Are Downed in Four Minutes by a British Night Fighter

WAVELL IN BURMA FRONT

JAN 16 1943

Marshal Stresses Difficulty of Jungle—Americans Set Fire to Japanese Supplies

A NIGHT FIGHTER BASE NEAR CALCUTTA, India, Saturday, Jan. 16 (AP)—One British night fighter destroyed three Japanese medium bombers attacking the Calcutta district in only four minutes last night, a record for the area's defenses and possibly a record for such brief combat anywhere.

[A communiqué from British headquarters in India said some bombs were dropped but it was understood that damage was negligible. It added no casualties have been reported thus far.]

Calcutta had been expecting a raid. Fully ten minutes after the alarm sounded British and American soldiers and others stood in the streets staring into the

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for sight of the Japanese attackers. When they did not come they proceeded in an orderly manner to the nearest shelters.

Sergeant Tells of Victory

The reason the Japanese did not come was because Flight Sergeant Pring's plane shot them down. When Sergeant Pring stepped out of his plane he was beaming like a golfer who had just shot a hole-in-one.

"That's the quickest four minutes I ever had," he declared.

After such an encounter he was very calm.

"The first plane I saw had its navigation lights on, but I wasn't fooled," Sergeant Pring said. "We had been scrambled out of bed for this show, and I knew that bloke was not one of ours. We made a swift pass, shooting him to the ground. Another pass and No. 2 burst into flames. About 200 yards ahead the third Jap plane was trying desperately to get away, but I got him in my sights. He went into the ground shooting flames like the oil gushers Americans tell about."

Prior to this record show Sergeant Pring had shot down three and damaged two enemies.

Americans Bomb Burma Bases

WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCES IN CHINA, Jan. 14 (DELAYED) (AP)—A flight of United States fighter planes strafed Japanese supply and transport installations at Bhamo, Northern Burma, today, setting fire to a big warehouse filled with gasoline drums. Returning pilots reported that a column of black smoke from the burning building was visible seventy-five miles away.

Two tugs and three barges on the Irrawaddy River also were machine-gunned from a low level and one of the craft was set afire.

Another fighter reconnaisance sweep over Lashio, former terminus of the Burma Road, failed to call out any Japanese opposition. Captain Grant Mahony of Vallejo, Calif., leader of this mission, destroyed a Japanese truck on the Burma Road, leaving several bodies beside it.

The Japanese again are attacking from the northern Shan States of Burma along the southern Yunnan frontier area but have been checked after suffering losses, the Chinese High Command said today.

In one encounter north of the am Lwi River the Japanese were rned back after advancing from ngma, the communiqué said.

JAPS SUFFER LOSSES IN NORTH BURMA ATTACK

CHUNGKING, Jan. 15 — (AP) The Japanese again are attacking from the northern Shan states of Burma along the southern Yunnan frontier area but have been checked after suffering bloody losses, the Chinese high command said today.

In one encounter north of the Namlwo (Lot) river, the Japanese were turned back after advancing from Mongma, the communique said.

In fighting in the Tapieh mountains northeast of Hankow, the Chinese asserted they were making big strides in pursuit of retreating Japanese forces which launched a drive nearly four weeks ago to wipe out potential Chinese bases for a counteroffensive.

reinforcements there last week from the remnants of a badly crippled convoy, Allied medium bombers, escorted by fighters, attacked supply dumps along the shore, starting large fuel fires.

The communique announced that the enemy had made no effort to intercept the raiders—which was taken by observers as an indication that Japanese air strength in this theater had been seriously impaired by losses suffered in their desperate reinforcement attempt.

At least 138 enemy planes had been reported shot down or damaged while trying to protect the convoy from Allied aerial attacks and Gen. MacArthur himself described the Japanese losses as a serious blow.

Allied planes also bombed the Japanese bases at Madang and Finschhafen in Northeastern New Guinea, ranged across the Solomon Sea to attack the airdrome at Gasmata, New Britain, and blasted enemy positions in Timor.

Bad weather continued to delay land operations on the Papuan Peninsula, but Allied headquarters said American and Australian troops were slowly closing in on the remnants of a Japanese force encircled on Sanananda Point.

Three-day Assault in Mubo

Far up the coast at Mubo, which is south and inland from Salamaua, another Allied force concluded a three-day assault in which "heavy" casualties were inflicted and the Japanese area headquarters destroyed. Yesterday's communique listed Jap dead there as totalling at least [illegible]

Bombers meanwhile struck far and wide, blasting targets in the Tanimbar Islands, in the Arafura Sea, harbor installations at Rabaul, New Britain, and supply dumps at Lae, New Guinea.

A Liberator on reconnaissance shot down one of two intercepting fighters over Celebes, in the Dutch East Indies, and near Lae another Liberator knocked down at least two out of six.

Allies Surprise Japs In Salamaua Area; Bomb Papua Bases

Lack of Air Opposition Shows Extent of Loss In Convoy Action

By the Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Jan. 15.—Allied troops, striking a surprise blow at the Japanese in the vicinity of Mubo, some 15 miles southwest of Salamaua, were reported today to have slain 116 of the enemy in the first ground fighting in that area in many weeks.

The action was disclosed in a communique from Gen. MacArthur's headquarters and advices from the front said the Allied troops were combing the bush for more Japanese bodies, indicating the toll inflicted on the enemy might be higher than announced.

(Allied land forces were reported operating around Mubo as long ago as last July, when the Japanese bombed the hamlet after Australian patrols had raided their positions near Salamaua.)

American and Australian airmen, meanwhile, continued to blast Japanese bases at Salamaua and Lae, approximately 25 miles farther north.

At Lae, which has been hammered steadily since the Japanese landed

Allies Gain Break Through At Sanananda

152 Japanese Killed in Day's Fighting in New Guinea.

By Tom Yarbrough

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Saturday, Jan. 16 (AP)—An Allied break-through at Sanananda, New Guinea, in which at least 152 Japanese were killed in one day's fighting Thursday was reported in today's noon communique by General Douglas MacArthur.

Sanananda, immediately northwest of Buna on the northeast New Guinea coast, is the only spot in all the Papuan Peninsula still held by a fragment of a Jap army which once totalled 15,000. There jungle fortifications plus swampy conditions caused by recent rains had slowed up the cleanup drive.

A spokesman at General MacArthur's headquarters did not amplify the official report which said that arms and equipment were captured after the forward positions were destroyed.

Airmen Blast Lae

Allied Headquarters in Australia, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—American and Australian airmen continued to blast the Japanese bases at both Salamaua and Lae, approximately twenty-five miles further north, a communique said today. At Lae, which has been hammered steadily since the Japanese landed reinforcements there last week from the remnants of a badly crippled convoy, Allied medium bombers escorted by fighters attacked supply dumps along the shore, starting large fuel fires.

The communique announced that the enemy had made no effort to intercept the raiders—which was taken by observers as an indication that Jap air strength in this theater had been seriously impaired by losses suffered in their desperate reinforcement attempt. At least 138 enemy planes had been reported shot down or damaged while trying to protect the convoy from Allied aerial attacks and Gen. MacArthur himself described the Japanese losses as a serious blow to the enemy.

Allied planes also bombed the Japanese bases at Madang and Finschhafen in northeastern New Guinea, ranged across the Solomon Sea to attack the airdrome at Gasmata, New Britain, and blasted enemy positions in Timor.

Bad weather continued to delay land operations on the Papuan Peninsula, but Allied headquarters said American and Australian troops were slowly closing in on the remnants of a Japaneses force encircled on Sanananda Point.

NEW YORK FLYERS GET SILVER STARS

Somewhere in Australia, Jan. 8 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of Allied Air Forces in the Southwest Pacific area, today presented Silver Stars to two Army Air Force men from New York for gallantry in action against the Japs. They were First Lieut. George F. Callahan of 128-16 148th street, Ozone Park, Queens, and Staff Sergeant John E. Lillback, 1128 East 34th street, Brooklyn.

Lieut. Callahan, a fighter pilot, shot down a Zero out of a flight of eight Zeros and fifteen Japanese dive bombers which attacked his and another United States plane during a patrol mission over Buna, New Guinea, on November 22. Lieut. Callahan was a flight leader in one of the fighter formations.

Sergt. Lillback was radio operator on a Flying Fortress on reconnaissance over Rabaul Harbor on August 29. Two of four enemy fighters which attacked were shot down. Sergt. Dillback operated a machine gun.

Lieut. Callahan, 27 years old, has been a flying enthusiast since he was a youngster, his mother, Mrs. Anna R. Callahan, said today at their home in South Ozone Park.

"When he was a kid, he and some pals used to sneak off and get a friend who was a pilot to take them up," she said. "I knew he'd been shooting down those Japs, but I didn't know how many," she continued. "He writes home telling me how many, but the censor always blots out the number."

She said her son joined the Air Corps two years ago, and was commissioned in Alabama in October, 1941. He was stationed at Mitchel Field when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, and sailed for Australia a few weeks later.

Lieut. Callahan was graduated from Jamaica High School in 1933, and worked for the Equitable Life Assurance Society at 393 Seventh avenue before entering the service. His father, George F. Sr., died fourteen years ago. He had been a postal employee for twenty-three years.

Sergt. Lillback, who is 25 years old, returned to America immediately after he was decorated in November, his sister, Miss Elna Lillback, said today. He was home on leave until last week, when he went to the West Coast for reassignment. Miss Lillback said her brother worked at the New York World's Fair before joining the Air Corps. His mother, Mrs. Fanny Lillback, was not at home today. His father is dead.

Allies Attack Near Salamaua

Slay 116 Japs in Surprise Assault Fifteen Miles From Big Enemy Base.

Somewhere in New Guinea, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—Australian troops raided Mubo—Japanese defense outpost for their important base at Salamaua—killing more than 100 of the enemy as Allied forces more than 200 miles to the southeast intensified pressure on the Sanananda pocket and forced the Japanese to attempt an escape toward Gona.

The Japanese occupied Mubo, ten miles from Salamaua, on September 1. On the afternoon of January 11, Australian forces raided a village in the valley from five different ridge-top positions simultaneously. The Japs fought strongly on three ridges but gave way before the mortar and heavy machine gun fire. The Australians' biggest success was on a hill to the west of Mubo, where they took the enemy completely by surprise. Here, 116 Japs were killed. Australian casualties were very light.

Battle Lasts Two Days.

Fighting continued the next two days, January 12 and 13. The Japs sent reinforcements up. A raiding party shelled these reinforcements but they got through, and the Aussies retired early today, having inflicted a number of casualties and having obtained valuable information.

[The attack on this sector of northeast New Guinea, accompanied by recent almost daily air raids there, may represent a shifting of the weight of the Allied offensive from the Buna region of the Papuan Peninsula, where the cleanup of Japanese forces is in its final stage.]

The raid, resembling a hit-and-run operation, was termed highly successful. A novel feature of the Mubo defense were strings of tin cans hanging from wires. The invading party took care, however, not to rattle the cans.

At Sanananda, Australian troops pressing up the road from the south made progress, as did the Americans and Aussies on their left flank.

Fifty Japanese seen moving toward Gona encountered Allied supply forces and took to the jungle after a brief engagement in which they were pursued by regular combatant units.

[Allied land forces were reported operating around Mubo as long ago as last July, when the Japanese bombed the hamlet after Australian patrols had raided their positions near Salamaua.]

BIG GAME HUNTER NOW HUNTS JAPS

With United States Troops in New Guinea, Jan. 14 (Delayed), A. P.).—Sergt. Harold Pointer of Bozeman, Mont., is using his big game hunting experience as a counter-sniper on Sanananda Point. Sergt. Pointer has nineteen Japs to his credit after less than two weeks of action.

He goes out alone in the jungle muck and waist-deep water and waits until he hears a sniper's shot. He creeps closer, then waits for a movement and picks off his man. When he spots a Jap position too strong for him, he leads back mortar and machine-gun crews and directs fire upon it.

ARGENTINE SIDESTEPS UNITED NATIONS PLAN

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 15 — (AP) — The Argentine Foreign office sidestepped the issue today in a reply to a United Nations notification that the Allies will refuse to recognize Nazi-enforced transfers of occupied nations property.

The notification, in effect an invitation to Argentina to declare her solidarity with the United Nations, drew response from Roberto Gache, foreign undersecretary, that Argentina supports the "principles of order and respect for individual rights invariably sustained by this country."

The answer was delivered to R. H. Hadow, British Chargé d'affaires.

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Similar notifications were made in a number of other capitals in South America and resulted in a number of unequivocal declarations supporting the United Nations.

The declarations implied that the tions making them were willing share the responsibility of see- that Nazi-seized property is re- ned to its rightful owners.

URUGUAY MAY RESUME RELATIONS WITH REDS

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 15—(AP) Foreign Minister Alberto Guani will examine the possibilities of resuming diplomatic relations with Russia on his forthcoming visit to Washington, reliable informants said today.

He also is expected to seek Lease-Lend help.

With a staff of economic and financial experts, he will leave tomorrow night for Buenos Aires and take a plane there for the United States.

He takes office March 1 as vice president and is expected to retain the foreign ministry portfolio in President-elect Juan Jose Amezaga's cabinet.

Guatemalan General Dies

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, Jan. 15 (AP)—Gen. Rodolfo Mendoza, Guatemala's Army chief of staff, died yesterday. The general visited the United States last year in connection with continental defense plans.

Thurston Begins Duties

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Jan. 15 (AP)—Walter Thurston, the new United States Minister to El Salvador, presented his credentials yesterday to President Martinez at the Presidential Palace.

Sydney, Nova Scotia, Jan. 15 (A. P.)—Representatives of 8,500 idle steel workers decided today to take orders on strike negotiations from the national office of the United Steel Workers of America, acting shortly before President Philip Murray of the C. I. O. announced the appointment of a three-man committee to negotiate in the strike of 13,500 Canadian steel men.

Steel control authorities estimate that the strikes have cut off nearly two-thirds of Canada's steel production.

Settlement Sought In Canadian Strike

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 15 (AP)—Company and union representatives will confer with the cabinet at Ottawa tomorrow afternoon in an attempt to settle the strike which has left 13,500 Canadian steel workers idle, halting two of Canada's three basic steel-producing plants.

Labor Department officials at Ottawa said that both the Algoma Steel Corporation at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation at Sydney, N. S., would be represented at the meeting. There are 5,000 workers idle at the Algoma plant, 5,000 at Sydney and 3,500 at the Dosco subsidiary plants at Trenton, N. S.

Six Bottles a Day Canada's Beer Limit

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 16 (A. P.).—Beer stores in Ottawa today limited each customer to six bottles, regardless of whether he was purchasing the large or small size, with a view to conserving supplies until new shipments arrive.

Provincial regulations permit customers to purchase up to twenty-four large bottles of forty-eight small ones daily, but officials said that they feared they would be forced to close if they sold that much.

RADIO OPERATOR HONORED

Sergt. Tibbits Gets Award for Flights Over Aleutians

HEADQUARTERS ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND, Jan. 15 (AP)—An Air Medal was awarded yesterday to Sergeant Thomas P. Tibbits, radio operator from Rochester, N. Y., for meritorious action between May 25 and July 4. He was on continuous duty in the Western Aleutian area, making repeated day and night overwater flights.

U. S. Man Listed Killed at Dieppe

OTTAWA, Jan. 15 (AP)—Private Louis Evans of Shamokin, Pa., tonight was reported killed in action with the Canadian Army in last August's raid on Dieppe. He had been listed as missing.

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Alaska Defense Command today reported the promotion to lieutenant colonel of Lauri J. Hillberg of 27 Janet Street, Kingston, N. Y.

Hearings Are Ordered On Flynn Nomination

Democratic Members of Foreign Relations Committee Refuse Suggestions to Recommend Withdrawal of Appointment.

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—(AP)—Public hearings on Edward J. Flynn's nomination to be minister to Australia were ordered unanimously by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today after Democratic members had refused to entertain a Republican suggestion that the committee, in the interest of wartime harmony, recommend withdrawal of the appointment.

Start Next Week

Chairman Connally (D. Tex.) announced the hearings would begin next Wednesday or Thursday and would be conducted by the full 23-memper committee. He set the date after communicating with Flynn, who has called a meeting of the Democratic National committee for Monday in Chicago to present his resignation as its chairman.

Today's action was taken at a closed session of the committee which lasted about an hour. Senator Bridges (R. N.H.) who has made charges that Flynn is unfit to hold the diplomatic post, was called in at the outset to present them. He told reporters afterward that he had heard some talk in the committee "about getting President Roosevelt to withdraw the appointment but it didn't get anywhere."

Says Usefulness Impaired

Another senator, who can not be quoted by name, said that this suggestion was advanced by Senator Vandenberg (R. Mich.) He expressed the opinion, it was reported, that irrespective of the truth of any accusations against Flynn his usefulness in a diplomatic post had been impaired by the charge made against him and by the furore over his nomination.

Consequently, Vandenberg was reported to have said, the committee might with propriety recommend that the nomination be withdrawn.

The Democratic members, however, took the attitude that since Bridges had made his charges publicly in the Senate the whole question must be threshed out in hearings affording Flynn opportunity to refute them.

Senator Barkley of Kentucky, the Democratic leader, made an informal motion that open hearings be held. There was no dissent.

Connally, talking to reporters after the committee session, made clear that he was determined the witnesses should be limited to persons with personal knowledge of the matters about which they proposed to testify.

Rumors Ruled Out

If "hearsay" and mere expressions of opinion concerning Flynn should be admitted, the hearings might last interminably, the chairman said. Committee members said they anticipated two or three weeks of hearings, at a minimum, but that the committee might not meet every day.

Bridges made several charges, including one that New York City labor and materials were used in paving a courtyard at Flynn's Putnam County, New York, estate. This matter was once investigated by a Bronx County grand jury which exonerated Flynn of any wrong-doing.

Another charge was that Flynn, while sheriff of Bronx County, appointed as a deputy Dutch Shultz, "noted criminal and murderer."

Also present to present charges was Sidney Baron, secretary of the committee to reopen the Flynn case. He was not received by the full committee but Senators Connally, George (D. Ga.) and Vandenberg talked with him after the meeting.

SUBMARINE BAGGED 3 JAPANESE SHIPS

Lieut. Lawson, on Leave, Recounts Exploits of U. S. Raider on Pacific Tour of Duty

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HUNTED BY AIR AND SEA

Craft Once Narrowly Missed by Bomb, Eluded Ramming and Survived Mishap to Hatch

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Bombed by Japanese airplanes, hunted by enemy warships and once endangered by a hatch that was difficult to close, Lieutenant Frank Lawson Jr. of the American Submarine Service, reported today that his undersea raider had accounted for at least three Japanese ships sunk and two or more damaged on a series of extensive operations in the Pacific.

Lieutenant Lawson, whose home address is 417 Southway, Baltimore, Md., is home on leave. His story was told by the Navy Department in a press release.

He was at Manila Bay in the Philippines when the war started and his submarine, with others, took refuge from the first Japanese bombings of Cavite and Manila by lying on the bottom of the shallow bay. Their periscopes protruded above the surface, however, and Lieutenant Lawson said he was able to watch the air attack on the city and harbor.

Revenge for the destruction wrought by the Japanese attack was not long in coming. Lieutenant Lawson's submarine, which was commanded by Commander Kenneth C. Hurd of Flint, Mich., was quickly sent to sea and one night shortly after leaving Manila picked up an enemy ship.

Two torpedoes sent that vessel down in just a few minutes.

After two months of cruising, the submarine put in at a base for reconditioning, and soon afterward the Japanese dropped a 500-pound bomb on the pier only a few hundred yards from the ship. The submarine immediately submerged, but the decks remained awash and gun crews manned the machine guns. They succeeded in driving off an enemy dive bomber before it could inflict any damage.

Among Many Enemy Ships

The first night out from that base the submarine surfaced and found itself in the midst of a large number of enemy ships.

"Fortunately," Lieutenant Lawson said, "we were well protected by foggy weather. The Japs didn't see us, but we could distinctly see the silhouettes of their vessels. So we picked out the two largest, unleashed our torpedoes and dove.

"As we were going down we heard two large explosions and probably a third. We had some difficulty closing our hatch during the emergency dive and took on quite a bit of water. But we got it closed all right and straightened out our rather speedy and steep dive. Our sub was credited with two enemy ships."

In the next few days several Japanese cruisers chased the submarine, but finally gave up their attempts to destroy it.

Some months later, after another trip to the base for reconditioning, the submarine made contact with a large enemy ship.

"We fired two tin fish," Lieutenant Lawson said, "both of which missed. So we made a new approach and fired two more, one of which hit the target, a big merchant ship. She went up in a terrific explosion and flames shot a mile high in the air. We had a good look at her because we surfaced and patrolled around in circles.

"In order to put her away for keeps, we returned to make a new approach. But as we were getting ready to finish her off, we heard another explosion and heard her sink. It turned out later that the second explosion might have been caused by a torpedo from one of our sister subs which was operating in the same area at that time.

"Two months later we were headed in a northerly direction, constantly alert for attacks from enemy aircraft. We picked up frequent contacts in this locality and made approaches on our intended victims, only to find that they were hospital ships.

Attacked Ship in Convoy

"A little later we picked up a small enemy convoy and fired on them. We heard one very loud explosion, but couldn't surface to verify our attack, as the convoy was accompanied by Japanese destroyers.

"Several days later we contacted a coastal vessel and let her have one torpedo. She was badly damaged. She was so near the shore she managed to beach herself. Next day we slipped back to finish off our cripple, but she had disappeared. We couldn't tell whether she finally went down or repaired herself sufficiently to get away to the safety of a near-by port."

On its next patrol, the submarine sighted a big convoy guarded by destroyers. It moved in to attack one of the columns.

"One of the Japanese warships," Lawson related, "which we had apparently failed to pick up with our periscope, spotted us and sped to the attack. One of the cargo ships, probably warned by the destroyer, turned toward us and passed over us, trying to ram us.

"We believe we successfully attacked one or two of the ships in the convoy, as we could hear the explosions.

"After this adventure, I got leave to come home."

GUADALCANAL'S PERIL RELATED

Coast Guardsman Says Japs Might Have Retaken Isle.

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Washington, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—James D. Fox, a Coast Guardsman home on leave from the South Pacific, said today that in his opinion the Japanese could have retaken Guadalcanal Island when the American forces first moved in last August.

"But they didn't know it," Fox said, "and we didn't intend to let them know it." Fox, a machinist's mate, first class, whose home is in Uniontown, Pa., had some harrowing experiences in the early landing operations at Guadalcanal.

On one occasion he abandoned his tent for a quick dive into a foxhole when the enemy opened up with an artillery barrage. When the shelling was over, he said he counted seventy-two holes in the tent.

Account of Adventures.

In an account of his adventures and those of his fellows, released by the Navy today, he praised the heroism of his fellow Coast Guardsmen. Among others, he mentioned Albert di Pasquali, fireman, second class, of Highlands, N. J.

Fox said that Di Pasquali single-handedly had manned a tank lighter, successfully doing the work of four men under heavy enemy fire. "Di Pasquali, known as 'the mighty Di Pas,' practically went native," Fox said.

"The mighty Di Pas learned to climb up trees for coconuts with

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the speed of a native. He walked in his bare feet until they became tough as leather."

Praise for Shipmate.

Another man whose work he praised was Charles H. Barker, machinist's mate, first class, of Orwell, N. Y. Barker was a member of a Coast Guard crew which had to work at top speed for days on end to keep the boats running.

He worked day and night, Fox said, during the first three weeks of the landing operations, then became ill and was removed from the battle area to undergo a surgical operation. Within a month he was back again and hard at work until he was ordered a second time to submit to medical treatment.

Some Coast Guards patrolled off-shore waters in small craft and Fox said that he saw several go down under heavy Japanese fire. "But there was one Coast Guardsman who just wouldn't sink," Fox related.

Japs No Supermen.

"A Chicago boy, Robert Canavan, swam around in the thick

of enemy fire for nineteen hours. He was the only one of the crew to get away.

"There hasn't been a Jap born who can come up to those fellows on Guadalcanal." Fox declared that Japanese fighters and pilots failed to impress him as being super-warriors,

He said that such wounded soldiers as were taken prisoner appeared happy to sit out the rest of the war. One Jap surrendered even though unwounded, Fox related, and said that he had been a student at Ohio State University and had no wish to fight Americans.

Senator Wallgren of Washington confirmed that he would introduce a resolution for transfer of supervision over the camps back to the Army from the War Relocation Authority. The Army has control over internment camps which house aliens considered dangerous.

When thousands of Japanese were first settled in ten colonies in various States, Senator Wallgren told reporters, the supervision operated fine under the Army.

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Later the camps were taken from Army control and turned over to the WRA, which Senator Johnson of Colorado described as "one of those social experimental agencies." Mr. Johnson and other West Coast Senators said that the Japanese were being pampered, and that there were reports of riotous demonstrations in some of the colonies against the United States, particularly on the anniversary of Pearl Harbor.

Senator Johnson said that gymnasiums, bathhouses, schools and other facilities had been built for the Japanese, who are distributed among colonies in California, Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, Arkansas and Arizona. Meanwhile, he said, he had been unable to obtain new schoolhouses and sufficient teachers for the citizens of his own State.

Furthermore, members of the committee said, the Japanese, under an executive ruling, could not be employed to work on the projects for their own welfare.

Senator Chandler of Kentucky, chairman of a sub-committee to investigate camps, said that his group intended to visit the Japanese in colonies after hearing Dillon S. Myer, chief of the WRA, on the situation.

The action, decided on in a closed session of the Military Affairs Committee, resulted from a meeting of congressional delegations from the three West Coast States, Wallgren said.

Jap Camps in U. S. Held Riotous

Senators Want Army to Take Over—Pearl Harbor Anniversary Cited

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Washington, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—Senator Reynolds of North Carolina, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, announced today a plan to restore Army control over Japanese relocation camps to halt what he called pampering and anti-American demonstrations in these colonies.

19 NAVY MEN HONORED

Washington, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—Nineteen enlisted men have received letters of commendation from Navy Secretary Knox for outstanding duty in the Solomon Islands last August.

Robert F. Read, photographer's mate third class, of Sea Breeze, Monroe county, N. Y., was awarded a posthumous letter of commendation for taking photographs of bombs exploding and enemy aircraft crashing near his ship. His widow lives at 218 East Main street, Webster, N. Y. His citation said that although he was killed by bomb explosion, his camera was not destroyed and "the developed photographs are new testimony of his gallant and courageous performance of duty under fire."

Fifteen men received identical citations praising them for removing hot loaded powder cases from an unexploded ammunition locker when their ship was set afire in a Japanese air attack. The ammunition was thrown overboard and the citation said that a most serious threat to the safety of the ship was thereby removed.

Nazis Arrest 500

NEW YORK, Jan. 15. (AP)—The British radio said tonight that the Germans were reported to have arrested 500 people for their part in a "big plot against the Germans and French Quislings."

The broadcast heard by CBS added that large dumps of weapons were said to have been found in a network of hovels.

Wounded Non-Com Lauds President's Son for Being in Front Line

By the Associated Press.

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SEATTLE, Jan. 15.—A wounded marine sergeant related yesterday how the landing for the successful raid on Jap-held Makin Island last August 17 was accomplished from submarines after months of training with inflated rubber boats.

It was the raid in which Lt. Col. James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President, participated actively.

The sergeant, Lawrence A. Lang, 36, a carpenter at Wheeling, W. Va., before he joined the marines 13 years ago, was brought to the Navy hospital last week with a bullet-shattered right elbow.

Serious Business.

"We didn't know where we were going when we started in training," Sergt. Lang explained in an interview, "but we knew it was going to be serious business. We were reasonably sure we were going after Japs if we had to sneak up on 'em in submarines.

"That was the only way we could get in because we were right in the heart of Jap territory.

"We landed under cover of darkness just before daybreak. They didn't spot us when we landed, but the fighting started about half an hour later and it was pretty hot and heavy after that. It was all close-range stuff. The range averaged from 30 to 100 yards.

Rifles, Machine Guns Count.

"There wasn't much hand-to-hand fighting. You usually shoot the other fellow or he shoots you before you get that close. Tanks and planes are all right out in the open but it's just rifles and machine guns that count in the jungle."

Sergt. Lang said he was taken off the island, one of the Gilbert group about 10 at night, after the Japanese detachment had been wiped out.

He described Col. Roosevelt as "a swell fellow."

"A lot of people have said he got his rank because he's the President's son," Sergt. Lang said, "but he's way above the average. He's right up in the front line in action."

rine Discloses How Makin Raiders Landed From Sub

SLANG FROM U-BOAT

Kansas City, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—Hearing American slang from a U-boat commander is disconcerting to survivors of a torpedoed ship, says Herschel Lee Jr., 18 years old, a sailor.

The morning after their ship went down the submarine appeared and the commander called,

"Where is your captain?"

"He went down with the ship," one of the sailors lied.

"Who's that fellow with the gold braid?" shouted the Nazi. "What are you doing, kidding me, buddy?"

They asked him about his familiarity with slang.

"I know New York. I was there in '38. How's everything in the old town?"

He sent over medicine and cigarettes and left them, Lee reported.

5 ADMIRALS PUT ON RETIRED LIST

Washington, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—Vice-admiral Russell Wilson has been retired from the post of Deputy Commander in Chief of the Fleet and been assigned to duty as a member of the Joint Strategic Survey Committee, an agency operating under the joint Army-Navy chiefs of staff.

The change, announced today, was one of several in which officers have been placed on the retired list, but continued on active duty, as a result of special physical examinations on their fitness to stand the strain of wartime service, both at sea and ashore. The Navy said the change in status was technical.

Other top ranking officers retired were:

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Rear Admiral Robert T. Church, director of the engineering experimental station at Annapolis, who is continuing in that position.

Rear Admiral Ralston S. Holmes, recently commandant of the naval operating base in the Eleventh Naval district at San Diego, Cal., who has been assigned to duty as liaison officer with the National Defense Committee of the California Institute of Technology.

Rear Admiral Andrew C. Pickens, a member of the Navy Department Board of Awards, who is continuing on the board.

Rear Admiral Stanford C. Hooper, general consultant for communications and radio in the office of naval material, Third Naval district, New York city.

Ranking marine officers placed on the retired list were:

Bri.-Gen. Edward A. Ostermann, adjutant and inspector of the Marine Corps, who, it was said, will be promoted to major-general and retired from active service.

Brig.-Gen Samuel M. Harrington, who will continue as director of the Marine Corps schools at Quantico, Va.

Whole Town Mourns the Loss of Five Sullivan Boys

WATERLOO, Ia., Jan. 15.—(AP) Waterloo has a heavy heart.

For Porgie and Frankie and Red and Matty and Al sailed off to war and now it looks like they're not coming home.

The five Sullivan brothers belonged to Waterloo almost as much as they did to those in the big weather-beaten frame house at the corner of Ankeny and Adams streets.

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And Waterloo was just as proud of the boys, who enlisted after Pearl Harbor to avenge a pal killed there, as the graying, middle-aged couple who go about their regular work with little hope — but still a hope — that any of their five sons are alive.

The Navy reported to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Sullivan that the boys are "missing as the result of enemy action Nov. 14 in the service of their country."

The boys were on the cruiser Juneau, sunk in a Solomons battle in which the Japanese suffered heavy losses.

Later Mrs. Sullivan received a letter from a rescued shipmate, whom she declined to identify, telling how George, 28, the eldest, had died on a raft, and adding that Francis, 27, Joseph, 24, Madison, 23 and Albert, 20, had gone down with the ship. She still hopes he may have been wrong about the other four.

Navy officials describe the loss as probably the greatest ever suffered by a single family in American naval history, since Navy policy is to separate members of a family in war time. But the Sullivan brothers enlisted with provision they remain together and the urgings of their officers were to no avail.

"If they're gone," said their mother, "it will be some comfort to know they went together—as they wanted."

A wave of humility and sympathy swept over this city of 50,000.

"And now I wonder how the sugar and coffee hoarders feel," commented one young woman.

Sympathy for Family

Messages of condolence poured in on the Sullivan family — from high officials and from the grocer and the mailman. A steady stream of visitors crossed the bare hall of the Sullivan home and many of them sat around the kitchen table to exchange reminiscences about Red or Porgie or Matty.

"It is a deplorable loss," said

Mayor Ralph B. Slippy, who, with his wife, called personally at the house near the railroad tracks to express his sympathy. "I admire Mrs. Sullivan's bravery. She is wonderful."

The Waterloo Courier recalled Abraham Lincoln's famous letter to Mrs. Bixby. "How weak and fruitless must be any word of mine."

A radio station started a war bond drive in honor of the boys and reported an immediate response. There was talk of naming a future veteran's organization the "Sullivan post." Throughout the city people asked "what can we do to help."

Several organizations discussed plans for memorial services, but Mrs. Sullivan preferred that no such ceremony be held until after the death of the boys is confirmed.

The Sullivans considered a request that they go to New York for a radio program.

Go About Regular Work

Despite their grief, the Sullivans are going about their regular work.

Tom, 59, has made his regular trips to Dubuque and back as a local freight conductor. He's winding up 33 years of railroading. Mrs. Sullivan, 49, tried hard to do her washing and ironing, but ringing telephone and door bells took most

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of her time. Neighbors came in to help.

Genevieve, 25, who is home with an arm fractured several weeks ago, is the only remaining child.

"I'd be in the Navy, too, if I were a man," declared the pretty brunette.

"I'd be in the WAVES if it weren't for leaving Mom and Dad."

Genevieve, like the five boys before they joined the Navy, works for a Waterloo packing firm.

She proudly displayed a new engagement ring, received this week from Sgt. Russell Murphy of Elma, Iowa, who was home on furlough. He's in the air corps.

"But no marriage for me until the war is over," she asserted.

Widow, Son with Sullivans

Sitting quiet and red-eyed at the edge of the family circle was Katherine, Albert's 20-year-old wife and mother of curly-haired, two-year-old Jimmy. They have been living with the Sullivans.

"Katherine and Jimmy will stay with us," said Mother Sullivan, a short, heavy-set woman, whose round, normally cheerful face now is marked by grief." "I told Al they always would have a home."

Katherine and Al were married when both were 17. The other boys were single. Red was engaged to Margaret Jaros of Pittsburgh, whom he met when she saw his picture in a newspaper and friends dared her to write him. She came to Waterloo to console Mrs. Sullivan.

Also at home is Mrs. Sullivan's mother, Mrs. George Abel.

There was nothing especially outstanding about the Sullivan boys except their family loyalty. All were born in Waterloo and they grew up just like average American boys. All were Boy Scouts and George was an assistant scout master.

Irish Catholics, all were religious. They went a year or so to high school and dropped out to go to work. They were good boys. The mother and their teachers agree on that.

George worked a year on the railroad and some of the other boys worked in the ice house. They all had the car bug and Red rode a motorcycle. The two older boys served a four-year hitch in the Navy and got out in the Summer of 1941.

It wasn't surprising that the boys insisted on staying together in the Navy. They were like that all through life. All would go to a dance and take Genevieve along. Like as not Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan would go too.

"Matty was the jitterbug," Mrs. Sullivan recalled with a smile.

"But we all danced—even Grandma."

Buddy Died at Pearl Harbor

They talked about joining the Navy before Pearl Harbor but when their buddy, Bill Ball of Fredericksburg, Ia., was killed in the Jap sneak attack, that settled it.

It's a Navy household, the Sullivans. Scattered about are pictures of the boys in uniform and many more of their buddies. Group pictures hang on the walls.

On one side of the big bay window hangs a service flag with five stars—they may be gold stars now. On the other is another service flag with one star. It is for Patrick Henry Sullivan, the boy's uncle, also in the Navy.

In the middle is an American flag.

Mrs. Sullivan had been invited to christen a Navy tug at an Oregon shipyard soon and she plans to carry out that assignment.

"It will be hard," she said, "but the boys would want me to do it. They always wrote 'Keep your chin up.'

"I'm going to do everything I can to help win this war."

She is keeping her chin up, too, though it may tremble a bit now and then.

She looked into space as if seeing that distant Solomons battle, then smiled:

"But we got 28 Jap ships, didn't we, and aren't the Russians doing swell?"

SURVIVORS OF BRITISH VESSEL LAND IN FLORIDA

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 15 — (AP) Three men died in the torpedoing of a small British merchant ship in the Atlantic early in December, and a lifeboat containing 10 others is missing, survivors reported upon arrival here from South America.

Forty-seven persons, including two women passengers, reached safety after being in boats from three to ten days.

Two torpedoes struck the ship, the second exploding just as the vessel went down. The submarine surfaced but remained a distance away from lifeboats, they said.

HOWARD, ROUTE 1, NEW BOSTON, MICH.; ORON O.HOWARD, BOX E, UVALDE, TEX.; BENJAMIN GORDON, 1109 ROCKLAND STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

SERGEANT ROYCE J.LONDON, RFD NO. 1, SAND SPRINGS, OKLA.

LONDON, JAN. 15-(AP)-E.GIMBEL OF CHICAGO, A PILOT IN THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE, WAS CREDITED TONIGHT WITH HELPING KNOCK OUT A LOCOMOTIVE IN AN AIR SWEEP OVER NORTHERN FRANCE. HIS PLANE AND ANOTHER PILOTED BY R.N.EARLE OF VICTORIA, B.C., EFFECTED THE DAMAGE.

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LONDON ADD STARK

CONTINUING THE POLICY OF MAKING FREQUENT CHANGES OF HIGHER NAVAL PERSONNEL IN THIS THEATER, CAPTAIN PAUL H.BASTEDO SOON IS TO ASSUME KIRK'S POST AS NAVAL ATTACHE HERE, FREEING KIRK TO CONCENTRATE ON HIS LARGER JOB AS STARK'S CHIEF OF STAFF.

CAPT.JAMES A.LOGAN HAS ARRIVED TO JOIN STARK'S STAFF, THOUGH HIS EXACT ASSIGNMENT HAS NOT BEEN ANNOUNCED. CAPTAIN ALVAIN MALSTROM IS HERE TO RELIEVE CAPT.FREDERICK KAUFFMAN AS NAVAL AIR ATTACHE.

PS420PEW

ADD LONDON - PURPLE HEART

FIRST LIEUTENANTS ROBERT O.SHAW, CLINTON COURT APARTMENTS, WALLA WALLA, WASH.; HUGH J.TOLAND, 1115 BUDGE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.; AND EDWARD P.MALISZEWSKI, 1347 BEDFORD ROAD, GROSSE POINTE, MICH.; AND SECOND LIEUT. WILBERT M.SMITH, RHINELANDER, WIS.

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS JOHN T.FRISHHOLZ, 532 1/2 SOUTH BERENDO STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; AND HARRY D.HARRELSON, 3818 AVONDALE AVE., ARBOR TERRACE, ST.LOUIS COUNTY, MO.

STAFF SERGEANTS ORVALE LE CUYER, ROUTE 2, SANTA CRUZ, CALIF.; RICHARD E.SHUMARD, 1262 SINCLAIR AVENUE, STEUBENVILLE, O.; WILLIAM E.

LONDON, JAN. 15-(AP)-COL. N.A.RYAN, FORMERLY GENERAL MANAGER OF THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILROAD AND NOW TRANSPORTATION OFFICER IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, HAS INAUGURATED A PLAN TO SAVE 300,000 GALLONS OF GASOLINE IN 1943 SO AMERICAN PLANES CAN BOMB HITLER'S EUROPE MORE OFTEN.

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EVERY VEHICLE IS TO BE USED TO CARRY LOADS BOTH WAYS AS FAR AS POSSIBLE AND THE TRANSPORTATION OFFICERS ARE TO RECEIVE DETAILED INFORMATION ON TRUCK MOVEMENTS AND OFFICERS AND MEN ARE TO BE STRICTLY DISCIPLINED WHEN FOUND WASTING FUEL.

london, jan. 15-(ap)--twelve persons have been arrested in bombay after the discovery of a miniature arsenal containing a number of finished crude bombs in the exclusive malabar hill residential section, a reuters news dispatch said today.

A recent epidemic of bombings in bombay were said to have been traced to the source, among those arrested were a lawyer, a dentist, business men and students, the dispatch said.

JAN 16 1943

LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 16-(AP)-LIEUTENANT GENERALS LEONID GOVOROV AND CONSTANTIN ROKOSSOVSKY HAVE BEEN PROMOTED

30.24-363 30.24-363

TO THE RANK OF COLONEL GENERAL BY THE SOVIET COUNCIL OF PEOPLES COMMISSARS, MOSCOW ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST HEARD HERE BY THE SOVIET MONITOR.

JAN 16 1943

GENERAL GOVOROV COMMANDED RED ARMY TROOPS WHO RECAPTURED MOZHAISK WEST OF MOSCOW IN DECEMBER, 1941, AND GENERAL [redacted] ROKOSSOVSKY IS [redacted] THE RUSSIAN FORCES NOW STRIKING TOWARD ROSTOV ALONG THE LOWER DON RIVER.#

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), JAN. 15-(AP)-EIGHT HUNDRED FRENCH TROOPS WERE KILLED AND 15 TANKS WERE DESTROYED IN CENTRAL TUNISIA, AUTHORITATIVE GERMANS SAID TODAY, WHEN, APPROXIMATELY ONE REGIMENT STRONG, THE FRENCH LAUNCHED AN ATTACK TOWARD PONT DU FAHS BUT WERE REPULSED AFTER SEVERAL HOURS OF FIGHTING.

"FARTHER TO THE SOUTH, FIGHTING FOR THE ENTRANCE TO MOUNTAINS WAS GOING ON FRIDAY MORNING, THE SAME QUARTERS STATED," THE BERLIN RADIO REPORTED.

JAN 16 1943

IN THE NORTHERN SECTOR OF THE TUNISIAN FRONT, IT WAS ADDED, GERMAN TROOPS EASILY WARDED OFF AN ATTACK OF BRITISH COMPANIES, WHILE IN A DISTRICT SOUTHEAST OF TEBESSA, NEAR THE ALGIERS-TUNISIA BORDER, AND IN THE MEDJEZ EL BAB AREA SOUTHWEST OF TUNIS, CONCENTRATIONS OF UNITED STATES TROOPS WERE OBSERVED.

(THE ALLEGED VICTORY OVER THE FRENCH WAS NOT CONFIRMED BY

ALLIED SOURCES. THE FRENCH IN NORTH AFRICA ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THEY HAD DRIVEN AXIS FORCES FROM TWO STRATEGIC HEIGHTS NORTHWEST OF KAIROUAN, WHICH IS SOUTH OF PONT DU FAHS, AND IN ANOTHER AREA ON THAT GENERAL FRONT HAD TAKEN AN AXIS POSITION.) JAN 16 1943

STOCKHOLM, JAN. 15-(AP)-GERMAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES IN NORWAY RECENTLY ARRESTED MANY NORWEGIANS, ESPECIALLY IN THE KRISTIANSAND DISTRICT, AFTER DISCOVERING THE EXISTENCE OF A LARGE SECRET MILITARY ORGANIZATION THAT CARRIED OUT ACTUAL MANEUVERS AND SUPPLIED ARMS TO RECRUITS, OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM OSLO SAID TONIGHT.

THE NORWEGIAN GROUP WAS REPORTED TO HAVE RECEIVED ARMS DROPPED FROM ALLIED PLANES. GERMAN INVESTIGATORS STILL ARE WORKING ON THE CASE.

123AEW

JAN 16 1943

NORTH TUNISIA NUNS

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE UNIT INCLUDE:

LIEUT. IRVING POMPER OF 76 JANE ST., NEW YORK CITY; LIEUT. JOSEPH FREILICH OF 2300 LINCOLN PARK WEST, CHICAGO; SERGEANT E. T. DUFFY OF 22 STEARN ST., WALTHAM, MASS.; STAFF SERGEANT JOSEPH CARNEVALE OF 526 GEORGE ST., NEW HAVEN, CONN.; SERGEANT MOSES SOMERS OF 85 NOTTINGHILL ROAD, BRIGHTON, MASS.; CORPORAL STEPHEN JELLEN OF STAFFORD SPRINGS, CONN.; PRIVATE GEORGE PERRY, JR., OF 20 SUFFIELD ST., WORCESTER, MASS.; AND PRIVATE CLAYTON F. CADY OF 16 FRANKLIN ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

M351AEW

BY VERN HAUGLAND

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, JAN.14-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TODAY'S AIRRAID ON JAPANESE-HELD LAE WAS 95 PER CENT EFFECTIVE, REPORTED LIEUT. ART SMALL OF DURANT, OKLA., LEADER OF A FORMATION OF B-25 BILLY MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS THAT PARTICIPATED IN THE ATTACK.

(THE RAID WAS REPORTED IN A COMMUNIQUE FROM GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA TODAY).

"WE BOMBED JAPANESE SUPPLIES ALONG THE BEACH," HE SAID. "WE ENCOUNTERED QUITE A BIT OF ACK-ACK BUT NO INTERCEPTION BY ZEROS. THE WEATHER WAS PARTICULARLY FINE, AND WE HAD A GOOD LOOK AT THE TARGET BEFORE AND AFTER. WE SAW ABOUT 95 PER CENT OF OUR BOMBS HIT THE TARGET AREA."

JAN 16 1943

SMALL HAD LIEUT. R.L. BURDICK OF FAYETTE, IOWA, AS HIS CO-PILOT, AND STAFF SERGEANT JACK METHVIN, AN ALABAMAN WHO SANK A JAPANESE TRANSPORT AT RABAUL LAST NOVEMBER, AS BOMBARDIER.

OTHER RAIDING CREWS INCLUDING LIEUT. WILLIAM BERSCH OF WILMETTE, ILL., PILOT, WITH LIEUT. FRED T.POTTER, FRESNO, CALIF., AS CO-PILOT; LIEUT. KENNETH CHRISTIANSEN, BUFFALO,N.Y., PILOT, AND LIEUT. RICHARD WALKER, CHICAGO, CO-PILOT; LIEUT. JACOB HUTCHINSON, LONG BEACH, CALIF., PILOT, LIEUT. ROBERT MACKOY, MILWAUKEE, CO-PILOT, AND STAFF SERGEANT BREWSTER LAND OF GLADEWATER, TEX., BOMBARDIER.

HUTCHINSON SAID THAT THE AMERICAN BOMBS SET HUGE FIRES AND THAT ONE BIG EXPLOSION SENT FLAMES SHOOTING UP HUNDREDS OF FEET. LAE AIRDROME, HE SAID, STILL WAS CLUTTERED WITH WRECKED JAPANESE PLANES FROM PREVIOUS ALLIED RAIDS.

A SQUADRON OF AMERICAN A-20 BOSTON ATTACK BOMBERS WATCHED THE ASSAULT ON LAE AND THEN SWUNG OFF TO SHOOT UP JAPANESE POSITIONS ALONG THE COAST BELOW LAE.

AMONG THE BOSTON PILOTS WHO RAIDED THE JAPANESE-OCCUPIED NATIVE

30.24-365 30.24-365

VILLAGES OF LABU AND BUSAME NEAR LAE WERE CAPT. GLEN CLARK OF SPOKANE WASH., LIEUT. FRED KLATT OF DURANGO, COLO., LIEUT. BILL NEEL OF PHILADELPHIA, LIEUT. CHARLES BROWN OF KNOXVILLE, TENN., LIEUT. JACK TAYLOR OF CANTON, ILL., AND LIEUT. RISDEN LYONS OF WADESBORO, N.C.

TAYLOR, WHOSE GUNNER WAS STAFF SERGEANT JOHN GILSON OF PORT ROYAL, S., SAID THE BOSTONS STRAFED A "COUPLE OF BROKEN-DOWN BARGES NEAR SALAMAUA AND 20 CANOES LOADED WITH SUPPLIES." JAN 16 1943

OTHER BOSTONS STRAFED FROM SALAMAUA TO KOMIUTUM, AS WELL AS DROPPING BOMBS THAT STARTED FIRES. A FOUR-MOTORED LIBERATOR ON RECONNAISSANCE BOMBED FINSCHHAFEN AND MADANG. H

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JAN.15-(AP)-UNITED STATES SOLDIERS WHO REFUSED TO LEAVE THEIR POSTS, THOUGH WOUNDED, IN RECENT NEW GUINEA FIGHTING WERE NAMED AMONG FIVE OFFICERS AND ENLIST MEN WHO RECEIVED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS TODAY FROM GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

JAN 16 1943

STAFF SGT. JOHN F. REHAK, JR., WAS CITED POSTHUMOUSLY, THE DECORATION GOING TO HIS FATHER AT MANITOWAC, WIS. (PARK ROW AVE.)

THE OTHER FOUR WERE LIEUT. COL. MELVIN L. MCGREARY,)914 BELMONT AVE.) YOUNGSTOWN, O., OF THE FIELD ARTILLERY; FIRST LIEUTS. JAMES I. HUNT, (522 SOUTH METCALF ST.) LIMA, O., AND ERWIN J. NUMMER, (ROUTE 3) LOWELL, MASS., AND PRIVATE JOHN E. COMBS, (1605 WEST 54TH ST.) CHATTANOOGA, TENN. THE LATTER THREE ARE INFANTRY MEN.

REHAK DIED WHEN ONLY A SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE JAP MACHINEGUN EMPLACEMENT TOWARD WHICH HE WAS LEADING HIS PLATOON IN THE FIGHTING NEAR BUNA, DEC. 20. HIS DISREGARD FOR SNIPERS' BULLETS AND MACHINE-GUN FIRE INSPIRED HIS COMMAND TO MAKE THE SUCCESSFUL ASSAULT IN THE WELL-ENTRENCHED EMPLACEMENT, THE CITATION SAID.

COLONEL MCCREARY, ALTHOUGH WOUNDED, STUCK TO HIS POST ONLY 25 YARDS FROM JAP RIFLEMEN WHILE HE DIRECTED AMERICAN MORTAR FIRE DURING THE ASSAULT ON THE ENEMY BETWEEN GIROPA POINT AND BUNA STATION DEC. 24. HIT BY AN ENEMY MORTAR SHELL FRAGMENT, MCCREARY HAD HIS WOUND BANDAGED AND THEN RETURNED TO HIS OBSERVATION POST TO REMAIN NEARLY SIX HOURS UNTIL ORDERED TO THE REAR. JAN 16 1943

COMBS' PLATOON WAS CHECKED BEFORE AN ENEMY FORTIFIED POINT IN THE ACTION NEAR BUNA DEC. 1. HE SCOUTED HIS WAY THROUGH THE JAPS TO THEIR REAR AND KILLED AT LEAST 12 OF THE SURPRISED ENEMY, THUS ENABLING HIS PLATOON TO [illegible] AND CAPTURE THE POSITION. WHILE CONTINUING THE ADVANCE WITH THE PLATOON, COMBS SUFFERED A SERIOUS WOUND.

?26KX JAN 16 1943

LIEUTENANT HUNT LIKEWISE FOUND HIS PLATOON STALLED BY CONCENTRATED HOSTILE FIRE IN THE DEC. 2-5 ATTACK ON BUNA VILLAGE. HE CRAWLED FORWARD, DISREGARDING HIS OWN SAFETY, AND THREW A HAND GRENADE INTO THE ENEMY MACHINEGUN EMPLACEMENT. CONTINUING TO LEAD THE ATTACK, HUNT RECEIVED A BULLET ABOVE A KNEE. HE WAS EVACUATED, BUT VOLUN-TARILY RETURNED TO DUTY WITH HIS UNIT THE FOLLOWING DAY, ALTHOUGH THE BULLET HAD NOT BEEN REMOVED.

SEVERAL WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION NEAR BUNA NOV. 30 FAILED TO TAKE LIEUTENANT NUMMER FROM THE FIRING LINE WHERE HIS "LEADERSHIP, COURAGE-

OUS DETERMINATION AND COOLNESS UNDER FIRE" INSPIRED HIS COMPANY, A LEADING UNIT IN THE ATTACK, TO ADVANCE AFTER BEING HALTED BY DETERMINED ENEMY RESISTANCE. HE WENT TO THE MOST FORWARD POSITION TO DIRECT HIS COMPANY, THE CITATION SAID, AND DESPITE HIS WOUNDS REFUSED TO LEAVE HIS COMPANY AFTER IT HAD ATTAINED HIS OBJECTIVE. IT WAS SEVERAL DAYS BEFORE HE FINALLY WENT TO THE REAR FOR TREATMENT. #

JAN 16 1943

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN NEW GUINEA, JAN.11-(DELAYED)-(AP)-BLACK HAIRED MAJ.JAMES J. DUSCKAS OF ERIE, PA., PEERED OUT OF THE PYRAMID-SHAPED TENT TODAY AND SAID, "COME ON IN AND HAVE AN EASY CHAIR."

WHEN HE MEANT WAS COME IN AND SIT DOWN ON AN ARMY COT, THE EQUIVALENT OF AN EASY CHAIR IN THIS NECK OF THE WOODS--AND I DO MEAN WOODS.

MAJOR DUSCKAS IS THE COMMANDER OF A PORTABLE HOSPITAL UNIT FRESHLY ARRIVED IN THE JUNGLE. THIS UNIT WAS PITCHING CAMP FOR THE NIGHT BEFORE MOVING ON TO TAKE UP QUARTERS HITHERTO OCCUPIED BY THE FIRST HOSPITAL TO ARRIVE IN THIS AREA. ACROSS THE TENT FROM HIM WAS HUSKY LIEUT. JAMES W. HURLEY OF BUFFALO, N.Y., TRYING VAINLY TO WASH THE JUNGLE GREEN DYE OUT OF HIS UNDERDRAWERS.

JAN 16 1943

"WE'RE STILL RECOVERING FROM A 20-MILE HIKE YESTERDAY," SAID HURLEY. "WE MARCHED OVER HERE TOTING FULL PACKS MADE HEAVIER BY EXTRA MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AND WE HAD AN INFANTRY LINE OFFICER WHO WAS FORMERLY A SURVEYOR IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS TO LEAD US. HE REALLY SET A TERRIFIC PACE."

THE HOSPITAL UNIT'S OTHER OFFICERS ARE CAPTS. NATHAN POLLACK OF BROOKLYN, N.Y., AND FREDERICK N. SILVERMAN OF SYRACUSE, N.Y. SILVERMAN IS A MEDICAL MAN AND THE OTHERS ARE SURGEONS BUT ALL ARE PREPARED AND EXPECT TO HAVE MOSTLY SURGICAL CASES. MEDICAL CASES USUALLY CONSIST OF FEVER VICTIMS AND ARE EVACUATED TO REAR AREAS PRETTY RAPIDLY.

MY VISIT WAS WELL TIMED FOR I HADN'T BEEN SITTING THERE LONG WHEN THE CALL CAME FOR CHOW. I HAD NEGLECTED TO BRING MY MESS KIT SO HURLEY LENT ME HALF OF HIS AS A SPOON. I HAD AN EMPTY C RATION TIN FOR DRINKING.

JAN 16 1943

ACTUALLY THE MEAL WAS LITTLE DIFFERENT FROM AN AUSTRALIAN MESS, BUT UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MESS SERGEANT ARNE I. SVENSON, NEW YORK DANE, WHO ENTERED THE ARMY FOUR MONTHS AFTER HE ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES, IT SEEMED ESPECIALLY TASTY.

BY CHANDLER DIEHL

A COAST GUN EMPLACEMENT, SOMEWHERE IN PANAMA-(DELAYED-(AP)-WITH A NEAR-DEAFENING CRASH, A SHELL WEIGHING MORE THAN A TON AND COSTING $3,000 ROARS FROM THE MOUTH OF A GIANT GUN AND HEADS TOWARD A TARGET SOME 20 MILES AT SEA OFF THE ENTRANCE OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

IN RAPID-FIRE ORDER, FOUR MORE SHELLS SCREAM SEAWARD FROM THIS JUNGLE EMPLACEMENT TO COMPLETE A SALVO OF THIS LARGEST TYPE OF DEFENSE GUN IN THE CARIBBEAN AREA.

IT IS ROUTINE FIRING PRACTICE BUT AT THE SAME TIME PROOF OF THE PRECISION WORKING OF THE CANAL'S KEY DEFENSES.

COMPLETE SCORES CANNOT BE REVEALED, BUT ALMOST IMMEDIATELY OBSERVERS AT SEA WERE ABLE TO REPORT THREE CONSECUTIVE HITS ON A TARGET TOWED BEHIND AN ARMY TUG. THE GUN CREW OF SERGT.

MICHAEL J.PETROWSKI, OF MOUND CITY, PA., WAS "HOT", THIS DAY.

WHILE THIS FIRING IS CALLED ROUTINE THE COAST GUARD GUNS OF ALL CALIBRES ARE CONSTANTLY AT WORK, AND THE SHIPPING NEWS COLUMNS IN THE LOCAL PAPERS BRISTLE WITH WARNINGS DAILY TO VESSELS TO AVOID TARGET FIRING AREAS.

JAN 16 1943

TO REACH THIS JUNGLE-HIDDEN EMPLACEMENT WE JOINED A GROUP OF OBSERVERS HEADED BY MAJ.GEN.HOMER R.OLDFIELD, OF LOS ANGELES, COMMANDER OF THE COAST ARTILLERY, AND LIEUT.COL.NELSON K.LYONS, OF GREENFIELD, MASS., POST COMMANDER. DESPITE THEIR INACCESIBILITY, OLDFIELD FREQUENTLY VISITS A HALF DOZEN OF THESE POSTS IN A DAY.

THIS BATTERY WAS COMMANDED BY CAPT.R.G.HAND, OF BLOOMFIELD, N.J. THE EMPLACEMENT OFFICERS WERE LIEUT.R.E.LEIGH, HERNANDO, MISS., AND LIEUT.J.J.CROFT, ATLANTA, GA., THE RANGE OFFICER WAS CAPT.E.P.ELLIS, AND THE POST ORDNANCE OFFICER WAS CAPT.JOHN J. LEIBERMAN, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

AT A WELL HIDDEN AND PROTECTED PLOTTING ROOM SOME DISTANCE AWAY WAS THE BATTALION COMMANDER MAJ.JOSEPH BALLANTINE, BATESBURG, S.C.

WE TOOK OUR POSITIONS BY GUN NO. 2. THE RANGES CAME IN, THE JAN 16 1943
MEN MOVED QUICKLY, SMOOTHLY.

THEN, THE SIGNAL TO FIRE CAME, AND THE FIRST SHELL, MARKED WITH THE V-FOR-VICTORY ROARED SEAWARD. EACH SUCCEEDING SHELL WAS ADDRESSED TO AN AXIS LEADER, FROM HITLER DOWN, EXCEPT THE LAST ONE WHICH WAS MARKED SIMPLY "THE END".

30.24-367

30.24-367

SANTIAGO, CHILE, JAN. 15-(AP)-ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR CARLOS GUIRALDES VISITED FOREIGN MINISTER JOAQUIN FERNANDEZ TODAY TO REPORT, IT WAS UNDERSTOOD, THAT ARGENTINA WOULD NOT JOIN CHILE IN BREAKING OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS.

GUIRALDES consulted Tuesday RETURNED FROM BUENOS AIRES YESTERDAY.

JAN 16 1943

PRESIDENT JUAN ANTONIO RIOS RECEIVED EX-PRESIDENT CARLOS IBANEZ, HIS OPPONENT IN THE ELECTIONS LAST FEBRUARY, AND ALTHOUGH IBANEZ DECLINED TO MAKE A STATEMENT IMMEDIATELY, POLITICAL SOURCES SAID HE HAD OFFERED TO SUPPORT Rios plan to BREAK WITH THE AXIS.

IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT EX-PRESIDENT ARTURO ALESSANDRI, WHO SUPPORTED RIOS AGAINST IBANEZ, HAD PUBLICLY DECLARED HIS OPPOSITION TO A BREAK WITH THE AXIS.

HAVANA, JAN. 15-(AP)-A LETTER FROM THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY, PUBLISHED TODAY IN ALL HAVANA NEWSPAPERS, SAID A NUMBER OF FIRMS DEALING WITH COMPANIES ON WASHINGTON'S ANTI-AXIS BLACKLIST HAD THEMSELVES BEEN PLACED ON THE LIST.

JAN 16 1943

THE LETTER RECALLED THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, WHEN THE "PROCLAIMED LIST OF CERTAIN BLOCKED NATIONALS" WAS FIRST ISSUED JULY 17, 1941, WARNED AGAINST ANYONE SERVING AS AN AGENT FOR THOSE ON THE LIST.

"THIS POLICY," THE EMBASSY ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, "HAS BEEN AND WILL CONTINUE TO BE VIGOROUSLY APPLIED SO THAT SHIPMENTS TO CUBA MAY BE RESERVED ONLY FOR THOSE WHO ARE PARTISANS OF THE POLICY OF INTER-AMERICAN SOLIDARITY AND THE WAR INTERESTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS."

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JAN. 15-(AP)-LUIS MUNOZ MARIN, PRESIDENT OF THE PUERTO RICAN SENATE, SAID IN A STATEMENT TODAY THAT A RESOLUTION TO ANNUL SEVEN PUERTO RICAN LAWS, INTRODUCED IN THE U.S.CONGRESS LAST MONDAY BY REP.CRAWFORD (R-MICH), WAS "THE MOST OUTRACEOUS ASSAULT ON DEMOCRACY ATTEMPTED IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD."

CRAWFORD, A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE INSULAR COMMITTEE, IS AN OUTSPOKEN CRITIC OF GOV.REXFORD GUY TUGWELL'S ADMINISTRATION IN PUERTO RICO. HE CONTENDED THAT THE LAWS ESTABLISHING A WATER RESOURCES BOARD, TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY, DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, A SUGAR INDUSTRY REGULATION BOARD, AND OTHER MEASURES MADE TUGWELL "A DICTATOR OVER AGRICULTURE AND THE SUGAR INDUSTRY."

ANSWERING THIS SENATOR MUNOZ MARIN COMPARED THE TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY WITH THE ODT AS A WAR MEASURE, SAID THE LAND AUTHORITY IMPLEMENTS A 1900 CONGRESSIONAL LAW, AND THAT THE COMMUNICATIONS AUTHORITY WAS ADMINISTERING INSULAR TELEGRAPHS THAT HAD BEEN GOVERNMENT-OWNED SINCE THEIR ESTABLISHMENT UNDER THE SPANISH. HE COMPARED THE SUGAR REGULATION COMMISSION TO STATE REGULATION OF GRAIN ELEVATORS, AND SAID THE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY WAS INTENDED MAINLY TO AID LOCAL CAPITAL IN REALIZING INDUSTRIAL POSSIBILITIES.

"THIS IS AN EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN DEMOCRACY," HE SAID. "WE ARE TEACHING THE CONNECTION BETWEEN VOTES AND THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF RESULTS."

JAN 16 1943

OTTAWA, JAN. 15-(AP)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE IN ITS 473RD CASUALTY LIST OF THE WAR TONIGHT REPORTED PILOT OFFICER ROBERT SAMUEL MULHAUSER AS OFFICIALLY PRESUMED DEAD. HIS MOTHER, MRS. S.A. MULHAUSER, LIVES AT (205 HIGHLAND AVE.) HIGHLAND PARK, MICH.

THE LIST SAID MULHAUSER WAS "PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES PRESUMED DEAD."

GH907PEW

JAN 16 1943

OTTAWA, JAN. 15 (AP)——TWO BUILDINGS AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF STORES [redacted] WERE DESTROYED BY FIRE LAST NIGHT AT A MILITARY CAMP AT [redacted] DEBERT, NOVA SCOTIA, THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY. THE LOSS MAY AMOUNT TO $500,000, THE DEPARTMENT SAID. A COURT OF INQUIRY WAS APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE. THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES.

30.24-369

MONTREAL, JAN. 15-(AP)-THE MONTREAL-OWNED TUG EURKEA HAS BEEN MISSING SINCE DEC. 17 AND IS PRESUMED LOST WITH HER CREW OF 10 IN THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE AREA WHILE EN ROUTE TO NEWFOUNDLAND, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

OFFICIALS OF THE SINCENNES-MCNAUGHTON LINE CONFIRMED THAT THE LITTLE SHIP HAD BEEN MISSING. THE 10 MEN WERE FROM QUEBEC PROVINCE, UNDER COMMAND OF CAPTAIN A.C.CLARRY OF VERDUN.

THE VESSEL WAS LAST REPORTED OFF THE GASPE PENINSULA. SHE AND ANOTHER TUG WERE OUTWARD BOUND AT THE TIME BUT SOMEHOW BECAME SEPARATED. IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THE OTHER TUG HAD SINCE REACHED HER DESTINATION.

JAN 16 1943

CH&23PEW

30.24-369

NEW YORK, JAN. 15-(AP)-RUSSIA RECEIVED 8,000 AIRCRAFT AND 4,000 TANKS FROM BRITAIN BY SEA UP TO NOV. 1 AND THE BRITISH NAVY WHICH PUSHED CONVOY AFTER CONVOY THROUGH TO RUSSIA'S NORTHERN PORTS THEREFORE HAS "PLAYED A VITAL ROLE" IN THE PRESENT LAND VICTORIES, THE BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICE SAID TODAY.

AMONG OTHER MATERIALS SENT TO RUSSIA, THE SERVICE ADDED, WERE 80,000 MOTOR VEHICLES, 500,000 TONS OF AMMUNITION, FOOD AND HEAVY MACHINERY AND 3,000 TONS OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

(MINISTRIES IN LONDON CONCERNED WITH AIRCRAFT AND TANK PRODUCTION SAID AMERICAN AND BRITISH SHIPMENTS TO RUSSIA COULD NOT BE DIFFERENTIATED.) #

JAN 16 1943

WINDSOR, ONT., JAN 15-(AP)-A SITDOWN STRIKE OF APPROXIMATELY 300 OF AN ESTIMATED 700 WOMEN WAR WORKERS OF BORDER CITIES INDUSTRIES (CAP I) HERE ENDED TONIGHT WHEN WORKERS LEFT THE PLANT CAFETERIA WHERE THEY HAD BEEN SITTING MOST OF THE DAY.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS OF AMERICA (C.I.O.) SAID THE WOMEN LEFT THE PLANT AT THE REQUEST OF JOHN ELDON, INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNION, WHO ASSURED THEM THAT NEGOTIATIONS WOULD BE OPENED MONDAY IN A DISPUTE WITH THE MANAGEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED PLANT.

JAN 16 1943

A UNION ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT AGREEMENT WAS REACHED "THROUGH THE INTERVENTION OF MAYOR ARTHUR REAUME." NEGOTIATIONS WILL BE OPENED MONDAY BETWEEN THE MANAGEMENT, THE MAYOR, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR THOMAS MACLEAN (CAP L) OF THE UNION AND ELDON.

"NEGOTIATIONS WILL CONTINUE DAY BY DAY UNTIL ALL DISPUTES ARE SETTLED AND THE CONTRACT IS SIGNED," SAID THE ANNOUNCEMENT.

A79

NEW YORK, JAN 15-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST TODAY A TOKYO REPORT THAT THE JAPANESE HAVE BEGUN THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAFTS MADE OF BAMBOO, WITH A SURFACE AREA OF 10,000 SQUARE METERS, TO TRANSPORT ARMY MATERIALS.

THE BROADCAST SAID THE CONSTRUCTION WAS ORDERED AFTER SUCCESSFUL TESTS HAD BEEN COMPLETED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF JAPANESE MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

JAN 16 1943

NO MORE CONSTRUCTION DETAILS WERE GIVEN BUT THE FLOATS WERE DECLARED TO BE UNSINKABLE AND WOULD BE READY FOR SERVICE IN FEBRUARY. IT WAS NOT STATED WHERE THEY WOULD BE USED BUT OBVIOUSLY RAFTS OF SUCH SIZE WOULD BE UNWIELDY IN ALL BUT THE SMOOTHEST OF WATERS.

THE BUILDING OF SUCH DEVICES MORE THAN STRONGLY HINTS OF THE

SHIPPING LOSSES THAT THE JAPANESE HAVE SUFFERED AT THE HANDS OF THE ALLIES AND THE SERIOUSNESS OF THEIR TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

A FLOAT OF 10,000 SQUARE METERS COULD BE 200 METERS LONG AND 50 METERS WIDE, EQUIVALENT TO 656 FEET LONG BY 164 FEET WIDE.

IN COMPARISON, ONE TYPE OF WOODEN SINGLE-DECKED LIGHTER USED IN NEW YORK HARBOR WATERS SOME YEARS AGO MEASURED 267 BY 46 FEET.

SB733AEW

JAN 16 1943

NEW YORK, JAN. 15-(AP)-RUSSIAN TANKS AND CAVALRYMEN WERE REPORTED BY THE BRITISH RADIO TODAY TO HAVE ESTABLISHED A NEW BRIDGEHEAD BETWEEN RZHEV AND VYAZMA, STRONGPOINTS OF THE FORWARD GERMAN LINE WEST OF MOSCOW. THEY LIE 80 MILES APART.

THE BRITISH BROADCAST, QUOTING AN UNOFFICIAL REPORT FROM MOSCOW, WAS RECORDED HERE BY CBS.

PS307PEW

NEW YORK, JAN. 15-(AP)-SOFIA DISPATCHES BROADCAST BY THE BERLIN RADIO INDICATED TODAY THAT GERMANY WAS HIGH-PRESSURING BULGARIA INTO FURTHER LABOR COMMITMENTS FOR THE AXIS, PERHAPS AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE MILITARY AID SHE HAS WITHHELD.

"BULGARIAN WORKERS ARE REQUESTED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW EUROPE BY AN APPEAL PUBLISHED IN THE ENTIRE BULGARIAN PRESS FRIDAY MORNING," THE GERMAN RADIO SAID.

JAN 16 1943

THE AUTHOR OF THE APPEAL WAS THE LEADER, UNIDENTIFIED IN THE BROADCAST, OF AN OFFICE NEWLY ESTABLISHED FOR RECRUITING BULGARIAN WORKERS FOR GERMANY.

POTENTIAL VOLUNTEERS WERE TOLD THAT THEY WOULD NOT ONLY ASSIST IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW AXIS-MODEL EUROPE, BUT WOULD "GATHER EXPERIENCES WHICH THEY WILL LATER BE ABLE TO APPLY FOR THE BENEFIT OF BULGARIAN INDUSTRIES."

THE RECRUITING CAMPAIGN IS BEING WAGED IN A NATION WHICH, DESPITE ITS AXIS ALLEGIANCE, HAS RETAINED ITS 500,000 OR SO TROOPS FOR LITTLE MORE THAN POLICE DUTY WITHIN THE BALKANS AND HAS NEVER JOINED IN THE WAR UPON SOVIET RUSSIA.

PERHAPS THIS SUBJECT WAS TOUCHED UPON IN THE RECENT BERLIN CONFERENCE OF ADOLF HITLER AND GEN. NIKOLAI MICHOV, BULGARIAN WAR MINISTER. THE QUEST FOR EXTRA HANDS TO MAN THE NAZI FACTORY FRONT MAY HAVE LED THE FUEHRER TO PROPOSE THAT BULGARIA SEND HIM WORKERS IF HER DEEP-ROOTED SYMPATHIES WITH RUSSIA, A SISTER SLAVIC NATION, BLOCKED THE ASSIGNMENT OF BULGARIAN TROOPS TO HELP HIM OUT ON THE SOVIET FRONT.

MJ1124AEW

JAN 16 1943

NEW YORK, JAN. 15-(AP)-A SPANISH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST FROM TOKYO TO SOUTH AMERICA, HEARD BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID TONIGHT THAT THE JAPANESE MINISTER TO RUSSIA, GORO MORISHIMA, WAS LEAVING KUIBYSHEV ABOUT JAN. 25 TO REPORT TO HIS HOME GOVERNMENT UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR, NAOTAKE SATO.

MORISHIMA WAS SENT TO RUSSIA LAST MARCH. SINCE TOKYO ALREADY HAD AN AMBASSADOR THERE, THE APPOINTMENT WAS REGARDED AS AN INDICATION OF THE IMPORTANCE WITH WHICH JAPAN REGARDS HER RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

RENEWAL OF THE ANNUAL FISHING TREATY, GIVING JAPAN RIGHTS TO TAKE A CATCH FROM RUSSIAN WATERS, APPARENTLY IS THE MOST IMPORTANT MATTER UP BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN AT THE PRESENT TIME.

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NEW YORK, JAN. 15—(AP)—THE MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST TONIGHT THAT A RUSSIAN ARMY COLONEL JUST RETURNED FROM STALINGRAD HAD SAID THAT "YOU CAN GO FOR A CAR RIDE" AROUND THE REMNANTS OF 22 [redacted] DIVISIONS TRAPPED BY THE RUSSIANS IN THE STALINGRAD AREA.

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THE RADIO, AS HEARD BY CBS, QUOTED THE COLONEL AS SAYING THE RED ARMY HAS BOUND THE [redacted] DIVISIONS IN A SOLID RING, BUILT TRENCHES AND "WIRED THEM IN ON THAT LITTLE STRIP OF LAND BESIDE THE VOLGA. THEY ARE DOOMED."

NEW ORLEANS, JAN. 15-(AP)-THE NAVY'S SILVER STAR AND TWO CITATIONS FOR BRAVERY WERE AWARDED MEMBERS OF THE ARMED GUARD IN CEREMONIES TODAY AT THE U.S. NAVAL STATION IN ALGIERS.

THE AWARDS WERE MADE ON BEHALF OF SECRETARY KNOX AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE PRESENTATIONS WERE BY CAPTAIN PHILIP SEYMOUR, USN RET., COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE STATION.

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THE SILVER STAR WAS PINNED ON BOATSMAN MATE 2ND CLASS ARTHUR L. FARMER, 28, OF SOUTHPORT, N.C., WHO SHOT DOWN TWO ENEMY PLANES AND DROVE OFF THE FIRST ATTACK ON AN ALLIED MERCHANT SHIP.

THE CITATIONS, COMMENDING ACTIONS IN FIGHTING OFF SIMILAR ATTACKS WERE ACCORDED LIEUTENANT (JG) BLAKE HOWARD, 24 OF ST. LOUIS, AND GUNNER'S MATE FIRST CLASS SALBA LEE DUBOSE, 25 OF WALDER, TEX.

THE CITATIONS STATED THAT HOWARD COMMANDED A GUN CREW WHICH SHOT DOWN ONE AND POSSIBLY TWO ENEMY PLANES IN A FLEET OF 42 WHICH ATTACKED HIS SHIP.

DUBOSE WAS ON A VESSEL WHICH WAS TWICE TORPEDOED BUT HE STUCK TO HIS GUNS UNTIL THE BLOW OF THE SECOND TORPEDO KNOCKED ALL THE MEN OFF THE SHIP.

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FARMER'S VESSEL WAS LATER SUNK AND HE WAS ADRIFT FOR SEVERAL DAYS BEFORE BEING PICKED UP BY ANOTHER SHIP WHICH WAS DIVEBOMBED AND SUNK AND HE WAS RESCUED FOR THE SECOND TIME FROM THE SEA.

BY GLENN BABB

AMID THE CLAMOR OVER THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE FRENCH EMPIRE THERE IS DANGER OF OVERLOOKING THE FACT THAT FRENCH FIGHTING MEN, DEDICATED TO THE LIBERATION OF THEIR COUNTRY, ARE GETTING AHEAD VERY WELL WITH THE IMMEDIATE JOB OF EXPELLING THE AXIS FROM AFRICA. IN FACT, DURING THE LAST FEW DAYS, WHILE THE AMERICAN FIFTH AND BRITISH FIRST AND EIGHTH ARMIES HAVE BEEN CONCENTRATING ON THEIR DISPOSITIONS FOR THE KNOCKOUT BLOWS AGAINST NEHRING AND ROMMEL, NEARLY ALL THE ALLIES' AFRICAN SUCCESSES HAVE BEEN SCORED BY FRENCHMEN.

SOME OF THESE FIGHT UNDER THE LORRAINE CROSS OF DE GAULLE AND SOME UNDER THE BANNER OF GIRAUD. A FIGHTING FRENCH COLUMN UNDER GENERAL LECLERC HAS ACCOMPLISHED ONE OF THE BRILLIANT MILITARY FEATS OF THE WAR, A 1,000-MILE ADVANCE FROM THE HEART OF AFRICA TO DRIVE MUSSOLINI'S MINIONS FROM THE FEZZAN REGION OF SOUTHERN

LIBYA. IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN TUNISIA GIRAUD'S MEN ARE KEEPING UP A RELENTLESS PRESSURE ON THE ENEMY, SCORING VALUABLE TACTICAL GAINS AND RANGING DEEP INTO THE DESERT NEAR THE TUNISIAN-LIBYAN FRONTIER.

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AND WHILE THE POLITICIANS ARE BICKERING OVER THE BEST WAY OF UNIFYING ALL FRENCHMEN IN A POSITION TO FIGHT HITLER, THESE SOLDIERS OF TWO FACTIONS HAVE ESTABLISHED CONTACT ACROSS THE AFRICAN WASTES. JUST HOW IS NOT DISCLOSED; PERHAPS BY PLANE, PERHAPS BY MOTOR OR EVEN CAMEL PATROLS TRAVERSING THE SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES STILL SEPARATING THE MAIN FORCES. BUT AT LEAST THEY HAVE FORMED A LIAISON WITH EVERY PROSPECT THAT IT WILL BE STRENGTHENED UNTIL THERE IS A STRONG FRENCH SECTOR BETWEEN THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH IN TUNISIA AND THE BRITISH IN LIBYA WHICH MAY PROVE ONE OF THE MAIN ELEMENTS OF ALLIED POWER IN THE FINAL PUSH TO FREE AFRICA OF THE AXIS.

ANOTHER HEARTENING INDICATION THAT FRENCHMEN ARE RAPIDLY GETTING READY TO CLAIM MAJOR STATUS IN THE ANTI-HITLER ALLIANCE IS THE APPEARANCE OF THE NEW LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT. THE ROLES HAVE BEEN REVERSED: WHILE IN 1917 AMERICAN FLIERS FOUGHT IN FRENCH PLANES AND UNDER FRENCH COMMAND, IN 1943 FRENCHMEN FLY AMERICAN PLANES UNDER AMERICAN COMMAND.

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ALTOGETHER THERE IS PLENTY OF EVIDENCE THAT THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF FRENCH SOLDIERS MORE INTERESTED IN THE REDEMPTION OF THEIR COUNTRY THAN IN THE SQUABBLE FOR POLITICAL POWER. MOREOVER THERE ARE SIGNS THAT THE ELEMENTS OF DISCORD IN THAT TRAGIC TURMOIL IN NORTH AFRICA, WHICH UNDENIABLY CONFRONTS THE UNITED NATIONS WITH ONE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS TESTS OF THEIR UNITY, ARE BEING ISOLATED AND DEALT WITH.

TWO HELPFUL STATEMENTS HAVE JUST BEEN CONTRIBUTED BY BRITISH LEADERS. IN LONDON BRENDAN BRACKEN, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND CONFIDANT OF WINSTON CHURCHILL, SAYS THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS GIVEN GENERAL EISENHOWER ITS POWER OF ATTORNEY AND IS BACKING HIM TO THE UTMOST AND DENIES THAT LONDON AND WASHINGTON ARE BACKING RIVAL CANDIDATES FOR FRENCH LEADERSHIP. IN ALGIERS HAROLD MACMILLAN, THE BRITISH MINISTER WHO ASSISTS GENERAL EISENHOWER, GIVES ASSURANCE THAT A SETTLEMENT IS IN SIGHT. HE POINTS OUT THAT MUCH CAN BE DONE BY BRINGING IN SUPPLIES TO ALLEVIATE THE NEEDS OF A CIVILIZN POPULATION WHICH HAS SUFFERED TWO AND A HALF YEARS OF

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PRIVATION UNDER THE SHADOW OF AXIS DOMINATION. THE RED CROSS GIVES ASSURANCE THAT THIS ALREADY IS BEING DONE: MILK STATIONS FOR CHILDREN HAVE BEEN SET UP IN THE CITIES AND MORE SUPPLIES ARE ON THE WAY.

NEVERTHELESS THE NORTH AFRICAN TANGLE REMAINS A GRAVE CHALLENGE TO ALLIED STATESMANSHIP, AND IT IS ONLY A FORETASTE OF WHAT IS TO BE EXPECTED WHEN THE ALLIED ARMIES LEAP THE MEDITERRANEAN AND BEGIN RECLAIMING THE LANDS NOW UNDER THE HITLER BLIGHT.

MEANWHILE POLITICS IS NOT THE ONLY REASON FOR THE LONG LULL ON THE AFRICAN FRONTS; PERHAPS IT WILL PROVE TO HAVE BEEN ONE OF THE LEAST IMPORTANT. THERE ARE ALSO RAIN AND MUD AND THE NECESSITY OF ACCOMPLISHING COLOSSAL TASKS OF REINFORCEMENT AND SUPPLY. BUT THE WINTER RAINS WILL BE OVER SOON; WE ARE TOLD THAT THE ENGINEERS ARE PERFORMING MIRACLES WITH THESE FOUL TUNISIAN ROADS; THE GERMANS, WHO MAY BE IN A POSITION TO KNOW, SAY THAT GENERAL MONTGOMERY'S EIGHTH

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ARMY IS NEARLY READY TO STRIKE AGAIN.

MEANWHILE, IF THE WAIT FOR GOOD NEWS FROM AFRICA SEEMS LONG, TAKE A LOOK AT THAT RAPIDLY CHANGING WAR MAP OF RUSSIA. SOME OF THE FRUITS OF THE AFRICAN ADVENTURE ALREADY ARE BEING HARVESTED THERE BY THE AMAZING RED ARMY. #

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LONDON, JAN 15-(NETHERLANDS INDIES NEWS AGENCY)-THE GERMAN AUTHORITIES IN HOLLAND PLAN TO EXTEND THE COMPULSORY REGISTRATION OF STOCK HOLDINGS AND PLACE A 50,000-GUILDER LIMIT ON INDIVIDUAL STOCK HOLDINGS.

THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED NEWSPAPER NIEUWE ROTTERDAMSCHE COURANT, QUOTED BY THE BERLINER BOERSEN-ZEITUNG, SAID NETHERLANDERS WOULD HAVE TO DECLARE ALL SHARES VALUED AT MORE THAN 50,000 GUILDERS, INSTEAD OF 100,000 GUILDERS AS AT PRESENT, AND ALSO SHARES ACQUIRED SINCE SEPT. 30, 1940, INSTEAD OF SINCE DEC. 31, 1941.

PERSONS WHO HAVE ACQUIRED SHARES TOTALING MORE THAN 50,000 GUILDERS SINCE SEPTEMBER, 1940, WILL BE OBLIGED EITHER TO DECLARE THEM OR SELL THEM "VOLUNTARILY" TO BRING THEM BELOW THE LIMIT.

THE COURANT SAID THAT THE LIMIT ON HOLDINGS OF DUTCH SHARES WOULD BE SET AT EVEN A LOWERL LEVEL FOR PERSONS IN GERMANY THAN FOR THOSE IN HOLLAND. NO COMPULSORY REGISTRATION OF DUTCH SHARES HAS HITHERTO EXISTED IN THE REICH.

THE PAPER SAID QUOTATIONS OF DUTCH SHARES COULD BE EXPECTED TO DECLINE AS A RESULT OF THIS MEASURE.

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, JAN. 16)

LONDON REPORTS:

- - -

BRITISH LABOR
GROUPS PROPOSE
AMALGAMATIONS

- - -

LABOR MINISTER ERNEST BEVIN SUGGESTS WORKERS
REFRAIN FROM ASKING FOR OLD LIBERTY
TOO SOON AFTER THE WAR

- - -

BY EDWARD ROBINSON

(ADVANCE)-LONDON, JAN 15-(AP)-PROPOSED AMALGAMATIONS IN TWO OF GREAT BRITAIN'S MOST POWERFUL LABOR GROUPS TO GIVE THEM A UNIFIED FIGHTING FRONT AGAINST BOSSES TOPPED THE WEEK'S INDUSTRIAL NEWS.

THE MOVES WERE SUGGESTED AT A TIME WHEN LABOR MINISTER ERNEST BEVIN--HIMSELF THE COUNTRY'S NUMBER ONE TRADE UNIONIST--APPEALED TO WORKERS NOT TO ASK FOR THEIR OLD LIBERTY BACK TOO QUICKLY AFTER THE WAR AND ASKED THEM TO INSIST THAT THE COUNTRY "CARRY ON SOME CONTROL FOR A CONSIDERABLE PERIOD."

THE AMALGAMATED ENGINEERING UNION WITH A MEMBERSHIP OF 700,000 OFFERED TO TAKE THE LEAD IN AN AMALGAMATION OF ALL OF THE COUNTRY'S ENGINEERING UNIONS. THERE ARE 38 OUTSIDE OF AEU COVERING 750,000 WORKERS.

THE OTHER SUGGESTED AMALGAMATION IS ONE FOR ALL RAIL WORKERS INSTEAD OF THE PRESENT THREE--NATIONAL UNION OF RAILMEN (400,000), THE SOCIETY OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN (60,000) AND THE RAILWAY CLERKS ASSOCIATION (80,000).

--DASH--

FINACE: IN THE FIRST NINE DAYS OF 1943 BRITISH REVENUE TOTALED £89,835,000 STERLING--AN AVERAGE OF NEARLY £10,000,000 DAILY--COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF £10,204,000 IN THE CORRESPONDING 10-DAY PERIOD OF 1942.

EXPENDITURES WERE VERY HEAVY AND AVERAGED £16,200,000 DAILY AT £145,800,000, OUT OF WHICH WAR SUPPLIES COST £133,350,000. LAST YEAR'S DAILY AVERAGE IN THIS SIMILAR PERIOD WAS £12,880,000.

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--DASH--

FOOD: NORTH AMERICAN SARDINES WERE RELEASED BY BRITISH SHOPS, SELLING AT SEVEN CENTS A TIN WITH A SURRENDER OF TWO POINTS. TWENTY-TWO MILLION TINS WERE DISTRIBUTED.

OFFICIALS ARE CHECKING FOOD ALLOTMENTS OF LONDON CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS TO REDUCE ILLEGAL SUPPLIES WHICH ARE OBTAINED BY RETURNS AND OVERSTATING THE NUMBER OF MEALS SERVED.

--DASH--

THE 24-HOUR STRIKE OF RAILMEN'S "WAKERS UP" AWAKENED THE COUNTRY TO THE ALARM CLOCK SHORTAGE. THERE ARE ONLY A HALF MILLION AVAILABLE AND SIXTEEN MILLION WANTED.

--DASH--

THE MINISTRY OF WORK'S CONCENTRATION PLANS RESULTED IN A REDUCTION OF 400 TYPES OF DOORS TO THREE TYPES IN SEVEN SIZES, 17 KINDS OF BRICKS TO TWO AND 300 TYPES OF METAL WINDOWS TO 30.

--DASH--

A 78-YEAR-OLD SUSSEX WOMAN WHO FED DAY-OLD BREAD TO DOGS WAS FINED $40 AND A SIMILAR AMOUNT FOR FEEDING OAT FLAKES TO CHICKENS AND RABBITS.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, JAN. 16).

SW130PEM

3 bank

Reds Close on 70,000 Survivors Of 220,000 in Stalingrad Pocket

Full-Scale Attack Pushed After Enemy Rejects Demand for Surrender.

CIRCLE TIGHTENS

25,000 Soldiers Slain in Seven-Day Battle of Annihilation.

17,000 CAPTIVES TAKEN

Rossosh on Rail Line Recaptured, Reds Gain in Caucasus.

JAN 17 1943

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, Jan. 16 — The Red army has broken through the defenses of the starving, freezing Germans at Stalingrad, who rejected a Russian ultimatum to surrender, and is rapidly mopping up the 70,000 to 80,000 troops left of a force which once numbered 220,000 men, a special Moscow communique said tonight.

In a seven-day battle of annihilation which began Jan. 10 after the Germans had rejected the ultimatum, the Germans have lost 25,000 in dead and their total force has been cut to the 70,000 or 80,000 total, the announcement, heard here by the Soviet Monitor, said

Russians Tighten Trap

Pressing closer their iron girdle about the trapped force which totaled 22 divisions at the beginning of the encirclement on Nov. 19, the Russians said they had captured 30 important strongpoints, villages, towns and railroad stations and advanced from 12 to 22 miles.

Among the captured strongpoints was Marinovka, 30 miles west of Stalingrad on the railroad that runs to the Don river.

The capture of two other places on the railroad, Basargino, 11 miles west of Stalingrad and Karpovskaya a bit farther west appeared to give the Russians control of all or most of the line running to Kalach on the bank of the Don.

The development of this offensive to liquidate the German pocket at Stalingrad was told in the second of two special communiques read from the Moscow radio tonight.

Confirm Opening of New Attack

The first told of the opening of another offensive, the fifth major drive of the winter, along the upper Don in the direction of Kharkov, the vital Ukraine metropolis.

Striking out from just below the Voronezh hinge on the Don, the Russians said they had chalked up advances of 30 to 56 miles and captured 600 towns and villages, including one 120 miles northeast of Kharkov.

Rossosh, 90 miles below Voronezh on the Moscow-Rostov railroad, also was captured, and the communique said the three-day offensive had resulted in 17,000 of the enemy captured and 15,000 killed.

Reds Continue Advance

The regular midnight communique which followed these announcements said the Russian forces were continuing to roll forward in the northern Caucasus, the northern Donets, and below the Don in the Zimovniki sector toward Rostov.

In the latter zone, this announcement said, 700 Nazi elite guards of the Viking division were killed in fighting for the railway station of Dvoinya, 10 miles southwest of Kuberle on the Stalingrad-Tikhoretsk railway.

The Germans retreated "without having time to blow up munitions and food stores which had been mined," the communique said. Twenty railway engines were captured.

The second communique said the Germans trapped at Stalingrad were dying of exhaustion, starvation and freezing and their numbers had been reduced from the original 220,000 to 70,000 or 80,000 men with 500 dying from the cold every day and 1,000 from other causes.

Nazis Being Liquidated

"The liquidation of the German Fascist troops encircled in the Stalingrad area is drawing to a close," the communique declared.

(The German military correspondent, Capt. Ludwig Sartorius, in a Berlin broadcast said a German high command's announcement that its Stalingrad troops were defending themselves from all sides was an admission that "there had been no direct contact by land for some time" with these forces.)

The Jan. 8 ultimatum to the Germans at Stalingrad, the Soviet communique said, advised them that an answer was expected by 10 o'clock Jan. 9, to be brought by a motor car carrying a white flag.

"All hopes for rescue of your troops by a German offensive from the south and southwest have been unjustified."

"German troops which hastened to your assistance have been routed x x x

"German transport planes which have been bringing up starvation rations x x x are frequently compelled to change their airdromes x x x

"German transport aviation is suffering tremendous losses.

Position Desperate

"The position of your encircled troops is desperate. They are experiencing hunger, disease and cold. The terrible Russian winter is only just beginning.

"Severe frost and cold, biting winds and snow storms have yet to come and your men have not been supplied with winter uniforms and are situated in rotten, unsanitary, conditions.

"x x x Your position is hopeless. Further resistance is useless.

"x x x should you reject our proposals for capitulation we warn you that Red army troops and the Red air force will be compelled to carry out operations for the annihilation of the encircled German troops x x x"

The Russian terms, the communique said, promised care of sick and wounded prisoners, adequate food, repatriation after the war, and would have allowed the men to keep their uniforms and insignia and the officers to keep their swords.

But the German commander rejected the terms, the communique said.

"In view of this, on Jan. 10 our troops commenced a general attack against the German Fascist troops encircled near Stalingrad," it concluded.

In seven days of fighting since then the Russians were said to have wiped out 25,000 officers and men, captured 6,896 of the encircled troops, destroyed 1,526 fortified positions and cleared a large area of the enemy.

In the same period 317 planes, 514 tanks and 941 guns were said to have been captured, and 75 planes, 174 tanks and 416 guns destroyed.

The announcement said the encircled troops originally had consisted of 3 tank divisions, three motorized divisions, 15 infantry divisions and a cavalry division, but that at least three of them, the 44th, 376th and 384th, were badly smashed during the process of encirclement.

Rostov Threatened From North

MOSCOW, Jan. 16 (AP).—A new Russian advance in the middle Don sector enveloping twenty-five miles of the east bank of the Donetz River eighty miles north of Rostov posed another threat today to that Nazi base already imperiled from the east and from the North Caucasus.

On the lower Don Red Army forces within sixty miles of Rostov captured more villages, in one place outflanking a formidable Nazi defense zone and disorganizing the enemy, the noon communique said.

The North Caucasus drive took a new turn with the occupation of Bekeshevskaya in the foothills thirty miles west of Pyatigorsk and south of the Rostov-Baku railway. This put the Red Army within twenty-five miles of the important town of Cherkassk on the way to the Maikop oil fields. The capture of Alexandrovskoye, thirty-five miles north of Mineralnye Vody, also smoothed the path of the column thrusting to the north.

Troops under command of General Vatutin reached the Donetz River, chief waterway of the Donetz basin coal fields, in the peak of cold winter weather and appeared massing for a drive across the river. The settlements of Borodinov and Potseluiev were captured on the east bank of the stream and the Russians stood only fourteen miles from the major rail town of Kamensk.

The new advance into the eastern Ukraine threatened the Indus-Likhaya, the junction point of the trans-Don railway from Stalingrad to the Rostov-Moscow line.

The Russians had pushed across the Kalitva River where, the army newspaper, "Red Star," said, the Germans had concentrated large forces and fortified a number of regions for defense. The base of the enemy position was Litinovka, which the Russians captured.

The Russians driving down the Stalingrad - Tikhoretsk railway reached Batlaievskaya, forty miles west of Zimovniki, on the south bank of the Sal River. Some of these forces were operating within eighty miles of Rostov. This offensive is now expanding in two directions, west toward Rostov and southwest toward Salsk.

Battle for Rostov Itself Believed About to Begin

JAN 17 1943

By HENRY C. CASSIDY,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Jan. 16—Sweeping through 30 more towns, Red Army forces today battled to the east bank of the Donets River, 20 miles southeast of Kamensk, and to the Sal-Manych Hills overlooking the Manych River southeast of Rostov as they steadily closed in in a semicircle around the big Nazi base at the gateway to the Caucasus.

(These positions would put the Russians some 80 to 90 miles from Rostov to the northeast and southeast. They already had driven within 60 miles of the big port from the east in their smash down both banks of the Lower Don.)

Battlefront dispatches indicated the battle for Rostov itself was about to begin, with the Russians preparing for a smash across the Donets—last natural barrier to the city—despite the difficulties of winter weather at its height.

Advance on 25-Mile Front.

The Soviet Information Bureau announced that the Donets was reached in a Russian advance on a 25-mile front which recaptured the villages of Borodinov and Potseluiev, on the east bank of the river where it loops to the northwest past Kamensk.

Other forces pushing down the Moscow-Rostov rail line from the north were said to have made new gains between encircled Millerovo and Kamensk.

Southeast of Rostov, the Information Bureau said, "Soviet troops reached the ridge of the Sal-Manych Range. Now they face the Manych lowlands with many lakes joined by canals forming the gigantic Manych Canal, which plays an enormous part in irrigation of the arid steppes of the Northern Caucasus."

(The Manych begins in the big Kalmyck Lake between Elista and Salsk, flows just east of Salsk and empties into the Don 30 miles upriver from Rostov.)

Strategic Places Taken.

The forward sweep was important not so much for the number of places taken as for the strategical significance of most of them. Most vital of the towns listed as newly occupied were:

Glubokaya, on the Rostov-Moscow railway 14 miles north of Kamensk-Shakhtinsky.

Litvinovka, where the Middle Don army crossed the Kalitva River in its westward thrust into the Donets Basin.

Diadin, southwest of Litvinovka and close to the shores of the Donets River.

Kurenny, 38 miles southwest of Zimovniki on the Stalingrad-Tikhoretsk railway and little more than 40 miles from Salsk.

Blagodarnoye, at the head of a rail spur which connects with the Divnoe-Kropotkin main line through the Caucasus.

Alexandrovskoye, 35 miles north of Mineralnye Vody and about the same distance southwest of Blagodarnoye.

Nogutskoye, 25 miles west of Mineralnye Vody on the main railway to Rostov.

Bekeshevskaya, south of the main Baku-Rostov railway.

Others Are Captured.

The early Soviet communique, reporting the recapture of all of these cities, also named places taken behind those positions by the Middle Don army of Col. Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin and by the forces of Col. Gen. Yeremenko which traveled southwest along the railroad from Stalingrad.

It was the first specific news of Gen. Vatutin's troops in days. Between his columns and those of Yeremenko, the army commanded by Col. Gen. Constantin Rokossovsky made slow headway in the Lower Don region about 60 miles from Rostov against intensive counterattacks.

(The Soviet noon communique recited new gains in last night's fighting with more towns reported captured in the North Caucasus and in the Lower Don, but it did not identify them.

(The communique was broadcast from Moscow and recorded in London by the Soviet monitor.

(The offensive also continued in the Northern Donets area, the war bulletin said, without giving any details of the fighting there.)

Heavy Counterattacks.

The early communique also reported heavy German counterattacks were repelled southwest and northwest of Velikie Luki, but was silent on any specific action in the Leningrad area, where, German broadcasts said, an offensive to relieve Leningrad was under way.

(A German broadcast last night also insisted a surrounded German garrison, provisioned by plane, continued to hold Velikie Luki, which the Russians said New Year Day they had captured.)

The Russian position at Glubokaya cuts the Moscow-Rostov railway 30 miles south of encircled Millerovo and gives Gen. Vatutin's army a junction point with that of Lt. Gen. F. I. Golikov, which had advanced down the railway from the north and which also has sent flanking columns westward into the Ukraine.

Glubokaya was taken by troops which crossed the Kalitva, throwing open the entire Donets Basin in that area, and then advanced northwestward to the railroad center.

Rail System Laid Bare.

The capture of Blagodarnoye, representing a 20-mile advance from Sotnikovskoye, taken Thursday, brought the armies of Lt. Gen. Maslennikov out of the sparsely-settled plains region into an area of numerous towns and roads, and laid bare another rail transportation system over which the Germans moved supplies after their successes last summer.

The push to Nogutskoye and to Bekeshevskaya bolstered the southern front campaign against Armavir, a rail and factory center 80 miles northwest of Nogutskoye, and about 110 miles west of Blagodarnoye.

MILD WINTER FAILS TO AID NAZIS ON DON

Correspondent at Front Finds

1943

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Warmest Season Since 1924 Rules Out Axis Excuse

GERMAN STAND AWAITED

But Russian General Reports Foe Seems Bewildered by Red Army's Thrusts

JAN 17 1943

By ALAN GUMMOND
Associated Press Correspondent

WITH THE RED ARMY, Southeast of Rostov, Jan. 16—The Red Army is advancing over this vast front in amazingly mild weather, disproving any theory that bitter Winter temperatures may have contributed to Adolf Hitler's current Russian disaster.

Right now, as we stand along the wind-swept steppe road, the Germans, according to Lieut. Gen. Rodiony Malinovsky, are showing signs of bewilderment, but there are signs that they may try to make a big stand on the line of the Manych Canal and the Northern Donets.

I came to the Zimovniki region, which is fifty miles or more toward Rostov from Kotelnikov, by train and truck, crossed the Volga and stood on the banks of the Don, and it has sometimes been more of a problem to keep cool than warm.

It is cold, of course, but the wide, flat, monotonous steppe stretches out here tonight beneath a Kalmuck moon. Dressed for sub-zero temperatures, I have stood in streets of retaken towns and Cossack villages and actually shed my overcoat in what the natives say is the warmest Winter since 1924 and what the army commanders say is ideal weather for the Nazi Panzers, which are not doing so well.

At the moment, big guns bang about us off to the flanks. Sometimes there is a whine of shells. The Germans are fighting back very hard and the Red Army officers are frank to tell you so.

We can't tell what is going to happen, but indications are that General Field Marshal Fritz Erich von Mannstein, German commander of this front, may throw in more fresh divisions and tanks to try to halt the Red Army drive that is really rolling.

Down here, this close to blood and bullets, you learn lots of things about this war you didn't know, and you go lots of places you have wanted to go. One of the highlights so far was a long, frank talk with General Malinovsky in a little Cossack village. He opened maps and talked in the warmest spirit of friendship for the United States and Britain.

Incidentally, no commander I have talked with has reported the use of any United States or British tanks or planes in this drive southwest of Stalingrad, but United States-made trucks have played a big role in transport.

Between 80,000 to 100,000 Germans are surrounded in an area of about 216 square miles outside Stalingrad.

"They are just an armed prison camp," General Malinovsky said grimly, "and they haven't a chance."

I have talked with numerous German pilots who have been shot down trying to get supplies to this huge group. They had been landing at a place called Peitomnik. At one time they sent over about 500 planes daily, but this has dropped off to about 100 with the heavy losses.

I have seen enough wrecked German tanks and planes to set up a pretty good army. Great acres of this flat country are strewn with them. In many places the Russians have herded them up and they look like monster junk yards. At one place near Abganerovo, German tanks were littered about the fields almost like automobiles used to be congregated near some race track on a big race day.

Other places you see planes—plenty of them in good condition—abandoned by the Germans as they fled before the Russian onslaught. At one place near Aksay on my way here I saw among the gathered wrecked German tanks one that was marked "Midvale Steel 1918."

I came away from where the guns were booming for a night's sleep with the words of General Malinovsky uppermost in my mind: "We continue our offensive."

RAF REPEATS BOMBING OF LORIENT BASE

Strikes Second Night In Row At U-Boat Pens In French Port

German Railway Lines In Four Countries Also Raid Targets

JAN 17 1943

London, Sunday, Jan. 17 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm quoting the Berlin correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet said the German capital was raided Saturday night.

He said a very heavy anti-aircraft barrage was heard.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 16—The RAF returned with a heavy attack last night on Lorient, Hitler's principal submarine base on the Atlantic, setting large fires on the docks and pens in the second raid there in two nights.

Railway targets in western Germany, France and the Low Countries were raided at the same time and pilots reported attacks on fifteen of Germany's badly needed locomotives.

Shift From Ruhr

In all the extensive raids, only two British bombers were lost.

The fifty-ninth raid on Lorient, to which the RAF shifted after eight attacks on the German Ruhr in eleven nights, centered on newly fortified submarine pens. Concrete roofs have been built over the submarine lairs and the RAF apparently has taken up the challenge.

The entire town was illuminated by flares and moonlight—ideal for the bombers. The wing commander of one squadron of Halifaxes reported that fires started in the raid on Thursday night still were burning.

As the British dropped their two-ton block-busters, big fires flamed up, the largest in the dock area. One great blaze appeared to be an oil fire.

Sees Flames On Way Back

The tail gunner of one bomber still could see the flames as his craft crossed the north French coast en route home.

The one-two punch at Lorient indicated a new phase in the vital battle of the Atlantic and the ceaseless fight against enemy submarines.

Reports of the attacks indicated the RAF was employing new bombing tactics. The *Evening News* said the bomber command obviously realized that new ruthlessness was necessary to knock out the submarine pens and that the RAF apparently was trying to demolish the administrative machinery of the submarine warfare around the port as well as the lairs.

Has Shops And Power Plants

Besides dock facilities, Lorient has machine shops, torpedo and ammunition dumps and food and fuel stores. There also are power plants and barracks for submarine crews. Most of the buildings are near the center of the town and much more vulnerable than the concrete U-boat hangars, said to be capable of absorbing the blasts of the heaviest bombs.

The raid last night was in greater force than the one on Thursday and many Canadian pilots participated. Considerable ground fire was encountered.

Heavy Air Raid Again Made on Lorient Base

British Report Attacks Also on Targets in Western Germany

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Lorient, German submarine base in Western France, was heavily attacked again last night, the Air Ministry reported today.

Targets in Western Germany also were bombed during the night, and fighter planes swarmed over railway targets in France, Holland and Belgium, the ministry said.

Two bombers failed to return.

Large Fires Seen.

In the attack on Lorient, "the port was well illuminated by flares and moonlight, and after a concentrated attack large fires were seen in the dock area," the Air Ministry said.

The raid was the 59th on Lorient.

Thursday night British bombers took advantage of the bright moonlight to pound the base, leaving large fires.

The United States Air Force based in the British Isles had gone over the port in three daylight precision raids previously in the series of attacks intended to smash the fuel dumps, undersea boat pens power stations and machinery.

England Bombed.

German raiders last night bombed three inland areas in Eastern England, causing considerable property damage and a number of casualties. Only a small number of planes apparently took part in these attacks.

Of the British airmen participating in the raids on enemy territory last night one squadron leader was credited with shooting up two trains near Hazebrouck, making five separate attacks on one. In all 15 railway engines were reported shot up.

Whirlwind bombers also made several attacks on trains and one successfully bombed railway traffic near Ypres, the Air Ministry news service said.

Poland Suffers New Atrocities

Nazis Clear 60-Mile Swath in Silesia in Fear of Russian Break-through.

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London, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—The Polish Government in Exile described the new series of executions, arrests and mass deportations reported begun yesterday by the Gestapo in Warsaw and Silesia as the Germans' biggest extermination drive against the Polish people since the start of the war.

A corridor sixty miles wide is being swept through Silesia to clear it of all Poles, and work is being speeded on the "east wall" defenses facing Russia, Deputy Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk said.

Mr. Mikolajczyk said the new moves were a clear indication that the Germans feared a complete Russian break-through on the Soviet front and therefore were attempting to clear the whole area of Poles and put their defenses in shape.

The Gestapo struck early Friday morning. Thousands were arrested in Warsaw, and many more thousands elsewhere were ordered to prepare for immediate departure, the Deputy Premier said.

One Village's Fate.

Fighting broke out, particularly in the country districts. It was said that 1,700 persons were killed in a single village. The Gestapo quickly segregated the population into three groups: Children under six; women, invalids and aged persons and able-bodied men. The children were put aboard train for the Reich, where they will be "Germanized," Mr. Mikolajczyk said, and all the women who weren't killed trying to prevent this were then sent to concentration camps.

The cleared area was reported as being repopulated mainly with Germans, but also with Hollanders, Belgians and Norwegians, who are forced to work on the "east wall."

The first work on the German defense line through Silesia was done by labor battalions of Jews, who were killed as soon as each battalion finished the particular piece of work assigned to it, Mr. Mikolajczyk said.

Irak Joins War On Axis; First Of Arab Nations

Churchill Greets New Ally; Declaration Simplifies Middle East Transport

LONDON, Jan. 16 (AP).—Irak dropped her role of pro-British non-belligerency today to become the first of the independent Arab nations to declare war as an ally of Britain.

Prime Minister Churchill in a message to Premier General Nuri Pasha Es Said declared that the struggle against Germany, Italy and Japan will be hard, "but the end is sure and we rejoice to have you at our side."

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He recalled Great Britain's part in helping to create Irak as a new kingdom ten years ago.

The London press did not display the news prominently, and unofficial observers inclined to the view that the step was of value to the Allies only as a means of simplifying transportation of troops, oil and war materials through the nation which lies at the crossroads of the Middle East.

Under a previous agreement, Britain already has the use of airfields and bases, but a belligerent status for Irak will greatly simplify relations.

Announcing the declaration, the Irak Legation said the reasons for the step were the increasing Axis efforts to destroy the legitimate government of Irak, to promote disunity among its 4,500,000 people by disseminating rumors and false news thorugh Axis radio stations, as well as utterances disrespectful to the royal family and calculated to undermine the loyalty of the Irak people.

In 1941 the Germans did their utmost to disturb Anglo-Irak relations when Raschid Ali seized power in a coup d' etat managed by the Nazis, but within a month the revolt was quelled and British forces drove him from the country.

Irak is reported to have a well equipped army of 28,000 men, an air force of one bomber, one fighter and two army co-operation squadrons. Irak broke diplomatic relations with Germany Sept. 11, 1939, with Italy in June, 1941, and with Japan and Vichy in November, 1941.

The declaration that made Irak the thirty-first nation to declare war on the Axis followed a campaign in the Irak press strongly urging that the country join the United Nations.

[The Berlin radio, in a Transocean (German) news agency dispatch, called the step "a gesture by a clique of Irak politicians obeying Britain."]

Iraq Declares War Against Axis Nations

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Iraq Legation announced today that Iraq is

at war with Germany, Italy and Japan.

(Later it was officially announced at Baghdad that a state of war exists between Iraq and the Axis nations.)

Iraq already had broken relations with the Axis. The rupture of relations with Japan came in November, 1941, and at the same time diplomatic relations with the Vichy government were ended.

Robert Johnson, BBC commentator, said in a broadcast recorded by CBS that it was particularly significant because "it is the first time that an Arab country has joined with Britain in a declaration like this."

British troops moved into Iraq in May, 1941, a few weeks after an Axis-inspired revolt indicated German designs on the nation and its rich oil deposits.

The German radio reported last August that United States troops had been landed in Iraq, but there has been no confirmation of this report. The German broadcast said "the foreign garrison in Iraq is now composed mainly of American troops."

BRITISH RESUME DRIVE ON TRIPOLI

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Axis Reports Gen. Montgomery Has Sent Armored Force Into Battle.

LONDON, Jan. 16 — (AP) Axis reports said today that the British Eighth army in Libya had renewed its offensive toward Tripoli with a strong armored attack at Wadi Zem-Zem, 180 miles southeast of the main Tripolitan port.

Intensive air fighting was reported throughout Tunisia in day and night engagements in which 23 enemy planes were destroyed at the cost of eight Allied craft.

Axis Reports Attack

German and Italian reports said Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Libyan army attempted to envelop fortified Axis positions in the dry gulch 40 miles west of Sirte but had been repulsed with the destruction of 35 armored vehicles.

The British communique, reporting action on Friday only, said patrol activity was more extensive, with casualties inflicted in "several sectors," but did not confirm enemy assertions that Gen. Montgomery has started the third renewal of his drive to clear the enemy from all North Africa.

London military circles said, however, that the drive reported by the Axis was not improbable. The Germans were the first to announce the previous two offensives, from El Alamein in Egypt last Oct. 23 and from El Agheila Dec. 14.

For almost three weeks, the Eighth army has been relatively stationary while building up strength near Wadi Zem-Zem. It was considered likely that Gen. Montgomery had gathered sufficient strength to attempt an encirlement to bite off Marshal Rommel's rear guard as he tried to do beyond El Agheila.

Allies Superior in Air

The Americans and British apparently had air superiority over the Axis both in Libya and Tunisia. Air opposition was almost completely absent in Libya as Gen. Montgomery's bombers blasted Marshal Rommel's positions while U. S. bombers started large fires at Tripoli. The harbor and road junctions were attacked.

Other planes struck between Sfax and Gabes on the Tunisian east coast, destroying several fuel trucks north of Gabes.

Maj.-Gen. Carl Spaatz's Tunisian air force shot down seven large transport planes and two escorting fighters from a flight of 50 off the Tunisian coast. During an attack on rail and road communications near Gabes, an enemy fighter was destroyed. Six bombers raiding Allied positions during the night were knocked down and in daylight raids on advanced airfields seven more Axis planes were shot down.

Ground Troops Idle

Of the muddy Tunisian front, an Allied communique said activity was limited to patrols.

The Germans are estimated by the French high commissioner, Gen. Henri Giraud, to have about 70,000 men in Tunisia. Marshal Rommel has probably the same number in Libya and the increasing pace of Allied air activity reflects the determination not to let these forces join.

The Germans are said to have about 200 planes in Tunisia and 700 others based on nearby Sicily, Pantelleria and Sardinia from where they can be sent swiftly into the fight.

Meanwhile, the Algiers radio reported that French forces in the Fezzan area in southern Libya were still continuing their advance.

BRITISH STRIKE IN LIBYA; NEW OFFENSIVE MAY BE ON

Rome and Berlin Both Tell of Violent Tank Battle on Rommel's Flank.

AIR WAR AT PEAK IN TUNISIA

U. S. and British Flyers Down 23 Axis Planes, Including Seven Transports, in 24 Hours.

London, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—The British Eighth Army was today reported to have struck out again from the east in an effort to sweep around Marshal Rommel's African forces at Wadi Zem Zem, perhaps in a renewed drive toward Tripoli. The German and Italian High Commands both declared that the maneuver was repelled with a loss of thirty-five Allied tanks.

British Headquarters at Cairo, reporting only on yesterday's action, said that patrol activity was more extensive, and that casualties were inflicted on the enemy in "several sectors," but did not confirm the enemy's assertions that Gen. Montgomery had started the third renewal of his drive to clear the Axis from all of North Africa.

London military spokesmen said, however, that the drive reported by the Axis was not improbable, recalling that the Germans were the first to announce the previous two offensives, from El Alamein on October 23 and from El Agheila on December 14.

66-Ship Allied Convoy Arrives In North Africa With Supplies

Some Vessels Are Loaded With Food for Civilians; British Resume Offensive Toward Tripoli; 23 Axis Planes Shot Down in Tunisia.

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By The Associated Press

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Admiral Andrew Browne Cunningham, Allied naval commander in North Africa, told a press conference in North Africa that an Allied convoy of sixty-six ships had arrived there, some loaded with food for the local population, the Algiers radio reported tonight.

[British broadcasts reported 36,000 tons of supplies for civilians have been sent to North Africa since the beginning of the Allied campaign. The goods included textiles, soap, medical supplies, oil, fuel and great quantities of food, such as flour, cheese, sugar, tea and dried products already being rationed by French authorities.]

ports, the Ministry of Information said today. Food, including flour, cheese, sugar, tea and dried fruits, comprises the bulk of the shipments. Textiles, soap, medicines and kerosene were also dispatched.

The French administration is handling the distribution of the supplies under a strict rationing system, it was said.

Balloon Barrage Is Mobile

London, Jan. 16 (AP)—The British Air Ministry has devised a new weapon to meet air attacks—a mobile balloon barrage, easily moved to any points where it is needed.

Barrage Balloons Are Armed

LONDON, Jan. 16 (AP)—A deadly gadget has been added to "Fat Freddie," the barrage balloon brigade that guards London and other large British cities from air attack, it was disclosed today. The Ministry of Information said a "small lethal device" was attached to the blimps and warned that when the balloons break loose neither the flying wire nor the device should be touched.

36,000 Tons of Supplies Reach French in Africa

London, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—Thirty-six thousand tons of supplies for civilian consumers have been landed at French North African

GIVES LIFE FOR HIS CREW

Capt. Martin of Brooklyn Killed Trying to Rescue Two

LONDON, Jan. 16 (AP)—Captain Bertram C. Martin of Brooklyn, commander of a United States Army bomber, gave his life in an effort to rescue members of his crew from the burning wreckage of their plane which crashed on a runway during a take-off, it was disclosed today by headquarters of the Eighth Air Force.

An unofficial report by Royal Air Forces personnel said Captain Martin crawled out with other survivors and then went back into the plane in an effort to save the bombardier and navigator who were lying stunned in the nose of the aircraft. Just after he plunged into the flames the fuel tanks exploded and he died with the men he sought to save.

Armed Ex-Liner Sinks 1 U-Boat,

Routs Its Mate

London, *Sunday*, Jan. 17 (AP)—Attacked by a pack of German U-boats, the British armed merchant ship Duchess of Bedford sank one of the undersea craft with a burst of gunfire and engaged and drove off another, the Admiralty disclosed today without giving either the date or the place of action.

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The first submarine was on the surface during the battle, the report said, apparently fighting the merchant ship with its deck guns.

The Duchess of Bedford, a 20,123-ton passenger liner owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway, was on the run between England and Canada before the war.

Gort Burned in Malta Raid

LONDON, Jan. 16 (AP).—Field Marshal Lord Gort, commander of Malta, was burned slightly when a fuel dump was set afire during a recent air raid, it was disclosed today. Lord Gort is in London for consultation with the government.

ELDER STATESMAN MARKS 80TH YEAR

David Lloyd George Takes Vigorous Part in War Effort.

LONDON, Jan. 16—(AP) David Lloyd George, Britain's World war I leader, reaches 80 tomorrow, serenly playing his role of gentleman farmer but still bulking large in the political picture as the nation's foremost elder statesman.

The man who solved the munitions crisis as prime minister in the first World war devotes most of his energy to the active management of his 800 acres at Churt, in Surrey, but he still holds the parliamentary seat from Carnarvon, Wales, that he first won in 1890 and he is a force to be reckoned with when a major debate stirs commons.

The gray mane is thinner than it was in 1914 and his face is deeply lined. There still is the same firm jaw, though, and a wit that remains sharp enough to scourge a political foe.

It was Lloyd George who, angered at Britain's failure to give large scale aid to the Finns in their 1939-40 winter war against Russia, coined a phrase that, revised, has since gained biting circulation among opponents of Britain's war strategy:

"It is always too late or too little of both," he told Commons. "That is the road to disaster."

In similar vein in the second year of the first World war he asserted that Allied forces had "been clogged by the mocking specter of 'too late'."

As recently as last June, when the Churchill government was under attack, he joined in signing a motion of no confidence in the government's conduct of the war. The motion was defeated.

Pressure was placed on Churchill in 1941 to include the veteran leader in a five-man war cabinet, but nothing came of it.

Despite Lloyd George's frequent criticisms of the government, he and Churchill have remained close friends. He was a luncheon guest at 10 Downing street shortly before Christmas.

GEN. PATTON GETS MEDAL

LONDON, Jan. 16—(AP) The Morocco radio said today that Maj. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., has been awarded the Oak Leaves decoration to the Distinguished Service Medal he won in the last war for forming and leading the first American tank unit into battle in France.

The new award was made by Lieut.-Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied commander-in-chief in North Africa, for Patton's accomplishments in the campaign there.

British Commodity Price Index Shows Increase

London, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Board of Trade announced today its index of British commodity prices showed a 3½ per cent. increase during 1942 as compared with an advance of 5 per cent. during 1941.

Prices in Britain are controlled under wartime regulations.

Two Red Officers Raised To Colonel Generalcies

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Russian lieutenant generals Leonid Govorov and Constantin Rokossovsky have been promoted to the rank of colonel general by the Soviet Council of Peoples Commissars, Moscow announced last night in a broadcast heard here by the Soviet Monitor.

Gen. Govorov commanded Red Army troops who recaptured Mozhaisk west of Moscow in December, 1941, and Gen. Rokossovsky is leading the Russian forces now striking toward Rostov along the Lower Don River.

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Deepest Blue Eyes Got It

Ashford, England, Jan. 16 (AP)—A parcel was sent by this Kent town, to the "sailor with the deepest blue eyes," in H. M. S. Albacore, the town's adopted ship. The townspeople don't know yet who got it.

PARIS MAY EVACUATE ONE MILLION RESIDENTS

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 16 — (AP) A Paris dispatch to the Geneva Tribune today reported that 1,000,000 persons might soon be withdrawn from Paris as a means of easing that city's food problem.

French sources here said, however, that such a move more likely would be made to provide accommodations for German families from bombed areas of the Ruhr valley.

are being rushed to completion in other Italian cities in preparation for expected spring operations, the dispatch said.

Lately the Italian radio has prefaced its news broadcasts with the slogan "have faith in victory," and has admonished Italians that any show of luxury is an "insult to fighting soldiers."

Italy Ships Britons to Portugal

LISBON, Portugal, Jan. 16 (AP).—Two hundred and thirty English men and women, most of them persons more than sixty-five years old, arrived at Caldas da Rainha, a health resort north of Lisbon, from Italy yesterday. Most of them were long-time residents of Italy, and some are expected to stay in Portugal for the duration of the war because of their advanced age.

since the Airacobras carry but one man.]

Girls who serve free coffee to passengers and visitors at the airport said, "at first we didn't know what kind of planes they were nor their nationality, and got a little frightened but soon saw they were American and it was a beautiful sight, the perfect formation and the way they landed."

Officials said the pilots were escorted to a town outside Lisbon, the name of which they did not disclose. But if the case was handled as on previous like occasions they were taken to the frontier military plaza of Elvas near the Spanish border.

"The boys were very tired and naturally had to go through the usual procedure with Portuguese authorities wh[illegible]em from

11 U. S. Flyers 'A Little Mad' Over Internment In Portugal

freely communicating with other people before their official statements were made," authorities said.

"They were treated decently and were themselves very decent about it all, although they were a little mad at learning that they would be

Italians Expand Defenses Against Air Raids on Cities

Anti-Aircraft Batteries Set Up, Large Shelters Built to Protect People.

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 16—(AP) Bombing attacks such as those carried out against Milan, Naples and other Italian cities in recent months are declared by the Italian press and radio to be "no longer possible" because of improved anti-aircraft defense.

A dispatch from Rome said the anti-aircraft defenses of Naples had been so perfected that a surprise attack no longer was possible and it declared that four out of eight American bombers that attacked the port last week were shot down by interceptor planes and ground fire.

Premier Mussolini's newspaper Popolo D'Italia published a picture of a Colonel Kuberna, described as commander of German anti-aircraft batteries in northern Italy.

A Milan dispatch said vast air shelters were being constructed in the center of the city, one of them so large that it was planned to convert it into a central railroad station after the war. Shelters also

Fighter Pilots, However, "Very Decent" About It.

Forced By Storm To Land At Lisbon Airport

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[By the Associated Press]

Lisbon, Jan. 16 — The eleven American fighter pilots who created excitement at Lisbon's civil airport yesterday by landing their storm-lashed Airacobras while a big United States bomber circled overhead were a "little mad" at being interned but were well treated and on the whole "very decent" about it, authoritative sources said today.

The flyers landed "only after a long struggle against unusually strong headwinds to reach their destination farther south when their fuel was exhausted," authoritative quarters at the airport said.

A twelfth plane was forced to land at Aveiro in northern Portugal after a severe buffeting by strong winds.

[German broadcasts said thirty-three flyers landed, a report which evidently was incorrect

interned and would not be allowed to take off again," they added.

"Naturally, there was some excitement provoked by the unexpected landing of eleven fighting planes on a peaceful civil airfield while a huge bomber circled over it."

Two British airliners which arrived at the same airfield a few minutes later, two hours behind schedule, said heavy winds "almost stopped us in the air."

Nazis Tell of "Heroic Defense

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), Jan. 16 (AP)—The German high command said today that "in the area of Stalingrad our troops who have been engaged there for weeks in heroic defensive battles against the enemy attacking from all sides, repelled further attacks yesterday by strong enemy infantry and tank formations."

[The German radio beamed a broadcast to the trapped troops two days ago appealing to them to hold fast—but home transmissions for the German people said nothing of the plight of the force.]

Enemy attacks with numerically superior forces on the southern front (probably in Caucasus) were repulsed with heavy losses to the Red Army, a communique said.

On the central front German shock troops were said to have destroyed more Russian strong points. The communique said fighting continued in the Velikie Luki sector.

"Southwest of Lake Ilmen," it said, "fighting was only of a local nature. Strong enemy attacks south of Lake Ladoga were repulsed with heavy losses after fierce fighting and the enemy lost ground he had gained on the previous day at the expense of heavy sacrifices."

Nazis Seize Norwegians For Forming Secret Force

By the Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 16.—German occupation authorities in Norway recently arrested many Norwegians, especially in the Kristiansand district, after discovering the existence of a large secret military organization that carried out actual maneuvers and supplied arms to recruits, official reports from Oslo said last night.

The Norwegian group was reported to have received arms dropped from Allied planes. German investigators still are working on the case.

JUNTA IS SAID TO BE MARKING TIME IN REICH

Army Clique Reported Figuring Time It May Denounce Nazis

Stockholm Hears Group Delays Action Until Chaos Is Imminent

[By the Associated Press]

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LONDON, Jan. 16—The military junta in Germany feels that if Nazi economic difficulties continue and deepen, the only solution will be for officers to seize control and proclaim a program for possible cooperation with the United Nations, reliable sources today quoted a German state official as saying.

These sources said the officers are quietly and carefully watching developments, and are making no predictions as to when the time for such a step might come.

They are pictured as being convinced the German people will look to them for action as a last hope once a military reverse makes the hopelessness of the situation crystal clear to everyone despite propaganda camouflage.

Plans Reported

Last November London sources received information that the military junta was planning to isolate Hitler gradually and take over authority in Germany.

Reports of such groups hoping to save the situation when chaos appears imminent—although perhaps Axis-inspired in order to observe the Allied reaction—are persistently received in London and Stockholm, which is listening post for both the Allies and the Axis.

All reports mention Field Marshal General Wilhelm Keitel as a main outsider among the higher officers in any such move. Keitel, chief of the high command of the armed forces, was recently reported to have been dismissed.

Comment On Shakeup

Hitler's shakeup among his officers and recent reports of a steady increase in the strength and power of Himmler's SS are significant in the light of reports of the existence of a military junta.

Observers here said they believed such moves might be Hitler's method of endeavoring to squash the opposition without a thoroughgoing purge which might crack the home front wide open.

Today's reports here said the junta has a nine-point program prepared as a possible basis for an understanding with the United Nations.

Points Of Program

It includes removal of the Nazi regime, a return to the old frontiers and concentration of a defensive line against Russia, a return of occupied territory to civil administrations formed of nationals in the respective countries and removal of all measures against Jews.

It also includes a proclamation that Germany has no territorial claims beyond the borders of the old Reich, a plebiscite for Austria, a proclamation that Germany considers a strong Poland necessary, adherence to the Atlantic Charter principle and, lastly, granting of two African colonies to Germany.

BOMBERS SMASH PORT FACILITIES SERVING GERMANS

Flying Fortresses Lead Allied Air Assault in North Africa

JAN 17 1943

By WES GALLAGHER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 16—(AP) Flying Fortresses striking at General Nehring's and Marshal Rommel's ports in Tunisia have left a ribbon of destruction from Gabes to Bizerte along the water fronts, wrecking an estimated 20 per cent of dock installations in six weeks.

This is shown by air reconnaissance, which makes it apparent that the German's failure to solve the combination of Flying Fortresses escorted by P-38's is becoming a major factor in Marshal Rommel's failure to gather enough strength to hold Tripolitania.

Residences Not Harmed

Despite the almost daily bombings, residential sections in Tunis, Bizerte, Sousse, and Sfax have been scarcely touched by the rain of high explosives. This has been due in part to the remarkable accuracy of the American bombsight, and in part to the Allied airforce policy to risk having some bombs fall in the water rather than on land where they might hit the native French population or Moslems.

Authoritative sources estimate that when the weather permits the Fortresses to operate every day, the Germans' incoming military supplies will be cut from 50 to 75 per cent.

Nazis Use Barges

The Nazis have been forced to use tank-carrying barges which can be run up on the beaches and unloaded, in order to overcome the difficulty of unloading heavy articles when cranes have been destroyed by bombings.

These craft, which can make the run from Sicily in a single night, are difficult to intercept, and almost impossible to bomb by day when they scatter along the beaches.

The American and British air forces, which are squeezing in on Marshal Rommel from the east and west, met this, however, by striking at the weak line of the supply chain—transportation.

R.A.F. Bixleys prowl the roads by moonlight in guerrilla raids, while P-38's rake the motor columns by day with cannon fire, and Bostons, B-25's and B-26's tear up the railroads with high explosives.

The backbone of this aerial siege has been the Fortresses.

Harbor Attacked at Sousse

In the harbor of Sousse, for example, at least three ships have been sunk or are half under water at the docks, the seaplane station has been wiped out, two storage sheds wrecked, docks hit, 75 per cent of the customs house destroyed, one large manufacturing plant along the waterfront 90 per cent destroyed, and a long string of small buildings along the water front wrecked.

Air reconnaissance photographs also disclose that practically no bombs have fallen in the city itself right along the waterfront.

Similar damage has been done at Tunis, Bizerte, and Sfax.

Aerial Activity Is Intense Over Entire Front

JAN 17 1943

By WES GALLAGHER,

Associated Press War Correspondent.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 16.—American and RAF fighters and even bombers battled Axis aircraft in the biggest scale aerial dogfighting of the Tunisian campaign by day and night yesterday, blasting 23 German and Italian planes from the skies, it was announced today.

Aerial activity was intense over the entire Tunisian front.

More than half the toll was taken in two actions. The Germans attempted to bomb advanced Allied

airfields and lost seven planes.

Fifty Planes Engaged.

Then P-38 Lightnings and B-25 Billy Mitchell bombers engaged 50 Axis transport planes off the Tunisian coast and shot down seven more.

(On the Tripolitanian front the British told of strongly increased patrol operations in which casualties were inflicted on Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces in several sectors, and the Italian high command reported the outbreak of violent ground fighting.

(A strong armored force of the British 8th Army was declared by the German high command today to have been repulsed in an attempt to envelop the German-Italian tank army from the south in the battle of Libya.

(The Germans said the British were driven off with a loss of 35 tanks. The German description suggests a repetition of the tactics which temporarily cut Marshal Rommel's retreating columns in two west of El Agheila—a swift British drive westward and north via a Wadi to the Mediterranean coast.)

(The Italian report said tank-supported Allied forces were on the attack again from the east suggested that Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British 8th Army may have launched a new drive to roll Marshal Rommel back to Tripoli from his present holding positions along the Gulf of Sirte.)

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Limited Ground Activity.

The Allied communique reporting the Tunisian operations said:

"Ground activity was limited to patroling on both sides.

"In the course of operations off the Tunisian coast by our medium bombers and fighters, a large schooner was bombed and attacks were made on two escorted formations of enemy transport planes.

"Seven transports and two escorting fighters were shot down. Other medium bombers attacked road and rail communications near Gabes. Enemy fighters were encountered. One of them was destroyed.

"Last night six enemy bombers were destroyed. During daylight attacks on our air fields seven enemy aircraft were destroyed.

"From all these operations eight of our aircraft are missing."

(Tripoli was given another blasting by Allied bombers Thursday night, it was said at Cairo, and hits were reported on the railway station and military stores. Large fires were started. Both the Tripoli harbor and road junctions were targets of the attack. The bombers returned yesterday for another "large-scale" attack and one Messerschmitt was reported shot down.)

Two Alerts at Algiers.

Algiers had two alerts during the night and was treated to a display of aerial fireworks as light guns went into action, but no damage was done.

The Lafayette Escadrille of the French fighting force claimed its first enemy planes of the campaign. The squadron's American-built P-40s shot down two Messerschmitt 109s, repelling a raid on an airdrome.

Besides the planes shot down, 14 more were damaged in the past 48 hours, a spokesman said.

He said the biggest single toll yesterday was taken by B-25s and P-38s which twice intercepted and engaged what apparently was the same fighter-guarded flight of 50 transport planes.

These were flying southwest, apparently taking supplies to Marshal Rommel's forces.

Five transports fell in flames in the first attack. Two more and two fighters were shot down in the second.

Among American airmen credited with enemy planes during the day's operations were Major Hasley C. Vaughn, P-38 pilot of Sapulpa, Okla., who shot down one Me-109 and damaged another, and three gunners on B-25's.

They were Sergt. Lester Kitzerow, of Detroit, who got a Focke-Wulf 190; Sergt. Joseph Rabienowitz, of Lyons, Ga., who got two Junkers 52's, and Sergt. Clayton D. Lea, Albuquerque, N. M., who downed a Ju-52.

Among those credited with badly damaging enemy planes were two P-38 pilots, Lieut. Fred J. Wolfe, of Hammond, Ind., and Lieut. Edmund Anderson of Royal Oak, Mich. Wolfe said he poured 600 rounds into a Me-109 and saw it go down, but did not see it crash.

PRISONERS FREED IN NORTH AFRICA

Political Opponents of Vichy Regime Released on Giraud's Orders.

JAN 17 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Jan. 16—(AP) Official sources stated today that orders had been issued for the release of all political prisoners arrested under the Vichy regime on charges of favoring the Allies.

The announcement was made as negotiations between Gen. Henri Giraud, high commissioner in North and West Africa, and Gen. Charles De Gaulle, Fighting French leader, were understood to be progressing satisfactorily.

The same sources said Gen. Giraud had issued orders relaxing certain measures against the Jews.

Orders for the release of political prisoners previously had been issued under the regime of the late Admiral Jean Darlan, but their effectiveness had remained a matter of doubt.

Fortress Downs 6 Nazi Planes, Though Lamed

Barely Clears Tunisian Peak as It Limps Back to Base After Bombing Tripoli

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 16 (AP).—A bullet-riddled Flying Fortress, with two engines knocked out and a gunner wounded when his turret gun was damaged, limped its way to a startling victory over six Messerschmitt 109 planes and a safe crash landing at its home field, a headquarters spokesman revealed today.

The Thunderbird, piloted by Lieutenant John L. Cronkhite, of St. Petersburg, Fla., was one of a big flight of bombers which raided Tripoli Tuesday.

Coming back with first one and later two of its four engines out of commission from hits by .30-caliber bullets, the plane cleared a mountain so close that a crew member said if he had been sitting on the wing "I could have scraped it with my foot," to arrive two hours and a half after the other planes had landed.

The plane was hit and one of the engines was knocked out even before the plane dropped bombs on the target with what Lieutenant Cronkhite called "outstanding success." He added:

"We finally got over our airport and shot flares to let them know we were in trouble. Meantime it was dark and we could hardly see, but we landed okay, on our belly."

Crippled Fortress Shoots Down 6 Nazi Planes on Way Home

By the Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 16.—The crew of the battered American Flying Fortress which flew home two hours late and with only two engines operating after the big raid on Tripoli Tuesday shot down six Messerschmitt 109's in combat on the way back to its base, a spokesman announced today.

The bomber was piloted by Lt. John L. Cronkhite of St. Petersburg, Fla.

U. S. Soldier Braves Nazi Fire 15 Times To Rescue Buddies

Infantryman Drove Jeep; Named for Citation With Four Others

By the Associated Press

JAN 17 1943

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN TUNISIA, Jan. 12 (Delayed).—Corpl. Walter John Will, a 20-year-old infantryman from West Winfield, N. Y., told today how he faced German artillery and machine-gun fire 15 times in a borrowed jeep, returning each time with a wounded American soldier.

Corpl. Will was one of five men recommended for a citation for valor in bringing back wounded from the Christmas battle of "Long Stop" hill near Medjez-el-Bab.

"Our fellows had withdrawn after we were surrounded on three sides by a superior German force, but we knew that 200 of our soldiers still were on top of the hill with no food or water," Will said. "There was a jeep nearby, but the driver had been captured.

"I'm an infantryman, but since someone had to run food, water and ammunition up the hill I volunteered to drive. I made five trips Christmas night and 10 the next night, each time bringing back one wounded man.

"I was under fire during most of the 6-mile round trip. None of the heavy artillery shells hit, but several came too close for comfort. The trouble is you can't hear them while you're driving a jeep, but you sure know when they land close."

Sergt. Ralph Waffle, 23, of New Berlin, N. Y., was recommended for piloting a jeep within 200 yards of the German lines to rescue a wounded soldier. He was accompanied by his hometown buddy, Pvt. Claude E. Webster, 22, who enlisted with him.

"The wounded man lay behind a rock which gave us some shelter while we were loading him in the jeep," Sergt. Waffle said. "I told him 'This may pain you some, but you'll feel much better later if we make it.' We had to drive 100 yards through mortar and machine gun fire.

"The fellow we picked up would have died if he hadn't got to the hospital. It was worth the effort involved."

Others recommended for similar feats were Sergt. Ernest A. Mayer, 25, West Hampton Beach, Long Island; Corpl. Harman J. Weingard, 23, Brooklyn, and Sergt. Wade Davis, jr., 23, South Minneapolis, Minn.

First U.S. Nurses In North Africa 'Good Soldiers'

Girls Pass Off-Duty Hours Studying French, Giving Native Cooks Food Hints

JAN 17 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 15 (Delayed) (AP).—The American Army nurses composing the first group to arrive in this headquarters city are studying French, teaching French cooks to prepare American-style food, trying with limited success to replace the personal things they lost on their way to North Africa and enjoying a limited social life.

Such activities help to while away the off-duty hours for the nurses pending their assignment to regular hospital posts.

Meantime, they are living in quarters which they themselves describe as "luxurious," are eating extremely well and are in good health. Although opportunities for having a good time are limited here, the girls attend dances in the American Red Cross building and are dined and escorted to films—many of them so old they seem almost new again.

In the opinion of First Lieutenant Ethel E. Larsen, of Baltimore, all the nurses are "good soldiers."

"Some of the younger ones," she said, "are bound to feel lonely and homesick once in a while—but they snap out of it quickly."

Lieutenant Larsen said the American nurses really were taking their study of the French language serious

"We've decide at we want to be able to speak h the people of this countr she declared, "not always h to use the services of an interpreter."

One "bright spot" in the lives of the nurses, Lieutenant Larsen said, is their effort to "show some of the cooks here what can be done with the G. I. (general issue) ration. We learn about some things, and they in turn get some eye-openers from us."

"We don't want the people back home to get any idea at all that we're downhearted or in any real need of any essential articles," she continued. "We were very low on clothes when we arrived, but we have since been pretty well supplied with G. I. clothes, some of which are brought by clipper from the United States.

"The little personal things are practically non-existent, however. We simply cannot buy them here."

Those here in addition to Lieutenant Larsen—all second lieutenants—include:

Estelle O. Babbles, of Newark, N. J.; Antonia I. Bunes of Elizabeth, N. J.; Margaret M. Farrell, of Paterson, N. J.; Helen C. Baniak, of Troy, N. Y.; Mary Sholewinski, of Brooklyn; Elizabeth Cook, of Sanquoit, N. Y.; Mildred R. Fletcher, of South Hammond, N. Y.; Louise A. Goark, of Watervliet, N. Y.; Martha C. Gorik, of Binghamton, N. Y.; Doris L. Gressel, of Mohawk, N. Y.; Laura Handler, of Brooklyn; Antoinette Kleinman, of New York; Irene B. Knapp, of Hagaman, N. Y.; Mary S. Leaver, of New York; Agnes C. Tereska, of Tarrytown, N. Y.; Elizabeth Eggiman, of Rochester; Helen Lakergne Loucks, of Hermon, N. Y., and Della Mae Moore, of Norwalk, Conn.

EPICURE'S EDEN IS CAID'S MEAL OF MANY DISHES

Barbecued Boar, Roast Peacock Just a Starter at

Arabian Feast.

By RICE YAHNER

MARRAKECH, French Morocco, Dec. 27.—(Delayed)—(AP) For imagination in cooking and practicability in eating, the Arabs have top place in my book.

When you dine with them, they take something of virtually everything they have at the moment cook it tastily with all the spices and some of the perfumes in the village and serve it up in innumerable courses.

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You sit on the floor surrounded with cushions and dig in with your fingers.

You eat until you have sense enough to quit, or just roll over.

If you're dining with a Pasha—they rank next to the Sultan—the meal is likely to begin with a whole barbecued wild boar or roasted peacock, then go on through mutton and chicken served several ways.

If you make a hog of yourself on the first courses, you'll never last for honey cakes, mint tea and milk of almonds.

Even the perfume shower and the smoke of burning sandalwood won't revive you.

I've been up to eight courses—any one of which would almost make a main course at home—during a trip into the interior seeing how the French administer fabulous Morocco. And there's one thing sure—there's plenty of good food, even if it isn't prepared in white-tiled kitchens.

Besides, the dishwashing problem is practically non-existent. There's only one big plate or bowl for each course and there aren't any side plates, knives or forks.

As a special favor to a guest trying to manipulate cous cous—mostly farina—with unaccustomed fingers, they sometimes put out tablespoons.

This is an account of one feast I had as a guest of Caid Moulay Ydris, chief of a tribe in the foothills of the snow capped Atlas mountains, home of the Riffs and Berbers. I'm stuffed now, but I'll tell you about the dessert later.

About 100 kilometers from Marrakech, a babbling city in a lush oasis that for centuries was the sultan's capital, you come upon the site of a Souk de Bled—a country market.

It is a bare hillside with only adobe-like buildings and walls. Six days weekly it is practically deserted on caparisoned and prancing the hillside is swarming with thousands of Arabs, droopy-eyed donkeys and camels, and brightly dressed native cavalrymen mounted on caparisoned and prancing Arabian horses.

You are met and welcomed hos-

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pitably, and led through crumbling outside walls and through twisting passageways until you finally come out on a sunlit patio abloom with flowers around a bubbling fountain and fruit trees.

When you enter, it's like coming through a barnyard, but now in the Caid's silken furnished rooms which face a colorful garden, it is a veritable fairy-tale picture.

In the largest and most sumptuous room are great platters of viands, each covered with a clean cloth. Brass kettles steam on ornate charcoal braziers, with smaller silver kettles and pitchers here and there.

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Now I'll tell you about the fighting courses of the feast.

Here are great honeycakes, resembling pretzels, covered with honey taffy and coriander seeds. Next are flaky butterflies of paper-thin pastry cooked in deep fat and shaped like pithy streaks in orange slices. They are flavored with orange water.

But the piece de resistance is a pie-shaped affair made of many wafer-thin sheets of pastry binding up a kind of mincemeat, the principal flavor of which is almonds.

Into this you dig with your fingers. It is said to require all day to make such a pastille and three hours to bake it, for each thin layer of flour and water is fried separately on a griddle.

It is also said that the early versions of the pastille had 1,000 layers, but there couldn't have been more than 100 in the one I had.

With oranges and mandarins from the Caid's trees, you're through eating—for a while. Servants bring silver pitchers and basins and you wash your hands. The right one needs the most washing, for you do all your eating with that hand. Moslems consider the left hand unclean no matter how much it's been washed.

Once washed, silver shakers of perfumed rose water are passed around and you sprinkle it on your hands and face, your hair, up your cuffs, down your neck and in fact any place you want. The more places, the better. The theory is that you're getting rid of food odors.

Then censers of smoking sandalwood are brought in and you unbutton your blouse and stand over one.

What food you've been unable to eat goes first to lesser tribal men and what they leave reaches the women and children.

Hungry, folks?

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Jan. 16 (AP) — French troops captured "several important points" in fighting twenty miles northwest of Kairouan and won other positions to the south and northeast of Jebel Ousselat, the French high command communique reported today.

R. A. F. SERGEANT DOWNS THREE JAPS

JAN 17 1943

New Delhi, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—Calcutta's anti-aircraft defenses rang up a 100 per cent score last night when three Japanese medium bombers, which attempted to raid the city, were shot out of the sky by a single British fighter—one of several sent aloft to intercept the raiders.

Credit for the remarkable feat, which was officially confirmed today in a British communique, went to Flight Sergt. Maurice Pring, 21 years old, of Birkhamstead, England, who already had three enemy planes to his credit.

The communique said that bombs dropped by the Japanese before they reached the target area had caused little damage and few casualties.

The raid apparently was in retaliation for repeated British attacks on the Japanese-occupied port of Akyab in western Burma, which R. A. F. Blenheims blasted again yesterday.

British planes also attacked shipping on the Chindwin and Irrawaddy rivers yesterday and raided the Magwe airdrome some 120 miles northeast of Akyab last night. No planes were lost in these operations, the communique said.

The bulletin contained the first mention of land activity on the western Burma front in several days, reporting that patrols had repulsed a Japanese attack northwest of Akyab.

Sergt. Pring is a six-footer who was interested in flying at Chelsea College and joined the R. A. F. soon after its outbreak.

Japanese Driven From Base

WITH THE AMERICAN AIR FORCES IN CHINA, Jan. 15 (Delayed) (AP)—A flight of Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's fighters swarmed into Burma Friday and dive-bombed Irrawaddy River craft loaded with Japanese supplies at Bhamo, destroying two big barges, damaging a third and sinking a tug.

Carrying heavy bombs, the fighters delivered the fifth bombing and strafing attack on the enemy supply center, where war material shipped up the Irrawaddy is sent over roads to the Salween River front. The mission, led by Lieutenant James Proctor of Beaumont, Texas, was composed of pilots who practiced dive-bombing in the Caribbean area.

"We got a direct hit dead center between two barges moored opposite the town," Lieutenant Proctor said. "Another direct hit blew up the tug and a bomb made a near miss on a barge slightly downriver.

"Flying low over the town we poured bullets into what was left of the big warehouse, already two-thirds burned from its strafing two days ago.

"We found hardly a building standing in the center of Bhamo, which is badly burned from previous raids by medium bombers. Circling, we saw one automobile pool which had been destroyed. Then, outside the town, we located a dump of gasoline drums and strafed it. Explosions and flames set fire to the surrounding grass and trees.

"There was no evidence of Japanese troops and there was little activity in Bhamo. Persistent raids apparently forced evacuation of the town between sunrise and sunset."

All of the United States planes returned safely.

Chinese Pilots Plane From U.S. to Chengtu

CHUNGKING, Jan. 16 (AP).—Yi Fuen, an officer in the Chinese air force who was trained in the United States, was credited today with being the first Chinese to pilot a plane from the United States to China.

"Ta Kung Pao," Chinese newspaper, said Yi Fuen and a crew of three Fillipinos landed safely at Chengtu after a flight from Los Angeles.

The type of plane and the route were not specified.

GEN. JOSEPH STILWELL WINS D.S.C. IN CHINA

CHUNGKING, Jan. 16 — (AP) Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, chief of staff of the Allied forces in China, received the Distinguished Service Cross today in a surprise ceremony at his hillside home overlooking the Chialing river, his own son pinning the decoration on his breast.

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Brig. Col. Joseph R. Stilwell gravely shook hands with his father after Col. William E. Bergin had read the order presenting the medal, which arrived only today from the United States.

General Stilwell had not been warned and muttered "who thought this one up?" as he found a party of his officers and correspondents and photographers drawn up in his compound for the presentation.

After the ceremony, during which he looked proud and pleased, he said "Thank you" gravely to his officers and went into the house.

The celebration then began, with drinks for all hands except the two Stilwells, both teetotalers.

ALLIES ARE CLOSING IN ON FOE AT SANANANDA

Attacking Japanese Triangle in Papua From Two Sides

JAN 17 1943

AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Sunday, Jan. 17 (AP)—American and Australian ground forces are pinching in toward Sanananda, New Guinea, from two directions, moving slowly through the rain-soaked jungle with direct support of the air force.

Step by step, they are reducing the Japanese triangle with a base about three miles on the coast and extending about two miles inland. This small sector is the only one still held by the Japanese in the whole Papuan peninsula.

On one side, fighting centered around an American-built roadblock, consisting of cocoanut logs and dirt-filled gasoline drums.

At the same time, Allied patrols remained active in the area of Mubo, slightly south of Salamaua, where during a three-day period earlier in the week more than 100 Japanese were slain and their headquarters destroyed in a surprise attack.

Air activity, as outlined in today's noon communiqué, again spread out over the whole northeastern sector with the heaviest raid aimed at Lae, 175 miles up the coast from the Sanananda fighting. There bombers and fighters started fires among seaside supply dumps and also attacked the airdrome.

A four-motored Liberator on armed reconnaissance found a Japanese cruiser sixty miles south of Cape St. George, New Ireland, attacked it with unreported results and shot down one of four Japanese fighters that tried to intercept.

Allies Destroy Section Of Sanananda Posts; Capture Munitions

152 Japanese Slain At Foe's Last Foothold In Papuan Peninsula

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Jan. 16.—Allied ground forces attacking the last pocket of Japanese resistance on the southeast peninsula of New Guinea have broken through and destroyed a section of enemy forward positions at Sanananda, killing 152 Japanese who attempted to stop the advance, an Allied communique said today.

Quantities of arms and equipment were captured by the Allied troops, the bulletin said, but there was no further amplification of the successful action.

Has Natural Protections.

Sanananda is northwest of the former Japanese stronghold at Buna on the east coast of New Guinea and like Buna is protected by a series of jungle fortifications and swampy country. Recent rains have increased the difficulties of the Allied forces seeking to clear Papua of the remnants of a Japanese army which once totaled 15,000 men.

Some 150 miles to the northwest at Mubo, south and inland from Salamaua in northeast New Guinea, Allied forces have completed a three-day raid on Japanese positions during which an enemy headquarters post, a radio station and supply dumps were destroyed, the communique proceeded.

Heavy casualties have been inflicted on the Japanese there, it was said. At least 116 were reported killed in this raid in yesterday's communique.

Meanwhile, Allied air forces continued to attack the remaining Japanese positions in New Guinea and spread out in a widening circle over Japanese footholds in the Southwest Pacific. The enemy airdromes at Madang and Pinschhafen and a supply dump at Lae were the targets in New Guinea yesterday, the communique reported.

Lone Jap Bomber Attacks.

One Japanese bomber attacked Port Moresby under cover of darkness, but no damage was caused, the bulletin added.

A unit of Allied medium bombers raided another Japanese airfield on Matkus Island of the Tanimbar group north of Darwin, Australia. A heavy bomber on armed reconnaissance shot down one of two Japanese fighters which attacked it over Celebes in the Netherlands Indies.

An enemy merchant ship was bombed at Cape Sena, New Ireland, and harbor installations at the Japanese base of Rabaul, New Britain, were attacked. The airdrome at Gasmata, New Britain, also was bombed.

Japs Supply Guadalcanal With Food by Submarines

Isolated Garrisons Get Rations Floated Ashore on Rafts

JAN 17 1943

By WILLIAM HIPPLE

WITH AMERICAN FORCES ON GUADALCANAL, Jan. 14 (delayed) — (AP) — Expert knowledge of tides and currents around this embattled island, gained through years of pre-war snooping, is enabling the Japanese to keep their otherwise isolated troops on Guadalcanal adequately supplied with food by submarine.

The great majority of Japanese killed in recent fighting appear to be in good physical condition, lean and hard-muscled. American front-line officers agree it is "wishful thinking" to believe that the enemy will be annihilated except in battle.

Float Supplies Ashore

Japanese submarines approach parts of the islands held by their own troops at night and cast loose water-tight oil drums or small rafts loaded with food, and because of their knowledge of tides and currents a good percentage of the food reaches the beaches and is picked up by the Japanese garrison.

American fighter planes and dive-bombers from Henderson field patrol the shoreline daily to shoot up and burn as much of these supplies as possible, but much slips through nevertheless.

Another, though smaller, source of supply for the Japanese troops since their major convoys met disaster in attempts to relieve them is by parachute from flying boats.

One morning 40 foot parachutes were spotted on the ground by American fliers, another time 20.

Field Diet Nutritious

Japanese field rations captured here recently consisted of dry rice, dry soybean sauce to be mixed with water, dried soybean paste and a sort of ersatz hardtack. Each man carries and cooks his own rations. U. S. Army doctors say the diet is fairly nutritious, and a fighting officer voiced full agreement.

"When I see those Japs charging up and down hills and through the jungles day after day I have a hard time believing it," he marveled. "They might not be getting a stomach-full three times a day, but they are not suffering much."

The dead Japanese are found to be lean, but that is a physical trait common to both sides on this island. Nobody remains plump long under the excessive heat and the rigor of hill and jungle fighting.

Malaria is the enemy both of American and Japanese troops, but the percentage of Japanese cases is believed to be much the higher because of the way the enemy's isolated forces live. On the other hand, our doctors report that the Japanese, who have captured most of the world's quinine supply, are carrying excellent quinine preparations.

Navigator Gets Pictures Of New Japanese Plane

By The Associated Press.

AT A NEW GUINEA BASE, Jan. 7 (Delayed)—Lieutenant David Nelson is a quick thinker as well as a good aerial navigator.

The Altadena, Calif., flier was in a plane with Captain Hap Jolly of Auburn, Ala., pilot, and Lieutenant Robertson W. Pearson of Houston, Texas, co-pilot, on a mission against a Japanese convoy off Lae. Their light bomber was attacked by a new type of fighter with squared wingtips and distinctive tailfin.

Nelson, who carried a color movie camera, quickly switched from navigator to photographer. As a result, General Headquar-

ters in the Southwest Pacific may have as much as sixty feet of film showing this new plane in attack manoeuvres.

SHELLS PREVENT ECONOMIC CRASH

Melbourne, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—Sea shells found in a toy department here were credited with saving the native monetary system of an Indonesian district in a part of the Netherlands East Indies still under Dutch control.

The monetary system was based on shells, which were fragile and frequently had to be replaced, found only on a shore which in recent months has been in Japanese hands. The shortage became acute. A breakdown of the local economic system seemed imminent.

Then, one day, an agent found a large number of bags of the shells in a store.

"No more deflation!" he exclaimed, and rushed the shells into circulation.

WRITER DESCRIBES SANANANDA FIGHT

JAN 17 1943

Visits "Huggins Roadblock" Where Allied Lines Lie Close To Enemy

By WILLIAM F. BONI

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With the American Troops on the Sanananda Front, New Guinea, Jan. 14 (Delayed)—This is quite a place—this semi-clearing semi-underbrush dotted with foxholes, machinegun posts, mortar pits, gun emplacements and even small lot stockades. It is known as Huggins' roadblock.

It was established more than a month ago by American troops under the commander from which it drew its name. Australians relieve those American troops, and then the Americans, under command of a West Pointer, a regular army officer, have since expanded it considerably.

Commander Lives In Shelter

It's really an amazing place. The commander and his executive officer live in a shelter protected on all sides by sandbags.

Gun posts, mortars, foxholes dug deep into the ground—that's where the men have been working and sleeping and eating, never moving out of there between dark and daylight because the Japs outside have a nasty habit of pitching in grenades in attempts to pick off anybody foolish enough to expose himself.

Sleep On Rafts

For several days since advance units moved on, it has rained every night, filling the dugouts with at least six inches of water. I asked Lieut. Frank Maxam, of Culbertson, Mont., what he did then.

"You sleep on the water," he replied. "We lined the bottom of our foxhole with empty mortar shell cases. About 3 o'clock one morning we found we were sleeping on a raft."

This is a good day for the Americans, because to the south the Australians, with some American aid, are pushing south, having mopped up almost all the Japs in the roadblock pocket while other enemy forces surprisingly withdrew during the night.

Even so, the enemy was not far away.

NAVY CROSS AWARDED TO DESTROYER CHIEF

39 Enlisted Men Get Silver Stars at South Pacific Base

ABOARD A DESTROYER IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, Jan. 3 (Delayed) (AP)—Rear Admiral Frederick C. Sherman awarded the Navy Cross to Lieut. Comdr. Randolph Burton Boyer, 39, and Silver Star medals to enlisted men on the deck of Commander Boyer's destroyer at an advanced base in the South Pacific today.

Admiral Sherman paid tribute to all destroyers—"the unsung heroes of this war"—asserting that the destroyer "plays the most important role in the new type of task-force warfare in the Pacific."

"It is the carrier's sole protection against submarines and, when the enemy comes by air, it is equally responsible with other units in shooting him down in flames," Admiral Sherman said.

This destroyer—performing this role—has steamed more than 10,000 miles during the past year.

Commander Boyer's citation said that "after enemy bombs and torpedoes had seriously damaged the task-force carrier, resulting in raging fires and a dangerous list, he skillfully brought his ship alongside in a most seamanlike manner to assist in fighting the fires on board with every means at his command. Although driven away by further enemy air attacks, he repeatedly returned to the side of the stricken carrier to continue rendering effective assistance."

In this action Commander Boyer's ship rescued fifty-one survivors. Previously, in the Battle of the Coral Sea and at Midway, he rescued 1,000 from the Lexington and the Yorktown.

Commander Boyer, whose home is in Detroit Lakes, Minn., is an Annapolis graduate, class of '27. His wife, Harriet, lives in Staunton, Va., and his father, John P. Boyer, in Audubon, Minn.

WINS SECOND DECORATION

HONOLULU, Jan. 16 — (AP) Lieut. Com. Frank (Mike) Fenno, Jr., of Westminster, Mass., got his Gold Star today, equivalent to a second Navy Cross, for his second brilliant submarine foray into enemy waters last summer. For security reasons it was described only as a "good patrol."

Cuba to Draft 8,000 in April

HAVANA, Jan. 16 (AP).—Between 8,000 and 10,000 Cubans between the ages of twenty and twenty-five will be drafted in April for military training, it was announced today after a meeting of President Fulgencio Batista with the heads of the armed forces and members of the National Defense Board.

A King May Be Born

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Ottawa Hospital Prepares for Arrival of Princess Juliana's Baby.

Ottawa, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—A baby to be born in Ottawa's Civic Hospital within the next few days, if a boy, one day will be King of the Netherlands—the first male heir born to the House of Orange since 1851. Yet hardly ever will a royal birth have been surrounded by less pomp and less fuss.

If the expectant mother, Crown Princess Juliana, had had her way she would have had just a room, like any private patient, and her baby would have been cared for in the ward's infant room.

This is no pose on the part of the Crown Princess, who, with her daughters, Princesses Beatrix and Irene, settled in Canada shortly after the German invasion of Holland. To Princess Juliana simplicity comes natural. She has just moved into a larger house in the Ottawa residential district of Rockcliffe Park in anticipation of the increase in her family. The new house has one guest room, with no special accommodations for herself or the baby.

The Princess wished ordinary care at the hospital, but, as E. Norman Smith, chairman of the hospital's board of trustees, told me: "The trustees were not going to take any risks. We felt the responsibility was too great."

A Little Bit of Holland.

So, part of the corridor in the east wing has been partitioned off for the Princess. Through the swinging doors one enters a room which temporarily is outside the jurisdiction of the Dominion of Canada. It has been proclaimed as extraterritorial by the Dominion Government to ensure that the child, which would in any case receive the Dutch nationality of its parents, owes allegiance exclusively to the Netherlands.

Here in this wing is a room for the mother, a room for the baby, one for the nurse and one for the members of the Netherlands detective force who are assigned to guard the safety of Princess Juliana and the baby.

A cheery sunroom overlooks snow-covered trees and a wintry Canadian landscape. Appropriately enough, the hospital is reached from the center of Ottawa by a street called Holland avenue, which was named, however, after a man rather than for the country.

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It May Be the King.

Much of the world interest in the forthcoming birth is centered on the possibility that it will be a boy, and thus heir to the throne after the reigning Queen Wilhelmina and Princess Juliana. If it is a girl it will be the third daughter of Princess Juliana and Prince Bernhard, with little possibility of ever being the Netherlands' monarch.

But Princess Juliana says, simply: "If it is a boy I will be very happy, of course, but if it is a girl I will be very happy, too. It does not matter."

The baby will, in any case, be the first member of the Netherlands royal house to be born outside Holland and the first member of a European royal family to be born on the North American Continent.

R C A F Americans Missing

OTTAWA, Jan. 16 (Canadian Press) — Sergeant Frank Severne Millen, the son of Mrs. R. L. Blanding of North Providence, R. I., is missing and believed killed during air operations overseas, the Royal Canadian Air Force reported in a casualty list today. The R. C. A. F. also reported that Sergeant Ronald Hayes, whose wife lives in Norfolk, Va., was missing after air operations overseas.

DESTROYER FORCE SIGHTED NORTH OF GUADALCANAL ISLE

Seven U. S. Aircraft Lost in Widespread Offensive Operations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 — (AP) American planes shot down 20 Japanese aircraft and bombed four ships Friday, the Navy announced today, in increasingly severe warfare in the Solomons Islands area. Seven U. S. planes were lost.

Three of the ships bombed were destroyers. One was afire when last observed, a communique said and the other two were believed seriously damaged. The fourth ship, a cargo vessel, was left burning.

14 Enemy Destroyers Sighted

The presence of at least 14 enemy destroyers in waters near Guadalcanal island was disclosed, indicating that the Japanese were expanding their efforts to reinforce and supply their forces on the island.

That some supplies are getting through to Japanese troops on Guadalcanal was suggested by the Navy's report that American land forces met "stiff enemy resistance" in making advances Thursday of 3,000 to 4,000 yards. There had been indications earlier that the Japanese were running short of supplies and that their ability to resist was weakening but a dispatch from Guadalcanal told of submarines bringing supplies which were floated ashore by the tides and currents.

Four major air actions Friday (Solomons time) were reported in today's communique.

In the first, an American Catalina reconnaissance plane observed five destroyers 16 miles northeast of the Russell islands which are about 60 miles northwest of the American airfield on Guadalcanal. The plane scored one direct hit and two near hits on one destroyer, which was left burning.

Planes Attack Japs

Later that morning a force of Dauntless dive bombers and Wildcat and Airacobra fighters attacked nine Japanese destroyers 140 miles northwest of Lunga point on Guadalcanal. They were intercepted by 12 enemy Zeros. In the ensuing air fight, eight of the Zeros and five of the American fighters were shot down. The dive bombers seriously damaged two destroyers. One dive-bomber failed to return.

Ranging some 300 miles from Guadalcanal, a force of Flying Fortresses, with fighter escort, attacked five enemy destroyers near Shortland island in the afternoon. They were beset by twelve Japanese float-type biplanes and shot all of them down without loss to themselves. No hits were seen on the destroyers.

Cargo Ship Is Target

Meantime a group of dive bombers, also with fighter escort, attacked the cargo ship 37 miles northwest of Munda, on New Georgia island, where the Japanese have an airbase. They shot down seven of twelve Zeros which engaged them. One U. S. fighter was lost.

The communique also told of the heaviest Japanese air raid in recent weeks on the American installations on Guadalcanal. This was Thursday, Solomons time. It was the first time since mid-November that there had been any attack other than a nuisance raid by a single plane. The Navy said no damage was done to installations but that the American forces suffered some casualties.

The same day, American planes bombed Sorum village on Buka island 400 miles northwest of Guadalcanal.

In addition to these actions, an American plane shot down three Zeros on Friday while patrolling in the vicinity of Guadalcanal.

WAR DEPARTMENT LISTS 141 INTERNEES

117 Army Men, of Whom 41 Are Officers, Held in Germany, Italy and Spain

24 SEAMEN ARE TRACED

JAN 17 1943

Prisoners From 33 States and D. C., Including New York, New Jersey and Connecticut

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—The War Department announced today the names of 141 Americans from thirty-five States and the District of Columbia held prisoners of war by the enemy, or interned in a neutral country.

They include 117 members of the United States Army, of whom twenty-five officers and eighteen enlisted men are in Germany, one officer and one enlisted man in Italy and fifteen officers and fifty-seven enlisted men in Spain.

Twenty-four men of the United States merchant marine also are interned, eight in Germany and sixteen in China.

Those listed, with next of kin residing in New York, Connecticut and New Jersey are:

NEW YORK

Interned by Germany at Dulag Luet

Finnegan, Francis Thomas, second lieutenant; aunt, Mrs. Henry Boehm, 515 Adams St., Buffalo.

Hughes, John M., sergeant; father, James P. Hughes, 149-34 18th

30.24-381

Ave., Whitestone, Queens.

Mannello, Frederick, technical sergeant; father, George Mannello, 109-35 206th St., Hollis, Queens.

Interned by Germany at Marlagmilac Nord

Andersen, Harold, captain; wife, Mrs. Kathleen Andersen, 100 Primrose Ave., Floral Park.

Interned in Spain

Fredericks, Edward William, second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Josephine A. Cook, 45-56 171st Place, Flushing, Queens.

Keane, Francis L., private 1st class; mother, Mrs. Delia Keane, 319 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

Sembrat, Michael, private; mother, Mrs. Andrew Iv Sembrat, 710 Tully St., Syracuse.

CONNECTICUT

Clarke, Edward S., staff sergeant; wife, Mrs. Lois R. Clarke, 255 Hill St., Waterbury.

Manente, Carmine J., private; father, Ernest Manente, Pliny St., Hartford.

NEW JERSEY

Smithers, Edwin C., second lieutenant, Army; mother, Mrs. Lena Frances Smithers, 234 Dorer Ave., Hillside.

Vanderveer, John, merchant marine; sister, Miss Sophie Vanderveer, 140 New York Ave., Jersey City.

Lieutenant Smithers was one of the men en route to Algeria by air transport who were forced down in Spanish Morocco and interned at Tauima, near Melilla. Mr. Vandeveer was interned by Japan at Camp Woosung, Shanghai.

'Barter Bags' Sent To Soldiers in Africa

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 — (AP) — The War department disclosed today that "barter bags" have been provided for troops in North Africa.

The bags, the department said, contain beads, scissors, cloths, perfumes, candies, cigarettes and scare foodstuffs to provide "a basis for trading for local products wanted by the soldier."

Yank Drives Jap Flyer To Ground And Captures Him

Washington, Jan. 16 (AP)—An army pilot wasn't satisfied with shooting down his Japanese opponent — he carried the fight to the ground and captured the enemy pilot, the War Department reported today.

The dogfight occurred while Second Lieutenant Wallace L. Dinn, of Corpus Christi, Texas, was on a mission over Guadalcanal.

Dinn's plane and the Zero flown by the Japanese both were damaged and made crash landings.

The American was injured—so was the Japanese. Dinn enlisted the aid of friendly natives and captured his enemy.

Both later were picked up by marines and taken to a Solomons Island base.

Status Effective at Midnight

Washington, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—The Minister of Iraq today handed Secretary of State Hull a communication from his Foreign Affairs Office announcing that Iraq regards itself at war with Germany, Italy and Japan, after midnight tonight.

The German Government "has interfered most openly and in every way in the domestic affairs of Iraq and has been responsible for the instigation and promotion of outright rebellion" against the Iraq Government, the communication stated.

The Italian Government, the statement continued, has "committed the same acts constituting interference in the domestic affairs of Iraq," and the Government of Japan was declared to have been guilty "of the flagrant violation of the neutrality of Iraq by lending assistance to the German and Italian governments."

Recent Doings in Iraq.

British troops moved into Iraq in May, 1941, a few weeks after an Axis inspired revolt indicated German designs on the nation and its rich oil deposits.

The German radio reported last August that United States troops had been landed in Iraq, but there has been no confirmation of this report. The German broadcast said "the foreign garrison in Iraq is now composed mainly of American troops."

Prime Minister Nuri es Sadi of Iraq, an outstanding figure in the Arab world, was associated with the late King Feisal and Lawrence of Arabia in the last world war.

Iraq has a population of approximately 4,500,000.

She was the thirty-first nation to declare war on the Axis.

Robert Johnson, British radio commentator, said in a broadcast recorded by CBS that the declaration was particularly significant because "it is the first time that an Arab country has joined with Britain in a declaration like this."

A Transocean News Agency dispatch broadcast by the Berlin radio discounted the action as "a gesture by a clique of Iraq politicians obeying Britain."

Story Of Planeless Pilots Of Philippine Fight Is Told

27 Of 400 In 27th Bombardment Group Escaped To Australia—19 Still Active, In Air Now

JAN 17 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 16 — Fighting pilots without planes—that was the Twenty-seventh Bombardment Group in the Philippines.

They had pistols, which were not much good against Jap air attacks. And they manned machine guns and anti-aircraft guns. They supplied a detail to fly P-40's, but there weren't enough P-40's.

They made up the crews for three old transport planes, operated Neilson Field for the Interceptor Command, and drilled with rifles to make themselves useful as ground troops.

Twenty-Seven Escape

Finally, a few—27 out of more than 400—escaped to Australia, expecting to bring back the group's dive-bombers which had arrived "down under." But that wasn't in the cards, either, although they did come back, at last, for a successful and satisfying raid on the Japanese in the islands.

The story of the outfit, the first complete war history of an Army Air Forces group, was made public today by the War Department. It was compiled under the direction of Capt. James B. McAfee, of Charlotte, N. C., intelligence officer of the group, from the diaries and official reports of the handful who reached Australia.

Nineteen Still Active

Only nineteen survivors of the Twenty-seventh are still active. Most of the 400-odd were left in the Philippines and presumably are prisoners. Of the twenty-seven who got away, eight have since been reported killed or missing in action. But the twenty-seven who reached Australia battled the enemy in the air and won more than a score of decorations for gallantry.

The group was created in February, 1940, at Barksdale Field, Louisiana, and its first commanding officer was Col. (later major general) Clarence L. Tinker, who was lost in the battle of Midway.

In October the group moved to Savannah for training in dive-bombing and ground strafing.

Arrive In November

Its operations officer then was Major John H. Davies, of Oakland, Cal., who was a colonel and commanding officer of the group by the time the Twenty-seventh sailed for the Philippines after the 1941 maneuvers in Louisiana.

The men arrived at Manila late in November, but their planes still had not arrived when the Japanese attacked the Philippines, December 8.

"As we had no planes," one of the pilots wrote, "our main action was getting mad at the ack-ack. The guns covering the triangle of Nichols Field, Neilson Field and Fort McKinley got so hot from constant use they had to cease firing in the middle of the raids to cool off.

"Then a telephone call came that our A-24's had arrived and were waiting at the dock. A frantic rush to the docks revealed nothing except that there was probably a fifth columnist or two in Luzon . . . and that they had our telephone number!"

On December 17 some officers of the group were called to headquarters and instructed to collect thirty pounds of personal baggage and report to Nichols Field.

There they were informed their destination was Australia. For transportation they had a C-39 cargo plane and "two dilapidated B-18 bombers," all well ventilated with shrapnel holes.

Group Moves To Field

"Came 3 A. M.," the report continued. "The band moved as one for the field, talking quietly and trying not to notice the stench of dead horses and people buried in the wreckage of the native dwellings. . . .

"They took off from a blacked-out field, from a 2,500-foot bomb-torn runway, overloaded, and with a mechanic at the end of the strip with a flashlight."

But they reached Darwin, where a flying boat picked them up and took them to Brisbane.

Open Training School

The men got their A-24s and opened an operational training school—they dubbed it "Little Randolph"—to instruct young pilots. The first of the planes was flown by Capt. (then Second Lieutenant) Robert G. Ruegg, of Boring, Ore.

The Jap progress on Luzon made it impossible to take the planes to Luzon. But the remnant of the Twenty-seventh did take badly-needed drugs to Americans on Mindanao. They went to Java, and in February sank a cruiser and destroyer.

Toward the end of February they participated in an attack on a huge Japanese invasion fleet off the East coast of Java. They fought over new Guinea and—after being reassigned to a new medium bombardment group—participated in raids on the Philippines, April 12 and 13.

Strafe Japs In A-20's

Now flying A-20s, the surviving members of the Twenty-seventh strafed the Japs along the trails of the Owen Stanley Montains of New Guinea, as Salamaua, Buna and Gasmata.

"For the want of airplanes," says the preface to their story, "the Twenty-seventh group lost its life. However, Tojo, there might not have been enough airplanes in the Philippines for the Twenty-seventh group, but don't you wish you had captured us all? God give us strength."

GREW WARNS OF JAPANESE PEACE TRICK

Former Envoy Likens Expected Move To Jujitsu Method

Says Purpose Would Be To Make Allies Lukewarm In Fighting

JAN 17 1943

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 16—Emphasizing Japan's "overweening ambition" to conquer the United States, Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, today warned against "deceptive Japanese peace moves" designed to throw the United Nations off guard.

Speaking before the twenty-second annual luncheon of the Women's National Republican Club here, Grew declared:

"The Japanese art of self-defense, jiujitsu, gives us a clue as to what these tactics are likely to be. The essence of this art is that by letting the adversary take the initiative and by giving way and simulating defeat the adversary may be lulled into dropping his guard; then, when the adversary has advanced too far . . . he is destroyed by a quick recovery and a lightning attack where he is weakest."

Wife Of Publisher Speaks

Mrs. Eugene Meyer, wife of the publisher of the Washington *Post*, another speaker, criticized the desire for a "return to normalcy" and said we should pray "that we shall not be outstripped by our Allies . . . in achieving the moral wakening, the spiritual insight that comes to those who expend themselves wholly in defense of their country."

Letters from Wendell Willkie, Herbert Hoover and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey were read by Mrs. William Henry Hays, club president.

Grew said that at present the Japanese leaders, and even more so the people, are far from convinced that they cannot manage to retain substantially all of their war gains.

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May Expect New Tactics

"But when the Allied offensive gains momentum and Japanese self-confidence is shaken by successive reverses and loss of territory then we may look for a development of new tactics," he said.

The former ambassador said he had no fear that American military leaders would be duped, but felt the peoples of the United Nations should be forewarned.

"The Japanese are capable of preparing the ground for such an offensive with elaborate care," he continued. ". . . The military leaders might begin by bringing forth from retirement some former statesman with a liberal label and placing him at the head of a puppet civilian cabinet.

Peace Trickery Possible

"There might be an announcement that Japan was ready to conclude a peace on a fair and just basis. If the United Nations were willing to rise to the bait before awaiting at least the clearing of the Japanese armed forces from the territories that they have seized, so much the better for Japan."

Even the withdrawal of forces as a peace parley prerequisite would not stop the possibility of Jap trickery, he said.

Warm Greeting Awaits Guani of Uruguay

Washington, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull said today that a warm welcome from the people of the United States awaited Foreign Minister Albert Guani of Uruguay, who is expected to arrive in Washington next week end for a state visit. Asked for comment on the visit at his press conference, Mr. Hull said that no high official of any Government would be more welcome to this country than Senor Guani.

The Secretary said that Senor Guani has been one who has stood out in front in helping to lead in all of the important cooperative activities involving hemispheric defense. His leadership and his influence, Hull added, have been powerfully effective.

Let Japs Keep Kiska 'Rat Trap' Now, 'Glacier Priest' Urges

By the Associated Press

CHICO, Calif., Jan. 16.—Dr. Bernard Hubbard, Santa Clara University's "Glacier Priest" newly returned from a special Navy assignment in Alaska and the Aleutians, thinks it would be a mistake to force the Japanese out of Kiska right now.

"We can kick the Japs out at any time that it serves our purpose to do so," Dr. Hubbard said today.

"Right now, it is very wise to use Kiska as a rat trap and keep knocking off Japanese vessels and equipment on arrival. The Japs only keep Kiska to save face and they are getting a lot of whacks in the face and everywhere else in doing it."

He cautioned, however, that "I am not speaking as a military strategist, but merely as one who thoroughly understands the Aleutian Islands from many years of experience."

The explorer, who has spent much time in Alaska and Siberia, came here to visit his brother, John D. Hubbard, rent inspector for OPA.

JAN 17 1943

Woman Was Tail Gunner in Nazi Bomber Downed by American in North Africa

Seattle, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—Downing of a German bomber over North Africa with a woman at the tail gun was reported by a Seattle flyer who also gave a graphic account of the effectiveness of team play.

Lieut. Joe Klaas, former University of Washington journalism student, did not elaborate, in a letter received today by his parents, upon the report of a feminine German gunner, except to say that the plane was shot down and "she was quite dead."

Lieut. Klaas identified his pilot partner as Kurt (Ace) Langberg from the University of Florida.

"My wingmate covers my tail; I cover his," Klaas wrote of another action. "We are stooging along a couple of hundred yards apart and 1,000 feet above the transports we are protecting.

"Suddenly, through the radio, Ace calls, 'Two bogies, Joe, at 3 o'clock, high!' Bogies are unidentified aircraft.

"I throw up a wing to cover the sun. The bogies are enemy so I pass on the good news.

"'They're bandits, Ace! Two Focke-Wulf 190's in the sun. You watch 'em. I'll watch the transports. Tell me when to break.'

"'Here they come!' calls Ace. 'Break starboard—now!'

"I haul back on the stick and jerk my Spit into a blackout turn to the right, hurling headon into the Hun attack. Now it's the Hun's turn to break. He does, breaking upward, giving me one short squirt with my cannons at his mottled belly as he runs back into the sun.

"'Okay, Joe; rejoin formation. There'll be another day tomorrow.' That's Ace's way of reminding me my job is not to leave the carriers unprotected.

"The boys who deserve the credit are those down below who sweat it out in transports with nothing between them and the Luftwaffe but a couple of fighter escorts. We Spitfire boys have guns; all the transport lads have is guts."

Rangoon Casualties Heavy

New York, Jan. 16 (AP)—More than 1,000 Burmese men and women were killed or wounded during an Allied air raid on Rangoon in Burma December 20, a German broadcast of Tokyo dispatches recorded by the Associated Press said tonight. The broadcast said the casualties were announced in a communique issued in Rangoon.

4 New Jap Battleships?

New York, Jan. 16—The Associated Press tonight recorded a German radio broadcast of a Tokyo dispatch that four new Japanese battleships would be in service by March or April.

This perhaps was a new reference to the "certain number of powerful battleships" which a Japanese naval spokesman said December 7 had been placed in commission since the beginning of the war.

Wake Island Fall Shocks Officer, Last To Depart

JAN 17 1943

New York, Jan. 16 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Walter L. Bayler, the last marine to leave Wake Island before the Japanese conquered it, said today that he was "shocked" to learn later that the island had fallen forty hours later after his departure.

"It must have taken a hell of a lot of Japs because the marines had beaten them off before," he said in an interview at the Navy Public Relations Office here.

The Colonel, whose home is in Lebanon, Pa., said he "left a bunch of happy, well-fed marines" on the island on December 21, 1941, when he departed in a navy patrol plane.

WRITER ESCAPED MANY DISASTERS

John Nixon, Resting in New York, Has Been in Thick of Fighting.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Day by day, you read the news of this war being fought the world over, but the dangers and hardships of the reporters who write the accounts seldom are evident. Call it luck or fate, some are wounded, killed or captured; others live to carry on their invaluable work of keeping people informed. Read this vivid story about John Nixon, Reuters naval correspondent, who after many battle experiences is now enroute to the fighting in North Africa.)

By JOHN FERRIS

REUTER'S NAVAL

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—(AP) A splotch of dried blood engaged the eye of John Nixon, naval war correspondent of Reuters, the British news agency, when he boarded the flagship of the squadron convoying a fleet of merchant ships to Malta last March.

On a previous voyage a bomb splinter had ripped through a man standing on the spot.

"This will be my battle station," Nixon said lightly to an officer. "Another man won't be killed on the same spot."

As it turned out, Nixon was lucky, he momentarily forgot his prophetic impulse.

The squadron of light cruisers and destroyers met the Italian battle fleet and undoubtedly would have suffered a terrific defeat had not the admiral, with rare skill and daring, pitched into the enemy.

It was a hot fight. In the excitement, Nixon moved away from the bloodstain. Minutes later a shell from off the starboard bow tore through the bridge and exploded, killing a number of men, the one nearest to Nixon only five feet away. Fragments of the shell whistled over the bloodstain.

Often Close to Death

This, Nixon thinks, is fairly typical of his luck, since on two similar occasions he was on the bridge of warships when men were killed nearby and once was on a ship which was torpedoed with a loss of 150 lives.

On the other hand, Nixon's luck in the matter of transportation, a problem imposed by the shifting battle scene, has been variable. That is why he is in New York today.

A tall, slender Englishman of 32, Nixon was in Alexandria, Egypt, when the London office of Reuters cabled him to get to the Tunisian front, just 1,200 miles from there as quickly as he could.

Sitting in Alexandria, Nixon, who was in the British raid on Tobruk last September when Larry Allen, Associated Press correspondent, was captured by the Italians, contemplated a fairly quick journey to the western Mediterranean by plane or ship.

After all, less than a year ago he had flown from Gibraltar to Alexandria by bomber.

But the Allied invasion of North Africa and the swift concentration of Axis troops in Tunisia had altered situation. A plane was out of the question. There was a ship and Nixon took that and was half way to Malta when a mishap forced him to return to Alexandria.

Long Way Around

That's why he's here now, en route to a battlefront by the devious route of west coast of Africa to New York, England, Gibraltar and Tunisia—some 12,000 miles by plane instead of 1,200.

He's going back to Africa slightly weakened from malaria, contracted in West Africa. Malaria felled him as all the hazards of his job—shells, bombs and torpedoes—had failed to do.

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Nixon, a native of Trowbridge, Wiltshire, in the western part of England, joined Reuters eight years ago. He was accredited to the army, navy and air force when the war started and was in the battleship Prince of Wales when British naval units tracked down and sank the German battleship Bismarck in the North Atlantic in the late spring of 1941.

There again he was lucky. He had put his luggage aboard the Prince of Wales. A couple of days before sailing he had had tea with the admiral in his flagship, the Hood, and in the ordinary course of events would have shifted to the Hood. But the ships sailed hurriedly and Nixon stayed in the Prince of Wales.

He was on the bridge when a salvo hit and sank the Hood only 250 yards away. He was still on the bridge when another German shell passed near him and killed several men.

Before that historic sea battle he had gone to Norway on the first British Commando raid on the Lofoten islands.

He was at Gibraltar when the aircraft carrier Ark Royal was torpedoed. Boarding a destroyer, Nixon sped to the scene and gave the world a first hand running account of the ship's last moments. He also took part in the bombardment of Rhodes and in numerous Mediterranean engagements.

"When you're aboard a ship in the Mediterranean you can expect anything," he said. "You sail out of Alexandria or one of the other bases and anything can get you—submarines, other ships, or planes carrying bombs and torpedoes.

"You put on your tin hat and your Mae West life-belt and stand on the bridge from 8 in the morning until 9 at night, living usually on tea and sandwiches. You have rubber plugs in your ears because the guns often fire on the planes before you see them and the blast would break your eardrums. The guns just forward of the bridge are often turned to fire aft. Pointed in that direction, the flame from the muzzles shoots up right past your face."

Nixon's story of the raid on Tobruk brought a special tribute from the British Broadcasting corporation's editorial board which voted it "one of the very best essays in the dangerous art of being a war correspondent that the BBC had received."

Nixon's luck was with him on that assignment.

And this good luck was Allen's bad luck.

"Usually naval correspondents are told to be at a certain point to leave on a trip,' he said. "On this occasion, we were told to go at 8 p. m. to the fleet press office. When we got there we couldn't get any clue from the naval commander in charge of correspondents as to what this expedition was about. The United Press man already had gone off in a motor launch and we didn't know where."

They left the office and were taken to a motor boat where they met an officer who had a piece of paper bearing the names of Allen and Nixon and two destroyers, the Zulu and the Sikh.

"He told us to get into the motor boat," Nixon continued. "The boat was packed with men in khaki and we knew something extraordinary was afoot. The harbor was dark as we moved out. We came alongside the black hulk of a warship and Larry started up the ladder, when a man at the head flashed a torch and said, 'Zulu.'

"I caught hold of Larry's leg and said, 'I think, Larry, the paper said I was to go in the Zulu and you in the Sikh.' Larry said, 'Oh, what difference does it make?' I said, 'we'd better stick to our instructions, though it makes no difference to me.'

"So Larry got back into the launch, I climbed on board the Zulu, and the launch disappeared into the night taking Larry to the Sikh. That was the last time I saw Larry.

"The wardroom of the Zulu was filled with royal marines in battle dress. None of them knew what was going to happen. We sailed early in the morning and later the captain explained the plan to me. The Zulu and the Sikh were to take the marines to Tobruk and land them to smash the shore installations.

"When we neared Tobruk we received a signal saying certain shore batteries had been put out of action by men landed from motor torpedo boats. We went on loading marines into small landing craft we had lashed to the deck. They were put over the side and went off to make for a little place of beach 50 yards wide."

British bombers, meanwhile, had been hammering at munitions dumps and large fires were burning. Then searchlights ashore began sweeping the sea and the shore batteries opened up.

Before long the Sikh was hit.

"The next hour was the most terrifying I have ever experienced," Nixon went on. "With searchlights on us, we edged to the disabled Sikh to take her in tow. And then shells began hitting us. One crashed into the bridge not far from where I was standing and I moved to the other side."

Shot Parted Tow Line

Under the terrific fire the tow line was made fast, and then an almost unbelievable thing happened. A shell parted the tow line. The work of getting a new line aboard was begun and this continued until daylight, the two destroyers sitting only a mile offshore like ducks in the water.

Finally, things got too hot and the Zulu had to leave or meet the fate of the battered Sikh.

Allen was captured either ashore—if he had landed with the marines—or was taken prisoner with the surviving members of the Sikh's crew.

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The Zulu's people knew they were in for it now.

Junkers and Stukas appeared around 9 a. m., pursued the ship and kept up the attack in relays for hours with hardly a let-up. The Zulu squirmed and dodged as best she could until Naval help arrived.

30.24—383

LONDON, JAN. 16-(AP)— IN A MESSAGE READ TO THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE ZIONIST FEDERATION OF BRITAIN AND IRELAND, THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY TODAY EXPRESSED "PROFOUND SYMPATHY" FOR JEWS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

JAN 17 1943

"MAY GOD SHORTLY GIVE TO THE WHOLE JEWISH PEOPLE DELIVERANCE FROM PERSECUTION AND A SURE PLACE AMONG THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD," HE SAID.

ADD LONDON-MARTIN

SURVIVORS OF THE BOMBER CREW WERE SECOND LIEUT. WALTER A.KROZEL, ARCADIA,FLA., CO-PILOT; TECHNICAL SERGT. HARRY A.SULLENBERGER, TARRS, PA., ENGINEER-GUNNER; SERGT. JAMES V.MANSFIELD, GREENVILLE, S.C., RADIO OPERATOR; SERGT. KENNETH W.LUNDY, NIAGARA FALLS,N.Y., ASSISTANT RADIO OPERATOR; STAFF SERGT. THOMAS J.O'TOOLE OF PENNSYLVANIA, ASSISTANT ENGINEER; AND STAFF SERGT. H.HALSEY OF VIRGINIA, GUNNER. (EDS: HOME TOWNS OF O'TOOLE AND HALSEY ARE NOT AVAILABLE.)

A141

LONDON, SUNDAY JAN 17-(AP)-EVERYTHING A SOLDIER NEEDS FROM A WRIST WATCH TO TANKS IS NOW BEING REPAIRED AT A GIANT ORDNANCE PLANT IN BRITAIN OPERATED BY THE U.S.ARMY, THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY ANNOUNCED EARLY TODAY.

THE VAST CONCERN COVERS MORE THAN A SQUARE MILE. MACHINERY WAS BROUGHT FROM THE UNITED STATES AND INSTALLED IN THE PLANT, THE LARGEST IN THE UNITED KINGDOM. THE DEPOT IS IN CHARGE OF COL.CLARENCE W.RICHMOND, OF JACKSON, MICH. MAJOR HANFORD A.CROCKARD, OF ROSEVILLE, CALIF., HEADS THE REPAIR SHOPS AND MAJOR JOHN E.LESTER, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, IS IN CHARGE OF THE SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

JAN 17 1943

KK 1225AEW

ADD ALLIED-NORTH AFRICA-PRISONERS

IT IS KNOWN THAT THERE ARE STILL SOME OF THOSE JAILED ON CHARGES OF SYMPATHY WITH THE ALLIES STILL UNDER ARREST.

MANY HAVE BEEN JAILED ON NO CHARGES AT ALL.

WHETHER THESE LATTER WERE BEING HELD AS A RESULT OF THE PREJUDICE OF LOCAL OFFICIALS IS NOT KNOWN BUT THEIR CASES WILL BE TAKEN UP BY THE ANGLO-AMERICAN-FRENCH MISSION RECENTLY CREATED AND HEADED BY THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH CONSUL GENERALS.

JAN 17 1943

A SIMILAR CONDITION EXISTS IN RELATION TO ORDERS RELAXING SOME RESTRICTIONS ON THE JEWS.

THE CASES OF THE JEWS ARE AS COMPLICATED AS THE REMAINDER OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION. NORTH AFRICA ALWAYS HAS HAD CERTAIN JEWISH RESTRICTIONS FOR THE 2,500,000 NATIVE JEWS. WHEN FRANCE FELL AN ADDITIONAL 150,000 FRENCH JEWS FLED HERE FOR PROTECTION AND AT THE INSISTENCE OF THE AXIS JEWISH MEASURE

JAN 17 1943

AT THE SAME ~~X~~ TIME, OFFICIAL SOURCES SAID THE FRENCH PRESS CENSORSHIP RESTRICTIONS HAD BEEN LIFTED IN THAT THEY PERMITTED THE PRINTING OF ALLIED WAR NEWS.

THE ALGERIAN PRESS, HOWEVER, HAS NOT YET BEEN PERMITTED TO MENTION THE IMPENDING AGREEMENT OF GEN. HENRI GIRAUD AND GEN. CHARLES DEGAULLE, NOR EVEN THAT THE LEADERS FAVOR SUCH A UNION.

JAN 17 1943

IT ALSO IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THERE HAS BEEN SOME HOUSE-CLEANING OF PRO-AXIS OFFICIALS WITH MORE ON THE WAY, BUT [redacted] THAT SUCH HOUSE-CLEANING ~~X~~ HAD TO BE GRADAL TO AVOID UPSETTING THE [redacted] INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION AND HINDERING THE WAR EFFORT.

AMONG ONE OF THE CHANGES MENTIONED IS THE REPLACEMENT OF YVES CHATEL, GOVERNOR ~~X~~ GENERAL OF ALGERIA, WITH MARCEL PEYROUTIN, VICHY AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA, WHO IS REPORTED ON HIS WAY HERE.

WHETHER THIS CHANGE IS OF A TYPE PLEASING TO THE ALLIES IS A MATTER OF CONJECTURE, SINCE BOTH ARE DYED POLITICALLY WITH THE SAME VICHY BRUSH.

JAN 17 1943

AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES ~~XX~~ FLATLY DENIED FOREIGN REPORTS THAT THERE HAD BEEN ANY RIFT BETWEEN AMERICANS AND BRITISH OVER WHO ~~X~~ SHOULD BE TOP MAN IN THE FRENCH ADMINISTRATION, OR THAT THE BRITISH WERE PRESSING FOR DE GAULLE AND WASHINGTON FOR GIRAUD, AS PUT FORTH IN ONE REPORT.

WHO SHALL BE TOP MAN IS UP TO THE TWO LEADERS THEMSELVES, IT IS EMPHASIZED JAN 17 1943

IT ALSO IS POINTED OUT THAT THE FIELD OUTSIDE FRANCE IS "TOO SMALL" TO PICK PERMANENT LEADERS TO DECIDE THE FATE OF THE FRENCH, WHICH ONLY THE 40,000,000 IN FRANCE [redacted] CAN DO.

ONE OF THE FACTORS IN THE FINAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN DE GAULLE AND GIRAUD IS THE ATTITUDE OF GOV. GENERAL PIERRE BOISSON, OF FRENCH WEST AFRICA WHO LIKELY REMEMBERS THE FIGHTING FRENCH ATTACK ON DAKAR,

CORRESPONDENTS ~~X~~ WERE TOLD THAT BECAUSE SOME FRENCH OFFICERS ARE FIGHTING IN TUNISIA AGAINST THE AXIS AND HATE THE GERMANS AND VICHY, IT IS NO SIGN THAT THEY FAVOR DE GAULLE, FOR A CONSIDERABLE PERCENTAGE OF OFFICERS IN NORTH AFRICA FOUGHT IN SYRIA AND DAKAR.

JAN 17 1943

ON THE OTHER HAND, WHILE GIRAUD HAS THE LARGE SUPPORT

OF NORTH AFRICA, XX "IT IS RECOGNIZED" THAT IN FRANCE DEGAULLE AS THE SYMBOL OF RESISTANCE TO THE AXIS HAS A LARGE FOLLOWING AMONG THOSE WHO WEAR THE CROSS OF LORRAINE. JAN 17 1943

ADD ALLIED HDQ W. AFRICA - CRIPPLED FORTRESS

CREW MEMBERS WHO MANNED THE GUNS WERE FIRST LIEUT. J.E. DODSON, HOUSTON, TEXAS, BOMBARDIER; FIRST LIEUT. D.W.WILLIAMS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS, NAVIGATOR; STAFF SERGEANT THOMAS KLIMASZEFSKI, 9047 ESCANABA AVE., CHICAGO, BALL GUNNER; STAFF SERGEANT THEODORE NASTAL, DETROIT, TAIL GUNNER; AND STAFF SERGEANT FRED LITTLEWOLF, BAGLEY, MINN., WAIST GUNNER.

THE CO-PILOT OF THE BOMBER, WHICH IS CALLED "THUNDERBIRD," WAS FIRST LIEUT. DANIEL DUDLEY OF PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE. OTHER CREW MEMBERS WERE STAFF SERGT. ROBERT J. JACKMAN, WAIST GUNNER, CLEVELAND, O.; AND SERGT. JOHN E. KING, RADIO OPERATOR, OF MARION, IND.

LIEUTENANT CRONKHITE SAID THE BOMBER WAS HIT FIRST BY 30-CALIBER BULLETS WHICH KNOCKED OUT ONE ENGINE AND THE BALL TURRET. NEVERTHELESS THE FORTRESS HAD CARRIED OUT ITS BOMBING MISSION WITH WHAT THE PILOT SAID WAS OUTSTANDING SUCCESS. JAN 17 1943

BY WILLIAM B. KING

WITH BRITISH FORCES AT BOU-ARADA, TUNISIA, JAN. 14—(DELAYED)—(AP)—FICKLE WINTER WEATHER HELPED BALK [redacted] THE EFFORTS OF BRITISH INFANTRY AND TANKS

30.24—385

YESTERDAY TO STORM "TWO THREE HILLS", AN IMPORTANT PIECE OF HIGH GROUND IN A [redacted] SOUTH OF DJEBELLAT PLAIN.

IN THE FOURTH DAY OF SHARP FIGHTING FOR CONTROL OF THIS AREA SOUTH OF MEDJEZ-EL-BAB THE WEATHER VEERED FROM A BLOWING RAINSTORM INTERSPERSED WITH HAIL TO BRIGHT CLEAR SUNLIGHT.

DESPITE THE DIFFICULTIES THE TANKS AND HEAVY FIELD GUNS POURED HIGH EXPLOSIVES INTO THE GERMAN POSITIONS AND THE INFANTRY ENDED THE DAY IN AN IMPROVED POSITION. JAN 17 1943

IN THE THREE PRECEDING DAYS OF THE BATTLE THE BRITISH DROVE THE GERMANS FROM POSITIONS WEST OF THE DJEBELLAT ROAD AND THEN FROM A DOUBLE RIDGE EAST OF THE ROAD FROM WHICH THE BRITISH IN TURN LAUNCHED THEIR ATTACK AT DAWN YESTERDAY.

FROM A SCOOPED-OUT HOLE ON THE RIDGE, WHICH WAS AN ALLIED OUTPOST BEFORE THE ATTACK, IT WAS POSSIBLE TO GET A PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE BATTLE WHICH WAS TAKING PLACE A LITTLE LESS THAN TWO MILES AWAY.

WHEN THE ORDERS TO WITHDRAW WERE GIVEN SMOKE SHELLS FROM ADVANCE BATTERIES CUT STREAMERS ACROSS THE SKY AND FELL INTO A POSITION WHERE A STRONG WIND TOOK THE BILLOWING WHITE SMOKE UP THE SLOPE IN TWO ENVELOPING STREAMS.

JAN 17 1943

WHEN THE WITHDRAWAL STARTED THREE GERMAN MORTARS SHOOTING FROM SOMEWHERE ON THE FAR SLOPE PUT THREE SHELLS IN TRIANGULAR BURSTS IN THE TANK AREA, BUT WITHOUT VISIBLY DAMAGING THE TANKS.

WHILE THE SHOW WAS GOING ON RAIN POURED ON ME IN SHEETS AND HAILSTONES THE SIZE OF BB SHOTS BOUNCED OFF MY HELMET.

AT THE FIRST LIGHT THE TANKS, WHICH HAD TO CHOOSE THEIR GROUND WITH THE CARE OF A LADY IN DANCING SLIPPERS, IN ORDER TO AVOID THE DANGER OF BOGGING DOWN, RUMBLED THROUGH THE VALLEY AND UP THE SLOPES HELD BY THE GERMANS. UNDER COVER OF ARTILLERY PREPARATION THE INFANTRY FOLLOWED.

THREE AMERICAN-BUILT GEN. GRANT TANKS WERE GIVEN THE DIFFICULT TASK OF GOING AROUND TO CLIMB THE HILL FROM THE REAR. TWO WERE KNOCKED OUT BY A NAZI 88 MILLIMETER GUN, AND THE THIRD [redacted] WAS HIT AND HAD TO RETIRE. BUT CAREFULLY DIRECTED ARTILLERY FIRE SILENCED THE GUN.

JAN 17 1943

BRITISH VALENTINE TANKS THEN CLIMBED HIGH UP THE HILL AND FIRED FIRE AT THE GERMANS AND STAYED THERE MOST OF THE DAY UNTIL WITHDRAWN UNDER A SMOKE SCREEN. TOWARD THE END OF THE [redacted] AS THE INFANTRY WITHDREW BEHIND BARBED WIRE THE GERMANS WERE STILL SILENT FROM THE EFFECT OF THE ATTACK. SOME BRITISH CASUALTIES WERE CAUSED DURING THE DAY FROM HEAVY MACHINEGUN FIRE.

A105

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

A FORWARD U.S. FIGHTER BASE IN TUNISIA, JAN. 16-(AP)-THE CREAM OF THE LUFTWAFFE--- MESSERSCHMITT FIGHTERS BEARING YELLOW NOSE EMBLEMS OF FAMED GERMAN SQUADRONS AND THE WHITE NOSED FOCKE-WULF 190'S ALMOST EQUALLY FAMOUS-- SLASHED TWICE AT THIS ADVANCED AMERICAN AIR BASE IN TUNISIA YESTERDAY.

THE TWO ATTACKS COMING WITHIN THREE HOURS CLIMAXED A WEEK OF REPEATED BOMBING AND STRAFING RAIDS INTENDED TO KNOCK OUT THE HITTING POWER OF THE AMERICAN P-40 FIGHTER SQUADRON, WHOSE AUDACIOUS FORAYS HAVE TAKEN A HEAVY TOLL OF AXIS AIR AND GROUND FORCES IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA.

JAN 17 1943

EACH TIME THEY WERE BEATEN OFF BY VIGILANT U.S. P-40 PILOTS PACED BY MAJOR PHILIP G.COCHRAN OF ERIE, PENNA., AND THEIR FELLOW WARRIORS OF THE FRENCH LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE.

THE SECOND AND HEAVIEST ONSLAUGHT CAME ALMOST AS A PARTING SALUTE TO A.J. LIEBLING, CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORKER MAGAZINE, AND MYSELF.

TWO BIG TRANSPORT PLANES HAD ARRIVED DURING THE MORNING, LOADED WITH WELCOME MAIL FROM HOME FOR THE AIRMEN

30.24-387

AND GROUND CREWS RUNNING THIS LONELY OUTPOST OF ALLIED AIR MIGHT, AND WE HAD DECIDED TO LEAVE ON ONE OF THEM. SO WE MOVED OUT WITH OUR BAGGAGE IN A JEEP AND PARKED BETWEEN THE TWO BIG PLANES.

A STIFF WIND WAS KICKING UP HEAVY CLOUDS OF DUST AND OUR FIRST WARNING THAT THE ENEMY HAD COME FOR A SECOND TIME WAS THE JARRING ROAR OF A BOMB EXPLODING A FEW HUNDRED YARDS AWAY AND THE ALMOST SIMULTANEOUS ROAR OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES WHICH RING THE FIELD.

OUR JEEP DRIVER, MAJOR ROBERT H. CHRISTMAN OF (40 WASHINGTON ST) NEW YORK, WAS THE FIRST TO MOVE. HE MUTTERED A SINGLE PROFANE WORD, JUMPED, EX AND RAN FOR ONE OF THE SLIT TRENCHES IN THE NEARBY BRUSH. LIEBLING FOLLOWED HIM.

JAN 17 1943

I PUT LESS TRUST IN MY LEGS AND DIVED UNDER THE JEEP, WHERE I WAS PROMPTLY JOINED BY LIEUT. L.A. CRAWFORD, A TRANSPORT PILOT FROM CLINTON, S. C.

WE WERE JUST IN TIME. WITH A HIGH-PITCHED WHINE A FOCKE-WULF 190 BORE DOWN AT US. CRAWFORD AND I COULD NOT SEE IT FROM UNDER THE JEEP, BUT WE SAW ALL TOO WELL THE PATH OF ITS EXPLOSIVE 16 MM CANNON SHELLS NOW-MARKING A PATCH ALONGSIDE OUR TRANSPORT PLANE ABOUT 30 FEET FROM WHERE WE LAY.

JAN 17 19

IT WAS GONE IN AN INSTANT, BUT TWO MORE RAIDERS SHOT IN, REPEATING THE PERFORMANCE ON EITHER SIDE OF US. I WAS PAINFULLY CONSCIOUS OF THAT PORTION OF MY BODY FROM WAIST DOWN WHICH PROTRUDED FROM BENEATH OUR COVER, AND WAS TRYING MANFULLY TO CRAWL FARTHER UNDER THE JEEP WHEN I REALIZED I WAS ALONE. CRAWFORD HAD UTILIZED A MOMENTARY LULL TO RUN FOR THE SLIT TRENCHES A HUNDRED YARDS AWAY.

I DIDN'T RELISH BEING ALONE SO I SCRAMBLED TO MY FEET AND GALLOPED OFF TO DIVE INTO THE FIRST DUGOUT I SAW. WE BOTH MIGHT AS WELL HAVE SAVED OUR ENERGY, FOR BY THEN AMERICAN AND FRENCH PILOTS IN P-40'S WERE MIXING WITH THE ENEMY RAIDERS IN A HALF DOZEN DOG-FIGHTS.

THE NAZIS QUICKLY BROKE OFF THE ENGAGEMENT NA AND FLED, BUT ONLY AFTER WE WATCHED A P-40 SUDDENLY SPIN TOWARD THE GROUND,

pounds number of

SMOKE POURING FROM ITS MOTOR. THE SUDDEN TIGHT FEELING IN MY THROAT EASED WHEN A PARACHUTE BLOSSOMED ABOVE THE DIVING AIRCRAFT, AND ITS PILOT FLOATED SAFELY WITH A GENTLE BREEZE, LANDING MORE THAN A MILE AWAY.

JAN 17 1943

WE WATCHED THE TRANSPORT PILOTS LOOKING OVER THEIR PLANES AND LEARNED WITH RELIEF THAT NEITHER CRAFT HAD SUFFERED BEYOND A FEW BULLET AND CANNON-SHELL FRAGMENT HOLES.

FRENCH PILOTS OF THE LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE, IN FIGHTING THEIR FIRST MAJOR ENGAGEMENT WITH THE LUFTWAFFE SINCE THE 1940 BATTLE FOR FRANCE, BEAT BACK THE GERMANS' FIRST ATTACK OF THE DAY AT BREAKFAST TIME. STARTING FROM THE GREEN FIELD LIKE ANGRY HORNETS, THE FRENCH P-40 PILOTS BROKE UP AN INCIPIENT STAFING ATTACK.

THEIR INITIAL SUCCESS WAS NOT WITHOUT ITS PRICE, HOWEVER. ONE OF THEIR P-40'S WAS RIDDLED BY GERMAN CANNON SHELL AFTER IT HAD DAMAGED A MESSERSCHMITT 109. IT LANDED NEAR THE FIELD, AND ANOTHER CAME LIMPING BACK, ITS PILOT MAKING A SAFE LANDING. JAN 17 1943

THE TWO ATTACKS CAME AS A FITTING END TO OUR WEEK IN THIS HOTTEST OF TUNISIAN HOT SPOTS. AT DUSK THE EVENING BEFORE, WE HAD WITNESSED ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLES OF THIS WAR--A SAFE NIGHT LANDING ON THIS UNLIGHTED FIELD BY DAREDEVIL AMERICAN P-40 PILOTS WHO HAD DESTROYED THREE OF THE SIX JUNKERS 88 BOMBERS WHICH MADE A DUSK BOMBING RAID.

PLAYING ONE OF HIS UNCANNY HUNCHES WHICH HAD BECOME HIGHLY RESPECTED AMONG HIS FELLOW PILOTS, MAJOR COCHRAN, PICTURESQUE PILOT WHO ALTERNATES BETWEEN LEADING THE SQUADRONS IN HIS COMMAND IN COMBAT AND DIRECTING OPERATIONS FROM THIS FIELD, HAD TAKEN OFF A FEW MINUTES BEFORE THE RAIDERS ARRIVED, AND IN HIS OWN WORDS "WERE JUST STOOGING AROUND WAITING FOR THE GERMANS BECAUSE I HAD A FEELING THEY WOULD COME."

COCHRAN CHASED ONE OF THE JUNKERS MANY MILES BEFORE IT FELL BEFORE HIS FIRE. LIEUT.JOHN BENT OF PITTSFORD, N.Y., THREW ANOTHER JUNKERS AND SAW IT HIT THE GROUND AND EXPLODE. JAN 17 1943

LIEUT.JOHN A.THOMAS, JR., OF ADA, OKLAHOMA, WHO RECENTLY WON A FRENCH CITATION FOR HIS EFFECTIVE STRAFING OF GERMAN TROOPS AND TANKS, WAS CREDITED WITH THE DESTRUCTION OF A THIRD JUNKERS AFTER HE PURSUED IT OVER 30 MILES AND EXHAUSTED HIS AMMUNITION.

KK1032PEW

BY GEORGE TUCKER

WITH ADVANCE RAF FIGHTERS IN THE WESTERN DESERT OF LIBYA, JAN. 8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LIFE IN THIS DESERT GHOST TOWN RECALLS THE TALES OLD-TIMERS TELL OF SILVER CITY, NEV., AND OTHER FORSAKEN BOOM TOWNS OF THE OLD AMERICAN WEST WHERE EVERY MAN CARRIED THE LAW ON HIS HIP.

THE MAIN DIFFERENCE IS THAT THE SHOOTING NOW COMES FROM MESSERSCHMITTS AND ANSWERING GROUND FIRE--NOT FROM SAM COLT'S OLD EQUALIZER.

WHEN THE GERMANS COME OVER FOR RECONNAISSANCE OR TO BOMB AND STRAFE US THREE AND FOUR TIMES A DAY, ALL BUT THE ACK-ACK CREWS KNOCK OFF WORK AND DIVE FOR FOXHOLES AND SLIT TRENCHES.

THESE INTERRUPTIONS SOMETIMES HAVE INTERESTING CONSEQUENCES.

WHEN THE JERRIES WERE MAKING THEIR FIRST RAID THIS MORNING, CAPT. WALLACE W.BARR, OF LAKEVILLE, CONN., A DENTIST, WAS JUST GIVING PRIVATE EDWARD HELWIG, OF (6013 70TH AVE.) THE RIDGEWOOD SECTION OF BROOKLYN, A SHOT OF NOVOCAINE.

CAPT.BARR TOLD ME THAT HE SAID, "HELWIG, IF THE SIREN STARTS, DON'T GET IN MAY WAY," AND THAT HELWIG ANSWERED, "I WON'T, SIR."

"JUST THEN THE WARNING CAME," CAPT.BARR SAID, "AND HE WENT OUT THE FRONT DOOR WHILE I WENT OUT BACK TO JUMP INTO A TRENCH. IN ALL, I HAD GIVEN HELWIG (WHO IS A COOK) FOUR SHOTS OF NOVOCAINE BEFORE I COULD GET THAT TOOTH OUT." JAN 17 1943

1943

30.24-389

THE COOK'S TENT WAS NOT 20 FEET FROM WHERE WE WERE TALKING AND I LOOKED UP AND SAW A BIG, STOCKY DARK-HAIRED KID STANDING THERE WITH A SWOLLEN JAW.

JAN 17 1943

JUST AS I STARTED TO SPEAK TO HIM, ACK-ACK ALL OVER THE DESERT BROKE OUT IN A DEEP-THROATED BARRAGE AND I DIVED HEAD-FIRST INTO A TRENCH AND BURIED MY HEAD IN THE SAND WHILE THE GROUND SHOOK.

FOR A MOMENT I PEEPED OVER THE TRENCH AT THE COOK'S TENT, BUT NELNIC WASN'T THERE. HE WAS 10 FEET AWAY WITH A BIG GRIN, MANNING A .50-CALIBER MACHINE GUN WHICH WAS SENDING SCORCHING TRACERS AT THE MESSERSCHMITTS.

A FEW MINUTES LATER WHEN THE SHOW WAS OVER HE SAID, "WE HIT THAT ONE."

SHAKING THE DUST OUT OF MY HAIR, EYES, MOUTH AND EARS, I RAN INTO CAPT.CHARLES H.LOGUE, THE CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN, WHOSE HOME IS (2949 EAST DERBYSHIRE ROAD) IN CLEVELAND, OHIO, STANDING CALMLY BY A TRUCK WITH HIS STEEL HELMET DANGLING IN HIS HAND AND NOT A HAIR OUT OF PLACE.

JAN 17 1943

FATHER LOGUE HAS BEEN IN THE ARMY AIR FORCE FOR TWO YEARS. HE ENTERED FROM SAINT COLUMBA (CQ) CHURCH, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

"I LIKE TO WATCH THE WAY THE BOYS REACT TO THESE RAIDS," HE TOLD ME. "SEE THAT BIG FELLOW THERE. THAT'S STAFF SERGEANT JOSEH MEKAILEK, OF (107 SIXTH STREET) FRACKVILLE, PA. SOME TIME AGO, HE PICKED UP A HANDFUL OF CAPTURED CHEVRONS FROM OTHER NON-COMMISSIONED OFFERS IN THE GERMAN ARMY. HE HAS BEEN WEARING THE INSIGNIA ON HIS SLEEVE FOR WEEKS.

"DURING THE RAID JUST NOW I LOOKED UP AND SAW HIM FRANTICALLY RIPPING THE CHEVRONS OFF HIS UNIFORM AND THROWING THEM AWAY. I YELLED AND ASKED HIM WHAT WAS THE MATTER WITH HIM.

"HE YELLED BACK 'FATHER, I NEVER WANT TO WEAR THESE THINGS AGAIN. THEY'RE BAD LUCK. THE BULLETS WERE CUTTING UP DUST ALL AROUND THE TRENCH AND I GOT RID OF THEM JUST IN TIME.'.."

THAT'S THE WAY THINGS HAPPEN IN THIS DESERT GHOST TOWN WHICH SPRANG UP OVERNIGHT WHERE PREVIOUSLY THERE WERE ONLY SAND, ROCKS AND THORN.

JAN 17 1943

ONE DAY THERE IS NOTHING BUT EMPTY SPACE. THE NEXT DAY THE DESERT IS COVERED IN ALL DIRECTIONS FOR MILES WITH TENTS, GUNS, TRUCKS, AND SWEATING AND GRINNING MEN, FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

GUADALCANAL, SOLOMON ISLANDS, DEC 12-(DELAYED)--SISTER EDNEE BONNET, SOLE SURVIVOR OF A MARIST MISSION SERVED BY TWO PRIESTS AND THREE SISTERS, LEFT THE ISLAND YESTERDAY BY PLANE.

THE 34TH MISSIONARY TO BE EVACUATED SINCE THE MARINES LANDED, SISTER EDNEE HAD ADMINISTERED TO THE NATIVES FOR 18 YEARS.

SHE RODE IN AN AUTOMOBILE YESTERDAY FOR THE FIRST TIME. A JEEP CARRIED HER OVER RUTTED MUDDY ROADS TO THE AIRPORT. THE PLANE THAT TOOK HER TO SAFETY WAS THE SECOND ONE SHE HAD EVER SEEN. THE FIRST WAS A JAPANESE ZERO, WHICH STRAFED THE VILLAGE IN WHICH SHE HAD TAKEN REFUGE.

JAN 17 1943

LAST SEPTEMBER, SHE LEFT THE MISSION AT LURUVATU TO VISIT SOME OUTLYING VILLAGES. ON HER WAY HOME SHE WAS STOPPED BY THE NATIVES. THEY TOLD HER THE MISSION HAD BEEN CAPTURED AND THE TWO PRIESTS AND THE TWO OTHER SISTERS WERE DEAD.

NATIVES THEN TOOK HER TO THEIR VILLAGE. FOR THREE MONTHS, THEY

30.24-389

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NURSED HER THROUGH AN ILLNESS WHICH NEARLY TOOK HER LIFE. ON THURSDAY, SHE HAD REGAINED ENOUGH STRENGTH TO MAKE THE EIGHT-MILE TRIP ON FOOT TO THE COAST. A NAVY CHAPLAIN, LIEUT. FREDERICK GEHRING, U.S.N.R., 40 YEARS OLD, WHOSE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE IS ST. VINCENT'S SEMINARY, GERMANTOWN, PA., MET HER AND BROUGHT HER TO THE AMERICAN BASE IN A SCHOONER.

JAN 17 1943

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THE FOLLOWING DELAYED REPORT FROM NORMAN BELL, ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTER WITH THE FLEET IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, IS A DIRECT ACCOUNT OF THE SHELLING OF THE JAPANESE-HELD MUNDA AIRFIELD BY U.S.NAVAL SURFACE UNITS. THE ACTION OCCURRED JAN.5, AND WAS REPORTED BRIEFLY TWO DAYS LATER BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON.

BY NORMAN BELL

WITH THE U.S.FLEET IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, JAN.5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-. UNITED STATES WARSHIPS CARRIED THE FIGHT DEFINITELY TO THE JAPS IN THE EARLY HOURS OF THIS MORNING BY THRUSTING 200 MILES NORTHWEST OF BLOODY GUADALCANAL AND SHELLING THE JAPANESE-HELD AIR FIELD AT MUNDA, ON NEW GEORGIA ISLAND.

JAN 17 1943

WITH FLAMES SPURTING AND THE CRASHES OF NAVAL GUNS PUNCTURING THE NIGHT WITH SALVO AFTER SALVO OF DESTRUCTION, THIS ACTION COULD WELL MARK THE BEGINNING OF THE 1943 VICTORY OFFENSIVE PREDICTED BY VICE-ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY, COMMANDER OF THE FLEET IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

MUNDA, AS A SIMPLE RECKONING FROM THE MAP WILL SHOW, MIGHT LOGICALLY BE THE NEXT STEP BEYOND GUADALCANAL IN PUSHING HIROHITO'S HORDES FROM THEIR FOOTHOLDS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

THE EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE DONE BY THE SHELLING OF MUNDA IS NOT KNOWN, BUT IT WAS BELIEVED THAT ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES, SET UP BY THE JAPANESE IN AN EFFORT TO WARD OFF REPEATED BOMBER RAIDS BY U.S. ARMY AND NAVY PLANES, HAD BEEN DEMOLISHED.

EVEN AS THE NAVY SHATTERED THE SILENCE OF THE TROPICAL NIGHT WITH ITS BOMBARDMENT, ARMY REINFORCEMENTS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC COMMAND POURED ASHORE FROM TRANSPORTS AT GUADALCANAL.

WITH THE COMING OF DAYLIGHT THE JAPANESE AT MUNDA ATTEMPTED TO STRIKE BACK AT THE RETIRING NAVAL FORCE BUT WERE MET BY CARRIER-BASED GRUMMAN WILDCAT FIGHTERS WHICH SHOT DOWN SEVERAL ENEMY DIVE-BOMBERS.

THIS ATTEMPTED COUNTER-BLOW FROM THE AIR FIELD FIZZLED OUT BEFORE IT REACHED OTHER UNITED STATES SURFACE UNITS CRUISING NEAR GUADALCANAL WITH GUNS MANNED AND CREWS PRAYING FOR BATTLE WITH PLANES OR SHIPS--PREFERABLY THE LATTER.

JAN 17 1943

AN OBSERVER EXPRESSED THE GENERAL SENTIMENT IN REPORTING FROM HIS MAST-TOP POST A "CONTACT" BY SAYING: "WE HOPE IT'S A SURFACE FORCE. WE WANT A LITTLE OPPOSITION."

BUT THE CONTACT TURNED OUT TO BE ONLY TWO JAPANESE KAWANAISHI FOUR MOTORED FLYING BOATS WHICH KEPT WELL OUT OF GUN RANGE. THERE WAS NO FURTHER SIGN OF A FOLLOW-UP ACTION.

"THAT AIN'T THE WAY THEY USED TO BE," SAID ONE GUN CREW MEMBER. "MAYBE THEY DON'T LIKE US ANYMORE."

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, JAN. 16 (AP)—GENERAL MACARTHUR AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS TODAY TO CORPORAL HAROLD L.MITCHELL OF ROUTE ONE, ORLEANS, IND., AND CONFERRED THE SAME DECORATION POSTHUMOUSLY ON CAPT.WILLIAM F.BOICE, WHOSE WIDOW, MRS. ZELMA BOICE, RESIDES IN SHIVELY, IND.

JAN 17 1943

30.24—391

BRITAIN

MITCHELL WAS DECORATED FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM IN ACTION NEAR BUNA, NEW GUINEA, LAST DEC. 7 AND 9.

HIS CITATION SAID THAT WHEN JAPANESE TROOPS MADE A SURPRISE ATTACK ON HIS COMPANY'S BEACH POSITION HE CARRIED OUT A ONE-MAN BAYONET CHARGE AND SO SURPRISED AND DELAYED THE ENEMY THAT THE AMERICAN TROOPS GAINED SUFFICIENT TIME TO ASSUME BATTLE POSITIONS AND HALT THE ADVANCE.

JAN 17 1943

AMERICAN CASUALTIES UNDOUBTEDLY WOULD HAVE BEEN HEAVY EXCEPT FOR MITCHELL'S PROMPT ACTION, THE CITATION ADDED.

ON ANOTHER OCCASION MITCHELL VOLUNTEERED TO GO OUT IN ADVANCE OF THE FRONT LINES AND CAPTURED A WOUNDED ENEMY SOLDIER SO THAT ESSENTIAL INFORMATION COULD BE OBTAINED FROM THE PRISONER.

JAN 17 1943

BOICE'S DECORATION WAS AWARDED FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM [redacted] IN ACTION IN THE BUNA AREA ON DEC. 19. AFTER ALL EXCEPT ONE OF HIS OFFICERS HAD BEEN KILLED, THE CITATION SAID, BOICE, AS BATTALION

HIS [redacted]

COMMANDER, REALIZED THE NEED FOR PERSONAL LEADERSHIP AND PROMPTLY WENT FORWARD WITHOUT REGARD FOR HIS OWN PERSONAL SAFETY AND LED HIS MOST ADVANCED TROOPS AGAINST A HEAVILY FORTIFIED AND ALMOST INACCESSIBLE ENEMY STRONGHOLD OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

JAN 17 1943

HE WAS KILLED WHILE ADVANCING AT THE HEAD OF HIS MEN.

ADD - SOUTH PACIFIC

BOMBS AND TORPEDOES HAD SERIOUSLY DAMAGED THE TASK FORCE CARRIER, RESULTING IN RAGING FIRES AND SK A DANGEROUS LIST, HE SKILFULLY BROUGHT HIS SHIP ALONGSIDE IN A MOST SEAMANLIKE MANNER TO ASSIST IN FIGHTING THE FIRES ON BOARD WITH SK EVERY MEANS AT HIS [redacted] COMMAND. ALTHOUGH DRIVEN AWAY BY FURTHER ENEMY AIR [redacted] ATTACKS HE REPEATEDLY RETURNED TO THE SIDE OF THE STRICKEN CARRIER TO CONTINUE RENDERING EFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE."

JAN 17 1943

IN THIS ACTION COMMANDER BOYER'S SHIP RESCUED 51 SURVIVORS. PREVIOUSLY IN THE BATTLE OF CORAL SEA AND AT MIDWAY HE RESCUED AN ADDITIONAL 1,000 OFF THE LEXINGTON AND THE YORKTOWN.

BOYER, WHOSE HOME IS IN DETROIT LAKES, MINN., IS

AN ANNAPOLIS GRADUATE, CLASS OF 1927. HIS WIFE, HARRIETT, LIVES IN (911 SELMA BLVD.) STAUNTON, VA., AND HIS FATHER, JOHN P. BOYER, IN AUDUBON, MINN.

JAN 17 1943

SPEAKING OF THE DESTROYER'S ACTION, SHERMAN SAID IT WAS DUE TO THE SPLENDID PERFORMANCE OF THE CREW WHICH, HE SAID, "RESPONDED CORRECTLY TO EVERY SITUATION AS IT APPEARED."

"EACH MAN DESERVES CREDIT FOR A JOB COMPETENTLY DONE," HE SAID. "THESE TWO PRESENTATIONS TO CREW MEMBERS ARE TOKENS OF WHAT EVERYONE DESERVES," HE SAID.

THE CITATION FOR ELECTRICIAN'S MATE SECOND CLASS THERM R. FURNAS, (RR 23, ROUTE 1) COVINGTON, OHIO, SAID HE "MOST ABLY ASSISTED IN SUPPLY WATER TO FIGHT THE FIRES IN THE BURNING CARRIER, DURING WHICH TIME A BOMB EXPLODED ALONGSIDE HIS SHIP."

(FURNAS' WIFE IS EMPLOYED IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON.)

JAN 17 1943

TORPEDOMAN THIRD CLASS WILLIAM H. MOORE, 24, OF TOLEDO, ORE., WAS CITED "FOR DIVING INTO OILY, SHARK-INFESTED WATERS DURING LULLS IN THE CARRIER ATTACKS TO RESCUE EXHAUSTED SURVIVORS FROM THE CARRIER AND HE ABLY ASSISTED IN AIDING NON-SWIMMERS TO REACH PLACES OF SAFETY."

JAN 17 1943

(MOORE'S MOTHER, MRS. HAZEL BOYLE LIVES IN 4409 NORTHEAST CULLY BLVD) PORTLAND, ORE.

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LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, JAN 16-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT DISCLOSED TONIGHT THAT 19 PERSONS HAD BEEN KILLED AND 30 WOUNDED IN A CLASH BETWEEN MILITARY AUTHORITIES AND STRIKING WORKERS AT THE GREAT CATAVI TIN MINES IN DECEMBER.

THE DISCLOSURE WAS MADE IN A REPORT SENT TO DEPARTMENTAL PREFECTS BY CABINET MINISTER PEDRO ZILVETTI ARCE. THE CIRCULAR ASSERTED THE STRIKE AND SUBSEQUENT SHOOTINGS WERE THE OUTGROWTH OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES BY THE LEFTIST REVOLUTIONARY PARTY, SEVERAL OF WHOSE LEADERS WERE ARRESTED DURING THE DISORDERS.

THE STRIKERS RETURNED TO WORK DEC.24 ON THE GOVERNMENT'S PROMISE TO STUDY THEIR DEMANDS FOR A WAGE INCREASE.

SANTIAGO, CHILE, JAN 16-(AP)-PRESIDENT JUAN ANTONIO RIOS HAD THE SUPPORT OF FORMER PRESIDENT CARLOS IBANEZ TODAY FOR ANY MOVE HE DECIDES TO MAKE CONCERNING THE BREAKING OF RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS.

IBANEZ, WHO WAS DEFEATED BY RIOS AT THE LAST ELECTION, ISSUED A STATEMENT LAST NIGHT ASSERTING THAT WITHOUT KNOWING WHAT INFORMATION WAS AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE GOVERNMENT HE WAS OPPOSED TO A BREAK, BUT THAT HE WOULD SUPPORT ANY MOVE TAKEN BY THE PRESIDENT.

"I WILL GIVE MY FIRM SUPPORT TO ANY DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE PRESIDENT, WHATEVER THEY MAY BE," IBANEZ SAID. "I DO NOT DOUBT THEY WILL SAFEGUARD OUR SOVEREIGNTY AND WILL CONFORM TO THE NATION'S MOST WORTHY INTEREST. WITHOUT KNOWING WHAT INFORMATION THE GOVERNMENT HAS I AM AGAINST A BREAK WHICH IN MY OPINION SHOULD BE MADE ONLY IN EXTREME CIRCUMSTANCES."

JAN 17 43

IBANEZ CONFERRED WITH THE PRESIDENT YESTERDAY. FORMER PRESIDENT ARTURO ALESSANDRI, WHO SUPPORTED RIOS AGAINST IBANEZ, HAS PUBLICLY

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DECLARED HIS OPPOSITION TO A RUPTURE OF RELATIONS.

ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR CARLOS GUIRALDES VISITED FOREIGN MINISTER JOAQUIN FERNANDEZ YESTERDAY AND IT WAS UNDERSTOOD HE INFORMED THE FOREIGN MINISTER THAT ARGENTINA WOULD NOT JOIN CHILE SHOULD SHE DECIDE TO BREAK OFF RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS. JAN 17 1943

ANCON, PANAMA CANAL ZONE, JAN. 16-(AP)— CARLOS GUNTHER BOYSEN, YOUNG ARGENTINIAN EN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES FROM WASHINGTON, WAS RELEASED ON BAIL OF $1,000 IN MAGISTRATE'S COURT YESTERDAY AND BOUND OVER FOR TRIAL IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT ON A CHARGE OF VIOLATING WARTIME MAIL REGULATIONS BY ATTEMPTING TO TAKE CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CANAL ZONE OUTSIDE THE REGULAR MAIL SERVICE.

CUSTOMS INSPECTOR ARTHUR WOODS TESTIFIED THAT BOYSEN WAS ARRESTED AT THE AIRPORT JAN. 12 WHEN WOODS FOUND UNDECLARED CORRESPONDENCE ON HIS PERSON AND IN HIS BAGGAGE AFTER BOYSEN HAD DENIED CARRYING ANY. JAN 17 1943

BOYSEN SAID HE DECLARED HIS CORRESPONDENCE ON ARRIVAL FROM WASHINGTON AND HAD NO DESIRE TO EVADE THE LAW. #

OTTAWA, JAN. 16-(AP)-SERGEANT RONALD HAWES, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 439 19TH. ST.W., NORFOLK, VA., WAS REPORTED BY THE R.C.A.F. TODAY AS MISSING AFTER AIR OPERATIONS OVERSEAS. #

ADD WASH. NAVY AWARDS

A NAVY CROSS WAS AWARDED POSTHUMOUSLY TO ENSIGN WALTER W.COOLBAUGH 24, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.ANNA COURTRIGHT COOLBAUGH, LIVES AT RFD NO. 2, CLARKE SUMMIT, PA., HIS CITATION PRAISED HIS EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM IN ATTACKS ON ENEMY FORCES AT TULAGI HARBOR AND IN THE CORAL SEA.

GUNNER JOHN C.LIVEZEY, 33, WHOSE WIFE, MRS.J.C. LIVEZEY, LIVES AT 6 HAWTHORNE TERRACE, LEONIA, N.J., WAS AWARDED THE NAVY CROSS WITH A CITATION PRAISING HIS EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM IN THE NAVY AIR ATTACKS AGAINST JAPANESE HELD TULAGI HARBOR AND JAPANESE FORCES IN THE BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA.

THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS MEDAL WAS AWARDED POSTHUMOUSLY TO PAUL R. WRIGHT, CHIEF WATER TENDER, 43, SON OF CHARLES G.WRIGHT, BOX 821, ROUTE NUMBER 1, PHOENIX, ARIZ., HIS CITATION CREDITED HIM WITH AIDING 15 MEMBERS OF THE CREW OF THE CAPSIZED BATTLESHIP OKLAHOMA TO ESCAPE FROM A COMPARTMENT IN WHICH THEY WERE TRAPPED WHEN THE OKLAHOMA TURNED OVER DURING THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR.

JAN 17 1943

ELLIS J.KEITH, JR., 23, SEAMAN SECOND CLASS, WHOSE FATHER LIVES AT 112 LINWOOD STREET, HOUSTON, TEXAS, WAS AWARDED AN AIR MEDAL POSTHUMOUSLY. HE WAS KILLED WHILE SERVING AS RADIO MAN AND GUNNER OF A PATROL PLANE IN ACTION AGAINST JAPANESE FORCES AT KISKA HARBOR IN THE ALEUTIANS ISLANDS LAST JUNE.

HAVANA, JAN. 15-(AP)-CUBA'S SUGAR PRODUCERS DECIDED AFTER A SIX-HOUR MEETING TONIGHT TO NEGOTIATE FURTHER WITH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ON THE LATTER'S PROPOSAL TO PURCHASE 2,600,000 TONS OF THE 1943 CROP AT 2.65 CENTS PER POUND (F.O.B.) WITH PRODUCERS COVERING

FREIGHT AND STORAGE COSTS AND LOSS OF POPLARIZATION.

THE MEETING WAS PRIVATE BUT IT WAS LEARNED THAT CONSIDERABLE CRITICISM WAS VOICED AGAINST MEMBERS OF CUBA'S ECONOMIC MISSION WHOSE REPORTS TO THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT WERE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THE "UNFAVORABLE AND UNACCEPTABLE TERMS."

A MAJORITY OF THE SUGARMEN WERE SAID TO WANT SOME CHANGES IN "SECONDARY DETAILS" OF THE U.S. OFFER RELATING TO FREIGHT, INSURANCE AND STORAGE COSTS.

JAN 17 1943

BY JAMES M. LONG

NEW YORK, JAN. 16-(AP)-TWO MONTHS OF RUSSIA'S SECOND WINTER COMEBACK DRIVE HAVE PROVED IT AS STEADY A GROUND-GAINER AS THE 1941-42 PUSHBACK FROM THE GATES OF MOSCOW--BUT BATTLES YET TO BE FOUGHT IN THE HOWLING STORMS OF THE NEXT TWO MONTHS STILL MUST DETERMINE WHETHER ITS GAINS ARE TO BE MORE THAN DEFENSIVE.

THE SCOPE OF THE ATTACK, FROM THE LATVIAN FRONTIER FARMLANDS TO THE FOOTHILLS OF THE DEEP CAUCASUS, HAS GIVEN PROMISE. SO, TOO, HAS THE FORCE OF THE ONSLAUGHT WHICH OVERWHELMED THE DEFENSES OF VELIKIE LUKI AND ROLLED THE NAZIS BACK ALONG THE TRUNK RAIL LINES OF THE MIDDLE DON AND CAUCASUS.

BUT THE SUCCESSES WHICH WILL HOLD THE KEY TO THE OUT

NEW YORK-1ST ADD RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN BY [illegible] XXXX AND CAUCASUS.

BUT THE SUCCESSES WHICH WILL HOLD THE KEY TO THE OUTCOME OF THE YEAR'S FIGHTING THAT IS AHEAD ARE TO BE WON MORE PROBABLY AT THE GREAT TESTING POINTS OF THE FRONT: ROSTOV, KHARKOV, KURSK, BRYANSK, SMOLENSK, VYAZMA AND RZHEV.

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WHO HOLDS THE MOST OF THESE WILL HOLD THE FORTRESS-GIRDLED CORES OF DEFENSE AND THE RAIL-SUPPLIED SPRINGBOARDS FOR ATTACK.

AND THIS WILL BE IMPORTANT WHETHER ADOLF HITLER EVER AGAIN IS ABLE TO UNLEASH A FULL SCALE OFFENSIVE IN THE EAST OR WILL BE LIMITED TO A HOLDING ACTION THERE BY THE MOUNTING PRESSURE OF THE ALLIED SECOND FRONT.

THE GREAT NAVAL BASE OF LENINGRAD WAS ONE OF SUCH KEY POINTS. THROUGH MONTHS OF SIEGE THE GERMANS FAILED TO BREAK THE DEFENSES WHICH ITS CITIZEN-SOLDIERS BUILT AND MANNED THROUGH THE FIRST FALL AND WINTER OF THE WAR. AND THAT FAILURE LEFT NAZI STRATEGY ASKEW AND SAVED MOSCOW'S NORTHERN FLANK.

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VELIKIE LUKI, 90 MILES FROM THE LATVIAN BORDER, WAS ANOTHER SUCH BASE. ITS CAPTURE BY THE RED ARMY A FORTNIGHT AGO GAVE THE RUSSIANS THE FLANKING POSITION WHICH MAY SEAL THE FATE OF RZHEV, VYAZMA AND SMOLENSK ON THE ROAD WHERE HITLER FOLLOWED NAPOLEON'S FOOTSTEPS TO WITHIN SIGHT OF THE SPIRED DOMES OF THE KREMLIN.

VORONEZH, WHERE THE DON TURNS EAST IN ITS GREAT BEND TOWARD THE VOLGA, WAS ANOTHER. THE GERMANS' FAILURE TO BREAK ITS DEFENSES BEFORE STORMING ACROSS THE MIDDLE DON STEPPES TO STALINGRAD LEFT THE RED ARMY IN FLANKING POSITION FOR ITS PRESENT OFFENSIVE.

STALINGRAD, TOO, WAS SUCH A KEY POINT, AND THERE AGAIN THE NAZI WAR MACHINE ROLLED TO A STOP SHORT OF ITS GOAL. BUT THE RUSSIANS WILL NOT HAVE SAFEGUARDED THIS WATCHDOG OF THE LOWER VOLGA UNTIL THEY HAVE WIPED OUT THE LAST OF 22 ENEMY DIVISIONS POCKETED IN THE 300-SQUARE-MILE TRAP BETWEEN THE VOLGA AND THE DON.

THAT IS THE FORCE HITLER HAS OFFERED UP TO THE WAR GODS OF THE REICH AS A SACRIFICE TO THE SLIM HOPE OF HOLDING OUT BEHIND THE RUSSIAN LINES FOR EVENTUAL RENEWAL OF THE GERMAN DRIVE.

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THE OTHER KEY POINTS STILL ARE IN GERMAN HANDS. ROSTOV, GATEWAY TO THE CAUCASUS, IS PERHAPS THE MOST SHARPLY MENACED, WITH THE RED ARMY CLOSING IN HARD FROM THE NORTH AND EAST TO WITHIN 60 MILES OF THE BIG PORT WHICH HAS CHANGED HANDS THREE TIMES.

IF ROSTOV SHOULD FALL ONCE MORE TO THE RUSSIANS THEY WOULD HAVE WRESTED BACK OR CUT OFF THE BIGGEST BASE--THOUGH BY NO MEANS ALL OF THE LAND--WHICH THE GERMANS WON ON THE SOUTHERN FLANK IN THEIR MIGHTY SUMMER AND FALL OFFENSIVE LAST YEAR FROM THE DONETS BASIN STEEL CENTER OF KHARKOV.

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WHATEVER THE EVENTUAL COMPARISON IN TOTAL GROUND REGAINED, THIS AT LEAST WOULD HAVE ACCOMPLISHED IN THE SOUTH WHAT THE RUSSIANS WERE UNABLE TO DO ON THE CENTRAL FRONT IN THEIR WINTER OFFENSIVE A YEAR

THEN, FOR ALL THAT THEY SAVED MOSCOW AND ROLLED GERMAN SALIENTS BACK 100 TO 150 MILES IN SOME PLACES, THEY FAILED TO WIPE OUT THE NAZI STRONGPOINTS OF RZHEV AND VYAZMA WHICH REMAINED, AND STILL REMAIN, BASES FOR POTENTIAL ATTACK 130 MILES FROM THE SOVIET CAPITAL.

JAN 17 1943

THE OFFICIAL GERMAN EXPLANATION OF THE REVERSES OF THE PAST TWO MONTHS CAN HARDLY BE CONVINCING EVEN WITHIN THE REICH.

BERLIN COMMUNIQUES HAVE TOLD THE GERMAN PEOPLE OF ATTACKS BY NUMERICALLY SUPERIOR RED ARMY FORCES. BUT THIS IS THE RED ARMY WHICH HITLER, IN THE EASY OPTIMISM OF EARLIER SUCCESSES IN THE FIRST YEAR OF HIS WAR WITH RUSSIA, TOLD THE GERMAN PEOPLE HAD BEEN SMASHED BEYOND POWER EVER TO RISE AS A FIRST CLASS FIGHTING FORCE.

GERMAN PROPAGANDISTS ARE SPEAKING OF THE "ELASTIC DEFENSE" IN THE DON AND CAUCASUS COUNTRY. THEY GAVE A SIMILAR DESCRIPTION A YEAR AGO OF THE GERMAN RETREAT FROM THE SEMI-CIRCLE BEFORE MOSCOW. BUT THERE WAS NOTHING ELASTIC ABOUT THAT WITHDRAWAL. IT DID NOT SNAP BACK WHEN SPRING AND SUMMER CAME, AND THE RUSSIANS HELD THEIR GAINS.

FIGURES SOMETIMES LOSE PERSPECTIVE ON A FRONT AS VAST AND DISTANT AS THAT IN RUSSIA. BUT UP TO JAN. 7 THE SOVIET BUREAU OF INFORMATION HAD REPORTED 339,150 AXIS DEAD AND CAPTURED SINCE THE START OF THE COUNTER OFFENSIVE NOV. 19. MORE THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN ADDED SINCE. ALMOST 2,000 TOWNS AND VILLAGES HAVE BEEN REPORTED LIBERATED, WITH MORE LISTED IN EACH SUCCESSIVE COMMUNIQUE.

WHATEVER THE COMPARISON OF THIS TO THE FORCES ENGAGED AND THE TERRITORY INVOLVED, THE GERMANS APPARENTLY ARE BEING STAGGERED ONCE MORE BY THE FURY OF A WINTER OFFENSIVE FOR WHICH THE NAZI FUEHRER PROMISED HIS PEOPLE THAT THIS TIME HE WAS FULLY PREPARED.

THIS IS THE BATTLE LINE FROM WHICH THE FIGHTING OF THE NEXT TWO CRUCIAL MONTHS WILL DEVELOP:

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FROM THE GULF OF FINLAND THE RUSSIANS HAVE PUSHED THE SEMI-CIRCLE BACK WELL BEYOND ARTILLERY SHOT OF LENINGRAD, FREEING ALL BUT A SHORT STRETCH OF THE MAIN RAIL LINE TO THE SOUTHEAST THROUGH VOLKHOVO TO KALININ AND MOSCOW.

FROM THE VOLKHOVO REGION THE LINE EXTENDS SOUTH PAST STARAYA RUSSA, STILL IN GERMAN HANDS, TO THE WEDGE WESTWARD PAST VELIKIE LUKI AND NOVOSOKOLNIKI, 70 MILES FROM LATVIA.

MIDWAY BETWEEN VELIKIE LUKI AND RZHEV, WHICH IS 150 MILES ALMOST DUE EAST, ANOTHER RUSSIAN SPEARHEAD HAD STRUCK SOUTH TO BELY, SOME 80 MILES NORTHEAST OF THE BIG NAZI BASE AT SMOLENSK.

ALTHOUGH RZHEV AND VYAZMA, 70 MILES FARTHER SOUTH, STILL ARE NAZI STRONGHOLDS, THE RUSSIANS HAVE THRUST BETWEEN THEM, CUTTING THE RZHEV-VYAZMA RAIL LINE AND LEAVING RZHEV EXPOSED FROM THREE SIDES.

FROM VYAZMA THE LINE SLANTS SOUTHEAST PAST BRYANSK AND OREL, BOTH IN GERMAN HANDS, TO THE VORONEZH AREA. THERE THE RED ARMY HAS PUSHED THE GERMAN LINE BACK FROM THE DON IN A SHALLOW BULGE SOME 150 MILES NORTHEAST OF KHARKOV.

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THE LINE CURVES INTO THE CORNER OF THE UKRAINE SOUTH OF ROSSOSH AND WEST OF CHERTKOVO. IT FOLLOWS DOWN THE MOSCOW-ROSTOV TRUNK RAIL LINE, PARTLY ENCIRCLING MILLEROVO AND BENDING EAST TO THE BANK OF THE DONETS RIVER 20 MILES SOUTHEAST OF KAMENSK.

THERE A GERMAN SALIENT STILL JUTS ACROSS THE MIDDLE DON STEPPES TOWARD THE DON BEND. IN ONE PLACE THE RUSSIANS HAVE REPORTED THEIR FORCES WITHIN 30 MILES OF A JUNCTURE THAT WOULD PINCH OFF THIS SALIENT NEAR THE CHIR RIVER. THE SALIENT ALREADY IS CUT OFF FROM THE NAZI FORCES HEMMED IN BEFORE STALINGRAD.

THE SALIENT IS FLANKED ON THE SOUTH BY RUSSIAN FORCES WHICH HAVE PUSHED DOWN BOTH SIDES OF THE LOWER DON TO WITHIN 60 MILES OF ROSTOV. SOUTH OF THE DON THE RUSSIAN LINE BENDS BACK THROUGH ORLOVKA AND KUBERLE, WHERE IT CROSSES THE NORTHERN CAUCASUS RAILWAY, TO THE EASTERN END OF THE BIG WASTELAND LAKE BETWEEN SALSK AND ELISTA IN THE KALMYCK STEPPES.

HERE THE GERMANS STILL HOLD A BULGE TO THE EAST, BUT THE LINE CURVES BACK NORTH OF BUDENNOVSK TO THE ALEKSANDROVSKOE SECTION, THEN SOUTH TO THE ROSTOV-BAKU TRUNK RAILWAY 25 MILES NORTHWEST OF MINERALNYE VODY, AND FROM THERE ON INTO THE NORTH SLOPES OF THE CAUCASUS MOUNTAINS.

IT FOLLOWS THE FOOTHILLS FROM THERE TO THE NORTHWEST, SOUTH OF THE NAZI-HELD MAIKOP OILFIELDS, TO THE COAST OF THE BLACK SEA BETWEEN NOVOROSSISK AND TUAPSE.

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AP-NEW YORK STATE BUDGET FOR SUNDAY AMS

ALBANY-USE OF INSTITUTION INMATES ON PRIVATE FARMS PROPOSED FOR IBLE LEGISLATI[illegible] 350

NEW YORK--TRESCA, SLAIN BY ASSASSIN, CREANTED AFTER THOUSANDS R EULOGIES 290

NEW YORK--REPUBLICAN WOMEN AT ANNUAL LUNCHEON HEAR GREW WARN "JUJITSU" PEACE PLOT BY JAPAN 350

ASBURY PARK, N.J.,JAN.16-(AP)-A WOMAN WAS AT THE CONTROLS OF ONE OF THE JAPANESE PLANES WHICH MADE A SUICIDE DIVE ON THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER HORNET, PETTY OFFICER JAMES H.PRINCE, 20, RELATED YESTERDAY AT HIS HOME.

JAN 17 1943

PRINCE SAID HE WAS THE POINTER ON A FIVE-INCH GUN WHICH SHOT DOWN ONE JAP RAIDER. WHEN IT WENT OUT OF COMMISSION HE SHOT DOWN FIVE MORE PLANES WITH A 20-MM. GUN.

HE SAID HE WAS SURE THAT HE SAW THE NAZI SWASTIKA ON SOME OF THE HIGH-ALTITUDE BOMBERS THAT CRISS-CROSSED OVER THE CARRIER.

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OTTAWA, JAN. 16-(CANADIAN PRESS)-THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS REPORTS THAT THE INDEX OF THE PHYSICAL VOLUME OF BUSINESS, AVERAGED FOR THE FIRST 11 MONTHS OF LAST YEAR, WAS 23 PER CENT HIGHER THAN IN THE SAME PERIOD OF 1941.

JAN 17 1943

THE BUREAU SPOKE OF CHANGES IN THE CANADIAN TRADE PICTURE AND SAID REBUILDING OF EXPORT TRADE AFTER THE WAR WOULD BE "A MAJOR FACTOR IN ANY SCHEME OF RECONSTRUCTION."

"DRAWING UPON OUR EXPERIENCE WITH THE AFTERMATH OF THE LAST WORLD WAR, WE SHOULD BE ABLE TO VISUALIZE MORE CLEARLY THE ROLE THAT CANADA MAY PLAY IN THE REHABILITATION OF WORLD TRADE," IT SAID.

"THE STRUCTURE OF THE CANADIAN ECONOMY IS SUCH THAT ANY IMPORTANT INTERRUPTION IN THE FLOW OF TRADE ACROSS OUR BORDERS WOULD DEAL US A SERIOUS BLOW. A REALISTIC ATTEMPT AT ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS IS ENVISAGED AS THE ONLY SOUND BASIS FOR ANY DURABLE POLITICAL SETTLEMENT. X X X

"THE CLOSE RELATIONSHIP ESTABLISHED IN WARTIME BY THE INTERCHANGE OF WAR SUPPLIES WITH THE UNITED STATES WILL PROVIDE EXPERIENCE FOR THE BETTER INTEGRATION OF CANADIAN AND AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE. IT IS HOPED THAT THE CAREFUL ADJUSTMENT OF TARIFFS AND PROPER PLANNING FOR THE CONVERSION OF WARTIME INDUSTRIAL PLANT WILL BE BENEFICIAL TO BOTH NATIONS.

"THE VARIED NATURE OF THE COUNTRIES IN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH ENSURES A REVIVAL OF TRADE BASED ON THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE OF COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE.

"MARKED CHANGES CHARACTERIZED THE EXTERNAL TRADE OF CANADA DURING THE YEAR JUST ENDED. THE MAJOR PORTION OF THE MUNITIONS AND WAR SUPPLIES PRODUCED IN CANADA WERE SHIPPED TO THE BATTLE FRONTS UPON WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS ARE DOGGEDLY DEFENDING THEIR FREEDOM."

"THE ADVANCE IN WHOLESALE PRICES AND BOND PRICES WERE OF A MODERATE CHARACTER. COMMODITY PRICES, HOWEVER, AVERAGED HIGHER THAN IN ANY OTHER TIME SINCE 1929. HIGH-GRADE BOND PRICES WERE RELATIVELY STABLE, AVERAGING HIGHER THAN AT ANY OTHER TIME SINCE THE FIRST HALF OF 1939. EACH OF THE FOUR FACTORS WAS ABOVE THE INTER-WAR TREND.

"WHILE COMMON STOCK PRICES AND SPECULATIVE TRADING WERE AT A LOW LEVEL IN 1942, ADVANCES WERE RECORDED IN THE LAST QUARTER."

THE INDEX OF PRICES STOOD AT 95.6 AGAINST 89.5 IN THE FIRST 11 MONTHS OF 1941, THE BUREAU SAID, A GAIN OF 6.8 PERCENT. THE INCREASE IN FOUR CLASSES OF BANK DEPOSITS WAS 9.4 PERCENT, THE ADVANCE HAVING BEEN FROM $3,019,000,000 TO $3,303,000,000. THE INDEX OF COMMON STOCK PRICES WAS 68.5 AGAINST 67.5, A DECLINE OF FOUR POINTS OR NEARLY SIX PERCENT.

OWING MAINLY TO THE EXPANSION IN WAR PRODUCTION, THE INDEX OF MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS ADVANCED FROM 172 TO NEARLY 240, A GAIN OF 39 PERCENT. OUTPUT OF FACTORY CHEESE WAS 196,300,000 POUNDS AGAINST 141,300,000. RELEASE OF CIGARETS ROSE FROM 7,862,000,000 TO 9,278,000,000.

THE PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY MADE "FURTHER ADVANCES OVER THE HIGH LEVEL OF 1941." STEEL INGOT PRODUCTION WAS 2,854,000 SHORT TONS AGAINST 2,456,000. OWING TO THE SHORTAGE OF SCRAP MATERIAL, PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON ROSE SHARPLY FROM 1,362,000 TO 1,811,000 TONS.

MIAMI, FLA., JAN. 16-(AP)-ONE OF THE GREAT MIGRATIONS OF MODERN TIMES, INVOLVING THE MOVEMENT OF 50,000 WORKERS 600 MILES ON FOOT AND 1,000 MILES BY STEAMER, HAS BEGUN IN BRAZIL SO THAT THE UNITED STATES MAY HAVE 50,000 TONS OF RAW RUBBER FOR THIS YEAR.

JOAO ALBERTO LINS DI BARROS, WHO WITH THE TITLE OF COORDINATOR OF ECONOMIC MOBILIZATION IS ONE OF BRAZIL'S HIGH WAR EXECUTIVES, DESCRIBED TODAY THE GIGANTIC PLAN BY WHICH THE VIRGIN LANDS OF THE UPPER AMAZON RIVER VALLEY WILL BE OPENED UP.

THE MIGRATION STARTED EARLY IN JANUARY AND QUICKLY REACHED THE FLOOD-LIKE PROPORTIONS OF 2,000 MEN A WEEK, MOVING IN GROUPS OF 20 EACH IN ADDITION TO A LEADER. STARTING FROM THE NUMEROUS CITIES AND VILLAGES ON THE "BULGE" OF EASTERN BRAZIL, THEY MAKE THEIR WAY AFOOT TO A HIGHWAY THAT LEADS FROM THE CITY OF CRATO TO CAROLINA, AND THEN TO A RIVER LANDING ON THE RIO TOCANTINS FOR THE 1,000 MILE TRIP UP THE AMAZON.

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AHEAD OF THEM SAW MILLS, NAILS, FOOD AND OTHER MATERIALS HAVE BEEN TRANSPORTED, AND WHEN THEY ARRIVE AT SPOTS DESIGNATED AS VILLAGE SITES, THE WORKERS WILL BUILD HOMES. SOME WILL BE TRANSPORTED TO ISOLATED SITES BY FLYING BOATS AFTER THE TRIP ON THE RIVER STEAMERS.

LINS DI BARROS SAID THAT EVERY DETAIL HAS BEEN WORKED OUT IN ADVANCE, WITH EVERY GROUP MARCHING ON A FIXED SCHEDULE, FOOD AND MEDICAL DEPOTS ESTABLISHED AT THE END OF EACH DAY'S MARCH, AND CLOTHING AND SHOES BEING PROVIDED FOR EACH MIGRANT.

IN 1944, THEIR FAMILIES WILL BE SENT TO THEM. BY THEN THE WILD RUBBER TREES IN THE 2,000,000 SQUARE MILE AMAZON VALLEY, IT IS HOPED, WILL YIELD 100,000 TONS OF CRUDE RUBBER, ALL BUT 10,000 TONS OF WHICH WILL BE SENT TO THE UNITED STATES.

IN THAT YEAR, TOO, THE VILLAGES WILL HAVE BEEN SUFFICIENTLY ESTABLISHED FOR WORKERS TO GROW A CONSIDERABLE PROPORTION OF THEIR OWN FOOD REQUIREMENTS.

LINS DI BARROS IS STOPPING BRIEFLY IN MIAMI AFTER COMPLETING EVERY DETAIL OF RUBBER PRODUCTION PLANS AT CONFERENCES IN WASHINGTON HE WILL FLY TO THE UPPER AMAZON AREA IMMEDIATELY UPON ARRIVAL IN BRAZIL.

BLANK

Berlin Rocked by British Block-Busters, London Fights Off Feeble Retaliation Raid; Reds Take Millerovo, Threaten Kamensk

JAN 18 1943

Nazi Capital Under Heaviest Attack of War

Large Areas Destroyed By 4,000-8,000-Pound Bombs

JAN 18 1943

GERMANS RETALIATE IN INEFFECTIVE RAID

Fires Caused in Berlin Visible for 100 Miles—One Bomber Lost.

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 18—(AP)—Hundreds of Britain's heaviest bombers blasted and fired Berlin Saturday night with four-ton block-buster bombs and tens of thousands of incendiaries in an attack rated as the most destructive of the war for the Nazi capital, and Sunday night the German Air Force retaliated with a spectacular but small and ineffective raid on London.

In these raids, the first of any consequence for either capital in more than a year, the RAF brilliantly bested the Luftwaffe, and the anti-aircraft defenses of the respective capitals performed in marked contrast.

Anti-Aircraft Fire Weak

In Berlin the anti-aircraft fire was the weakest seen by many of the experienced British fliers, and only one of an estimated 300 bombers was lost. In London, however, of the hundreds of German bombers sent to the attack only a few ever even got a glimpse of the city, and those which did ran into the heaviest anti-aircraft fire ever put up here.

Four Nazi raiders were shot down.

In Berlin fires were set which were visible 100 miles away, and large areas were laid waste by the 4,000- and 8,000-pound bombs; in London only a few heavy explosive bombs were dropped, and they fell into the suburbs.

British Go Over Again

On Sunday night British bombers apparently returned to Germany and other continental targets, as radio stations went silent over wide areas, and one roundabout report, brought here from Stockholm by Reuters and quoting the newspaper Svenska Dagbladet, said Berlin was struck again.

Military observers stressed the lack of heavy anti-aircraft fire and fighter opposition over Berlin and suggested there were two possible reasons for this: Either that this once strongly-protected area was being weakened to strengthen other places, possibly Italy, or simply that the Germans were caught napping.

Dead and Injured

Berlin announced that 31 persons were known to have been killed and approximately 150 injured, but said the toll might increase "as salvage work has not been completed yet." A Swiss newspaper dispatch was quoted by Reuters as saying that rescue work still was proceeding tonight amid wrecked buildings, and the casualty list was mounting.

Even while London's anti-aircraft guns were putting up the most tremendous barrage ever heard here tonight, the RAF again was striking at the German-held continent. (The FCC and CBS said many German stations had closed down in the afternoon and early tonight, indicating widespread RAF blows).

English coastal residents late tonight heard the rumble of explosions coming from the direction of Calais and Boulogne and the afternoon skies were filled with RAF fighter planes darting across the channel to the Nazi-held coast. Four RAF planes were reported missing in the daylight operations; five German aircraft were reported destroyed over Europe and four more shot down in attacks on Britain.

Three Death Reported

Three persons were reported killed and several injured in the first raid, but these deaths were attributed not to the German attack, but to British anti-aircraft shrapnel. Incendiaries caused two fires in one area near the Thames River, and a large department store and bank caught fire in another area. These blazes soon were under control.

A few bombs were dropped in the London suburbs last October, but London had been almost unmolested since the summer of 1941.

Unofficial estimates were that 300 R. A. F. bombers unloaded on Berlin the four-ton bombs and "tens of thousands of incendiaries." Returning airmen who had participated in previous raids on Berlin, which "used to be the hottest spot in Germany," noted the lack of German ground fire and searchlights. "I saw only one searchlight," one flyer said, "and the flak was negligible compared with previous experiences."

Fires visible 100 miles away were seen mushrooming in Berlin, as the four-motored bombers flew homeward.

The contrast with the raid on London was sharp. Here the Nazi raiders met the strongest defenses they ever had encountered.

Surprisingly Light Barrage

The ministry reported that Berlin, once the most heavily defended city in Germany, put a "a surprisingly light barrage" of anti-aircraft fire. Only one British plane was reported missing.

A pilot said the city was "quiet compared to Essen," the oft-bombed arsenal city in the Ruhr valley, and a veteran gunner called the defense "by far the poorest I had ever seen there."

Wing Commander G. L. Cheshire, who was making his seventh trip over Berlin, and a radio operator who had been there 12 times both noted a shortage of ground defenses.

"It used to be the hottest place in Germany," Cheshire said, "with hundreds of guns and searchlights. Instead of all the anti-aircraft fire, I saw only one searchlight, and the flak was negligible compared with previous experiences."

The commander of one squadron of Lancaster bombers, who circled Berlin for 40 minutes and made three runs over his target to make sure of hitting it, described how the city stood out clearly through the haze and thin clouds.

Many Fires

"There were many fires, with lines of white incendiaries lying among them," he said. "On our final bombing run we dropped our 8,000-pound bomb and saw it burst and settle into a glow in what appeared to be the center of the target."

The Air Ministry announcement, describing Berlin as the "center of German economic life," said the clouds were so heavy during most of the way to the objective that one pilot "started to think he never was going to see the place."

As he approached Berlin in the moonlight, the navigator of a Lancaster said, he saw "many other aircraft going in to the attack. While we were making our bombing run five other Lancasters came in toward our aircraft and made a V-shaped formation with us.

"Below us, clear in the moonlight streaming through a gap in the clouds, was a railway line which we followed into the city. Four sticks of incendiaries were burning in the neighborhood and we saw our bombs burst among them.

"As we came out we sighted three night fighters astern. One Junkers 88 got close to our tail but we dived away and shook him off before he could fire."

Nothing Like Usual Defense

The bombardier of a Halifax said the plane had been under anti-aircraft fire "on and off for 200 miles" from the coast of the continent to Berlin, "but over Berlin itself there was nothing like the usual defenses, and although we were struck by a few shell splinters, these did not worry us.

"We were one of the early arrivals. Flares were going down and the first fires were springing up. A Lancaster hurtled past just underneath us as we went in to bomb. Then, as we turned away for home the tail gunner could see bombs bursting on Berlin with dull red flames."

The bombers began to leave England while it was still daylight and one gunner aboard a Lancaster said there were aircraft on all sides of him all the way.

"The strangest thing," he said, "was that we could see vapor trails sweeping white across the sky from aircraft in front of us but already out of sight.

"When we were approaching Berlin and the sky was beginning to clear, we saw them again. In the moonlight they looked like a network of roads leading into Berlin.

"By the time we reached the target showers of incendiaries had fallen and were blazing on the ground. Only a little flak came up at us at first, but it grew stronger as the attack went on."

German ground and air defenses apparently were caught unprepared, since the air ministry announced that only one plane—a remarkably low cost for such an expedition—was lost.

The loss of the single plane contrasted sharply with casualties of the last previous attack on the Nazi citadel 14 months ago, when bombers from a formation unofficially estimated to total more than 300 failed to return, some of them forced down on the continent by severe icing conditions.

(London officials did not announce the number of planes participating in the raid last night, but it probably was considerably more than that in the attack of Nov. 7, 1941.

Went Through Thick Clouds

In addition to flying over one of the most heavily defended sections of Europe, the British bombers were forced to bore through thick clouds for most of the 1,200-mile round-trip. There was, however, a rift in the clouds over Berlin itself which enabled the bombardiers to spill their explosives accurately.

A German radio broadcast said 31 persons were known to have been killed in Berlin and approximately 150 injured, with the toll likely to increase as salvage work continued.

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Explosive and incendiary bombs fell mainly in densely populated areas of the capital, the broadcast said. The Germans declared two of the raiders had been shot down.

The huge Deutschland Halle near the Olympic stadium, in which many of the events of the 1936 world games were held, was set afire by incendiaries and burned until the cupola crashed in, the Berlin announcer reported.

First Time

London observers expressed belief the raid marked the first time that Britain's four-motored bombers had been used in force at Berlin, as well as the first time the German capital had felt the terrifying impact of the RAF's two and four-ton "block-buster" bombs. Two-motored craft predominated in the British attacks earlier in the war.

The raid also put to rest talk about an "unwritten agreement" to spare London and Berlin further air attacks. The last big raid on London was in July, 1941, but since then there have been small hit-run stabs at the British capital.

A brief communique from the air ministry told of the attack.

"Last night a strong force of our heavy bombers attacked Berlin," it said. "There was thick clouds nearly all the way, but over Berlin itself there were considerable patches of clear sky.

"A great weight of heavy explosives and incendiary bombs were dropped and many large fires were seen. One of our aircraft is missing."

Before this there had been a round-about report that Soviet planes had attacked Berlin, but official confirmation was lacking. The Russians have raided the city on 12 occasions, the last time in August.

The Berlin assault climaxed a week of heavy attacks by the RAF and by American and Dominion airmen on continental targets, including a 100-ton, 12-minute raid on the great industrial war center of Essen and repeated blows at Hitler's biggest submarine base at Lorient.

Among the objectives that spread out beneath the RAF's bombsights in Berlin last night were a vast network of railways, munitions and industrial factories and power stations. The sprawling Siemens Works there is one of the biggest electrical plants in the world.

Following up the night attack on Berlin, Allied planes swept across the channel today in large-scale raids on the continent.

Traffic over the Folkestone area on the Kentish coast reached a peak late in the afternoon when big fighter formations came back across the Dover Straits flying at 15,000 and 20,000 feet in clear weather.

German planes raided the Isle of Wight during the afternoon, the Air Ministry reported, causing some damage and a small number of casualties, some fatal. One of the raiding craft was said to have been shot down by RAF fighters.

The Air Ministry news service said a Canadian wing sweeping the continental coast area between Le Treport and Abbeville shot down four Focke Wulf 190s, and a Norwegian squadron bagged another near the Dutch islands. Four freight locomotives were reported damaged by the Allied fighters.

The sweeps cost the Allies four fighters, three of them Canadian-manned.

BOMBERS RAID OUTSKIRTS OF LONDON TWICE

By ERNEST AGNEW

London, Monday, Jan. 18—(AP).—The German air force struck twice at London last night and early today, sending over small formations of planes in retaliation for the big raid on Berlin. They dropped a few bombs in the outskirts in the first attack and appeared to be trying to test the capital's defenses.

The second alarm sounded shortly before 5 A. M. (midnight EWT) and it lasted about an hour. London's anti-aircraft guns pounded furiously at the planes heard overhead, some of them flying low.

30.24—399

but there were no immediate reports of bombs dropped in this second excursion by the Nazi air force.

Enemy planes returned this morning and the sound of gunfire was heavier than in the first attack.

The Nazi attack obviously was designed as a retaliatory attack for the pasting which hundreds of R.A.F. planes gave Berlin Saturday night in what probably was the heaviest raid the German capital has yet suffered.

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Blasts Were Light

Enemy planes also were over southeastern England and the Midlands but their blasts were light and their aim described as poor. At least four were known to have been destroyed.

A small force of raiders swept up the Thames river shortly before 9 p.m. (4 p.m., E.W.T.) last night to set off the first alert since Dec. 2. But it was a noisy night because of London's improved defenses which included anti-raid devices in use for the first time.

The British barrage was almost unbroken. Clusters of guns firing from the heart of the city rattled windows. There was a giant display of searchlights roving restlessly after the Nazi planes that kept a high altitude.

There were no reports of British fatalities more than a hour after the all-clear sounded shortly before 10 p. m.

The bombs that were dropped shattered many shop windows and traffic had to be diverted in some streets for a time.

A number of incendiaries caused two fires in the area near the Thames River. A large department store and a bank caught fire in another area. These blazes soon were brought under control.

British night fighters were up in the air soon after the German raiders reported crossing the coast toward London.

When the firing began crowds in the West End scattered quickly and swarmed into hotels and underground shelters. Piccadilly Circus soon was deserted.

American soldiers on leave here took the raid calmly, groups of them standing on street corners to watch "the swell fireworks show."

Now and then they ducked as bits of anti-aircraft shells rained down on nearby buildings.

Flock to Shelters

However, hundreds of thousands of Londoners, who know from experience what a heavy raid can do, and who were expecting one after the RAF smash at Berlin, scampered for underground shelters as soon as the sirens sounded. These were soon packed.

Tonight's attack was a baptism for women fire watchers and service women now employed in the British anti-aircraft system. They faced the test cocoly, reports showed.

The WAAFS at one West End balloon barrage station were heard singing above the thunder of the guns.

During the afternoon German planes also raided the Isle of Wight, causing damage and a number of casualties.

Four enemy planes were destroyed "in raids on England," it was authoritatively stated tonight without mentioning whether any of the London raiders were brought down.

Retaliation Expected

Those who had been rejoicing over the smashing RAF attack on Berlin last night began moving to subway shelters as soon as the sirens screamed. Quick German retaliation for the raid on the Nazi capital had been expected by many Londoners.

A short time later Britain's ground guns began pumping a

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shrapnel curtain over the city in almost unbroken fire. During the few breaks in the barrage the roar of planes could be heard flying apparently at great height.

London had not been under a severe attack since July 28, 1941, and that Nazi attack was considered a reprisal for an RAR sortie against Berlin a few nights before.

A few German bombs were dropped in London's outskirts last October, however.

New British anti-raid devices were in action for the first time tonight as heavy guns anchored in the middle of the city sprang into action, their salvos jarring the ground and rattling windows.

Clusters of searchlight batteries painted the sky with white ribbons, criss-crossedw with tracer fire.

Subway shelters were jammed in the west end of the city where they are deepest. It was almost impossible to move in those caverns.

Hundreds of persons carried their bedding with them, expecting to spend the night as they did during the heavy raids of 1940 and early 1941.

City Better Prepared

But London is far better prepared to withstand attacks than in those days. Tonight's intense anti-aircraft fire was one visible and audible proof of that.

Huge improved subway shelters also have been built and organized as self-sufficient centers since 1941.

Berlin Raid Described as Nazi Broadcast Lie

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP)—In an attempt to reassure the German people that the RAF raid on Berlin had been "avenged," the German radio said tonight:

"The luftwaffe tonight replied to Churchill gangsterism by bombing London."

The broadcast did not mention the small extent of the raid on London.

Berlin Looked Like a Giant Blast Furnace, Says Correspondent Who Flew with R.A.F.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Newsmen chosen by lot were allowed to ride British planes bombing Berlin Saturday night for the first time on an offensive flight from Britain. James MacDonald, New York Times correspondent, represented American newsmen and in the following dispatch tells of the extremely heavy attack on Hitler's capital. Representatives of American, British, and Dominion press and broadcast services were on the raid.)

BY JAMES MACDONALD

(Distributed By The Associated Press)

AN R.A.F. BOMBER STATION SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Jan. 17—R.A.F. bombers transformed a large area of Berlin into a particularly hot corner of hell on earth last night.

I know because I was a passenger aboard one of the planes comprising the large force that battered the German capital. I saw a great number of 4,000-pound high explosive bombs and thousands of incendiaries blasting buildings right and left, and starting widespread fires reminiscent of some of the big German raids we have gone through in London. It was an awesome sight and I was glad to be looking at it from the air instead of from the ground.

Long Respite Ended

R.A.F. bombers had given Berlin a respite since Nov. 7, 1941. Last night they started to make up for lost time. If Berlin has had any worse raids than the one I witnessed I'm glad I wasn't a resident of the Herrenvolk's capital city.

I am not permitted to divulge the exact number of planes participating in the raid but I can say it was plenty, including Lancasters, Britain's biggest bombers, Stirlings and Halifaxes. Also I cannot divulge the various targets but I can assure the readers that they were picked out for the specific purpose of crippling Berlin's war effort.

Fires Visible Long Way

The destruction must have been on a gigantic scale because when the Lancaster in which I was a mere "straphanger" was running the gantlet of enemy anti-aircraft fire some 60 or 70 miles away on the homeward stretch of the 1,200-mile flight I could see fires raging behind us, their lurid glow reflected in the sky.

Last night's trip was the culmination of a long struggle by newspapermen, American, British, and Dominion correspondents, to persuade the Ministry of Air officials to permit them to go on a raid.

...y permission came through. ...re drawn to see which or... should win the first ... which the second choice ... on.

...mond Daniell, representing New York Times, drew the ... place for my paper. Next came ... selection of the person who ...ould make the trip. Daniell ...wanted to go so did I. We tossed a coin and I won.

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Luck Still Good

Disgusted with his luck, Daniell proposed that we make it two times out of three. My luck held and I won the second time.

He then proposed that we keep on tossing until one of us had won three out of four but I balked at that lest my luck run out.

I later was to experience a momentary regret that I had won.

Six reporters representing American, British, and Dominion press and two radio broadcasters, one American and one British, were finally lined up for the trip and we left London for the various bomber stations some ten days ago, none of us having the remotest idea where we were headed.

Taken to Different Bases

We were taken to different bases. At the one to which I went none of the bomber crews knew why I was amongst them and in strict observance of the security regulations no one asked any questions.

Only one or two higher officials were "in the know" and they would not talk even if we had broken the rules and asked questions.

For over a week I waited at my station. The weather appeared all right for some other raids, Essen for instance, on which some planes left this station during the week. So I thought if the weather had to be better still for the raid I will be seeing there must be something big in the wind.

Equipment Issued

Finally yesterday afternoon I was told to get fitted for flying gear. I was furnished a jacket helmet, oxygen mask, fleece-lined boots, parachute straps, a "Mae West" (life jacket), and was told to report for "briefing at a certain hour after lunch."

The large "briefing room" was jammed with airmen when I entered. At the front of the room was a tall easel on which was a map of Berlin, which the British bomber crews have dubbed "the big city" and which they respect for it is strongly defended by anti-aircraft guns and night fighter planes.

Everyone whistled under their breaths and leaned forward in their seats as a high officer picked up a pointer and began giving instructions for the raid.

"As you can see," said this officer—a wing commander who is a veteran of many R.A.F. raids and who wears the Distinguished Flying Cross — "the target for tonight is the big city."

Detailed Instructions

He went into detailed instructions regarding the route to be followed, what elevations the pilots were to fly, and other matters which cannot be presently divulged. Then he wound up his talk by announcing the time of the take-offs, making everyone synchronize their wrist watches to the exact second with his and said "all right. I want you to prang this target and prang it thoroughly and then bring all your kites home."

("Prang" is R.A.F. argot meaning smash up, and "kite" is an airplane.)

Then the R.A.F. intelligence officer told the men the importance of their mission as it regarded damage to the Nazi war effort.

A young gunnery officer, also a veteran of many raids on Germany and German-occupied territory, issued orders for the air gunners. The civilian meteorologist gave the weather forecast.

The audience then was informed by the wing commander that the station commander had been highly satisfied with the work of the work of the ground crews in preparing the planes for their gruelling flight and on that note the briefing wound up.

One Hour to Go

We had one hour to get ready and everyone scattered to get "operational tea," at which they were given a very special treat of one fried egg, fried slices of bread, plenty of tea and cake.

Tea over, the flying crews hurried to their various hangars, donned their cumbersome flying dress, and waited for motor vehicles to drive them to the starting point at the far end of a long runway.

This one hour interval of waiting between briefing and take-off I found very unsettling to say the least.

I rubbed my chin and wondered if maybe "Pete" Daniell should not have won that toss after all. I looked at the airmen around me, all young men ranging in age from 20 to 30, and I didn't see any signs of similar fidgetyness.

Broken Date

One complained he had made a "date" for last night and had not had any way of informing his girl friend he could not meet her at the appointed place. Two or three others whistled to themselves. Most of us smoked cigarettes and talked about everything except the impending raid.

As we boarded the motor truck that drove us to the far side of the field we saw the ground crews assembling to witness the take-off.

"There's the station commander," I heard someone say.

"There's the adjutant's daughter," said another.

The plane to which I was assigned as a passenger was known as "Dee for Donald." Several hours later the thought occurred to me that it should have been called "Dee for Duck."

Crew of Seven

It was manned by a crew of seven, three of whom were British and whose names cannot under the regulations be published. The others were three Canadians and one Australian.

The Canadians were: Pilot Officer Oakley Cassibault, 25, of Brockville, Ont.; Flying Officer Robert Todd, 24, a wireless operator, of Rosemont, Montreal; and Warrant Officer Clayton Thompson, 20, of Verdun, Que.

"Cassie" Cassibault was a clothing salesman before the war and has made 26 raids since he came to Britain.

"Toddy" Todd formerly worked in a Montreal department store. He has been on 25 raids.

Veteran of 25 Raids

"Junior" Clayton is merely a junior in age. He also is a veteran of 25 raids as aerial navigator.

The real junior of the crew with respect to the number of raids he has been on was 28-year-old Sgt. Stephen Mondel, a farmer from Miranda, New South Wales, with seven operational flights to his credit as a flight engineer.

Our pilot was a strapping flight sergeant who served in France at the beginning of the war with the Coldstream Guards and who was severely wounded at the evacuation of Dunkerque. Known as "the Skipper," this former guardsman switched to the Royal Air Force after he recovered from his wound and he has attacked the enemy from the air 28 times.

Mere Youngsters

The double job of acting as the forward gunner and bomb aimer fell to a 22-year-old Shropshire lad who has made 32 raids and who wears the Distinguished Flying Medal. The mid-upper gunner was a 21-year-old former clerk from Leeds.

Once everyone was aboard the plane and in the appointed places for the take-off, I forgot all about any misgivings. I was too interested watching these youngsters calmly taking their stations and going about their appointed tasks, waiting for the signal to come over our wireless telephone headsets to hop off.

One by one the giant bombers roared away into the thickening dusk. Minutes passed. Still more planes heavily loaded with high explosives and incendiaries went away while we

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Faintly from the control room came the voice of the WAAF (Women's Auxiliary Air Force) giving us our signal to go.

Dangerous Cargo

Our four motors, which had been idling all this time, burst into a thunderous roar. Slowly we began to move. We had to take the full length of the runway before we were air-borne because we were carrying one 4,000-pound bomb and a very big cargo of incendiaries and if we let the plane into the air too soon there might be a "prang" that would wipe out the whole station.

Steadily gaining speed the big plane bounced up and down, leaping like a horse whose rider won't give it the bit. Far down the field we slowly climbed into the air.

The trip had finally begun.

Over my inter-communication ear-phones I heard "Junior" Clayton tell the skipper to set the course so many degrees and the guardsman repeated it and said okay." In a matter of seconds the airfield had disappeared from view.

Soon we were out over the sea and had started a long climb to high altitude. As we neared 10,000 feet "Skipper" said to me over his intercommunication "Hey Mac, old son, would you mind going forward into the bomb aimer's compartment in the nose and connecting up your oxygen supply pipe?"

Moving About Difficult

His "would you mind" was merely politeness, pleasantly cloaking a friendly order. I did as I was told. It is some job to crawl along a narrow passage way and down tiny steps into the glass-covered nose of the big bombing plane when you are not accustomed to wearing a big bulky flying suit and are hampered by clumsy flying boots.

My parachute harness caught one of the myriad knobs of the plane's control apparatus and I unconsciously flicked it over and did something to one of our four motors which would have made anyone less patient curse me heartily. Somehow I managed to get into the nose of the plane and sat on the

floor and let the forward gunner connect my nose mouth mask with the oxygen supply.

There wasn't any monotony, at least for me, in that overwater leg of the flight. I was fascinated with the "intercom" conversation of the crew.

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Five Minutes From Nazi Area

Then in a pause in which there was complete silence I heard the voice of Clayton saying impersonally "we're now five minutes away from the coastline of enemy occupied territory."

I could feel the alertness of everyone aboard.

Then soon after that Clayton informed us we were well over enemy territory. By this time night had closed in but there was a bright moon in the sky and visibility was good. My unpracticed eyes couldn't spot anything untoward even when I heard the forward gunner sing out "enemy night fighter off to starboard."

"Okay," said the skipper. "Keep a sharp lookout."

Hid in Cloudbank

Lying on my stomach and peering through planes nose, I looked and finally saw a tiny black speck moving through the sky. But I caught only a fleeting glimpse. Suddenly that big Lancaster flipped far over on its side and did a steep, almost vertical, dive for what seemed like a thousand feet, then levelled off. We had taken advantage of some cloud below us to hide from our would-be attacker. When you're carrying a two-ton bomb and lots of incendiaries it is not wise to risk being hit by an enemy plane's incendiary bullets. Besides, that load was intended for Berlin and Berlin was quite a distance farther on.

After we eluded the German night fighter we all settled down as the big motors churned us forward to Berlin.

Presently I heard once again the impersonal voice of Clayton saying, "you're now ninety miles from the target."

Flashes Split Sky

Hardly were the words out of his mouth than ground gunners began sending shells up at us, splitting the sky with jagged flashes of light as they exploded. Either their aim was poor or "Skipper's" piloting was excellent. They didn't come near enough for us to hear the explosions above the noise of our motors.

"You are now nearing the target," said Clayton, as if he were reading aloud some newspaper item he considered of general interest.

Deception Failed

Then I saw a sight I had heard about from many of my R.A.F. friends and read about in some publications: Dummy fires lit by Germans on bogus landing fields, imitation freight yards, and flimsy structures disguised as important buildings. These fires on the outskirts of Berlin were intended, of course, to make the raiding airmen think they were over the city and drop bombs on them only to have them fall harmlessly in open fields. We ignored them.

It was only a moment or two later when I saw the real thing. Waves of raiders that had taken off before us back in Britain had found the target and dropped their loads and made way for us new arrivals.

Below and slightly to the right of me were several straight strings of lights going like street lamps. These strings, which seemed to crisscross each other at right angles, were caused by incendiaries that had just burst. Here and there inside of them yellow fires were glimmering in the clear moonlight like clusters of gold nuggets. Here and there also were angry red patches of flame where fires were going full blast, one of them giving off a long curtain of slate-colored smoke.

Colossal Explosion

Looking down I was fascinated as the white lights of fresh incendiaries turned to yellow and then red when suddenly there was a blinding flash, a great cone of light with its point on the ground and its ever widening base reaching to the sky. Some "kite" had released a 4,000-pound bomb. We were flying at too great a height to hear what must have been a colossal explosion.

Immediately after the big bomb numerous small fires merged into one great seething cauldron in which the skeletons of some buildings were clearly distinguishable. The fires were so bright they partially illuminated the bomb aimer's compartment, silhouetting our bomb aimer as he poised himself over his instruments ready to aim.

Plane Leaped Skyward

Presently it was our turn to bomb. Up to this moment we had been zigzagging, diving, climbing, and twisting our way through the enemy's frantic anti-aircraft fire. Uow we levelled off on a straight course directly across the target area. In the middle of it the big Lancaster leaped upward like a surprised animal: we had released our two-ton bomb. We tore on across the conflagration below and none of us saw our bomb burst but crews in the following planes did.

Again we circled for position to run across the target from another direction and drop incendiaries. As we started this second "run" I heard above the din of our motors three dull thuds directly underneath us, thus like heavy weights were being dropped on padded floors. Three anti-aircraft shells had come uncomfortably close, bursting in fragmnets some of which scratched the under parts of our plane but did not do any appreciable damage or harm any one.

Having completed the second "run," the Skipper said over the intercom to the bomb-aimer: "Johnny, there's one fire down there that seems to be dying down. Let's start it up again."

Once again we took aim and streaked across that steadily growing blaze.

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Bombs Gone

"Bombs gone," announced Johnny when we had got across.

"Okay," said the Skipper.

Exchanging places with the flight engineer, I sat beside the pilot where I could get a really good view. Over my earphones I heard him say "look at that one down on your right. It's going good."

I told him the right wing of the plane was in my way, whereupon he flipped the machine far over on its side, dipping the right wing out of my line of vision. He was right. The fire was "going good" and I could not help but think of fires I had seen in London during air raids and picture what must be going on below me.

Broad Area Aflame

Unaccustomed to gauging bombs from the air, I cannot estimate how big an area was on fire while I was there, but it looked plenty big. And still more fires were to follow because the raid was only at its half-way mark when we left the scene.

For many miles as we sped away from the Berlin district the Skipper kept the plane diving, leaping upward, and weaving in and out. This is what's called "evasive tactics" designed to prevent the ground spotters from making accurate observations of the plane's course and rendering it almost impossible for the ground gunners to take sure aim. As between that and comparatively smooth sailing I had rather be in a canoe in mid-Atlantic during a gale.

Composure Amazing

As we left Berlin to the rear, Clayton's voice again came over the intercom as calmly as if he had found another newspaper item of casual interest. Set the course so and so, he instructed.

"Okay," said the Skipper.

Blast Furnace in Appearance

Looking back I saw what resembled a blast furnace going in the distance. Inquiring how far away we were I was told 40 miles. On we went.

"How far now?" I asked.

"Sixty miles," said Clayton.

A moment or two later when I still could see the red glow far away the Skipper asked me to take my former place in the nose of the plane and let the flight engineer resume his station.

I'll never forget those few short laborious steps down into the nose of the plane. We were several miles in the air by this time and as soon as I had disconnected my oxygen pipe from the main line I began to gasp for breath as if I had just made a hundred yard sprint. Somehow I managed to get down to my old seat, where the front gunner quickly connected my mask with the main oxygen feed line while I plugged in my ear phones on the intercom system. If I had only remembered instructions I had received I would have carried a portable oxygen bottle with me.

Gasped for Breath

For several minutes I lay there gasping and telling myself that "Pete" Daniell wasn't so unlucky after all when it came to tossing coins.

Once over the sea again we descended to a comparatively low level where oxygen was not necessary and tea was served by the flight engineer.

After narrowly escaping a collision with another home-bound bomber we droned onward and soon landed at the home base.

Only one bomber failed to return to Britain. It was based on an airdrome some miles from ours. The crews at this airfield had carried out the orders of their wing commander: they had "pranged" the target and "pranged it hard and brought all kites home."

IMPORTANT RAIL JUNCTION TAKEN IN DONETS REGION

Several German Garrisons in City Are Annihilated by Reds.

ADVANCE IN NORTH

Continued Success in Velikie Luki Area Reported In Communique.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 18—The Red army was threatening Kamensk, only 85 miles north of Rostov, today after capturing Millerovo, another important railway junction on the Rostov-Moscow line, and other Russian armies pushed on into the Ukraine toward Kharkov and toward the Maikop oil fields in the Caucasus.

Two communiques broadcast by Moscow and heard here by the Soviet Monitor announced that the Russians had seized 30 towns and railway points in offensives rolling on a 500-mile front in southern Russia from Voronezh to the Caucasus. Dozens of other localities also were captured.

Long Surrounded

Millerovo, virtually surrounded since Dec. 24, is 120 miles north of Rostov, but the Russians also announced the capture of Kalitvenskaya on the Donets river only 12 miles east of Kamensk to the south.

Although the Germans were fighting stubbornly, the Russians announced these results for Sunday's operations in southern Russia:

South of Voronezh: The capture of Alekseyeevka, 118 miles northeast of Kharkov on the Voronezh-Kharkov railway, Korotoyak, 32 miles northeast of Alekseyeevka, also fell.

Northern Donets river front: Millerovo, Kalitvenskaya, and six other towns and railway stations captured. Kalitvenskaya is only 18 miles northeast of Likhaya, where the Moscow-Rostov and Stalingrad-Likhaya railways join above Rostov.

Follow Rail Line

Northern Caucasus: Red army troops pushing down the Stalingrad-Tikhoretsk railway and on both sides of that line took Eimut, only eight miles from Proletarskaya, and 23 miles short of Salsk, 100 miles southeast of Rostov and connected with that city by rail. Other Soviet units operating along the Don river and just below it are reported fighting just 60 miles east of Rostov.

Central Caucasus: Russian units pushing northwestward along the Mineralnye Vody-Rostov railway line captured Kursavka, 35 miles from Mineralnye Vody and 70 miles southeast of Armavir on the Kuban river. Kursavka is about 125 miles east of the Maikop oil fields.

This great Russian drive from three sides toward Rostov obviously was the one of greatest peril for the Germans who have been rolled back from Stalingrad except for the remnants of 22 tranned Nazi divisions just west of Stalingrad.

Continued Success

But the Russians also claimed continued success in the Velikie Luki area northwest of Moscow. German counterattacks southwest of that captured city were beaten off, and the midnight communique said three more heavily-fortified enemy strongpoints were seized, hundreds of Germans killed and 400 captured.

Scores of guns, motor trucks, tanks, and other Nazi equipment fell into Russian hands yesterday, the communique said.

A huge booty was captured in the Caucasus, the communique said, including 27 snowplows, 70 oil tank cars, 80 passenger cars, eight locomotives, 550 railway flat cars, 324 tanks, 382 guns, 422 mortars, over 2,300 trucks and huge stores of spare parts for tanks and motor vehicles.

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Violent Battle

Meanwhile, Moscow dispatches reported a violent battle of extermination was still in progress just west of Stalingrad where a Soviet communique last night said the remnants of 220,000 German troops which once comprised 22 divisions were being wiped out.

The dispatches said this force, now reduced to about 50,000, was compressed in a narrow area of about 10 by 20 miles. Soviet generals were quoted as saying the Germans had been driven completely away from the Volga where they once had held about half the city of Stalingrad.

For the first time, too, the Germans by inference admitted the fall of Velikie Luki, far to the north in the central sector, 270 miles northwest of Moscow, which the Russians claimed to have captured Jan. 2. The German communique said the garrison "following orders, has fought its way to the formation attacking in a relief operation."

The regular communique early today also reported continued advances of the Russians south of the Don along the Zimovniki-Tikhoretsk railway toward Rostov and southwest of Velikie Luki.

Garrisons Annihilated

Telling of the capture of Millerovo, the official announcement said "several garrisons of the city, which attempted to break out of encirclement, were almost completely annihilated by our troops."

The Germans had made a formidable hedghog of the town and succeeded in holding up the Russian advance on Rostov for about four weeks.

The Russians had by-passed it, however, cut the railway to Stalingrad on the east, the line to Voroshilovgrad to the southwest, and finally the line to Rostov to the south.

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In the latter direction they had captured Glubokaya, 28 miles south of Millerovo, and pressed on to the eastern bank of the northern Donets whence they threatened Kamensk and Likhaya, the next two important points on the railway to the south. Likhaya is the junction with the line from Stalingrad.

Clears Way for Offensive

The capture of Millerovo cleared the way for Col. Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's forces to resume their middle Don offensive to close the Rostov gate from the north.

It enabled him to threaten not only that prime objective, but also Voroshilovgrad, 55 miles to the southwest.

Moreover, the position may eventually permit the Russians to develop a converging drive upon Kharkov, the industrial capital of the Ukraine, from the southeast in conjunction with the forces driving southwest from Voronezh.

This latter column besides capturing Alekseyeevka, took into its bag a number of other populated places including the railway town of Podgornaya, 18 miles north of Rossosh which the Russians reported aking yesterday and Korotoyak, 46 miles south of Voronezh where the trunk highway crosses the Don.

Alekseyeevka is roughly midway of the Red Army front facing Kharkov. Yesterday the Russians reported taking Krasnoe, to the north, 120 miles from Kharkov, and Rovenki to the south, 125 miles west of Kharkov.

Red Army Insignia Revealed

MOSCOW, Jan. 17 (U.P.)—A defense commissariat decree issued today ordered a new Red Army insigna for epaulettes, to be introduced during the first two weeks in February, and established gold oak leaves as the insignia for marshals and green laurel branches for generals.

REDS POSSESS FULL CONFIDENCE, LEADER REVEALS

German Position at Stalingrad Is Hopeless, Says

30.24-401

Gen. Malinouski.

JAN 18 1943

By EDDY GILMORE

WITH THE RED ARMY SOUTHEAST OF ROSTOV, Jan. 17—(AP) Lieut. Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovski, commander of the Soviet troops on this front, is supremely confident of the ability of his armies to carry on successfully with the great winter offensive aimed at Nazi-held Rostov.

The stocky Ukrainian, slumped over a table at headquarters in a tiny Cossack schoolhouse beside the Volga, said today:

"My army is fighting with complete confidence. The Germans are rushing up new divisions and new tanks, but they too will be routed. All this will have great influence on the operations in the Caucasus."

Colonel Lauded

He gave much of the credit for the success of the winter offensive in this sector to Col. Gen. Yeremenko, last reported as in command of Soviet defenses at Stalingrad.

Yeremenko, despite the fact that he is in the hospital, "is still on active operations," Malinovski said.

"He has good brains," Malinovski said. "He is alway able to guess the enemy's moves and direct us along the right lines."

Offering a box of cigars, which he said were "not so good because they're German," he lit up and talked of the offensive.

"We have prepared for this offensive abundantly," he said.

Nazis Almost Gained Advantage

But he disclosed that the Germans had nearly beaten the Russians to the punch at the outset, when they started an offensive of their own on Dec. 12 which carried them across the Aksay river toward beleaguered Stalingrad. But it was smashed.

"Our basic method," he said, "has been encircling movements" which the Germans have not been able to solve.

He described how the right wing of his army had moved along the west bank of the Don while the left drove across the Askay toward Kotelnikovski, 90 miles to the southwest of Stalingrad.

"From the first day," he said, "it was successful."

A second blow toward Kotelnikovski broke the German resistance in that sector and they hastily retreated 35 miles farther to the southwest to Zimovniki.

Nazi Second-Line Strong

"Complications arose in the direction of Tormosin, northwest of Kotelnikovski," Malinovski said. "Here the Germans had a strong second line. We finally routed them and then went on westward and south-westward."

Declaring "we see signs of bewilderment among the Germans," Malinovski said, "further retreat of their reinforcements, rushed up when they felt the threat to Rostov, can be sensed."

"Naturally, we have suffered losses," he said, "but they are not as high as the Germans' and not as high as our high command estimated."

German Position Hopeless

Of the position of the German forces trapped before Stalingrad, Malinovski said with a shrug: "It is hopeless. The front is now 300 to 400 kilometers (180 to 240 miles) from them and we are now shooting their transport planes day and night."

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I came to this bleak Cossack town after a trip across the frozen Volga, which has now become an important military highway for the Russian armies, in a seat-less bus which I hailed after my car broke down.

On the trip across, we followed an American truck loaded with ammunition and I was glad to see it even though it was not a comfortable thing to follow. And then, too, a soldier companion in the bus remarked "anything can happen on ice" so that when we lurched up the farther bank I felt like a man when he hears the dentist say, after a painful session, "it's all over now, you can go home."

London Press Stresses Red Army

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 18 (AP)—The smashing R. A. F. attack on Berlin Saturday night did not draw the biggest headlines in London newspapers today. The top position was given to stories detailing the big Red Army strides against the Nazis in Russia.

Vehicles on the roads leading to Sfax were bombed and machine-gunned Friday night by the new British Bixley bombers. Hurricanes struck yesterday at railway sidings midway between Medjez-el-Bab and Tebourba on the fringe of the German defense line before Tunis and Bizerte. Hits were made on the target, the communique said.

Spitfires, Warhawks and Lightnings swept the enemy lines and two German planes seeking to raid an Allied base were downed by ground fire. The absence of loss of Allied aircraft underlined the ascendancy of U. S. and British air power.

Bad weather held up land operations and curtailed flying.

The communique revised the number of German planes destroyed in a raid on a forward Allied base Friday from seven to ten. Four of the Junkers-88's were destroyed by Capt. Carman B. Boone, 23, of Boone Mill, Va. It was Boone's first operational flight, an official spokesman said.

The reports said the flight of Junkers which attacked the field was wiped out entireEly by American and French P40 fighters.

Boone exhausted the ammunition for his 50-caliber machine-gun in scoring his quadruple triumph, then broke off the fight and turned his plane away. His feat has not been equalled on the North African front during this campaign.

Major Mark E. Hubbard, of St. Paul, Minn., got two Junkers 88 planes in the same raid while Lieuts. Robert H. Smith, of Silver Springs, Md., and Earl Biggs, of Christopher, Ill., got one each. The other two Nazi bombers were disposed of by the Lafayette Escadrille which also got another Junkers 88 later in the day.

During the night of Jan. 15-16 Bixley aircraft bombed and machine-gunned enemy vehicles on the roads leading from Sfax.

Yesterday Hurricane bombers attacked railroad sidings midway between Medjez-El-Beb and Tebourba. Hits were made on the target.

Spitfires, P-40s and P-38s made a sweep over the enemy's lines.

Two enemy fighters attempting to raid one of our bases were shot down by anti-aircraft fire. None of our aircraft is missing.

Further reports show that three more enemy bombers were destroyed on Jan. 15 and that the Lafayette Escadrille shot down three JU-88s on that day.

Raid 'Very Successful'

A spokesman for the RAF described the night raid by Bixleys on German transport north of Sfax as "very successful" and said direct hits were scored on enemy vehicles.

In their sweeps over forward areas of the front Allied Spitfires failed to encounter a single enemy plane, he said.

Capt. Boone's feat of shooting down four Axis planes in a single day established a record for this front. Major Mark E. Hubbard of St. Paul, Minn., got two JU-88s in the same raid, while Lieut. Robert H. Smith of Silver Springs, Md., and Lieut. Carl Biggs of Christopher, Ill., shot down one each.

The Italian High Command, in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, said "assault units of the Italian navy" slipped into Algiers harbor the night of Dec. 11 and torpedoed three large ships and a cruiser. Two of the ships were sunk and the third went aground while the cruiser was damaged, the communique said. Nearly all the Italians were said to have escaped.

The Italians said also that a surprise attack on a small fort in Tunisia was successful. The Allies wer declared to have left 120 dead in a futile attack on the southern sector of Tunisia.

Allies Smash at Axis Communication Lines

Bombers Continue Attacks in East Tunisia—Montgomery Renews Pursuit Of Rommel in Libya.

JAN 18 1943

By Wes Gallagher

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 17—(AP)—Allied bombers and fighters continued their heavy attacks on communication lines linking the Axis divisions in eastern Tunisia with the remnants of the African Corps of German Marshal Erwin Rommel, again in retreat toward Tripoli in Libya a communique said today.

Roads, Railways Hit

Rommel Flees From British At Zem-Zem

8th Army on Move 130 Miles From Tripoli and 400 From Eisenhower

By The Associated Press

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 17.—General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British 8th Army again is on the move and in two days has cleared the hurdle of Wadi Zem-Zem and advanced about forty miles all along the line toward Tripoli, the last gem in Premier Benito Mussolini's African empire.

The offensive was resumed by moonlight Friday morning, General Montgomery announced in a communique today, and by yesterday British tanks and troops, protected overhead by dense formations of Royal Air Force and American planes, had cleared the Germans and Italians out of the Buerat-el-Hsun positions and established contact with retreating enemy rear guards in the Sedala-Bir Tala area.

130 Miles to Tripoli

The 8th Army thus slashed the distance between it and Tripoli to about 130 miles and further closed the gap between it and the British and Americans in Tunisia to about 400 miles.

[From Allied headquarters in North Africa it was reported that the general view was that Field Marshal Erwin Rommel now could only retreat as fast as possible toward Tunisia, while Allied air forces struck from the Middle East and North Africa. It was understood at Allied headquarters that Tripoli is indefensible, and the only positions left the Axis before Tunisia were two points where slight delaying actions might be fought.]

Sedala is about thirty-two miles north of the broad, stony valley known as Wadi Zem-Zem, which Field Marshal Erwin Rommel had been preparing to defend, and about sixty-five miles west of the coastal anchor of Buerat-el-Hsun. Bir Tala is twelve miles west and slightly north of Sedala. The latter place is about sixty-five miles south and slightly west of Misurata and 130 airline miles southeast of Tripoli.

Tanks in Battle

The Germans withdrew from some positions in the Wadi Zem-Zem but put up a sharp fight at others and there were many artillery duels and tank battles.

Prisoners and tanks were captured in unspecified numbers as the British drove forward in two parallel thrusts along the coast through Buerat el Hsun from El Gheddahia and farther inland across the El Gheddahia-Bu-Ngent track.

The communique, which said only enemy rearguards retreating to the northwest were being engaged, suggested that Marshal Rommel was headed direct for Tripoli and had no idea of putting up a fight further to the north. Misurata. However, an extensive salt marsh along the coast directly south of Misurata naturally forced a fighting inland.

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Although Rommel appeared to have been forced out of the only really good position for a defense short of Tunisia, he had considerable forces between the present battle area and Tripoli, and was reported to have erected some good defense works in the Jebel Nefuza, the green ridge of hills which rises about fifty miles south of Tripoli.

Giving their usual support to the army, the air forces operated over a wide area to the rear of the withdrawing enemy, attacking vehicle concentrations, which usually were small, bombing Tripoli both Friday night and Saturday and setting fires, and raiding air fields in Sicily and Lampedusa.

They even gave a hand to the Allies in Tunisia, attacking the enemy's vehicles on the coastal roads in Tunisia and in western Tripolitania.

[The only ground activity in Tunisia was by the French of Henri Honore Giraud, who reported the capture of "several important points" in the Jebel Bou Dabous region, twenty miles northwest of the Moslem religious center of Kairouan and about fifty-five miles of Tunis. Further south in the Jebel Dufoah area other points were reported occupied.

[Lieutenant General Dwight D. Eisenhower's air forces also were active. British Bixley and Hurricane bombers bombed and machine-gunned Axis supply lines, including trucks on roads around Gabes and railway sidings in the Medjez-el-Bab and Tebourba areas west of Tunis.

[Coincident with General Montgomery's resumed offensive, Marshal Rommel was menaced increasingly from the southern quarter, where the Fighting French announced that their forces under General Ingold, a subordinate of Brigadier General Jacques LeClerc, had reached the Tripolitanian battleground. These forces, marching more than 1,000 miles across the Sahara, already had reported a clean-up of the Fezzan area in southern Libya.]

British Issue Communique

The Germans and Italians in their communiques of the last two days told of the resumption of the British drive, but General Montgomery had kept silence until today's communique, which announced tersely:

"Our offensive operations which started on Jan. 15 have been successful and by yesterday the enemy had withdrawn from the whole of the Buerat-el-Hsun position."

The advance of forty miles in two days appeared to be unusual even in the British general's type of slashing warfare which already had carried him 900 miles from the Egyptian line at Alamein, the starting point, Oct. 23.

The Rommel army, which less than three months ago appeared gravely to threaten Alexandria and Cairo was now squeezed into a coastal strip less than 300 miles wide and shrinking daily east and west. It was just over a month ago that the Axis generalissimo, after a prolonged feint, pulled his forces out of the Agheila line, 250 miles west of his present position, and started a headlong retreat.

That the Axis forces had been expecting the present push was evident for days, reports from Cairo said. The Italians and Germans were said to have been in a state of "complete jitters" two days before the attack, firing wild artillery and machine-gun barrages and lighting the desert all night long with their flares as Montgomery moved up his thousands of tanks, trucks and fighting vehicles for the assault.

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Small Bridge Over Medjerda Baffles Nazis

Daily Attacks Fail To Destroy Objective on Tunisian Front.

By Harold Boyle

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN TUNISIA, Jan. 13—(Delayed)—(AP)—One of the most bombed objectives of the North African campaign is a little bridge across the Medjerda river at Medjez-El-Bab, Allied-held French village on the Tunisian front.

The futile attempt by the German air force to knock out this single bridge of the town illustrates the high cost of bombing when the objective is held with determination.

Daily Attacks

Almost daily for weeks, sometimes several times a day, German fliers have rained light and heavy explosives at this one little link in the Allied transportation system, yet only one bomb has found its mark.

It struck a span in the 75-foot structure and destroyed it. Yet 20 minutes later Allied army engineers had the bridge back in service.

The Germans could have built a dozen bridges for less than they have spent in bombs dropped and in planes shot down trying to blast this one.

When I mentioned to the French guard at one end of the bridge that he had a dangerous job, he smiled.

"Not at all," he said. "Whenever we see German planes overhead we run out to the very center of the bridge. Their aim is so bad we feel perfectly safe there."

Italians Report Algiers Sea Raid

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP).—The Italian high command said today that assault units of the Italian Navy had forced an entry into the harbor at Algiers by night and torpedoed one cruiser and three large ships, a Rome broadcast reported. Two of the ships were certainly sunk and a third forced to go aground.

High Italians Reported Ousted

The Morocco radio in a broadcast to French Africa last night said it had learned from "well-informed sources" in Geneva, Switzerland, that "the commanders of several Italian garrisons, on islands in the Mediterranean as well as Italian naval bases, have been dismissed at the demand of General Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt because of bad defense organization." United States Government monitors overseas recorded the broadcast, the Office of War Information reported.

stepped out of a li... a foxhole clad only in ... wear while a friend photogra... him.

Leaped Into Trench

"I'll send this home just to show the folks how we drop everything when the Jerries come," Captain Crosnick was saying. Before he had time to get back in the tent to get his clothes, anti-aircraft guns opened up all over the desert and he had to leap back into a trench still wearing his white drawers.

The only difference this time was that he grabbed a steel helmet as he sailed past the door.

While the raid was going on, Sergt. Robert F. Smith of Batavia, N. Y., sat on the side-lines, coolly gazing into the sun through a red and black artillery periscope captured from the Italians at El Alamein.

"I found this in a German dugout after we broke through the Alamein line," he said. "It was lying on a chair and it's just the thing to stare at the sun with. The Germans almost always attack from the sun and it's hard to spot them until they are almost on top of you. But with this, I can spot them a long way off."

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Heat Sketches Drawing

While Sergeant Smith gazed through his periscope, his pal, Corp. Sol Collins of Detroit, was busy with a pad and pencil sketching the gunbursts, planes, and men in various positions on the field. He's the map man for the outfit with a quick eye for pen and ink work and his tent is littered with wartime sketches.

After the raid I walked into a big tent off to one side and found a familiar figure sleeping on a blanket in the sand. It was First Lieut. William N. Pace of Guthrie, Ky., who went through a harrowing experience with me off the Gold Coast when our plane ran into a storm and was blown 100 miles out to sea.

Tossed Like a Leaf

On that occasion, Lieutenant Pace, First Lieut. Charles F. Hale of Ware, Mass., and I were trying to get to Kharkoum and we spent more than four hours in the big ship which shuddered like a maple leaf and swung in blind circles trying to climb out of a storm. Visibility was zero.

We finally were caught in an icy downpull and fell 5,000 feet. We pulled out of it only 500 feet above the ocean and this force of the pull-out was so great you could feel the blood drain away from the head.

When it was over Lieutenant Pace let out a long, low whistle and said "I hate to admit it, but I was worried. I never thought we'd get out of it."

Neither did I, but we did and here we were, weeks later, thousands of miles away in the western desert. Lieutenant Pace is a fighter pilot and was the second man on the ground when the American group came in.

He said Lieutenant Hale had suffered a sudden attack of appendicitis four nights previous, but was in good condition.

Make Cracks About Censors

Later we walked over to the tent where Capt. Carl Nelson of Los Angeles and Capt. James Lynch of Boston were busy censoring letters.

"It's a good thing I'm not sensitive," Captain Lynch said. "The boys have started taking cracks at the censors to their sweethearts. Listen to this: 'Sweetheart, there used to be only two of us, but now there's a third party in our lives.'"

Then in brackets were the words, "Hello, Nosey."

Another lad had enclosed two Egyptian banknotes worth 45 cents in his letter and attached a note to them saying, "put it back, censor."

Crullers a Treat

But the real surprise in this camp came in the mess tent where Corp. John R. Maschels, Abilene, Tex., and Staff Sergt. Henry E. Johnson, the Bronx, N. Y., provided the boys with honest-to-goodness American doughnuts.

Sergeant Johnson was cutting them with the top of a baking powder tin and Corporal Maschels was dropping them into a vat of boiling grease. The word spread quickly and a line formed to the right, fully 15 minutes early.

Both boys were greatly pleased with their surprise, but not half so pleased as the hungry crew, waiting for the handout.

"If you think this is something come back tomorrow," said Corporal Maschels, who was clearly the hero of the moment. "Tomorrow I'm going to make hot biscuits."

Outpost Three, Four Times Daily.

By GEORGE TUCKER

WITH ADVANCE R.A.F. FIGHTERS IN THE WESTERN DESERT OF LIBYA, Jan. 8—(Delayed)—(AP) Life in this desert ghost town recalls the tales old-timers tell of Silver City, Nev., and other forsaken boom towns of the old American west where every man carried the law on his hip.

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The main difference is that the shooting now comes from Messerschmitts and answering ground fire—not from Sam Colt's old equalizer.

When the Germans come over for reconnaissance or to bomb and strafe us three and four times a day, all but the ack-ack crews knock off work and dive for foxholes and slit trenches.

These interruptions sometimes have interesting consequences.

Lakeville Dentist in Camp

When the Jerries were making their first raid this morning, Capt. Wallace W. Barr, of Lakeville, Conn., a dentist, was just giving Private Edward Helwig, of Brooklyn, a shot of novocaine.

Capt. Barr told me that he said, "Helwig, if the siren starts, don't get in my way," and that Helwig answered, "I won't, sir."

"Just then the warning came," Capt. Barr said, "and he went out the front door while I went out back to jump into a trench. In all, I had given Helwig (who is a cook) four shots of novocaine before I could get that tooth out."

The cook's tent was not 20 feet from where we were talking and I looked up and saw a big, stocky dark-haired kid standing there with swollen jaw.

Just as I started to speak to him, ack-ack all over the desert broke out in a deep-throated barrage and I dived head-first into a trench and buried my head in the sand while the ground shook.

For a moment I peeped over the trench at the cook's tent, but Helwig wasn't there. He was 10 feet away with a big grin, manning a .50-caliber machine gun which was sending scorching tracers at the Messerschmitts.

A few minutes later when the show was over he said, "We hit that one."

vance is Opened on Road to Tripoli.

By DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY ON THE ROAD TO TRIPOLI, Jan. 15—(Delayed)—(AP) Britain's Eighth Army under Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery rolled forward today in a final powerful move to wipe out Mussolini's African empire and to tighten the p...cers on Marshal Erwin Rommel's retreating Africa corps.

As this final phase of one of the longest advances in military history—more than a thousand miles across the sands of North Africa—got under way, there were indications of hard fighting ahead but little more of the rearguard actions which have been fought in this running struggle since General Montgomery's forces broke through the Axis line at Alamein Oct. 24.

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Two Weeks of Preparations

For more than two weeks, General Montgomery has been drawing up forces for this thrust. Tanks, armored cars, guns and supply vehicles poured across the desert to get into position for the move.

And now the move is under way.

In the desert with a British armored formation, I watched American-made Boston bombers roar overhead with a fighter escort as the R.A.F. and the American airforce softened up the enemy for the blows to come by land.

18 Departed, 18 Returned

We counted three, six, twelve, eighteen of them soaring majestically toward the enemy, and be... they came back—eighteen of them.

...nkmen, gunners and drivers, hands cupped over their eyes to shade them from the sun, watched the bombers. Those we saw over our sector were only a part of the air power loosed against the Germans only a few miles ahead of us.

Out in the wind-swept waste land, in mid-afternoon, troops gathered about their vehicles and stood as their officers addressed them.

No Demonstrations

There were no cheers or demonstrations from the men. They listened in silence. One would never think that these men were on the eve of a historic phase of the battle of Africa.

When they had heard the address they returned to their vehicles and gathered in little knots to discuss what was ahead.

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At dusk, the control vehicle moved ahead a short distance and other armor moved in behind them in a tight column with tanks and armored cars guarding the flanks.

A pale half-moon cast bright light over the desert. We were told to be ready to move at midnight toward the enemy—a moonlight ride with the shadowy caravan throwing up thick clouds of dust. Every soldier knew what was ahead, for the officers had carefully explained the possibilities.

Cold Wind Swept Desert

A cold wind swept over the desert when the sun's rays faded. The men huddled in little groups, talking. Music came softly from a radio in an armored car. Cigarettes glowed like fireflies.

One might have expected the men to be grim and silent on the eve of the advance. Instead they laughed and talked of trivial things, only occasionally speculating about what "Jerry" might do.

On the stroke of midnight the columns, led by a jeep carrying the navigator, came to life and began to move forward with the roar of many motors.

There were no lights. Each car followed the dim outline of the one ahead. We drove through the desert sands until the moonlight faded and then halted for the remaining hours of darkness.

I am writing this in the dim light of a blacked-out car. Outside the first flush of dawn is showing, and unless the Germans decide to withdraw, there will be a battle before the sun sets again.

Newark Fighter Pilot Escapes

G. Tucker

WITH AN AMERICAN FIGHTER GROUP IN THE LIBYAN DESERT, Jan. 16 (Delayed) (AP).—Missing thirty hours after he was shot down behind the German lines, Second Lieutenant John C. Kelly, twenty - three - year - old American fighter pilot, walked into camp today in excellent spirits and ready for another crack at the enemy. Kelly, whose home is in Newark, N. J., hiked for miles across salt marshes in hostile territory without incident before he ran into an Allied patrol.

Make-Believe and Reality Are Scarcely Different, New Haven Flight Surgeon Learns in Libyan Desert

By GEORGE TUCKER

WITH AN AMERICAN FIGHTER GROUP IN THE LIBYAN DESERT, Jan. 15 — (Delayed) — (AP) Capt. Gerald Crosnick, flight surgeon of New Haven, Conn., knows now that there is only a hairline difference between make-believe and reality.

While dressing this morning he

LIBYAN GHOST TOWN RAIDED REGULARLY

Nazi Planes Strike at R.A.F.

Midnight Caravan Junket Speeds British Westward

Final Phase of Record Ad-

30.24-403

15-hour Day Nothing Unusual to George VI

British King Has Busy War-time Routine—Starts at 9 A. M. and Often Continues Until Past Midnight.

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By Lewis Hawkins

LONDON, Jan. 17—(AP)—If your mental picture of a king is that of a red-robed monarch lounging on his throne while his subjects wait upon his every need, just spend a day with George VI.

Starts Day at 9

The stroke of 9 finds Britain's nominal ruler in his study, ready to begin a long and work-filled wartime day that may not end until midnight.

Seated behind a desk bearing two ever-jangling telephones, he receives his principal private secretary, Sir Alexander Hardinge, and his two assistant private secretaries, Sir Eric Mieville and Sir Alan Lascelles.

After this conference, he is likely to turn to some of the mass of official documentary business requiring his attention daily. All cabinet documents go to him, and parliamentary papers also are studied.

This done, he plunges into the reports from commanders in all theatres of war, which are sent to him as soon as they are received. Further, he supplements this official reading with careful examination of many daily newspapers, setting aside time for this each day in the belief that only by reading as much as possible can he keep abreast of current affairs in every aspect of his people's life.

Sees Prime Minister

At least once a week, he sees the prime minister, as well as other cabinet members. Like his father, he doesn't hesitate to make his personal addition to his list of callers, and many of his visitors are men whose names are not on the court circular.

When he is interested in a subject he likes to discuss it with authorities. Typical of his practice of searching for the facts was his recent appointment with Sir William Beveridge, who was called to the royal presence even though the king already had made a thorough study of the Beveridge report calling for sweeping social changes.

Those who have audiences with the king sometimes stay to lunch with him, which may mean that he has no opportunity to eat that meal with the queen or to see his children at that time.

In addition to his palace duties, he frequently goes abroad in his island realm, usually with the Queen, to study various phases of the nation's war effort and talk with those engaged in it—all the way from general officers to privates and from industrialists to grease-smeared men and women mechanics at work on airplane engines in drafty hangars.

Often his days are so full of official tasks that he barely is able to find the few minutes necessary to take a short, brisk walk which he sets as a daily health "must" for himself. Similarly, his royal duties often keep him from attending to his personal correspondence until evening.

Answers Personal Mail

Since the King is one of the empire's most meticulous correspondents and answers all his personal mail himself, this means that he must give up many of his evenings to writing.

Only on week-ends does he have opportunity to relax with his family or to engage in the sports which he loves. He has given up tennis and golf for the time being—although he was passably good at both—but he still rides and shoots as much as he can.

King George V was rated as one of the finest sporting shots in the country,, and his son is almost as good.

No birds have been preseryed on any of the King's estates since the war began, but he is content to take his gun and dogs and go out on all-day hikes alone seeking whatever he might turn up. It is seldom that he returns empty-handed.

Despite his strenuous job, he is fit and doesn't look his 47 years.

A close friend recently said of him:

"The cares and responsibilities of war have matured him, not strained him. The qualities which made his brothers so often turn to him for advice have developed."

Huge U. S. Repair Shop Is Set Up in Britain

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 17—Everything a soldier needs, from a wrist watch to tanks, is being repaired at a giant ordnance plant in Britain operated by the United States Army, the headquarters of the European theatre of operations of the Army announced today.

The vast concern covers more than a square mile. Machinery was brought from the United States and installed in the plant, the largest in the United Kingdom.

King Greets Lloyd George

World War Statesman Observes 80th Birthday at Surrey Home

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP).—David Lloyd George, who served Great Britain as Prime Minister in the World War, observed his eightieth birthday today at his 800-acre farm in Surrey.

Among the hundreds of telegrams he received was one from King George VI, who said: "The Queen and I send you our best wishes and hearty congratulations." Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and other members of the Cabinet also sent greetings.

Nazis Cut Wires to Sweden

LONDON, Jan. 18 (Monday) (AP).—A Reuters (British) news agency dispatch from Stockholm reported early today that telephone communication between Berlin and Stockholm had been cut by the Germans since late Sunday afternoon.

Air Duel Indicated

A duel between American air forces on Guadalcanal and the enemy's forces at Munda, in the central Solomons only 18 miles to the northwest, is indicated.

A Navy communique reported today that for the third time in two days a group of enemy aircraft had bombed American positions on Guadalcanal Friday evening (Solomons time) causing "minor material damage" and some casualties. The two previous raids, which were the enemy's first multi-plane attacks on the island since mid-November, were made Thursday morning.

The latest American blow at Munda, on New Georgia Island, was delivered Saturday by Marauder medium bombers strongly escorted by Airacobra and Warhawk fighters. "A number of hits were scored in the target area," the communique said.

Munda Often Raided

Munda has been under aerial bombardment since late November, yet in recent weeks the Japs appear to have used it as a base of operations. From it they can send bombers against Guadalcanal and employ fighters either to intercept American aerial expeditions northbound or to protect their own air and surface thrusts at Guadalcanal.

Neither yesterday's nor today's communiques specifically stated that the enemy bombers came from Munda but a naval spokesman said it was reasonable to assume that they did since that base is only about half as far away as the other Japanese fields in the Solomons.

Evidence that the enemy has gone into the initial maneuvers of a new effort to drive American forces out of strategic Guadalcanal was found by naval authorities in official reports leading up to today's communique.

Destroyers Intercepted

On Thursday the Navy reported that a force of enemy destroyers had been intercepted by motor torpedo boats in Guadalcanal waters earlier in the week. Their obvious purpose was to reinforce and supply the long-beleaguered Japanese troops on the northern hump of the island. Whether they succeeded was not stated.

In yesterday's communique the Navy disclosed that American planes had attacked one group of five and another of nine destroyers which apparently were trying to reach the enemy-held portion of Guadalcanal with supplies and reinforcements. Damage was inflicted on both groups but whether they were thwarted in their purpose also was not stated.

U. S. Gains in Land Fighting

On the island land fighting continued favorably for American forces. Today as yesterday the Navy announced that our troops were advancing slowly against strong Japanese resistance. The objective of the American advance is presumably to wear down the enemy while at the same time denying him positions from which he can threaten or damage the airfield and its installations.

Since a Navy-Marine amphibious expedition established a beachhead on Guadalcanal August 8 (Solomons time) the Japanese have made numerous attempts to oust them and have paid to date a price of at least 765 planes lost in combat action alone and 57 ships sunk, six probably sunk and 93 damaged.

Their usual straegy has been to follow up a series of destroyer-borne supply expeditions and heavy air attacks with a large naval and transport force.

These attempts have resulted in some of the most hotly fought sea and air battles of the war, including the August 23-25 action east of the Solomons, the battle of Cape Esperance Oct. 11-12, the battle of the Santa Cruz Islands Oct. 26, the battle of Guadalcanal Nov. 13-15 and a lesser encounter off Guadalcanal Nov. 30.

Guadalcanal-Munda Duel Seen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—A duel between American Air Forces on Guadalcanal and the Japanese forces at Munda, in the Central Solomons to the northwest, was indicated by the reports in today's Navy Department communiqué.

Munda has been under American aerial bombardment since late November, yet in recent weeks the Japanese appear to have used it as a base of operations. From it they can send bombers against Guadalcanal and employ fighters either to intercept American aerial expeditions northbound or to protect their own air and surface thrusts at Guadalcanal.

Neither yesterday's nor today's Navy communiques specifically stated that the enemy bombers came from Munda, but a naval spokesman said it was reasonable to assume that they did, since that base was only about half as far away as the other Japanese fields in the Solomons.

The usual Japanese tactics in their counter-attacks since last August on the American position at Guadalcanal have been to follow up a series of destroyer-borne supply expeditions and heavy air attacks with a large naval and transport force.

Japs in New Attempt To Take Guadalcanal

Aerial Offensive From Munda Seen as Essential Part of Strategy—U. S. Positions Bombed—Damage Slight.

JAN 18 1943

By John M. Hightower

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—(AP)—The Japanese appeared today to have opened a new round in their long and costly fight to retake Guadalcanal Island with an aerial offensive from their new base at Munda, an essential part of their strategy.

U. S. Aviators In China Bag 7 Jap Planes

JAN 18 1943

American Fliers, Outnumbered 3 to 1, May Have Downed 5 Others.

By J. Reilly O'Sullivan

WITH THE U. S. ARMY AIR FORCES IN CHINA Jan. 16. (Delayed) (AP)—The Japanese lost at least seven planes and possibly 12 today when they raided an American airdrome in western Yunnan Province and three nearby Chinese villages from their base in Burma.

American medium bombers, in quick retaliation, again dropped tons of bombs on the Japanese base at Lashio, terminus of the Burma road, keeping up the strong air offensive against key enemy points in Burma launched by Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, commander of the U. S. Army air forces in China.

One United tSates fighter pilot was missing after an air battle in which the Americans, outnumbered more than three to one, engaged 18 enemy bombers and 20 fighters.

Airdrome Damage Slight

Col. Herbert Morgan of Freedom, Penn., Gen. Chennault's operations chief, said the damage to the airdrome was minor and the only casualties were two mechanics, slightly wounded by bomb fragments.

All planes got off the airdrome before the attack. The fighters closed in on the Japanese northwest of the field and two Zeros, protecting the bombers, were shot down quickly. They crashed near the airport.

The Japanese then turned southward and American pilots gave chase down the valley, picking off Zero after Zero and probably downing one bomber. The running battle lasted about 20 minutes.

Lieut. James Little of Fincastle, Ky., destroyed two Zeros and Capt. John Lombard of Ionia, Mich., brought his confirmed total to six by shooting down one Zero. Capt. Robert Smith of Cincinnati shot down another and claimed a bomber as probably destroyed.

Other victors were Lieut. Robert O'Neill of Allentown, Penn., Lieut. Melvin Kimball of Providence, R. I., and Lieut. Aaron Liepe of Dubuque, Iowa, each with one Zero, and Lieut. George Barnes of Blythe, Calif., and Lieut. Robert Liles of Jefferson City, Mo., each with two Zeros probably destroyed.

Japs Eager For Fight

"The Zeros were eager to fight for a change," Capt. Lombard said. "I don't think they had met our fighters before. They seemed pretty good pilots and apaprently were flying new equipment."

The medium bombers attacking Lashio were led by Capt. Everett Holstrom of Tacoma, Wash. Bombs dropped through clouds and the results could not be observed.

Allies Push Mop-up Drive in New Guinea

Positions Captured as Japs Make Last Stand On Island—New Britain Pressure Is Continued.

JAN 18 1943

By Vern Haugland

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Jan. 17—(AP)—By land and air Allied forces continued their unremitting pressure today on Japanese holdings in New Guinea and New Britain.

Positions Captured

An Australian unit mopping up recently captured positions along the perimeter of the enemy's last-stand center of resistance on Sanananda Point in northeastern New Guinea, killed seven of a large party of Japanese encountered south of Gona, which the Allies already control. The rest of the enemy troops fled into the jungle.

West of Amboga a 12-man Australian patrol came upon 30 Japs killed three and wounded three others.

In the area where an American-built roadblock barricades the main route leading inland from Sanananda Point, U. S. forces were active against enemy pillboxes and dugouts, cleaning them out one by one.

One Japanese medium bomber raided Port Moresby, the Allied base on the southeast coast of New Guinea, by moonlight last night. Searchlights picked up the plane, which was flying at high altitude. Observers heard the scream of one bomb and saw its explosion on a mountaintop some distance away. Other bombs also fell in the mountains, all entirely without damage.

Minor Allied Raids

The Allies made several minor aerial raids, with four-motored Liberator bombers most active. One Liberator on reconnaissance bombed an enemy cruiser south of St. George's channel between New Guinea and New Britain. Results were not reported. Four Zeros made 10 passes at the raider, and one of the intercepting planes was shot down. The Liberator returned safely to its base but bearing a number of bullet holes to mark the encounter.

Liberators also bombed Finschhafen, up the northern New Guinea coast from Sanananda; Gasmata on New Britain and the Cape Gloucester airdrome at the western tip of the latter island.

Billy Mitchell medium bombers attacked supply dumps and installations at Lae, the enemy's principal remaining base in New Guinea. Bomb explosions started a large fire among four buildings.

The bombers fought through strong anti-aircraft and searchlight defenses, hitting the airdromes as well as the harbor installations. All came back.

Japs Raid Milne Bay

Just after noon yesterday, the Japanese raided Milne Bay with 24 medium bombers and 20 Zeros, causing some damage to the airdrome area.

That was Milne Bay's first raid in several weeks and the heaviest the Japanese have made anywhere on the northern Papuan coast in months. Our fighters went up but the Japanese avoided combat and escaped.

United Nations bombers again were active over the New Guinea coastal war area but nowhere in strength approaching that the Japanese sent against Milne Bay.

Allied ground forces, with air support, made further progress at Sanananda point, cutting the main road behind the Japanese lines and killing at least 122 in the process. The move was made by an encircling force from the west.

Jap Transport Attacked

Far to the north, in the vicinity of the Admiralty Islands, Allied heavy bombers attacked a Japanese transport. Results were not observed.

An attack by medium bombers on the Japanese supply dump along the coast at Lae, caused large explosions and numerous fires. Wharf areas were pounded by heavy bombers both at Madang and Finschhafen. A similar unit bombed the airdrome at Malahang in New Guinea and at Gasmata, New Britain.

ships and installations at Cape Esperance and Kokumbuno on Guadalcanal. They shot down eight giant four-motored Kawanishi 97 scout bombers.

Extremely Few Casualties

There were extremely few casualties in those 10 weeks.

On the first day out of port the pilots flew from a land base to join their carrier. One scout bomber developed engine trouble, was forced to crash land on the ocean. The radioman was killed. The pilot launched a lifeboat—but never could be located despite a careful search by both planes and destroyers throughout the afternoon and the next morning.

The Hornet's aviation personnel, upwards of 100 pilots and some 50 radiomen-gunners, was a veteran, well knit outfit.

"Best in the World"

"The best in the world," Captain (now Rear Admiral) Charles P. Mason of Pensacola, Fla., and other officers called them.

Many had been decorated with Distinguished Flying Crosses for their part in the battles of the Coral sea or Midway. More have been awarded D.F.C.'s for the damage they helped wreak on the Japs at Santa Cruz—two Jap carriers, a battleship, and several cruisers heavily damaged.

Mike Sanchez—Lt. Cmdr. Henry Gabriel Sanchez, 34, of Staten Island, N. Y.—was fighter squadron leader. It was his boys who shot down those eight big Kawanishis. It was his boys who sent

Humphrey, Neb., — was bomber squadron leader. Gus led his bombers everywhere—through rain and fog and clouds and A.A. fire—and led them back every time but once. That once, on Oct. 26, he was shot down; first time in 3,400 hours of

flying anyone ever so much as interrupted his flight. But Gus himself shot down two Jap Zeros before he was hit and his bomber section laid six big eggs on a Jap carrier.

Certain It Sank

"That carrier, a big Zuikaki type ship, surely sank but we didn't see it go down, so we have to say it was heavily damaged," Gus reported.

Gus and his radioman-gunner George D. Stokeley, drifted 56 hours in a rubber lifeboat until rescued by a PBY—"just when we were all set to pick out a nice South Seas island and enjoy life."

It'll be tough if the salt water ruined Gus' badly worn old shoes. Gus had two good luck pieces and never went into action without them. One was that pair of old shoes. The other was a couple of $50 bills.

"I lost those fifties several times in poker games—but I always made the winner promise to sell them back. And I always got them back. See that guy? He's had them twice—but he owes me now."

Bill Laconic

In sharp contrast to the jovial Gus and the flashing-eyed Mike was the torpedo squadron leader, T.E.B. (Bill) Parker of Tulsa, Okla. Just to make it a threesome he too is 34. Bill always was serious, Gus and Mike always ready for a laugh. Bill would describe his part in any raid in the fewest words possible; Gus and Mike would talk at length, slipping in wisecracks to liven up things.

The reason for Bill's reticence came out many days after the battle of Santa Cruz. He was ill but wouldn't tell anyone. He had a job to do and was determined to see it through.

On Oct. 25, when everyone on the Hornet knew a carrier battle was the order of the day for Oct. 26, Bill called his torpedo pilots together for a pep talk. There was a lot of talk on board just then about Torpedo Eight—the squadron whose carrier group lost every man except Ensign Gay at Midway. There was a lot of talk about the great danger torpedo pilots faced because they had to go in so close to get off their tin fish. Fighter and bomber pilots openly rejoiced that they weren't in the torpedo squadron. Torpedo men probably thought a lot but not one said a word.

Couldn't Refuse

Bill looked as though he might have experienced such thoughts himself. He was a fighter pilot at Midway—got a D.F.C. for it—and once wished aloud that he still was. He had been asked to lead the torpedo squadron and couldn't refuse.

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Bill gave his squadron a brief but pointed talk — a combination pep and plan-of-ack-ack speech. He concluded:

"No matter what we run into—no matter whether we lose our fighter escort—no matter how hot the Japs' A.A.—we're going in and get that carrier. I'll lead the way."

Bill led and the other torpedo men followed but rain squalls altered their plans a little. They searched over a wide area but never could find that carrier. Finally, gas running low, Bill had to settle for a heavy cruiser he'd passed up as less valuable than a carrier.

Three Torpedoes Hit

"We put three torpedoes in her. She went down," Bill reported. He

gave no details — didn't mention that he conducted most of that search without fighter escort because the fighters dropped off to engage some Zeros; didn't mention the barrage of A.A. his section encountered.

Several days later, doctors noticed Bill appeared ill. Examination showed half a dozen things wrong, including nerves and kidneys. They sent Bill home to Tulsa for treatment and a rest but Bill's last words were "I'll be back."

Gus went to the mainland, too—to organize another bomber squadron to come out on a new carrier.

Mike Still on Job

Mike still is in the South Pacific—newly decorated with a D.F.C.

Even in that torrid battle of Santa Cruz the Hornet fliers managed somehow to set a great safety record. Only eight men were lost—four fighter pilots, one bomber pilot and his radioman-gunner, and one torpedo pilot and his radioman gunner.

That despite the fact they flew through Zero and A.A. fire to damage severely nearly a dozen Jap ships. And 115 Jap planes were shot down that day.

Five Jap Ships Hammered In Rabaul Harbor

All Badly Damaged Or Sunk by Flying Fortresses.

By Tom Yarbrough

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Monday, Jan. 18—(AP)—Five Japanese merchant ships in the harbor at Rabaul, New Britain, were badly damaged or sunk in a three-wave three-hour raid by Flying Fortresses Saturday night.

Results of the raid were reported today in a communique which said the total tonnage of the ships hit amounted to 25,000 tons.

was the first mission for Pilot ...ah. Other planes taking part in the raid were piloted by Lieuts. Roy Grover of Salt Lake City, Williston Cox of Knoxville, Tenn., the flight leader; Charles Gusworth of Philadelphia, M. K. Smith of Adams Basin, N. Y., Garrett Middlebrook of Springtown, Tex., Forrest Darby of Sacramento, Calif., John Watkins, Little Rock, Ark., and Willmore Pavlich, Port Jervis, N. Y.

In still other aerial sorties, Boston attack planes bombed and strafed Sanananda point and the mouth of the Kumusi river, shooting up two lifeboats, and Australian Beaufighters machinegunned the Lae area.

Among the Boston pilots were Lieuts. Jarret Roan of Shreveport, La., John Conn, Louisville, Ky., and Turner Williamson, Anniston, Ala.

Amazing Safety Record Set by Hornet's Fliers

Only Eight Men Lost in 10 Weeks of Furious Combat.

JAN 18 1943

By CHARLES H. M'MURTRY

HONOLULU, Jan. 12—(Delayed)—(AP) The Hornet's fliers—fighters, bombers, and torpedo pilots—had probably the best safety record of any carrier in the world for the 10 weeks preceding that ship's sinking off Santa Cruz island.

In those 10 weeks Hornet fliers searched the Pacific almost daily for enemy ships, submarines, planes. They raided Buin airbase on Bougainville island and Tonolei harbor on the same island. They blasted enemy ships at Faisi on Shortland island. They raided Rekata Isabel and they blasted enemy

at least 15 Jap bomber and torpedo planes plummeting into the ocean on Oct. 26 before they could reach the Hornet. It was more of his boys, led by Mike himself, who escorted Hornet bombers and torpedo planes to the enemy carrier force, shooting down Zero fighters sent out to stop them. Mike got at least one of those Zeros. The Navy hasn't announced the total number of Zeros shot down by the Sanchez-led fighters on that raid.

Little But Scrappy

Mike is a little guy but all fight when there are Japs around. After the Japs knocked out the Hornet in their morning raid, Mike's fighter pilots landed on another United States carrier, refueled and rearmed, and went back into action.

Tall, jovial Gus Widhelm — Lt. Cmdr. William J. Widhelm, 34, of

that Chile would break diplomatic relations with the Axis powers Jan. 23.

"Diplomatic representatives of Germany, Italy and Japan already have been informed by the foreign office," the newspaper said.

"It is also learned that the passports for the chiefs of those foreign missions and their staffs already are ready."

Chile and Argentina are the only American republics which maintain diplomatic relations with the Axis powers.

OUR FLIERS BLAST ENEMIES IN BURMA

Americans and British Attack Bases and Two Ships Far South of Rangoon

RATHEDAUNG GAIN LISTED

JAN 18 1943

U. S. Fighters Shoot Down at Least Seven Japanese After Raid on Field in China

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 17 (AP)—British and American air squadrons, ranging from near the Tibet border to the Andaman Sea, blasted Japanese bases and ships Friday and Saturday and returned without the loss of a plane, Allied communiqués said today.

Japanese raiders striking at a United Nations airfield near Chittagong on the Bay of Bengal were reported driven off with the loss of one plane and damage to several others, while one of the defenders was shot down.

Smashing at an escorted convoy far south of Rangoon Friday, heavy bombers of the 10th United States Air Force left a 7,000-ton Japanese cargo vessel sinking and apparently damaged a 5,000-ton ship by near misses, a United States communiqué said.

Japanese positions in Burma were pounded by British and American fliers. United States fighter planes, using bombs as well as guns, attacked Japanese headquarters at Maingkwan, in Western Burma near the Tibet border, and a footbridge at Taiphaga.

British Blenheim bombers, cooperating with ground troops in the Mayu Peninsula of Burma, "successfully attacked" targets at the Japanese base on Akyab Is-

Paper Claims Chile To Break With Axis

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 17 (AP)—The newspaper La Opinion, which has close ties to former Foreign Minister Juan Rossetti, said today

30.24—405

land, starting fires, machine-gunning from low levels and silencing several anti-aircraft batteries, the British said.

Wide offensive sweeps also hit at a variety of objectives, including river craft, trains, enemy-held buildings and coastal shipping, and "considerable success" was declared achieved.

[In Western Burma "Allied troops have captured one of the three strategic hills in the way of our advance in the Rathedaung area," the London radio reported last night in a broadcast recorded by the Columbia Broadcasting System.]

Navy Cross Given Gatch, Battleship Commander

His Craft Downed 32 Planes in Santa Cruz Battle

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP).—The Navy Cross has been awarded to Captain Thomas L. Gatch, whose battleship shot down thirty-two Japanese planes while it was protecting an aircraft carrier in the Battle of the Santa Cruz Islands in the Southwest Pacific.

The Navy citation, announced today, said Captain Gatch "boldly maneuvered his ship close to a United States aircraft carrier in order to carry out more effectively his mission in the defense of the carrier; and so continued until he was so seriously wounded from the explosion of an enemy bomb as to have to turn over his command."

Captain Gatch, fifty-two years old, has his home at Annapolis, Md. The Navy Cross was awarded to him by Admiral William F. Halsey jr., commander in the South Pacific.

10 BOMBER VICTIMS LISTED BY ARMY

Plane Crashed Near Boise, Idaho, Saturday; One Survivor.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 17. — (AP) Names of ten airmen killed in the crash of an Army heavy bomber ten miles southwest of Boise early Saturday were announced today by Capt. E. L. Davis, Gowen field public relations officer.

The dead:

Second Lt. Paul C. Painter, 25, Mount Vernon, O., pilot.

Second Lt. William W. Reed, Jr., 25, Cashmere, Wash., co-pilot.

Second Lt. Raymond Hayes, 21, Claredon, Tex., navigator.

Second Lt. Howard H. Norton, 22, Tulsa, Okla., bombardier.

Staff Sgt. Rollen Eubank, 25, of Allen, Okla.

Sgt. Pasqualino P. Patri, 20, of Netcong, N. J.

Staff Sgt. William J. Griffiths, 27, Oxford, Ind.

Staff Sgt. Ray A. Etherton, Jr., 21, Ellenwood, Kas.

Staff Sgt. Christian F. Weinhold, 22, Oakland.

Sgt. Arthur P. Mayer, Brooklyn, N. Y.

There was one survivor, Sgt. Joseph Moscicki, 25, radio-man-gunner, of Batavia, N. Y. He suffered a broken arm and shoulder injuries.

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CARRIER COWPENS LAUNCHED AT CAMDEN

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 17—(AP)—The aircraft carrier Cowpens was launched at the New York Shipbuilding corporation yards today, the 162d anniversary of the Battle of Cowpens in the Revolutionary war.

It was the fourth similar carrier launched at the yards in 20 weeks and one day. Its predecessors were the Independence, Princeton, and Belleau Wood.

Rehabilitation Seen As Post-war Problem

JAN 18 1943

Business Men Are Looking Into Future

Wonder If Governent Will Turn Economy Back to Private Enterprise.

By Claude A. Jagger

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—Says a business leader, "I am not fighting for a quart of milk for every Hottentot or for a TVA on the Danube, or for governmental handouts of free Utopia."

Says a prominent industrialist, "when peace comes, half the world will be hungry, homeless and under-nourished, if not starving. And America will not hesitate. As she has been the arsenal of Democracy in the war, she will be the Good Samaritan in peace."

Made by Same Person

Are these two quotations cited to show diametrically opposing views of the isolationist and the internationalist? Well, hardly. They were made by the same man.

The first is from a speech by William P. Witherow, as president of the National Association of Manufacturers, in New York, Dec. 2, last. The second is from an address by Witherow, now chairman of the board of NAM, in Chicago, only last Wednesday.

Nor can one conclude that Witherow has sharply changed his ground between Dec. 2 and Jan. 13. What business men like Witherow are wondering about is whether the government, geared up to hundred-billion-a-year spending in wartime, is going to turn the economy back to private enterprise after the war. The question is, who is going to do the job of post-war rehabilitation?

What Witherow was driving at with his widely quoted comment about milk-for-every-Hottentot and a TVA-on-the-Danube, was something in the nature of a gigantic and endless international relief and public works undertakings with taxpayers' money.

"If private capital is permitted to do the job, it can be done to the benefit of our foreign friends, and with a margin of profit to our own citizens that will help bring world-wide prosperity. x x x

"If government undertakes a share-the-wealth plan on an international scale, it may benefit those in foreign lands, but only by the impoverishment of the American people."

But Witherow does not rule out the government in this. In his Chicago speech he said particularly with respect to supplying food and medicines, "government must do this immediate post-war rescue job and in the doing of it, government will have the wholehearted cooperation of industry."

Furthermore, he said the general job of economic rehabilitation, while a job for free enterprise, is one to be done "under government guidance."

It is no secret in NAM circles that the Hottentot and TVA-on-the-Danube remarks, while a very small part of the Dec. 2 speech, met with unfavorable response from several quarters.

Wants Business to Do Job

Perhaps with that in mind, Witherow said in his Chicago address: "I would have electric power plants built all over the world wherever they are needed; I would have automobiles for every one who can afford to own and drive one; I would have a refrigerator and a radio in every home, but I want to see all of these things built and supplied by the operation of free enterprise."

He said further:

"Governmental economic rehabilitation is merely another tag for the dole and a nation on the dole cannot be expected to develop and prosper. Secretary Hull, I believe, had this in mind when, in promising the stricken nations emancipation and self-determination, he added they must help to earn their own liberties. No man nor no nation should be denied the right and responsibility of working out its own destiny."

He said because the government could not do the post-war job effectively on a public-finance and taxation basis, what was needed was encouragement of savings in productive enterprise, instead of discouragement by unwise taxation or any other policy. He spoke of China, saying the nation "could develop her productive power three fold in a dozen years, if given a chance as we know it. Her coal reserves are estimated at 250 billion tons. Her iron reserves will last 600 years."

Flynn, Roosevelt Close Friends Nearly 20 Years

JAN 18 1943

Bronx Leader, Now Under Fire in Senate, Is Known as a Fighter.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 — (AP) Eighteen years ago an obscure New York politician paid a courtesy call on a man who had given up politics for the insurance business.

They had met before, yes, but then and there a really firm friendship began.

The insurance man was Franklin D. Roosevelt, then recovering from infantile paralysis; the politician was Edward J. Flynn, now retiring as Democratic national chairman, whose nomination to a diplomatic post in Australia has lathered the Republicans—and some Democrats—into a fine political fury.

Flynn, as Bronx county leader, thought it would be a friendly gesture to call on the man who a few years earlier had been the party's unsuccessful vice presidential candidate.

Other visits followed. The men's friendship grew, and in 1928 when Alfred E. Smith sought the presidency, Tammany leaders decided to run Roosevelt for governor to strengthen the party state ticket. Flynn was the intermediary between Roosevelt and Smith.

The beginning of the story of Flynn's appointment to a diplomatic post is a bit confusing. President Roosevelt usually announces his own appointments. Then the man so honored starts talking. This time the reverse was true.

Flynn called a press conference in New York on Jan. 8 and proudly told reporters of his new and important task in the Far Pacific as minister to Australia. The White House was never more silent for four days.

Then on Monday, Mr. Roosevelt sent to the Senate Flynn's nomination, and made public a letter which he had written to "Dear Eddie" on Friday.

"It was just a comedy of errors on both sides," said Flynn.

Ed Flynn is a strapping, six-foot Irishman who rose to political success by teaming with a winner still in the making—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Remember Him "When"

Even now there are reporters in the Bronx who say they can remember Flynn when he was a lawyer and so desperately poor he use to smoke their cigarettes because he didn't have any of his own.

That, of course, was years ago and in definite contrast to the Flynn of today with a home on Spuyten Duyvil parkway and a country place at Lake Mahopac, Putnam county, New York. It was the simple matter of paving a Belgian courtyard at his country home that has caused him the most trouble.

Early in 1942 Paul J. Kern, deposed president of the Municipal Civil Service commission, charged that Flynn had used some 8,000 city-owned granite paving blocks to surface his courtyard, and that city employes had done the work.

Flynn, vacationing in Florida, declared, "I am afraid Kern is suffering from a delusion of self-importance and self-righteousness which has unbalanced his mind. I had no knowledge of, or responsibility for the situation he is trying to capitalize."

While several investigations were in progress, Flynn reimbursed the city, and later a Bronx county grand jury exonerated him. Flynn sold the estate in July, but his present ambitions are being buffeted about by some senators. Senator Bridges (R.-N.H.) already has called him "Paving Block Flynn."

Bridges Opposed

In the Senate Bridges demanded that the Foreign Relations committee investigate various charges against Flynn. A hearing is slated for the coming week.

He declared that Flynn, through the law firm of Goldwater and Flynn, "represented a Mr. Serge Rubinstein, who at the time of his retainer with Flynn had large Japanese interests and that this Mr. Rubinstein was closely associated with this country until two weeks before Pearl Harbor." Rubinstein, Bridges added, also "presented a gift of money to the Japanese government at a time when our relations with Japan were clearly strained."

The senator also charged that Flynn, as chancellor of the City of New York, invested public funds in the State Title and Mortagage Co., causing the city to lose over $1,000,000.

"Flynn's law firm subsequently became general counsel to this company and his law partner, Mr. Monroe Goldwater, served as a director," he said.

Bridges charged also that Flynn appointed "Dutch" Schultz, notorious racketeer, a deputy sheriff when Flynn was Bronx county sheriff, and that Schultz served throughout Flynn's term although the sheriff knew he was a criminal.

Finally he charged that the Bronx county grand jury investigation of the paving block scandal "was conducted by a political stooge of Flynn's and was improperly handled to the disgust of at least one member of the grand jury."

Juror to Appear

That juror, Bridges said, would appear before the committee to "tell why Flynn was exonerated."

Flynn, aware beforehand of the nature of the charges likely to be made, had already denied them.

In his letter this week to Senator Connally, Flynn said he would welcome the chance to defend himself against baseless charges.

"I believe that the air should be thoroughly cleared of inuendo, hearsay and gossip with reference to these year old charges against me."

But to return to the early days when lawyer Flynn was scratching in the thin soil of minor Bronx courts for the little pay dirt he could find.

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It was not long after he was graduated from Fordham University Law school that he began to dabble in the Democratic party affairs of his home borough, and in 1917 when he was 25, he was elected to the State Assembly.

Next he was sheriff of the Bronx, a job not without possibilities for an ambitious man who wanted to build his own political organization.

Tireless Organizer

Flynn was tireless. He had a good pattern for organization before him in the then firmly bedded Tammany Hall. He didn't deviate from an old Tammany rule that a political boss doesn't just grow by chance but by steady plugging 365 days a year.

That he did, year after year, meanwhile serving as Secretary of State when Roosevelt was governor.

He has dominated Democratic affairs in the Bronx for a score of years, and after Tammany broke with Roosevelt to support Alfred E. Smith in 1932 much of the fich dish of patronage which is served to deserving Democrats in this city of seven million people was his to portion out as he saw fit.

By 1936, Flynn was the Democratic National committeeman for New York, and in 1940 he became the national chairman, when James A. Farley quit. He also was one of that select and secretive group led by Harry Hopkins which ran the essential affairs of the Democratic national convention in Chicago from a suite in the Blackstone hotel when President Roosevelt was nominated for a third term.

Flynn is not an ordinary politician.

He is pleasant and quiet (but a fighter nevertheless) and his slightly nasal voice always is nicely modulated.

Frequently he speaks slowly, and seems to be weighing words, with the care of a man who doesn't want to make a slip. His friends think that might be a good trait for a potential diplomat.

For the most part he dresses conservatively, but he has a penchant for gaudy and flamboyant ties—stripes and bold contrasting designs.

He chain-smokes cigarettes.

Active at 52

At 52, he is vigorous and active, and enjoys golf, horseback riding and other outdoor sports. He weighs about 200 pounds, has thin-

ning gray hair which is on the verge of becoming sparse, a freckled forehead and gray, bushy eyebrows.

Flynn is married—his wife is dark-haired and attractive—and has two sons and one daughter. He has a tremendous interest in his family, and spends every spare moment possible with them.

The President's esteem for him was indicated in the letter addressed to "Dear Eddie" which, in part:

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"In addition to the appointment as minister to Australia) I am appointing you my personal representative with the rank of ambassador. I do so because, in the very large area of the South Pacific, I want to feel free to avail myself of your services in various other forms of activities, over and above your duties as minister."

U.S. WILL ATTAIN '43 SHIPPING GOAL, ADMIRAL PREDICTS

19 Million Tons Would Equal Third of World's Tonnage.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 — (AP) America's merchant shipping goal of 19 million tons for 1943—approximately a third of all the world's tonnage estimated to be in existence last summer—will be met, provided necessary materials are made available as required, it was said here today by Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery of the Maritime commission.

In a "Wake up America" radio forum broadcast over the Blue network this afternoon, Admiral Vickery said that difficulties in connection with manpower, transportation, and housing still lie ahead. He added: "Eight million tons of shipping were not built last year without encountering and overcoming many discouraging problems."

Dynamic Start

"Last year, 1942, was the year of getting started," he said, "but American shipyards delivered more steel merchant tonnage than any nation had ever before built in any two years.

"Victory and the time of victory depend on merchant ships," Sir Arthur Salter, of the British embassy, declared on the same broadcast.

U-Boats Still Hold Edge

"U-boats are still being built more quickly than they are being destroyed, and the enemy's attack is keeping pace with our protective measures," he said.

"In making the best use of ships, many can help—those who control ships, those who man them, those who load and unload them, those who give up the use of food and materials that have to be imported," declared Sir Salter.

Labor Representation Urged

George Wright, vice-president of the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, C.I.O., the third speaker on the forum, declared that shipbuilding is not being done as efficiently as it could be done, and urged that organized labor be "called into consultation with government agencies and employers, to develop a real program for maximum efficiency in the construction and repair of ships."

"From what I have been advised by the men who build and man the ships," Mr. Wright said, "too much publicity entirely has been given to the launchings, while very little effort has been made to bring together the men who build and sail the ships with the government and the employers in the planning of the most efficient production techniques and maximum utilization of available bottoms."

FIVE MORE SINKINGS BY U-BOATS REPORTED

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The first anniversary of the sinking by U-boats in the present war of ships off the Atlantic coast was noted last Thursday, and during the week loss of two more neutral and three United Nations ships by submarine action was announced.

One other United Nations ship was sunk in a collision in the Caribbean.

The sinking by enemy action raised to 593 the announced total of Allied and neutral losses in the Western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor, as listed by the Associated Press. Of this total, 198 were sunk off the United States, 50 off Canada, 178 in the Caribbean, 46 in the Gulf of Mexico and 122 off South America and in the South Atlantic.

First Arab Land Joins the Allies

By CARL C. CRANMER

Iraq joined the United Nations Saturday and thereby became the first Arab land to join the world-wide coalition that is fighting the would-be world dictatorship of Berlin-Rome-Tokyo.

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This little Middle East country's arrival into the United Nations family ordinarily would not arouse much attention in days when force is supreme. Iraq is said to have an army of about 28,000 men and an air force of about four squadrons. These are not hefty weights to cast into the greatest war of history.

Moreover, in a strategic sense Iraq has but two assets to offer her 30 Allies. They are her rich oil fields at Mosul and her Persian gulf ports for dispatch of supplies to Russia—and the Allies already had full access to both of these.

Nevertheless, there may be considerable significance to Iraq's taking the plunge into a belligerent camp right at this moment after months of hesitation.

First of all, the announcement was made at a time when Hitler obviously is turning considerable attention to the eastern Mediterranean, the Balkans and the Middle East.

It was made on the very day when Berlin and Rome were disclosing a resumption of the British Eighth army's push through Libya toward Tripoli.

The Paris radio also noted a number of British and American troop movements in the Medjez-el-Bab and Pont-du-Fahs areas of Tunisia.

But more intriguing than these hints of a flare-up of violent activity in the middle Mediterranean was the Berlin broadcast of the military correspondent, Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, who said increased concentrations of Allied forces "in Syria, Cyprus and the Nile delta" had been observed.

"It is possible to surmise a connection," he said, between these concentrations and the possibility that the "Allies contemplate an eventual surprise attack on the southeast flank of the European fortress before the projected union" of British and American armies in Libya and Tunisia.

This German expert concluded that the plan "hardly appears plausible" now because the Allies would have to bring the supplies for a very large force all the way around Africa.

Nevertheless Hitler is worried by the state of his defenses in the Balkans, Crete and the islands of the Aegean and has the Bulgarian war minister at his headquarters, possibly to urge that more Bulgarian troops be brought into the service of the Axis for defense in the Balkan and Greek area.

The British radio said the Iraq premier, Gen. Nuri Pasha Es Said, broadcast from Cairo the announcement that the Iraq parliament had "approved the advice of the ministers to adhere to the declaration of the United Nations." At Cairo he probably would be informed of Allied military developments.

Iraq at the present stage appears to be remote form military projects affecting Crete, the Balkans and North Africa.

Even a large-scale movement of war supplies to Russia by way of the Persian gulf—Secretary Ickes reported last week that President Roosevelt had given Russia preference on supplies — would seem to be affected in only a minor way by Iraq's new status as a belligerent.

It is the moral factor—the first adherence of an Arab nation to the Allied cause—that makes Iraq's action important. Iraq's role may have some effect among the more than 200,000,000 Moslems of the world, including 44,000,000 in Africa. About 14,000,000 of them are in Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco where they are a huge factor in the present French political tangle.

For this reason Wendell Willkie made a stop in Bagdad on his world tour and dined with the premier.

Probably of decisive influence in swinging Iraq to the Allied cause was the American landing in North Africa last November. At that time the premier sent an unusually long and friendly letter to President Roosevelt praising that "lightning blow to Axis pretenses in the Mediterranean" which he said "constitutes a threat to the weakest link in the Axis chain."

"All the friends of the United Nations and particularly the Arab races of North Africa and the Near East are full of rejoicing," he said.

This veteran statesman and soldier long had made no secret of his sympathies, however. Prime Minister of Iraq six times, he early became associated with the British in the Middle Eastern political tangle after and during the first World war. He was a close friend of Feisal, the late king of Iraq, and Lawrence of Arabia.

As long ago as last August he was quoted as saying Iraq would fight for the Allies if the Germans pierced the Russian Caucasus.

Since about that time Gen. Sir Henry Maitland "Jumbo" Wilson has been in command of an independent British army there.

The Berlin radio was quick to see significance in Iraq's action, and poured forth a flow of criticism of the premier who in 1941 succeeded Rashid Ali al Gailani who led a Nazi-inspired movement to oust British troops.

In an effort to discourage the Moslem world from following in her footsteps, Berlin said Iraq's fate had been determined by a political clique and that Nuri Es Said was being misled by dreams of an Arab economic bloc in the post-war world.

GERMAN POSITION ON FOOD HELD GOOD

Situation Far From Critical, OWI Says on Basis of Data Reaching Government

LOOTING SYSTEM HELPS

Occupied Countries and Axis Satellites Compelled to Send Supplies to Reich

JAN 18 1943

With the Germans conducting an intensive production drive throughout Europe and milking the occupied countries of their produce, the present German food position is far from critical, the Office of War Information reported yesterday on the basis of data reaching the Board of Economic Warfare and other government agencies.

Although the German food position is much better than it was in the last war, the present German diet—coarse, monotonous and lacking in such edible foods as meat, animal fats and white bread—is far below the diet of wartime America.

Food production in Axis-held Europe in the 1942-43 crop year will fall short of ordinary civilian requirements, but it is not expected in itself to impair seriously the German war effort, the OWI said. Through a larger consumption of potatoes and other vegetables, the Germans are substituting less valuable vegetable protein for scarce animal protein, but the substitution is not expected to diminish by a considerable amount the physical powers of the German people this year.

It is indicated by the United States Government data that the German diet this year will be only slightly worse than it was last year. Shortages of fats and livestock products remain the sore spots in the Axis' food economy. Both the European grain and fruit crops were cut last year as a consequence of bad weather and the fish catch—affected by the blockade, shortage of ships and danger of mines—is still below normal. But practically every country in Europe last year reported an increased potato crop.

Sugar Stocks Little Impaired

Axis sugar stocks are considered only slightly less than those of the pre-war years, while German vegetable production and vegetable imports rose sufficiently in 1942 to enable Germany to increase her per capita vegetable consumption by more than 50 per cent.

As long as the Germans control Europe, they can overcome German deficiencies in a number of foods by taking whatever food products Germany needs from the occupied countries and from her allies, even though this means shortages and starvation for them.

German food rations are much greater than those not only of the occupied countries but of Italy and Finland. Italy is in a far worse food position than Germany and Italians are reported to be complaining constantly about the shipping of Italian fresh vegetables and fruits to Germany. The Finnish food situation, which was considered very bad a few months ago, has improved slightly as a result of German shipments made after strong demands by the Finns.

Germany's comparatively favorable food position is made possible by a policy of systematic loot, modified only by the necessity of allowing the conquered people to retain enough of their own food supply to enable them to contribute to the Axis war effort. In 1941, it is reported, the Netherlands exported 420,000 metric tons of vegetables to Germany, while Italy exported about 150,000 tons. The figures for 1942 are thought to be higher.

Other Countries' Situations

Except for the inhabitants of such farming regions as the tobacco area of Greece, the rural population in the occupied countries, on the whole, manages to get food, even though it is less than that to which it is accustomed. Those who suffer principally from the lack of food are the lower-income groups in the cities.

The starvation in the cities of occupied Russia is probably more extensive than anywhere else in Europe. Otherwise, the situation is believed to be most acute in Greece, where starvation conditions prevail in the cities. Even such former surplus products as olive oil, fruits and vegetables are scarce and the bread ration is only 1,300 grams a week.

The food situation in Belgium and Finland is also reported to be serious. In Belgium the bread ration is somewhat higher than in Greece, but it is only 70 per cent of the German ration. The average Belgian also gets only about half the average German's meat ration and about one-third his fat ration.

In Poland a sharp distinction is made in rationing between Germans, on the one hand, and Poles and Jews (of whatever nationality) on the other. Germans get about the same rations as in the Reich, while Poles and Jews theoretically get half as much. Actually, many Poles and Jews are being starved as part of a deliberate and consistent German policy.

HITLER MAY USE GAS, GERARD SAYS

Allies Have Chemicals More Deadly Than Germany's, Former Envoy Asserts

INVASION OF BRITAIN SEEN

Possibility of Japanese Attack on Alaskan or U. S. Coasts Is Also Envisaged

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The time is approaching when Reichsfuehrer Hitler, hard-pressed by the Russians and facing an increasingly more difficult situation elsewhere, "will take desperate chances" in an effort to escape defeat and may try to use poison gas, James W. Gerard, United States Ambassador to Germany during the First World War, declared last night.

"But the United Nations possess new gases more deadly than anything ever invented by German chemists," Mr. Gerard said.

Speaking over Station WINS, Mr. Gerard predicted that Herr Hitler might try an invasion of England, at least by shock units, in an endeavor to scare the British into keeping a great force at home.

"He may demand his pound of flesh from France, in the shape of an attack on Gibraltar, an attack from Spanish Morocco on the rear of the American forces in North

30.24-407

Africa and control of Ceuta and, in any event, his submarines will be more active than ever in their attacks on the supply lines for North Africa and Russia," Mr. Gerard said. "The most fantastic moves will be made by Hitler and his miserable puppets to force poor France into war with the United Nations."

Mr. Gerard agreed with Joseph C. Grew, Ambassador to Tokyo until the break between the United States and Japan, that "sooner or later the Japanese will try a desperate invasion of the coasts of the United States or Alaska.

"Our splendid landing in Africa has given new hope to the French," Mr. Gerard said. "It is there that the patriotism of France will have a free outlet. It is there that the star of hope rises for the broken people of France.

"International bankers make me sick. I heard one say that we need, after the war, a happy and prosperous Germany. After the last war we kissed the good, kind Germans, gave them food and good American money, and they repaid us by a gangster war to control the world and started a persecution of a peaceful people which has no parallel even in the Middle Ages."

Mr. Gerard predicted that "we and the United Nations will police Germany in the interest of world security and in the interest of the Germans themselves, who otherwise will be torn to pieces by the revenges of the outraged peoples of Europe."

Mr. Gerard was confident that "Generals Giraud and de Gaulle, both men of high character and great patriotism, will find a common basis of policy and agreement."

THERE ARE NEW AND RELATIVELY UNTRIED DEFENSES, INCLUDING A MYSTERIOUS NEW LETHAL DEVICE ATTACHED TO THE BARRAGE BALLOONS.

9 ONE OF THE PURPOSES OF THE BERLIN RAID MIGHT HAVE BEEN TO LEARN IF THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN FORCED BY THE WARFARE IN RUSSIA AND IN NORTH AFRICA TO TRANSFER SOME OF THEIR ELABORATE AERIAL DEFENSES AWAY FROM THE CAPITAL. JAN 18 1943

LONDON, MONDAY, JAN. 18-(AP)-THE VICHY RADIO SAID IN A BROADCAST TODAY THAT IT HAD BEEN OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED THAT AN ITALIAN GENERAL, PAOLO FERRAZZI, HAD BEEN KILLED ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

EDITORS:

AN RAF BOMBER STATION SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND--INSERT AFTER SECOND GRAPH MACDONALD'S BERLIN RAID DESCRIPTIVE X X X

LONDON, JAN. 17-(AP)--"NOW WE'LL SEE WHETHER JERRY CAN HIT BACK AT LONDON," SEEMED TO SUM UP THE FEELING IN THIS BATTERED CAPITAL TODAY AFTER IT HEARD THE NEWS OF LAST NIGHT'S BIG RAID ON BERLIN. JAN 18 1943

9 IF THE GERMAN AIRFORCE TRIES TO RETALIATE IT WILL MEET A FAR HOTTER RECEPTION THAN IT EVER ENCOUNTERED BEFORE OVER LONDON, FROM THE GROUND.

(STANLEY RICHARDSON, HEAD OF THE LONDON BUREAU OF THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, WHO WENT RIDING ON THE RAID, SAID IN A BROADCAST LAST NIGHT THAT "BERLIN PRESENTED AN AWESOME PICTURE OF FIRE UNDER THE PUMMELLING OF SCORES OF TONS OF BOMBS. AS WE LINED UP FOR THE RUN ON THE TARGET, WHOLE BLOCKS OF FLAMING BUILDINGS WERE VISIBLE BELOW....THOSE RAGING CONFLAGRATIONS LEFT NO DOUBT THAT THE VERY HEART OF BERLIN HAD BEEN HIT--AND HIT HARD.

RAF BOMBERS HAD GIVEN X X X ETC.. THIRD GRAPH. JAN 18 1943

Blank

STOCKHOLM, JAN. 17-(AP)-THE GERMAN PRESS NOW IS CAMPAIGNING FOR RECRUITS [redacted] FOR [redacted] GESTAPO CHIEF HEINRICH HIMMLER'S WAFFEN SS, AND THIS CONFIRMS RECENT REPORTS THAT HIMMLER WAS STRENGTHENING HIS PRIVATE ARMY IN COMPETITION WITH THE REGULAR NAZI ARMED FORCES.

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YOUTHS AGED 17 OR OVER ARE ENCOURAGED TO JOIN THE WAFFEN SS WHICH IS ORGANIZED FOR FRONT SERVICE WITHIN THE [redacted] GENERAL [redacted] FRAMEWORK OF THE SS, OR ELITE GUARDS.

AT THE SAME TIME GERMAN NEWSPAPERS DISCLOSED THAT PREPARATORY MILITARY TRAINING FOR THE HITLER YOUTH GROUP NOW INCLUDES SKI AND WINTER DRILL. THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND YOUNG GERMANS ARE EXPECTED TO LEARN HOW TO SKI THIS WINTER.

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, JAN. 17--(AP)--NORWEGIAN CLERGYMEN WERE REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE PROTESTED SHARPLY AGAINST ANTI-CHURCH MEASURES BY MAJOR VIDKUN QUISLING AND CALLED ON THEIR CHURCHES IN NEW YEAR GREETINGS TO THE PARISHES TO "HOLD OUT" IN THE FACE OF "UNLAWFUL ATTACKS AGAINST THE[redacted] CHURCH" BY QUISLING.

THE MESSAGE TO THE PARISHES SAID THAT 35 CLERGYMEN WERE "CHASED" FROM THEIR POSTS AND FORBIDDEN TO EXERCISE THEIR OFFICES WHILE THE CHURCH ARCHIVES AND PARISH BELONGINGS WERE SEIZED. IT CHARGED THAT QUISLING CLERGYMEN AIDED BY POLICE WERE FORCIBLY CONDUCTING FUNERALS AGAINST THE [redacted] WILL OF THE DECEASED'S FAMILY AND ASSERTED THAT CHILDREN ONLY 10 YEARS OLD WERE "TORN FROM THEIR PARENTS AND FORCED TO JOIN QUISLING'S YOUTH SERVICE."

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STALINGRAD

BY EDDY GILMORE

WITH THE RED ARMY WEST OF STALINGRAD, JAN 12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. PIOTR VASILEVICH KOTELKOV, 43-YEAR-OLD COSSACK, PUT HIS ROUGH FOREFINGER ON THE BIG MAP AND GRINNED.

"THERE IS THE ENCIRCLED GERMAN ARMY," HE SAID. "THEY'RE HELPLESS. THEY'RE EATING ONLY 150 GRAMS (ABOUT 5 1/4 OUNCES) OF FOOD DAILY.

"WE WILL SMASH THEM IF THEY DON'T SURRENDER."

"LOOK FOR YOURSELF," HE CONTINUED, POINTING TO THE MAP AGAIN.

AS HE TRACED THE LINES, THE ENCIRCLED GROUP IS BOUNDED BY KARPOVSKAYA ON THE WEST, BY BOLSHOI AND ROSSOSHKA ON THE NORTH, PRESCHANKA ON THE SOUTH, WITH BOTH THE LATTER PLACES IN RUSSIAN HANDS, AND BY STALINGRAD ON THE EAST.

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"NOWHERE ARE THE GERMANS NOW ON THE VOLGA," SAID THE GENERAL.

THE GENERAL SAID THE AREA IS ROUGHLY ABOUT 48 MILES BY 36 AND GETTING SMALLER DAILY.

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(THE RUSSIAN SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE SATURDAY NIGHT REPORTED THE CAPTURE OF BASARGINO, ONLY 11 MILES WEST OF STALINGRAD, AND MOSCOW DISPATCHES SUNDAY SAID THE AREA HAD BEEN REDUCED TO ABOUT 200 SQUARE MILES--ABOUT 20 MILES LONG AND 10 MILES WIDE.)

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"THERE ARE ABOUT 22 TO 23 DIVISIONS THERE," HE CONTINUED. "THERE ALSO ARE ABOUT 50,000 TO 60,000 RUSSIAN CIVILIANS WITHIN THIS AREA."

THEN HE ADDED SUCCINCTLY, "THESE ARE SOVIET CITIZENS WHO COULDN'T GET AWAY--OR PREFERRED TO REMAIN FOR OTHER WORK."

THEN HE TURNED TO ANOTHER PHASE OF HIS WORK.

"DID YOU HEAR THOSE MOTORS OVER YOUR HOUSE LAST NIGHT?" HE ASKED.

I SURELY DID, FOR THEY BUZZED LIKE MOSQUITOES ON A HOT NIGHT.

"THOSE WERE GERMAN TRANSPORTS," HE SAID. "THEY ARE NOT FLYING MUCH IN THE DAYTIME NOW FOR THEY GET SHOT DOWN TOO QUICKLY. WE GOT THREE OF THEM LAST NIGHT."

KOTELKOV TURNED HIS WEATHER-ROUGHENED FACE TOWARD THE WINDOW, PUTTING HIS SQUARE JAW IN PROFILE.

"DO YOU WANT TO TALK TO SOME OF THESE LUFTWAFFE PILOTS WE HAVE BEEN SHOOTING DOWN?" HE ASKED.

I JUMPED AT THE CHANCE AND HE NODDED TO AN OFFICER.

UNTIL THE PRISONER WAS BROUGHT IN WE TALKED OF HOW THESE JUNKERS TRANSPORTS USED TO FLY OVER IN GROUPS AS HIGH AS 500 DAILY, BUT NOW COME ONLY AT THE RATE OF ABOUT 100.

THE FIRST PRISONER WAS SIGFRIED PECK, 21, A NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICE IN THE GERMAN AIR FORCE, TWO YEARS A MACHINE-GUNNER.

HE SAID THIS WAS HIS SECOND FLIGHT TO THE ENCIRCLED GROUP FROM SALSK. ON HIS FIRST TRIP HE HAD LANDED AT PEITOMNIK AND STAYED ABOUT HALF AN HOUR. HE SAID HE DID NOT KNOW 22 OR 23 DIVISIONS WERE SURROUNDED.

"I KNEW THERE WERE SOME TROOPS, THEY TOLD US IT WAS ABOUT A DIVISION," HE SAID.

ON THIS, HIS FIRST FLIGHT, HE SAID, HE TOOK BACK EIGHT WOUNDED NAZIS FROM THE ENCIRCLED FORCE.

THE NEXT PRISONER EDWARD DISENBERG, 29, A FIRST LIEUTENANT AND PILOT IN THE LUFTWAFFE FOR SEVEN YEARS, SAID HE PARACHUTED WHEN HIS PLANE WAS BOWNED BY NIGHT FIGHTERS.

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HE ADMITTED ON CLOSE QUESTIONING THAT HE HAD BEEN TOLD ABOUT 100,000 GERMANS WERE GETTING SUPPLIES OUTSIDE STALINGRAD ONLY BY TRANSPORT PLANE. HE TOO CAME TO THE SALSK AREA EIGHT DAYS AGO FROM THE GERMAN REAR.

"THIS SURROUNDING WENT ON LAST YEAR, TOO," HE SAID BELLIGERENTLY. "IT WON'T MEAN MUCH. THEY'LL EITHER GET OUT OR WE'LL GET IN."

BY HENRY C.CASSIDY JAN 18 1943

MOSCOW, JAN.17-(AP)-THE RUSSIANS SURGED FORWARD TODAY TO WITHIN 125 MILES OF KHARKOV, ANCIENT CAPITAL OF THE UKRAINE AND GREAT STEEL CENTER, IN THE SIXTH OF A SERIES OF DEVASTATING WINTER OFFENSIVES THAT HAVE KNOCKED THE GERMANS BACK FROM THE DON.

A VIOLENT BATTLE WAS REPORTED UNDERWAY WEST OF THE CAPTURED HEDGEHOG OF ROSSOSH, LARGEST TOWN TAKEN IN THE NEW DRIVE SOUTH OF VORONEZH, AS THE RED ARMY PRESSED ON PAST ROVENKI, 28 MILES TO THE SOUTHWEST.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, THE RUSSIANS PRESSED THEIR CAMPAIGN OF EXTERMINATION AGAINST THE 50,000 SURVIVORS COMPRESSED IN A 200-SQUARE-MILE TRAP WEST

OF STALINGRAD. ALREADY 170,000 HAVE BEEN KILLED OR CAPTURED IN THE TRAP.

SOME 1,800 MORE GERMANS OF THE 22 DOOMED DIVISIONS WERE KILLED OVERNIGHT AND 298 WERE CAPTURED ALONG WITH LARGE AMOUNTS OF EQUIPMENT INCLUDING 28 TANKS AND 60 GUNS, THE GOVERNMENT SAID.

CONTINUED ADVANCES WERE REPORTED IN THE NOON COMMUNIQUE IN THE ZIMOVNIKI AREA ON THE STALINGRAD-TIKHORETSK RAILWAY; ON THE NORTHERN DONETS; IN THE NORTHERN CAUCASUS; ON THE LOWER DON; AND SOUTHWEST OF VELIKIE LUKI ON THE CENTRAL FRONT OPPOSITE MOSCOW.

IN ALL SOME 4,000 GERMANS WERE KILLED OVERNIGHT AND ANOTHER 1,200 WERE CAPTURED IN THE SURGING BATTLES OF ATTRITION.

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(THE GERMANS FINALLY ADMITTED BY IMPLICATION THE FALL OF VELIKIE LUKI WHICH THE RUSSIANS SAID THEY RECAPTURED JAN.2. THE GERMANS USED THE PHRASE "FLEXIBLE DEFENSE"--TO EXPLAIN THEIR DIFFICULTY IN THE SOUTH, WHERE THEY SAID STRONG RUSSIAN ATTACKS WERE REPELLED. HEAVY DEFENSIVE FIGHTING "AGAINST SOVIET MASS ATTACKS" WAS REPORTED IN THE STALINGRAD AREA.)

THE STARVED AND SHIVERING SURVIVORS OF THE STALINGRAD DEBACLE WERE REPORTED DRIVEN BACK FROM THE WEST BANK OF THE VOLGA AND SQUEEZED OUT OF THE WESTERN HALF OF THEIR ORIGINAL CIRCLE ABOUT THE CITY. FRONTLINE DISPATCHES SAID THEY WERE NOW MASSED FOR SLAUGHTER IN A CONTRACTING TRIANGLE WITH ITS BASE ALONG THE WESTERN SUBURBS. THE LIMITS OF THEIR PEN WERE BOUNDED BY THE TOWNS OF PESHANKA, JUST SOUTHWEST OF STALINGRAD AND ORLOVKA JUST NORTHWEST, WITH THE SIDES OF THE TRIANGLE MEETING AT ZAPADNOVKA 30 MILES WEST OF STALINGRAD.

ALTHOUGH THE SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE LAST NIGHT SAID 70,000 TO 80,000 OF THE ORIGINAL 220,000 WERE STILL ALIVE, LATER DISPATCHES TODAY SAID NO MORE THAN 50,000 REMAINED UNDER THE REDUCING BLASTS OF RED ARMY ARTILLERY AND BOMBS.

THE WINTER CAMPAIGN WHICH STARTED NOV.19 WITH THE STALINGRAD DRIVE NOW HAS REACHED ITS HEIGHT.

LONG LINES OF RED ARMY TANKS, TRUCKS, AND MOTOR-DRIVEN SNOW SLEDGES ROLLED INTO THE LATEST DRIVE ON THE VORONEZH FRONT WEST OF THE DON TOWARD BOTH KHARKOV AND KURSK.

JAN 18 1943

COL.GEN.ALEXANDER MIKHAILOVICH VASILEVSKY, WHO ASSISTED GEN. GREGORY K.ZHUKOV IN THE EARLIER BATTLE OF STALINGRAD, HAS RISEN RAPIDLY TO THE TOP FLIGHT OF RED ARMY OFFICERS IN SUPERVISING THE VORONEZH OFFENSIVE. THE NEW DRIVE WAS EXECUTED BY TROOPS UNDER THE DIRECT COMMAND OF COL.GEN.NIKOLAI F.VATUTIN AND LIEUT.GEN.F.I.GOLOKOV.

THE RUSSIANS, WHO ALREADY HAD A FOOTHOLD ON THE WEST BANK OF THE DON SOUTH OF VORONEZH, BROKE THROUGH AN ELABORATE SYSTEM OF GERMAN FORTIFICATIONS INCLUDING DEEP TRENCHES, MINEFIELDS AND BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS SPREAD ACROSS THE JAGGED TERRAIN.

FOR SIX MONTHS THE GERMANS HAD LABORIOUSLY ERECTED THIS MAZE OF DEFENSE POSITIONS WHICH WERE GONE IN A MATTER OF A FEW HOURS, THE NOON COMMUNIQUE SAID. DISPATCHES SAID THAT THE RED ADVANCE WAS SO SWIFT THAT LOADED GERMAN FIELD GUNS WERE CAPTURED BEFORE THEY COULD BE FIRED.

AS ON OTHER BATTLEFIELDS WHERE THE RED ARMY ALREADY HAS STRUCK, COLUMNS OF THOUSANDS OF GERMANS AND THEIR MERCENARIES STUMBLED EAST TO PRISON CAMPS UNDER THE ESCORT OF SOVIET TROOPS. THE PRISONERS PASSED LONG COLUMNS OF RUSSIANS MOVING UP TO THE ATTACK.

JAN 18 1943

THE VORONEZH OFFENSIVE PROCEEDED ALONG A 100-MILE FRONT.

THE MOST ADVANCED POINT SHOWN IN SPECIAL MAPS PUBLISHED WITH LAST NIGHT'S SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE WAS ROVENKI, 28 MILES SOUTHWEST OF ROSSOSH,

WHICH IS ON THE MOSCOW-ROSTOV RAILWAY 90 MILES BELOW VORONEZH. OTHER OCCUPIED TOWNS LAY ALONG THE RAILROAD BETWEEN SELIAVNOYE AND KANTEMIROVKA AND IN THE DON STEPPES TO THE WEST.

JAN 18 1943

THE CULMINATING ATTACK ON THE ENCIRCLED GERMANS IN THE STALINGRAD ZONE STARTED AT 8:05 A.M. ON JAN.10 AFTER THE GERMANS REJECTED AN ULTIMATUM TO SURRENDER. COLONEL GENERAL VORONOV'S BIG GUNS POURED SHELLS INTO THE ENEMY FOR 55 MINUTES AND THEN THE TANKS CHARGED FROM SEVERAL SIDES. INFANTRY FOLLOWED THE TANKS INTO THE THICKLY FORTIFIED GERMAN ZONE WHILE RUSSIAN BOMBERS ROARED OVERHEAD DROPPING THEIR MISSILES OF DEATH. THE RUSSIANS SAID THEY HAD COMPLETE AIR SUPERIORITY.

THE GERMANS STUBBORNLY ATTEMPTED A COMEBACK, DISPATCHES SAID, BUT WERE DRIVEN BACK VILLAGE BY VILLAGE AND COMPRESSED FROM THE NORTH, NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST.

MARINOVKA AND KARPOVKA, STRONG DEFENSE BASES ON THE TRANS-DON RAILWAY WEST OF STALINGRAD, WERE ATTACKED ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE OFFENSIVE. DISPATCHES SAID THE RED ARMY TOOK HILLS DOMINATING THE TOWNS, WHICH WERE IN RUINS FROM THE GERMAN SUMMER DRIVE. THEY WERE RECAPTURED SWIFTLY.

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THE MAIN WESTERN RIM OF THE GERMAN POCKET COLLAPSED SOON AFTERWARDS. IT RAN THROUGH BABURKIN, KARPOVKA AND BERESLAVSKY WITH THE TIP EXTENDING FURTHER WEST THROUGH DMITRIEVKA AND ATAMANSKY.

JAN 18 1943

CAIRO, JAN 17-(AP)-THREE AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOTS, EACH OF WHOM SHOT DOWN A GERMAN MESSERSCHMITT OVER TRIPOLI HARBOR TWO DAYS AGO, WERE DISCLOSED TODAY AS HAVING BEEN CAPT. WILLIAM J.YATES OF

30.24—A11

CALEXICO, CALIF., LIEUT. GLADES BILBY OF SKIDMORE, MO., AND LIEUT. GLENN I.CROWELL OF KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE BATTLE OCCURRED WHEN THE AMERICAN FIGHTERS, ACTING AS ESCORT FOR A FLIGHT OF B-24 HEAVY BOMBERS IN A RAID ON AXIS INSTALLATIONS AT TRIPOLI, RAN INTO A SWARM OF MESSERSCHMITTS.

A GUNNER IN ONE BOMBER SHOT DOWN A FOURTH ENEMY FIGHTER, WHILE LIEUT. CHARLES L.KIMBELL OF MCDONOUGH, GA., WAS CREDITED WITH DAMAGING ANOTHER.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--INSERT AFTER FIRST GRAPH GALLAGHER'S TUNISIAN X X X SAID TODAY.

A FRENCH HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT IN LAND ACTION FRENCH FORCES HAD STRENGTHENED THEIR POSITION SOUTH OF FONDOUK, 20 MILES WEST OF KAIROUAN, DESPITE VIGOROUS ENEMY ACTION. THE ANNOUNCEMENT ALSO SAID AN ATTACK ON POSITIONS IN THE SENED AREA OF THE LOWER FRONT WAS A "COMPLETE FAILURE."

VEHICLES ON THE ROADS X X X ETC., SECOND GRAPH.

JAN 18 1943

LIBYAN DESERT (ADD TUCKER'S RESTATCH)

"IT ALL BEGAN WITH A BOMBER RAID IN THE MORNING OF JAN.13," SAID THE 173-POUND, FIVE-FOOT-TEN KELLY, WHO FORMERLY WAS EMPLOYED BY THE BREWSTER AERONAUTICAL COMPANY AT NEWARK AIRPORT.

"THE SHOW STARTED ABOUT 8:30 AND WE WERE SITTING ON TOP ESCORTING THE BOMBERS. I WAS FLYING IN THE TAIL POSITION.

"WE PENETRATED THE ENEMY LINES NEARLY 300 MILES AND THE

BOMBERS LAID THEIR EGGS. ALL THIS TIME WE HADN'T SEEN A SIGN OF OPPOSITION. JUST AS WE TURNED AND HEADED FOR HOME WE WERE JUMPED BY MORE THAN 20 MESSERSCHMITT-109'S.

"SUDDENLY AN ME-109 GOT IN A BURST ON ME AND BULLETS STRUCK ABOVE MY HEAD. THEN HE GOT IN ANOTHER BURST AND HIT MY ENGINE.

JAN 18 1943

"I WAS TRAVELLING ABOUT 300 MILES AN HOUR AT ABOUT 5,000 FEET ELEVATION AND I TURNED THE NOSE OF THE PLANE TOWARD OUR LINES HOPING TO MAKE A LANDING ON OUR SIDE — BUT SUDDENLY THE ENGINE CAUGHT FIRE AND I HAD TO BAIL OUT.

"I CAME DOWN JUST BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES IN A SALT MARSH AND GOT A FEW BRUISES AND A SHAKING UP, BUT NO INJURIES. I OPENED MY KIT AND TOOK OUT THE RATION AND BURIED THE CHUTE TO DELAY PURSUIT THEN I WALKED ABOUT HALF A MILE AWAY TO A CLUMP OF BUSHES AND LAY DOWN AND RESTED RESTED ABOUT FOUR HOURS.

"THEN I BEGAN WALKING TOWARD THE SEA AND TOWARD OUR LINES. I WALKED UNTIL ABOUT 6 O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING WITHOUT SEEING A SOUL.

"SUDDENLY BEFORE I KNEW IT I CAME OUT BY THE SEA. I TOPPED A LONG RISE AND THERE IT WAS, AS BLUE AS EVER. I WALKED A FEW MINUTES AND SAW THREE MEN STANDING ON A LITTLE HILL. THEY KEPT PASSING THE GLASSES TO EACH OTHER AND STUDYING ME AND FINALLY ONE PICKED UP A RIFLE AND THE OTHERS DREW THEIR REVOLVERS AND THEY MADE THEIR WAY TOWARD ME.

JAN 18 1943

"WHEN THEY CAME TO WITHIN 50 YARDS ONE CALLED OUT AND ASKED I WAS AND WHAT I WAS DOING THERE.

"WHEN I HEARD THEM SPEAK ENGLISH I KNEW I WAS OUT OF THE WOODS. THEY TURNED OUT TO BE A GROUP ON RECONNAISSANCE. THEY TOOK ME TO THEIR CAMP WHERE I HAD A GOOD MEAL AND SPENT THE NIGHT.

"IF YOU WRITE ANYTHING ABOUT THIS BE SURE TO MAKE IT CLEAR I'M IN GOOD HEALTH AND NOT HURT A BIT, OTHERWISE MY MOTHER WOULD BE WORRIED TO DEATH." APL TUCKERS 0800 THRU FIFTH —JA— 315A

FOLLOW WITH U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES IN CHINA JAN 18 1943

CHUNGKING, CHINA, JAN.17-(AP)-THE SKY DRAGONS OF BRIG. GEN. CLAIRE L.CHENNAULT HAVE RENDERED THE JAPANESE BASE AT BHAMO

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"PRACTICALLY UNTENABLE" AND CAUSED OTHER DAMAGE IN AN OFFENSIVE SWEEP OF NORTHERN BURMA AND WESTERN YUNNAN PROVINCE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TODAY.

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ON THE DEFENSIVE SIDE, THE CHINA AIR TASK FORCE, ALTHOUGH OUTNUMBERED THREE TO ONE, BROKE UP A JAPANESE ATTACK ON AN AIR FORCE BASE IN WESTERN YUNNAN PROVINCE AND SHOT DOWN SEVEN JAPANESE ZEROS FOR A LOSS OF ONLY ONE PLANE, THE ANNOUNCEMENT ADDED.

A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY THE HEADQUARTERS OF LIEUT. GEN. JOSEPH W.STILWELL SAID THAT THE AMERICANS DESTROYED WAREHOUSES, GASOLINE STORAGE DUMPS AND MISCELLANEOUS INSTALLATIONS AT BHAMO, AN ADVANCED ENEMY STORAGE BASE. ALL PLANES RETURNED SAFELY, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

Chungking, JAN. 17-(AP)-A [redacted] UNITED STATES COURT TODAY REJECTED A MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL IN THE CASE OF HARRISON BOATNER CARNEY, OF SLAUGHTER, LA., WHO WAS CONVICTED LAST THURSDAY AT KUNMING OF INVOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER AND SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS FEDERAL IMPRISONMENT AND A FINED $1,000 [redacted] IN THE [redacted] SHOOTING OF WILLIAM REICHMANN, OF ATKINS, ARK., AN AMERICAN ARMY SERGEANT.

JAN 18 1943

CARNEY'S CASE WAS HISTORIC IN THE SENSE THAT HE WAS THE LAST AMERICAN CIVILIAN TO BE TRIED IN CHINA UNDER UNITED STATES LAW, AND HIS TRIAL WAS RUSHED TO COMPLETION WHILE A CHINESE-AMERICAN TREATY ABOLISHING EXTRA-TERRITORIAL RIGHTS WAS SIGNED AND WAITING ONLY RATIFICATION.

THE DEFENSE DECIDED TO APPEAL TO THE NINTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

THE TWO-DAY TRIAL [redacted] AT KUNMING WAS STRICTLY A CIVIL PROCEDURE ALTHOUGH THE JUDGE, COUNSEL, AND MOST OF THE [redacted] WITNESSES WERE ARMY PERSONNEL. SENTENCE WAS PRONOUNCED BY MAJOR BERTRAND JOHNSON, FORMERLY JUDGE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS AT TULSA, OK., WHO CAME HERE ESPECIALLY FROM INDIA FOR THE TRIAL.

JAN 18 1943

REICHMANN WAS [redacted] KILLED LAST AUG. 16 IN AN ARMY HOSTEL AT CHANYI. WITNESSES TESTIFIED THAT A FRIENDLY POKER GAME WAS GOING ON WHEN CARNEY WHO HAD BEEN DRINKING [redacted] WAVED A PISTOL AND ANNOUNCED "I'M TAKING OVER." THE PISTOL DISCHARGED AND THE BULLET STRUCK REICHMANN IN THE NECK. WITNESSES SAID THERE HAD NOT BEEN ANY QUARREL.

CARNEY, A FORMER ARMY CAPTAIN WHO RESIGNED HIS COMMISSION IN 1937 AND CAME TO CHINA TO BE A TEST PILOT AND [redacted] DIRECT AIR TRAINING FOR THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT, PLEADED TEMPORARY INSANITY. HE HIMSELF DID NOT TAKE THE WITNESS STAND.

JUDGE JOHNSON HEARD THE CASE WITHOUT A JURY WHICH IS A REGULAR PROCEDURE OF THIS SPECIAL COURT NOW TO BE ABOLISHED WITH THE END OF U.S. EXTRA-TERRITORIAL RIGHTS IN CHINA. THE COURT HAD TO BE CONSTITUTED ESPECIALLY FOR THE CARNEY TRIAL SINCE NEW NO U.S. COURT HAD EXISTED IN CHINA SINCE THE JAPANESE MORE THAN A YEAR AGO INTERNED AMERICAN OFFICIALS AT SHANGHAI WHO LATER WERE REPATRIATED.

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CAPT. EDWIN KESSLER, AN AIR FORCE SUPPLY OFFICER, PROSECUTED THE CASE. CARNEY WAS DEFENDED BY A YOUNG FIRST LIEUTENANT, LINCOLN BROWNELL, ASSISTANT AIR ATTACHE AT CHUNGKING. BOTH KESSLER AND BROWNELL PRACTICED LAW IN NEW YORK CITY BEFORE JOINING THE ARMY. MR. BROWNELL'S HOME IS IN BURLINGTON,VT., AND KESSLER'S WIFE AND CHILDREN NOW ARE IN CORPUS CHRISTI,TEX.

MRS. L. KEMERLY TAYLOR, OF DENVER, SECRETARY TO THE U.S. ARMY AREA COMMANDER, WAS DRAFTED AS A COURT REPORTER, AND RAYMOND LUDDEN, OF FALL RIVER, MASS., U.S. VICE CONSUL AT KUNMING, MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE TRIAL.

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, SUNDAY, JAN.17)

(ADVANCE)-NEW DELHI, JAN.17-(AP)-HEAVY BOMBERS OF THE 10TH UNITED STATES AIR FORCE LEFT A 7,000-TON JAPANESE CARGO VESSEL SINKING AND 5,000-TON SHIP APPARENTLY DAMAGED BY NEAR MISSES AFTER AN ATTACK FRIDAY ON AN ESCORTED CONVOY FAR SOUTH OF RANGOON, AN AMERICAN COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

INDIA-BASED U.S. FIGHTERS ATTACKED OBJECTIVES IN WESTERN BURMA, LOOSING BOMBS AS WELL AS GUNFIRE UPON JAPANESE HEADQUARTERS NORTH OF MAINGKWAN, NEAR THE FRONTIER OF TIBET, AND A FOOTBRIDGE AT TAIPHAGA.

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ALL PLANES INVOLVED IN THE OPERATIONS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE RETURNED SAFELY.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, SUNDAY, JAN.17)

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BY VERN HAUGLAND

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA,JAN.16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LIEUT.GENERAL E.F.HERRING, COMMANDER OF ALLIED GROUND FORCES IN NEW GUCNEA, TODAY DESCRIBED THE CAPTURE OF BUNA AS A MAGNIFICENT EXPLOIT AND PRAISED AUSTRALIAN AND AMERICAN FRONT LINE COOPERATION UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF LIEUT.GENERAL ROBERT EICHELBERGER.

GENERAL HERRING, AUSTRALIAN VETERAN OF MIDDLE EAST FIGHTING, SAID IN A PRESS INTERVIEW:

"IT WAS A MAGNIFICENT EXPLOIT TO TAKE BUNA MISSION WITHOUT THE AID OF TANKS. THE ALLIED SOLDIERS WENT IN UNDER A QUITE SUBSTAN-

TI

30.24-415

IAL FIRE BUT WEREN'T TO BE DENIED.

GENERAL EICHELBERGER TOLD ME IT WAS THE PROUDEST MOMENT OF HIS LIFE WHEN THE TROOPS ENTERED BUNA. FOR SHEER GUTS AND ENDURANCE THE AUSTRALIANS HAVE GREAT RESPECT FOR THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS. THE AMERICANF IN TURN HAVE GREAT RESPECT FOG THE AUSTRALIANS. THERE'S A MUTKAL COMRADESHIP AMONG THESE MEN WHO DESPITE CONSIDERABLE CASUALTIES, GREAT DIFFICULTIES AND PERSONAL HARDSHIPS WHICH TESTED THEIR MANHOOD, NEVER HAVE LOOKED LIKE THEY WOULD WILT."

JAN 18 1943

HERRING SAID GENERAL EICHELBERGER, AMERICAN CORPS COMMANDER ON THE BUNA FRONT, "HAS DONE SOMETHING WITH THE AMERICANS WHICH NOT MANY COULD DO. AN INEXPERIENCED DIVISION BUMPED UP AGAINST SOMETHING EVER SO MUCH TOUGHER THAN HE EXPECTED.

"EICHELBERGER BOLSTERED MORALE BY HIS OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE. WHY HE WASN'T KILLED GOD ONLY KNOWS. I THINK GOD LOOKED AFTEG HIM."

HERRING STRESSED THE ROLE OF INFANTRY IN WARFARE.

"WELL-TRAINED INFANTRY WILL ALWAYS DEFEAT THE JAPS," HE SAID.

THE BLUE-EYED, TRIM-MUSTACHED GENERAL SAID THE ALLIED SOLDIERS HAD LEARNED TO REGARD THE JAPANESE AS BEAST OR VERMIN.

"HOW ELSE CAN YOU REGARD A CREATURE THAT BITES THE HAND THAT DRESSE HIS WOUND?" HE ASKED.

H GENERAL HERRING SAID HE WOULD REGARD THE PAPUAN CAMPAIGN AS FINISHED ONLY WITH SANANANDA TAKEN. DISCREETLY, HE DECLINED TO ESTIMATE WHEN THAT WOULD BE.

JAN 18 1943

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

WITH THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN NEW GUINEA, JAN 15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-"YOU MIGHT TELL THE FOLKS BACK HOME THAT THIS IS THE BEST DAMN MORTAR UNIT IN THE WHOLE AMERICAN ARMY," SAID LIEUT.ANTON DASINGER AS HE POINTED TO MORTAR PITS HE COMMANDS IN THE HUGGINS ROAD BLOCK ON THE SANANANDA FRONT IN NEW GUINEA.

DASINGER IS A CHEERFUL YOUNGSTER FROM SIDNEY, MONTANA.

OF COURSE HIS STATEMENT WILL BE OPEN TO ARGUMENT FROM MORTAR UNITS IN AFRICA, THE SOLOMON ISLANDS AND ELSEWHERE--PROBABLY EVEN FROM SOME WHO HAVEN'T YET LEFT TRAINING CAMP.

BUT DASINGER HAS A COUPLE OF ARGUMENTS WHICH CARRY ALL THE WEIGHT OF THE 81 AND 60 MILLIMETER MORTAR SHELLS HIS CREWS FIRE.

"AS A UNIT WE LAID DOWN A BARRAGE PRECEDING EVERY ATTACK THIS OUTFIT HAS MADE," DASINGER SAID.

"NOW, TAKE THIS BUNCH OF BOYS (POINTING DOWN INTO A THREE-FOOT-DEEP PIT SURROUNDED BY SANDBAGS WITH A SHELTER HALF STRETCHED OVER THE TOP TO KEEP OUT SOME OF THE RAIN. THIS DAY IT WAS OPEN PART WAY TO LET RARE SUNSHINE STREAM IN TO DRY OUT WATER LOGGED CLOTHES AND OTHER GEAR.) THEIR MORTAR KNOCKED OUT AT LEAST ONE JAP MACHINE GUN NEST WAY OVER TO THE WEST NEAR KILLERTON TRACK AFTER PART OF OUR FORCE HAD TAKEN A POSITION THERE."

JAN 18 19

DASINGER POINTED OUT THE MEMBERS OF HIS UNIT ONE BY ONE. IN THE PIT CLEANING THE MORTAR AND GETTING IT READY FOR ITS NEXT ROUNDS WERE PFC. ED TEETER OF LIVERMORE, CALIF., WHO LAYS THE SIGHTS AND SETS THE GUN ON ITS TARGET, AND PVT. CLEM SLIZASKE OF DEKALB, ILL., WHO DROPS SHELLS DOWN THE BARREL AND ASSISTS TEETER. WANDERING OVER TO FIND OUT WHAT WAS GOING ON WERE PFC. JOE BELL FROM HAYS, MONT., WHO CHECKS AMMUNITION, AND CORP. LESTER NIELSON OF OGDEN, UTAH, WHO IS IN CHARGE OF THE GUN.

JAN 18 1943

THIS IS THE 81 MM. CREW.

FROM THERE WE WENT OVER TO A SIMILAR BUT SLIGHTLY SMALLER PIT--IN WHICH THE MEN ALSO WORK, EAT AND SLEEP DAY AND NIGHT. AT THE MOMENT IT WAS INHABITED BY PFC. CHARLES AHLSTROM OF GRANDY, MONT., THE GUNNER. PFC. ED BIEHL OF MILES CITY, MONT., NUMBER TWO MAN, WAS RESTING IN AN ADJOINING FOXHOLE, WHILE SITTING ON A PILE OF SANDBAGS WAS THE AMMUNITION CHECKER, PVT. ED SOKOLOWSKI, HAMTRAMCK, MICH.

JAN 18 1943

"YOU'VE HEARD OF 'HAMTRAMCK MOMMA,'" BIEHL SAID WITH A GRIN. "WELL, THAT'S HAMTRAMCK POPPA."

THIS CREW IS IN CHARGE OF CORP. JOHN TEBAY OF WHITEHALL, MONT.

WHILE I WAS STANDING THERE CHATTING WITH THE BOYS, A BAREFOOTED, BLOND YOUNG MAN CAME UP AND STOOD LISTENING, RUNNING HIS TOES THROUGH THE WARM SAND AND SEEMING TO ENJOY THE SENSATION AS MUCH AS A YOUNGSTER BACK HOME WHO HAD TAKEN OFF HIS SHOES AND IS GOING BAREFOOT FOR THE FIRST TIME OF THE SUMMER.

"THIS IS CAPT. JOHN SPONENBURGH, OUR COMPANY COMMANDER," LIEUTENANT DASINGER SAID. "HE'S FROM OLYMPIA, WASH."

"BUT DON'T SAY ANYTHING ABOUT ME UNLESS IT'S GOOD," SPONENBURGH BROKE IN. "THIS IS THE FIRST CHANCE I'VE HAD FOR DAYS TO DRY MY FEET."

BY VERN HAUGHLAND

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, JAN 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A WEEK AFTER AN AMERICAN BOMBER WAS SHOT DOWN OFF THE NEW GUINEA COAST THE LAST OF THREE SURVIVORS OF ITS CREW HAS REACHED AN ALLIED BASE AND NOW IS ENROUTE TO AUSTRALIA FOR A REST.

JAN 18 1943

HE IS LIEUT. JACK CHILDERS OF CLARINDA, IA., THE CO-PILOT, WHO SAW TWO OF HIS COMPANIONS DROWN WHEN THE PLANE CRASHED A MILE OFFSHORE, SAW ANOTHER DIE TWO HOURS AFTER BEING CARRIED ASHORE AND A FOURTH SHOT AND KILLED FROM AMBUSH AS THE SURVIVORS WALKED DOWN A BEACH.

THE OTHERS WHO REACHED SAFETY AND PRECEDED CHILDERS TO AUSTRALIA WERE LIEUT. LEONARDO NICHOLSON OF PRESCOTT, ARIZ., THE PILOT, AND CORP. R.L.MOFFETT, WHOSE HOME ADDRESS WAS NOT LEARNED.

THEIR PLANE HAD ITS LEFT ENGINE SHOT OUT AND THE RIGHT ENGINE DAMAGED BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WHILE BOMBING A JAPANESE CONVOY BETWEEN NEW GUINEA AND NEW BRITAIN ON JAN. 7. THE RADIO OPERATOR AND THE BOMBARDIER WERE DROWNED IN THE ENSUING CRASH. MOFFETT SWAM ASHORE AND MET A FRIENDLY NATIVE WHO LED HIM TO AN ALLIED CAMP.

NICHOLSON, CHILDERS AND A STAFF SERGEANT GUNNER SWAM ASHORE TOGETHER, ASSISTING THE NAVIGATOR, WHO HAD ONE LEG ALMOST SHOT AWAY.

I BREAKFASTED TODAY WITH CHILDERS AT THE OFFICERS' MESS JUST BEFORE HE CAUGHT A PLANE FOR AUSTRALIA. THE RED-BEARDED IOWAN SAID THAT AFTER THE NAVIGATOR DIED HE AND HIS COMPANIONS COVERED THE BODY WITH LEAVES AND SET OFF DOWN THE BEACH.

JAN 18 1943

"WE WERE FEARFUL OF MEETING JAPS AT ANY MOMENT," HE SAID. "WE CRASHED ON THURSDAY. THE NEXT DAY AN AUSTRALIAN BEAUFIGHTER FLEW OVER US AND DROPPED FOOD AND A MAP SHOWING OUR POSITION AND THAT OF A NEARBY ENEMY PATROL.

"SATURDAY AFTERNOON WE WERE WALKING ALONG THE BEACH WHEN TWO SHOTS RANG OUT AND THE STAFF SERGEANT DROPPED. I DROPPED MY FOOD AND EVERYTHING ELSE EXCEPT MY RUSTED GUN AND RAN INTO THE JUNGLE. NICHOLSON ALSO RAN INTO THE NEAREST BUSHES AND WE WERE QUICKLY SEPARATED. I CALLED TO HIM ONCE, BUT WE NEVER GOT TOGETHER AGAIN.

"SUNDAY ANOTHER BEAUFIGHTER CAME OVER AND I WROTE IN THE SAND: 'FOOD, MATCHES, TWO PAIRS FLYING BOOTS, COVERALL, MAP.' I SPENT TWO

DAYS ALONE IN AN ABANDONED NATIVE VILLAGE. FINALLY I SAW A NATIVE ACROSS THE RIVER AND MADE SIGNS TO SHOW I WAS FRIENDLY.

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JAN 18 1943

"WHEN THE NATIVE UNDERSTOOD THAT I WAS AN AMERICAN HE WAS EAGER TO HELP. HE TOOK ME WITH HIS ENTIRE FAMILY UPRIVER, SHOWING ME OFF AT EACH VILLAGE ENROUTE, UNTIL I FINALLY FOUND AN AUSTRALIAN SERGEANT. HE GAVE ME A GOOD MEAL AND A BED WITH MOSQUITO NETTING AND ENGAGED A NATIVE POLICEMAN TO TAKE ME TO THE NEAREST ALLIED LANDING FIELD.

"THE AUSTRALIAN TOLD ME THAT NICHOLSON HAD ARRIVED AND GONE ON A DAY AHEAD OF ME. HE HAD BEEN PICKED UP BY TWO NATIVES CARRYING JAPANESE RIFLES. ONE MARCHED IN FRONT OF NICHOLSON AND THE OTHER BEHIND, HE SAID, MAKING HIM SO NERVOUS THAT NICHOLSON FINALLY TOLD THEM IF THEY WERE TAKING HIM TO THE JAPANESE TO HURRY AND GET IT OVER WITH.

"NICHOLSON SAID HE PARTICULARLY HATED TO LEAVE THE STAFF SERGEANT BEHIND, EVEN THOUGH HE WAS DEAD, BECAUSE HE HAD SAVED NICK'S LIFE ONCE WHEN WE WERE CROSSING A RIVER TOGETHER."

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, JAN.17-(AP)-GEN. SIR THOMAS BLAMEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED GROUND TROOPS UNDER GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, TOLD AUSTRALIANS IN A BROADCAST TONIGHT THAT JAPAN'S PAPUAN ARMY IN NEW GUINEA HAD BEEN "NOT ONLY DEFEATED BUT PRACTICALLY EXTERMINATED, BUT WARNED "DON'T FOR ONE MOMENT THINK WE ARE OUT OF THE WOODS WITH THE JAPANESE."

JAN 18 1943

REVIEWING THE ALLIED DRIVE THAT BEGAN LAST SEPTEMBER NEAR PORT MORESBY AND NOW IS DRAWING TO A CLOSE AT SANANANDA ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE OWEN STANLEY MOUNTAINS WHERE A SMALL POCKET OF JAPANESE REMAINS TO BE CLEANED OUT, THE GENERAL SAID:

"ALLIED TROOPS WHO MET HIM (THE JAPANESE) IN THE FIELD HAVE SHOWN THIS PROUD ASIATIC HE IS AN INFERIOR CREATURE TO THE PRODUCT OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION. THEY OUTMARCHED AND OUTFOUGHT HIM.

"OUR TOTAL BATTLE LOSSES ARE MANY THOUSANDS LESS THAN THE ENEMY LOST IN LAND FIGHTING ALONE. IN ADDITION THE AIR FORCE HELD A RING FOR US AND MOST SUCCESSFULLY DEFEATED EVERY ATTEMPT THE JAPANESE MADE TO REINFORCE THESE WRETCHES WHICH HE SEEMS FINALLY TO HAVE ABANDONED. (GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS ESTIMATED RECENTLY THAT 15,000 JAPANESE HAD FORMED THE ENEMY'S PAPUAN FORCE).

"THE ENEMY'S LOSSES AT SEA IN PERSONNEL ALONE EXCEEDED THE ALLIED LOSSES IN BATTLE AND A SHARP BLOW WAS STRUCK AT HIS SHIPPING.

"TROPICAL DISEASES SUCH AS SCRUB TYPHUS AND MALARIA WERE EVEN MORE DEADLY THAN THE JAPS.

JAN 18 1943

"WE SAW THE AUSTRALIAN AND AMERICAN AT HIS BEST. AUSTRALIA OWES MUCH TO GENERAL MACARTHUR FOR HIS MAGNIFICENT UNDERSTANDING OF US. SHE OWES MUCH TO AMERICAN FORCES FAR FROM HOME WHO HAVE COME TO HELP US."

GENERAL BLAMEY RAISED AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN COMMANDERS WHO CONDUCTED OPERATIONS "IN ALMOST UNBELIEVABLE DIFFICULTY" AND TOLD HOW AN AERIAL AND SEA SUPPLY AND REINFORCEMENT SERVICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN ORDER TO SMASH THE JAPANESE IN THEIR STRONGLY ENTRENCHED POSITIONS ON THE NORTHEASTERN PAPUAN COAST.

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WITH ENORMOUS TERRAIN PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN THE PUSH ACROSS THE

OWEN STANLEY MOUNTAINS ON THE KOKODA TRACK, HE SAID, THE ALLIED LEADERS FINALLY HIT ON THE IDEA OF TRYING TO FERRY MEN AND SUPPLIES BY PLANE. THIS WAS DONE, THE AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN TROOPS BEING FLOWN 100 MILES FROM MILNE BAY IN SOUTHEASTERN PAPUA NORTHWEST TO WANIGELA, WHICH IS BELOW BUNA. JAN 18 1943

THE ALLIED TROOPS THEN MOVED FORWARD OVERLAND THROUGH SWAMP AND JUNGLE TO SMASH THE JAPANESE.

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA, JAN. 17--(AP)--ALBERTO GUANI, URUGUAYAN FOREIGN MINISTER AND VICE PRESIDENT-ELECT, SAID TONIGHT THAT HE HOPED DURING HIS FORTHCOMING TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES TO OBTAIN A LOAN OF 100,000,000 URUGUAYAN PESOS (ROUGHLY $50,000,000) FOR PUBLIC WORKS TO ABSORB SOME 100,000 MEN THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT IN URUGUAY BECAUSE OF THE WAR.

HE ALSO SAID HE WAS LOOKING FORWARD TO AN EXCHANGE OF VIEW WITH MAXIM LITVINOFF, SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES. THE SIX FOREIGN MINISTERS PRAISED THE RUSSIAN ARMY AND HE SAID URUGUAY WAS A "NORMAL SITUATION" TO RESUME DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA AND [illegible] BROKEN FIVE YEARS AGO.

GUANI WAS THE GUEST THIS EVENING OF PRESIDENT CASTILLO. HE PLANS TO LEAVE TOMORROW BY PLANE ON HIS OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES.

LOS ANGELES, JAN 17-(AP)-CESAR MARTINO, DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CREDIT BANK OF MEXICO, SAYS PROBLEMS ARISING FROM THE IMPORTATION OF MEXICAN LABOR INTO THE UNITED STATES FOR FARM WORK ARE BEING SOLVED RAPIDLY BECAUSE OF COOPERATION BY THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO HAVE AN AGREEMENT PROVIDING THAT MEXICAN WORKERS BROUGHT HERE FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR ARE TO RECEIVE THE SAME WAGES, FOOD AND LIVING CONDITIONS AS AMERICAN WORKERS, MARTINO TOLD NEWSMEN YESTERDAY.

HE SAID THERE WERE A FEW MISUNDERSTANDINGS REGARDING THIS BUT THEY WERE BEING SOLVED RAPIDLY BY ACTION OF GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES.

THE MEXICAN BANKER SAID HIS MAIN PURPOSE IN VISITING LOS ANGELES WAS TO AID IN SETTING UP ACCOUNTING METHODS WHEREBY 10 PER CENT OF THE LABORERS' EARNINGS WILL BE SAVED FOR THEM IN MEXICO UNTIL THEY RETURN AFTER THE WAR. JAN 18 1943

NEW YORK, JAN.17-(AP)-THE NAZI-CONTROLLED KALUNDBORG RADIO DENMARK WENT OFF THE AIR AT 1:30 P.M., E.W.T. TODAY AND THE GERMAN RADIO STATION DEUTSCHLAND-SENDER FOLLOWED AT 2:16 P.M., THE FCC REPORTED, INDICATING ALLIED PLANES WERE AGAIN OVER GERMANY EARLY TONIGHT, GERMAN TIME.

NEW YORK, JAN.17-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ACKNOWLEDGED INDIRECTLY TODAY THAT VELIKIE LUKI HAD FALLEN, REPORTING THAT "THE GARRISON HAS FOUGHT ITS WAY ACCORDING TO ORDERS" TO A JUNCTION WITH A FORMATION ATTACKING IN A RELIEF OPERATION. JAN 18 1943

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THE SOVIET INFORMATION BUREAU ANNOUNCED JAN.2 THAT RED ARMY TROOPS HAD CAPTURED VELIKIE LUKI, STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS CENTER 90 MILES EAST OF THE LATVIAN FRONTIER.

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THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE, BROADCAST BY THE BERLIN RADIO, SAID THAT THE RUSSIANS LOST 47 TANKS DURING COUNTERATTACKS.

NEW YORK, JAN.17)-MRS.ELEANOR ROOSEVELT SAID TODAY THAT AMERIC MUST HELP THE REST OF THE WORLD AFTER THE WAR "EVEN IF IT MEANS THAT WE WILL NOT GO BACK TO EASY, COMFORTABLE LIVES."

"WE MUST REALIZE THAT THE IMPORTANT THINGS IN LIFE ARE HUMAN BEING AND NOT MATERIAL THINGS," SHE TOLD 1,300 MEMBERS OF THE CARROLL CLUB, CATHOLIC BUSINESS WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION, AT ITS ANNUAL COMMUNION BREAKFAST. "IF YOUR LOVED ONES ARE SAFE, YOU CAN BEGIN AGAIN."

THE BRITISH UNDERSTAND RUSSIA'S AND CHINA'S SUFFERINGS, SHE SAID, AND AMERICANS MUST LEARN TO UNDERSTAND AND APPRECIATE IT.

REVIEWING HER RECENT TRIP TO ENGLAND, SHE SAID AT LEAST 50 PERCENT OF GREAT BRITAIN'S FACTORY WORKERS ARE WOMEN. THROUGH NECESSITY, SHE SAID, BRITAIN HAS RAISED ITS PRODUCTION OF FOOD TO PROVIDE 60 PERCENT OF ITS OWN NEEDS, RATHER THAN 47 PERCENT, AS BEFORE THE WAR.

EVEN IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE, SHE SAID, "THE MEALS, HEAT AND THE LIGHTING ARE NO BETTER THAN ANYWHERE ELSE, AND I CAN TELL YOU IT IS JUST AS COLD AS IT CAN BE IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE."

ANOTHER SPEAKER, THE REV.JOHN P.DELANEY, S.J., FORMERLY IN CHARGE OF RADIO AT THE VATICAN, SAID, "WINNING A WAR MEANS SACRIFICE AND WINNING A PEACE MEANS SACRIFICE. THE MOST IMPORTANT THING IS THAT WE SHARE WITH EVERYONE THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD."

WASHINGTON, JAN 17-(AP)-THIRTY-SEVEN ENLISTED MEN OF THE MARINE CORPS SERVING ABOARD A NAVY AIRCRAFT CARRIER HAVE BEEN AWARDED LETTERS OF COMMENDATION FOR OUTSTANDING BRAVERY DURING A RECENT ENGAGEMENT FROM THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE SHIP, THE NAVY DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY.

SERGEANT MAJOR BILL L.PARHAM WHOSE WIFE, MRS.LOIS RUTH PARHAM, LIVES AT 4710 30TH STREET, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.; FIRST SERGEANT JOSEPH R.SCHINKA, ST.PAUL, MINN., WIFE, MRS.ORA R. SCHINKA, 1304 CHALCEDONEY, SAN DIEGO; SERGEANT CECIL EDWARD ABERNATHY, ALTUS, OKLA., MOTHER, MRS.ANNYE P.ABERNATHY; SERGEANT FRANK ELDON GRAVES, HONEY GROVE, TEXAS, UNCLE, NAMAN G.GRAVES LIVES AT LADONIA, TEXAS; SERGEANT JOHN RALPH HARDIN, SON OF JOHN R.HARDIN, 1103 NORTH NAVARRO STREET VICTORIA, TEXAS; SERGEANT DAVID H.HAWKINS, RAMAH, NEW MEXICO, PARENTS, MR. AND MRS.A.H.HAWKINS; SERGEANT OLIOER D.LESTER, SON OF CALVIN D.LESTER, 1111 W.CHAPMAN AVE., ORANGE, CALIF.; SERGEANT CHARLES R.LIVINGSTON, JOHNSON CITY, TENN., WIFE, MRS.RUTH LOUISE LIVINGSTON, LIVS AT 4225 BAYARD ST., PACIFIC BEACH, SAN DIEGO; SERGEANT GEORGE EDWIN MUNDY, LONGVIEW, EXAS, FATHER, UNICE H.MUNDY,

446 N.FREDONIA ST.; SERGEANT EDMUND SKORUPA, SON OF MRS.KATHRYN SKORUPA, 61 FROBLE STREET, SIMPSON, PA.;

SERGEANT PATRICK DRUEY SMITH, SON OF MRS.ELLEN J.SMITH, 10427 S.DOROTHY AVE., SOUTH GATE, CALIF.; CORPORAL JACK E.BRIGGS, SON OF MRS.HELEN M.GEHRING, 1515 MAIN ST., ROYAL OAK, MICH.9 CORPORAL HOLLIS V.CHILSON, SON OF RUTH CHILSON, TEMVIK, NORTH DAKOTA; CORPORAL FARRIS E.DAVIS, SON OF MRS.

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SARAH L.DAVIS, TUCUMCARI, NEW MEXICO; CORPORAL VIRGIL LAURENCE DEYO, HURON, SOUTH DAKOTA, MOTHER, MRS.IVA M.DEYO, 641 FRANK AVE.; CORPORAL WALTER G.DUSENBERRY, SON OF GAY E.DUSENBERRY, 907 WARREN ST., PEORIA, ILL.; JAN 18 1943 CORPORAL HAROLD J.JOYNER, SON OF MRS.ALICE R.JOYNER, OVERBROOK, KANSAS; CORPORAL LESTER R.KLOCK, SON OF MRS.ELLEN VCTORIA KLOCK, SEKIU, WASH.; CORPORAL ROBERT E.LEE, FORT WORTH, TEXAS, MOTHER, MRS.LILY M.LEE, 422 W.BELKNAP; CORPORAL JOSEPH S.MARKOWITZ, SON OF MRS.MARY E.MARKOWITZ, OLPE, KANSAS;

CORPORAL PHILLIP L.MCCULLY, SON OF MRS.LOLETE MCCULLY, RAYMOND, WASH.; CORPORAL KENNETH ROY PORTER, PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS, MOTHER, MRS.GLADYS PORTER; CORPORAL RUSSELL MARVIN REUBELT, SON OF MRS.LILLIAN E.REUBELT, 1400 LAKE SHORE DRIVE, CHICAGO; CORPORAL GERALD HENRY SCOTNEY, SON OF MRS.PEARL GEORGENSEN, 1131 LAIDLAW STREET, CINCINNATI; CORPORAL STEVE C.SPUSTA, SON OF STEVE J.SPUSTA, 2041 W. 52ND ST., CHICAGO; CORPORAL LLOYD F.TROUSDALE, NEXT OF KIN, SISTER, MRS.LUCILLE M.AKER, VISALIA, CALIF.; PRIVATE FIRST CLASS DENNIS R.CERMAK, MOTHER, MRS.AGNES CERMAK, 2217 S.MILLARD AVE., CHICAGO; PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOHN DIXON, MOTHER, MRS.LULU DIXON, QUINLAN, TEXAS; PRIVATE FIRST CLASS LEON J.GREER, SON OF MRS.SALLIE H.GREER, FARMERSVILLE, TEXAS; PRIVATE FIRST CLASS GORDEN L. JORGENSEN, SON OF CHRIST M.JORGENSEN, BALATON, MINN.; PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CECIL H.LEWIS, MOTHER, MRS.MELISSA LEWIS, RAMAH, NEW MEXICO; PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOHN J.MAXIAN, MOTHER, MRS.FRANCES MAXIAN, 2329 S.SACRAMENTO AVE., CHICAGO; PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ROYAL G.WOOLSTENHULME, MOTHER, MRS.HAZEL D. WOOLSTENHULME, OAKLEY, UTAH.

IDENTICAL CITATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY SERGEANTS ABERNATHY, GRAVES, HARDIN, LIVINGSTON, MUNDY, SKORUPA, HAWKINS AND SMITH; CORPORALS DAVIS, DEYOE, JOYNER, KLOCK, LEE, MCCULLY, PORTER, REUBELT, DUSENBERRY AND TROUSDALE, PRIVATES FIRST CLASS CERMAK, LEWIS, CHILSON, GREER AND MAXIAN. THEY READ:

"FOR EFFICIENT AND UNTIRING PERFORMANCE OF DUTY DURING AND AFTER THE ACTION AGAINST THE ENEMY OFF THE SOLOMON ISLANDS ON AUGUST 24, 1942. BEING A GUNNER ON AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERY, AND REPEATEDLY KNOCKED FROM YOUR FEET AND DELUGED WITH WATER FROM NEAR MISSES, YOU CONTINUED TO FIRE YOUR GUN WITH SUCH TENACITY AND ACCURACY THAT A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF THE ATTACKING PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN BEFORE THEY COULD RELEASE THEIR BOMBS. YOUR EXCEPTIONAL PERFORMANCE OF DUTY IS WORTHY OF THE HIGHEST PRAISE." JAN 18 1943

ALSO IDENTICAL WERE THE CITATIONS OF SERGEANT LESTER, CORPORALS SCOTNEY AND SPUSTA, AND PRIVATES FIRST CLASS JORGENSEN AND WOOLSTENHULME. THEIR CITATIONS STATE:

"FOR EFFICIENT AND UNTIRING PERFORMANCE OF DUTY DURING AND AFTER THE ACTION AGAINST THE ENEMY OFF THE SOLOMON ISLANDS ON AUGUST 24, 1942. YOU WERE A LOADER ON AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERY. ALTHOUGH REPEATEDLY KNOCKED FROM YOUR FEET AND DELUGED WITH WATER FROM NEAR MISSES, YOU CONTINUED TO SUPPLY AMMUNITION TO THE GUN AND YOU CHANGED MAGAZINES QUICKLY, THEREBY ENABLING THE GUNNER TO KEEP UP THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF FIRE. YOUR EXCEPTIONAL PERFORMANCE OF DUTY IS WORTHY OF THE HIGHEST PRAISE."

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SERGEANT MAJOR PARHAM WON THIS CITATION: JAN 18 1943

"FOR EFFICIENT AND UNTIRING PERFORMANCE OF DUTY DURING AND AFTER THE ACTION AGAINST THE ENEMY OFF THE SOLOMON ISLANDS, ON AUGUST 24, 1942. YOU EXHIBITED EXCEPTIONAL COURAGE AND ABILITY IN DIRECTING THE FIRE OF YOUR BATTERY. ALTHOUGH REPEATEDLY KNOCKED FROM YOUR FEET BY BOMB EXPLOSIONS, YOU CONTINUED TO DIRECT EXTREMELY ACCURATE FIRE AT THE ENEMY DIVE BOMBERS WITH THE RESULT THAT A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF THE BOMBERS WERE SHOT DOWN BEFORE RELEASING THEIR BOMBS. THIS DISPLAY OF COURAGE AND ZEAL AND YOUR EXCEPTIONAL PERFORMANCE OF DUTY IN THIS EMERGENCY ARE CONSIDERED TO BE WORTHY OF SPECIAL COMMENDATION."

CORPORALS MARKOWITZ AND BRIGGS RECEIVED IDENTICAL CITATIONS AS FOLLOWS:

"FOR EFFICIENT AND UNTIRING PERFORMANCE OF DUTY DURING AND AFTER THE ACTION AGAINST THE ENEMY OFF THE SOLOMON ISLANDS ON AUGUST 24, 1942. YOU WERE A GUNNER ON AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERY, AND ALTHOUGH REPEATEDLY KNOCKED FROM YOUR FEET AND DELUGED WITH WATER FROM NEAR MISSES, YOU CONTINUED TO FIRE YOUR GUN UNTIL WOUNDED. YOUR EXCEPTIONAL PERFORMANCE IS WORTHY OF THE HIGHEST PRAISE."

FIRST SERGEANT SCHINKA'S CITATION:

"FOR YOUR EFFICIENT AND UNTIRING PERFORMANCE OF DUTY DURING AND AFTER THE ACTION AGAINST THE ENEMY OFF THE SOLOMON ISLANDS ON AUGUST 24, 1942. AS BATTERY OFFICER ON AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERY, YOU DIRECTED YOUR BATTERY TO COMMENCE FIRING WITHOUT WORD FROM CONTROL THEREBY BEING THE FIRST BATTERY IN ACTION IN THIS SHIP AND DRAWING THE ATTENTION OF THE ENTIRE SHIP TO THE IMPENDING DANGER. YOU EXHIBITED EXCEPTIONAL COURAGE AND ABILITY IN DIRECTING THE FIRE OF YOUR BATTERY. ALTHOUGH REPEATEDLY KNOCKED FROM YOUR FEET BY BOMB EXPLOSIONS, YOU CONTINUED TO DIRECT EXTREMELY ACCURATE FIRE AT THE ENEMY DIVE BOMBERS WITH THE RESULT THAT A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF THE BOMBERS WERE SHOT DOWN BEFORE RELEASING THEIR BOMBS. THIS DISPLAY OF COURAGE AND ZEAL AND YOUR EXCEPTIONAL PERFORMANCE OF DUTY IN THIS EMERGENCY ARE CONSIDERED TO BE WORTHY OF SPECIAL COMMENDATION."

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS DIXON'S CITATION: JAN 18 1943

"FOR EFFICIENT AND UNTIRING PERFORMANCE OF DUTY DURING AND AFTER THE ACTION AGAINST THE ENEMY OFF THE SOLOMON ISLANDS ON AUGUST 24, 1942. YOU WERE A LOADER ON AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERY. ALTHOUGH REPEATEDLY KNOCKED FROM YOUR FEET AND DELUGED WITH WATER FROM NEAR MISSES, YOU CONTINUED TO SUPPLY AMMUNITION TO THE GUN AND YOU CHANGED MAGAZINES QUICKLY, THEREBY ENABLING THE GUNNER TO KEEP UP THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF FIRE. WHEN YOUR GUNNER WAS WOUNDED YOU IMMEDIATELY TOOK HIS PLACE, PLACING YOUR GUN BACK IN ACTION. YOUR EXCEPTIONAL PERFORMANCE OF DUTY IS WORTHY OF THE HIGHEST PRAISE."

Reds Break Leningrad Siege, Slay 13,000; Berlin Hit Again; British Drive on Tripoli

SOVIET GAINS GROW

Eight Miles of Nazi Lines Smashed in Break of Leningrad Ring

JAN 19 1943

DRIVE IS NEARER KHARKOV

Russians Cross Donets Below Kamensk on Way to Rostov —Push On in Caucasus

By The Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Jan. 18—The historic siege that Leningrad, Russia's second largest city, has undergone for seventeen months was broken today by a Red Army offensive south of Lake Ladoga that shattered the German ring around the city, it was announced officially tonight.

The ancient fortress city of Schluesselburg, on Lake Ladoga east of Leningrad, where the Germans closed their ring in August, 1941, was recapttured by Russian forces under Marshals Gregory Zhukoff and Klementi Voroshiloff, the communiqué said.

This news was greeted with rejoicing throughout the country as other Russian troops operating in Southern Russia steadily smashed ahead toward Kharkov, in the Ukraine; Rostov, at the mouth of the Don River, and the Maikop oil fields in the Caucasus.

Moscow residents hearing the announcement shouted with joy and hugged each other. Workers in Russian arms factories, toiling day and night to supply the armies engaged in seven great offensives o nthe snow-swept plains and swamps, head the news over loudspeakers and kept on working.

The Russians battered their way through almost nine miles of tremendous German fortifications and crossed the Neva River to end Leningrad's blockade. In a week of bitter fighting, the Russians announced, the Germans left 13,000 dead on the battlefield and four German divisions and remnants of other detachments were routed. More than 1,260 prisoners were taken.

Zhukoff Promoted for His Work

Marshal Zhukoff, the hero who led the Red Army that rolled back the Germans from the gates of Moscow last Winter, has his present rank for his work at Leningrad. Marshal Voroshiloff commanded Leningrad's hard-fighting garrison during the first months of the city's siege, when the Germans threw hundreds of thousands of men against the strategic city, but failed to crack it.

Leningrad is a vital lever in the defense of Northwestern Russia because of its proximity to the Gulf of Finland and the Baltic States. Ever since its envelopment the Germans had repeatedly maintained that it was doomed.

Further striking Russian victories were announced from the Voronezh, Stalingrad, Middle Don and Caucasian fronts.

The Fourth Italian Army Corps was reported to have been smashed as the Russians fought their way into Kamensk, eighty-five miles above Rostov. The Red Army spilled across the Donets River in this area, and Likhaya, about fifteen miles south of Kamensk on the important railway to Rostov, apparently was its next goal.

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Reds Cross the Manych River

In the Caucasus the Russians crossed the Manych River to capture Divnoe, the railhead for a line running westward to the Rostov-Baku railway. Farther south the Russians captured Cherkessk, on the way west from Pyatigorsk toward the Maikop oil fields.

At all these points the latest successes meant not only the occupation of vitally important points but also the breaking of the main German defense lines, opening the way for further advances.

In some sectors the Axis troops were reported to be in hasty flight. German troops re-formed at every possible point where the terrain offered some defense advantages, only to be sent fleeing again by the massed weight of Soviet tanks, tommy-gunners and cavalry, front reports said.

Hit repeatedly on all sides, the German Army seemed unable to cope with the staggering succession of offensives.

The Leningrad blow was the seventh major Russian move this Winter, one that meant the relief of the city from suffering unsurpassed by any in this war, even at Odessa, Sevastopol and Stalingrad. Less than half the original population of the city, lived through last Winter under siebe, supplied only across the frozen Lake Ladoga. Last month they still were being shelled by German siege guns. Now the isolation has ended.

The news of the relief of Leningrad was given in a special communiqué broadcast at 11 o'clock tonight and relayed over the public loud-speaker systems in streets and squares in every city and town.

The Germans still clung around Leningrad on its west and south sides, but their line had been pierced on the east side and their grip was being shaken loose.

Russians End 17-Month Vise On Leningrad

Smash 8 Miles Through Nazi Defenses, Rout 4 Divisions, Link 2 Forces

Recapture Fortress Of Schluesselburg

Fight Way Into Kamensk, Cross Donets in Rostov and Kharkov Offensives

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The seventeen-month siege of Leningrad, Russia's second largest city, was lifted today by Red Army forces which blasted a way through eight miles of Nazi defenses, killed 13,000 Germans and routed four divisions, a special Soviet communique announced tonight.

Breaking the blockade of Leningrad brings relief to 3,000,000 persons and releases the Nazi grip on the flow of Soviet armaments and other industrial facilities in the big city on the Gulf of Finland. Observers foresaw a new turn in the war, because Leningrad could be a springboard for reconquest of the Baltic states.

The news, announced in a Moscow broadcast heard here by the Soviet monitor, is a further damaging blow to German morale, because Leningrad had been in a powerful Nazi vise since Aug. 21, 1941.

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"After seven days' fighting the troops of the Volkhov and Leningrad fronts united on Jan. 18 and so broke the blockade of Leningrad," said the communique.

Russians Enter Kamensk

Moscow announced important gains along the snow-covered front from the north to the Caucasus. Other Red armies gained in the advance on Kharkov, steel city in the Ukraine, with Russian vanguards less than 118 miles from that city.

Russian troops were fighting in Kamensk, a railway point eighty-five miles north of Rostov, and others poured across the Donets River below that city on the route toward Rostov, whose capture would bag the Nazi armies in the Caucasus.

In the Caucasus the Russians crossed the Manych River and seized Divnoye, rail terminal of a line that winds across the central area to Kropotkin, on the Rostov-Baku railway.

The enemy-occupied fortress town of Schluesselburg, on the south shore of Lake Ladoga twenty-five miles east of Leningrad, was among a dozen localities stormed and captured by Russia's winter-hardened troops.

Strike From Two Directions

The Russians hit it from two directions, fighting their way through fourteen kilometers (8.6 miles) of mine fields, barbed wire, steel and concrete pillboxes. One column fought eastward from Leningrad along the west bank of the Neva River and another struck west along Lake Ladoga after crossing the Volkhov River.

Schluesselburg had been under sporadic Red Army attack since the fall of 1941. By capturing it the Russians regained a part of a railway running from Leningrad through Schluesselburg to connect with a line to Moscow and with another to Murmansk, in the far north. Murmansk is the chief Arctic port for Allied supplies to Russia.

In their long, unsuccessful effort to take Leningrad the Germans have lost scores of thousands of men, the Russians said. Fuehrer Adolf Hitler ordered the city taken by storm in August, 1941, and the Germans hurled 300,000 men against the city. The Nazi waves broke under stoic resistance directed by Marshal Klementi E. Voroshilov, but the siege had continued.

The Russians have managed to fly supplies into the city and also opened communications across Lake Ladoga—small boat convoys in the summer and railway tracks laid across the ice in the winter.

"It is necessary to bear in mind," the Russian communique said, 'that during many months of blockade of Leningrad the Germans converted their positions

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on the approaches to the town into a mighty fortified area with a network system of solidly constructed concrete and other erections with large numbers of anti-tank and anti-infantry obstacles.'

Capture 1,260 Prisoners

Breaking through this bristling enemy belt, the Russians said they captured more than 1,260 prisoners and routed the 294th, 96th 170th and 6[illegible] Rifle Infantry Divisions as well as three regiments of other divisions.

In this week of fighting in piercing cold the Russians said their artillery demolished 470 enemy-fortified centers and dugouts and twenty-five strongly defended observation posts and silenced 172 artillery and mortar batteries. Among booty captured were 222 guns, 178 mortars, 512 machine guns, 5,020 rifles, twenty-six tanks, 17,300 grenades, seventy-two radio transmitting stations, 1,050 horses, 880 carts, forty various supply dumps, 36,000 mines, 150 trucks, 22,000 shells and 2,200,000 cartridges.

The break-through was carried out by Leningrad forces commanded by Colonel General Leonid Govorov, who was elevated to his present rank a few days ago, and Volkhov front troops commanded by General Kirkill A. Meretskov.

Co-ordination of operations on both fronts was credited to Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov and Marshal Voroshilov. Zhukov commanded the victorious central front Red Army that fought west of Moscow a year ago and also was in charge of operations during the early days of the Stalingrad offensive still gaining in southern Russia. He was made a marshal coincident with tonight's announcement on Leningrad.

Marshal Voroshilov commanded Leningrad's troops during the German seige until December, 1941, when he was made commander of Soviet Far Eastern forces.

The troops of Lieutenant General Romanovsky and Major General Dukanov distinguished themselves in the fighting that lifted the siege, the communique said.

Another Soviet general, N. N. Voronov, was made a marshal tonight along with Zhukov, the announcement said. Voronov, an artillery specialist, has played a leading part in Russia's [illegible] southwestern drive.

Situation on Other Sectors

The situation on other sectors of the Russian front as announced by Moscow tonight was:

South of Voronezh: Russian troops fighting along the Voronezh-Kharkov railway have blockaded the town of Ostrogorzhsk, twenty-five miles northeast of captured Alekseyevka. The number of prisoners on this front now has increased to 31,000, of which 22,000 are Hungarians, 7,000 Italians and 2,000 Germans. The Red Army was said to have routed the 4th Italian Army Corps in capturing the rail station of Kamenka, northeast of Millerovo.

Middle Don front: The Red Army captured the railway station of Kamensk and has fought its way into the streets of the town. Other units crossed the Donets to menace Likhaya, eighteen miles to the south and a junction of the Rostov-Moscow line with a spur line leading east to Stalingrad.

North central Caucasus: Crossing the Manych River in the Kalmuck Republic, the Russians occupied Divnoye. Other Russian units operating beyond Blagodornoye, fifty-five miles to the south are pushing northwestward toward Petrovsk, a junction on the line of which Divnoye is the eastern end. A parallel column below Blagodornoye is pushing along the Mineralnye Vody-Rostov line toward Armavir.

The midnight Russian communique told of the rout of Axis troops in some sectors. South of Voronezh between Olkhovatka and Shelyakino Russian troops captured more than 1,000 trucks on a road from captured Rossosh to Alekseyevka, west of the Don River.

"The enemy is retreating, abandoning technical equipment and large quantities of army property," the communique added.

Twenty-six towns and railway stations were occupied yesterday, the Russians said, and dozens of smaller places were freed.

At least 2,000 Nazis were killed and 400 captured before Stalingrad, where the Soviet troops "continued to close in the ring of encirclement around the German Fascist troops."

More than 1,850 Germans were captured in Rossosh, the Russians said, along with 10 tanks, 79 guns, 560 trucks, 33 motorcycles, 1,000,000 cartridges and other material.

The Red Army in the Ukraine was reported forty miles deep in that territory after crossing the north-south, Moscow-Rostov railway, Novo-Pskov and Dontsovka were reported occupied.

The German high command told of defensive fighting south of Lake Ladoga in which 229 Soviet tanks were declared to have been put out of action since Jan. 12. German forces encompassed before Stalingrad "under the most difficult conditions withstood further strong attacks," it said.

"During the night," the Berlin bulletin said, "German bombers raided enemy supply lines northeast of Moscow. Ten transport trains were destroyed."

LENINGRAD SIEGE REPORTED LIFTED BY RUSSIAN FORCE

JAN 19 1943

Moscow Also Declares That Schluesselburg Is Recaptured.

London, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—A Reuters dispatch from Moscow tonight said that the Russians have recaptured the city of Schluesselburg, in the Leningrad area, and quoted a special Soviet announcement as saying that the siege of Leningrad had been lifted.

The fortified city of Schluesselburg, east of Leningrad near Lake Ladoga, was held by the Germans for much of the period since the siege of Leningrad was established on August 21, 1941.

Southward, the northern Donets and the Manych rivers were declared to have been crossed, while on the Voronezh front the number of prisoners in that regional offensive has risen to 31,000, the Russians were quoted as saying. The announcement also said that breaking through the enemy defenses in the Leningrad sector, the Russian troops had crossed the Neva and advanced to a depth of eighty kilometers (about forty-five miles).

Broke Down Blockade.

The Communique continued:

"A few days ago our troops situated to the south of Lake Ladoga launched an offensive against the German Fascist troops blockading the town of Leningrad. Our troops had the task of demolishing the enemy defense and thereby breaking down the blockade of Leningrad.

The announcement said that four German divisions had been routed, 13,000 Germans killed, and 1,260 prisoners taken. It continued:

"In this connection it is necessary to bear in mind that during the many months of blockade of Leningrad the Germans converted their positions on the approaches to the town into a mighty fortified area with a network system of solidly constructed concrete and other erections, with a large number of anti-tank and anti-infantry obstacles.

"The offensive of our troops took place from two directions, from the west bank of the River Neva from the southwest of the town of Schlusselberg and from the east from the area south of Lake Ladoga."

said several garrisons of the city were annihilated by Russian troops.

Kamensk in Pincers.

Several dozen communities in the bend of the north Donets were reported captured, including several large places, one of which was Kalitvenskaya, directly on the river.

A Moscow broadcast said the river had been crossed, presumably in the neighborhood of Kalitvenskaya, only twelve miles east of Kamensk, like Millerovo, an important railway center on the Moscow-Rostov line. Kamensk itself is threatened from three sides.

The broadcast said the German's fought bitterly to [illegible] their positions in the Donets bend. The Russian advance in this region threatens the flank of the German troops trying to hold off Soviet forces poised along the lower Don only sixty miles east of Rostov.

Reds' New Offensive Rolls

Reds 118 Miles From Kharkov; Cross Donets Toward Rostov

JAN 19 1943

Another Big Town Retaken in Caucasus—Stalingrad Nazis Face Annihilation—Russians Speed Toward Salsk.

London, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—The Red Army was reported pouring across the Donets River a few miles east of Kamensk today in a southward drive on Rostov eighty-five miles away which was closely co-ordinated with a multi-headed Soviet assault grinding at all Germany's summer gains in south Russia and approaching within 118 miles of Kharkov, great steel center of the Ukraine.

A special communique and the regular midnight communique as recorded from Moscow broadcasts by the Soviet monitor told of mighty strides taken by the Russian troops on a front which enveloped southern Russia from Voronezh to the Caucasus foothills.

Millerovo, by-passed last month on the Russian drive along the Moscow-Rostov railway, was recaptured. The special communique announcing its fall down the rail line to Rostov past recaptured Millerovo reached the north bank of the Donets, creating a sharp threat to Kamensk.

(A Moscow broadcast heard in London said that Russian forces were pouring across the river, presumably in a sector twelve miles southeast of Kamensk, to which the Russians advanced across the Middle Don steppes from the northeast.)

Gain Rail Control

The fall of Alekseevska yesterday gave the Russians control of a fifty-mile stretch of railroad southwest from Shchuche, one of the jumping-off points of their powerful new offensive, and carried their advance guard within eighty miles of Kupyansk.

A new hold was taken on the Moscow-Rostov railroad by the occupation of Podgornoye, forty-five miles southeast of Alekseevska and twenty miles north of Rossosh, which previously had been reported captured.

Just above the junction of the Moscow-Rostov and the Svoboda-Kupyansk railroads, the Red army expanded its grip on the west bank of the Don by taking Korotozhak, thirty miles northeast of Alekseevska.

Korotozhak, captured after fierce fighting yesterday, was one of the Germans' principal strong points in the sector. It was surrounded by mortar batteries and machine-gun nests.

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The Red army swept on to Korotozhak from Selyavnoye, ten miles to the north. A battalion of ski troops captured house after house along the highway, crushed a garrison which attempted to hold a church and reached the center of the city.

The Germans tried to withdraw to the west and south, dispatches said, but the remnants were surrounded and taken prisoners. Material captured at Korotozhak was said to have included twenty planes, thirty-eight tanks and ninety-three machine guns.

(A Berlin broadcast, heard in London today, reported that the German air force raided the Moscow region last night.)

Left Flank Slows

While the Reds were making gains on the right flank and the center of the Voronezh front, no further specific progress was reported on the left flank, where the Russians were attacking in the Kantemirovka sector.

Dispatches said the Germans had rushed tanks and troops from their reserve to their new line west of Kantemirovka, which is fortified to a depth of seven and a half miles.

The ravines and steep hills and snow-covered fields are lined with pillboxes, dugouts, barbed wire, mines and trenches, the whole covered by a system of flanking fire. A midday assault, launched when the Germans were off guard, was reported, however, to have made a gap two miles wide and three miles deep in this formidable defense zone.

Artillery Blasts Nazis

Accompanying the assault, Russian artillery blasted the enemy lines so heavily that prisoners were quoted as saying that half of their front-line losses were being caused by shells.

Many German batteries were reported to have been silenced early in the offensive by the Soviets' long-range artillery, which limited enemy reply to individual guns.

South Toward Kharkov

Map on Page 4

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Jan. 18 — The Red army's new offensive on the Voronezh front, most northerly of the series of winter blows against the whole Axis position in the southwest, was making new progress today fifty miles west of the Don

Russian guns also shattered several German divisional and regimental headquarters, disrupting enemy communications.

As a result, dispatches said, lines of enemy trucks were seen still coming up to the front line long after the German troops who originally had been there had retreated west.

Rossosh Stormed

The same Russian forces which took Mitrofanovka early in the current winter offensive continued on twenty miles directly north to storm Rossosh.

Tanks broke into the city and the occupation was completed after an all-night battle.

The converging Russian attacks northwest and southwest from the flanks are designed to cut the enemy's lines of retreat and to encircle and exterminate the Germans' manpower.

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Many Towns Captured

The Soviet midday communique reported the recapture of three more populated places in the upper Donets region and several others in the north Caucasus.

It reported that in the North Caucasus, Russian forces had smashed through German fortifications guarding a large place, and said fighting was taking place in the streets. (The town was not identified by name.)

In overnight fighting south of Voronezh almost the entire garrison of another fortified center of resistance was reported wiped out and in another sector of the same general battlefront 1,255 Germans were said to have been captured.

1,000 Nazis Killed

The war bulletin said that in the Stalingrad trap, more than 1,000 Germans were killed and 850 captured as the Russians closed in with hard new blows.

The communique said the Germans had massed large forces for an effort to recover Velikie Luki, ninety miles from the Latvian frontier, but asserted that all attacks had been beaten off with heavy losses.

Velikie Luki's Capture Caused German Panic

Reds Say Nazis Made False Claims to Holding City

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP).—The Russian midday communique, broadcast by Moscow today, said the capture of Velikie Luki Jan. 1 had caused "panic and alarm" among the Germans and that the German high command had made false announcements saying the town was still in German hands since Jan. 3.

In the mean time, the communique said, larger German shock formations were concentrated southwest and northwest.

"The German plan was simple—to deny its capture by the Red Army and meanwhile, disregarding all losses, to break through to the town and regain it," the Soviet communique said.

The Soviet command, it was said, "took the necessary measures in good time. Our troops exhausted the enemy by continuous blows and inflicted heavy losses on him. The German offensive was broken and failed."

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Germans' Siege Of Leningrad Broke Record

Longest in History for So Big a City; Nazis Never Had It Entirely Cut Off

The siege of Leningrad was not only the longest of the war, but was the first in history which so large a city had been compelled to endure for so long, The Associated Press notes.

Among the other important sieges of the war were those of Sebastopol, which lasted eight months before the fortress fell, and Tobruk, Libya, which held out from April 12 to Dec. 10, 1941, when the British lifted the siege. Stalingrad was besieged for three months before the beginning of the Russian winter offensive.

Named for V. I. Lenin, founder of the Soviet Union, Leningrad came under attack from virtually all sides nearly a year and five months ago. Since Aug. 21, 1941, its 3,000,000 people—the normal population—and its thousands of Red army, sailor, peasant and worker defenders had endured privation and almost daily shelling and bombing.

The siege has been incompletely documented, for while it lasted the Russians never wished the Germans to know conditions in the Soviet Union's second largest city. Occasional news stories from there said the people were carrying on their usual pursuits as much as possible—libraries were crowded, newspapers were still published, museums were open, theaters played to large crowds.

From the Axis came an opposite propaganda picture—piles of dead littered the streets, the people were reduced to gnawing the bark from trees, emaciated and starving creatures stalked the parks.

But the city never was cut off completely from outside resources. Months after the siege had begun the Russians boasted that they were still getting aluminum for their airplane factories from Leningrad's big aluminum plant.

In the most desperate hour the people rallied to urgent calls to act in the spirit of Lenin and Stalin. Sailors went into the front trenches. Men and women from the factories shouldered spades and marched out to dig trenches and man the guns.

The city originally was named St. Petersburg because it was founded in 1703 by Peter the Great, who had it built on piles driven into the marshes at the mouth of the Neva River. It gained the reputation of a city constructed on bones because so many laborers died during its building.

Peter had selected the site because of its proximity to western Europe, not because it was physically suitable. As St. Petersburg it was the capital of Czarist Russia. Practically the only convenient port in northern Russia, it developed vast industries, a large worker population and a huge trade.

Leningrad became the center of the proletarian struggle and eventually the cradle of the Bolshevik revolution. It was these traditions which probably did much to enable it to resist through the siege.

Leningrad A Record

(By Associated Press)

The siege of Troy lasted nine years, that of Leningrad 515 days. But seldom in history has so large a city been compelled to endure for so long. In any case, Leningrad easily holds the record for length of siege in this war.

Here is a list of some of the most important sieges of World War II:

	Siege Began	Siege Ended
Warsaw	Sept. 8, 1939	Sept. 27, 1939
Odessa	Aug. 19, 1941	Oct. 17, 1941
Tobruk	April 12, 1941	Dec. 10, 1941
Singapore	Jan. 31, 1942	Feb. 15, 1942

Corregidor April 9, 1942 May
Sevastopol Nov. 7, 1942 July
Stalingrad Aug. 25, 1942 Oct.
Leningrad Aug. 21, 1941 Jan. 18 1943

TIMOSHENKO SENT ON NEW MISSION, LOCATION SECRET

JAN 19 1943

Mystery of Missing Marshal, Russia's Top Leader, Arouses Speculation.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The whereabouts of Marshal Semeon K. Timoshenko, one of the Soviet Union's top generals, has become a leading military mystery to the outside world since the issuance of the Soviet special communique disclosing that the Leningrad offensive was under the master-minding of Marshals Gregory Zhukov and Klementi Voroshilov.

The Germans had broadcast only ten days ago that Timoshenko was in charge on the Leningrad front, and this had seemed plausible, because on Jan. 1 the Russians officially disclosed that he had been replaced on the southwest front by Marshal Zhukov. His whereabouts were not officially disclosed, but Moscow dispatches said he was believed to have assumed another important command.

With Marshal Zhukov and not Marshal Timoshenko announced as in charge of the great Stalingrad offensive, the German announcement a few days later placing Marshal Timoshenko in the Lake Ilmen region outside Leningrad seemed logical.

Not At Leningrad

But the special communique on Leningrad stated that coordination of operations of the vast Soviet offensive against the Germans was under Marshal Voroshilov and Zhukov, and the actual breakthrough at the long-besieged city was carried out by Col. Gen. Leonid Govorov and Gen. Kirkill A. Meretskov.

Thus the present occupation of Marshal Timoshenko, a former defense minister rated high both as a general in the field and as a directing strategist, is again open to speculation.

The Soviet Union is a vast country and as a nation at war its military tasks are countless. There are many missions which the unlocateable marshal might be undertaking in secret, at any one of a hundred places.

May Be In Siberia

Despite the fact that Russia's big battle at present is in the west against Germany, and that there are many duties he could be performing there, it may be that Marshal Timoshenko has been sent to the Far East to superintend Siberia's guard against possible attack by Japan.

Marshal Voroshilov was sent out to the Far East a year ago last month to do just this job. Then last August he turned up in Moscow during the Churchill-Stalin conferences. Now he is battling Germany, and Marshal Timoshenko is missing.

Men of the stature of Marshal Voroshilov and Marshal Timoshenko are not many, and the switch could well have been made.

Wherever Marshal Timoshenko is, it can be taken for granted that Moscow will not disclose his whereabouts until it is ready to do so.

And also it may be taken for granted that Berlin will not hesitate to "announce" where he is whether it knows or not.

Kotelnikovski's Rehabilitation Is Speeded

By Eddy Gilmore

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With the Red Army at Kotelnikovski, Jan. 18—This city of 14,000 people on the edge of the Kalmyck steepe, from which the Germans launched their ill-starred campaign to take Stalingrad, is rapidly picking itself up and setting its house in order.

(The capture of Kotelnikovski, an important railway town ninety miles southwest of Stalingrad, was announced by the Russians December 30. It was the first big prize of the Russian winter offensive.)

It is a strange little place, this town whose name rang round the world daily as Hitler last summer threw great legions of men and machines in a smashing drive for the Volga.

Nazi Damage Slight

The Germans failed to do much damage in Kotelnivokski, a fact explained by Andrei Terekhov, chairman of the Regional Executive Committee of the Communist party, as due to the haste with which the Germans had to flee before the onrushing Red army.

Choked With Freight

But the postoffice, the library, a school, the movie theater, five stores and many other schools in near-by villages were burned, and the railroad station, around which terrific fighting raged when the Germans took the town, was razed.

The railroad yards were found choked with German freight cars, virtually all in good condition, and a number of German passenger coaches.

One of the oddest sights of the town is a concrete building, sitting alone in an acre of ground. It is a men's room, and a German sign says "For Officers Only."

Widen Rail Gauge

In Kotelnikovski and up and down the railwa, which runs from Stalingrad southward to Tikhoretskaya in the Caucasus, Russian workmen are making fine progress in widening the gauge of the railway which the Germans had narrowed to fit their own equipment brought up for the Stalingrad drive.

While there is snow on the ground, it is not cold here. I have gone around all morning without an overcoat as I took in the odd street scenes.

In front of the place where I eat there was a wrecked German motorcycle, an old Rumanian helmet and a rifle apparently thrown down in a great hurry.

A little farther up the street there was another wrecked motorcycle and three German helmets. The Russians never pick up helmets for souvenirs.

Cattle Big Problem

"We're sick of everything German," one old woman said. "I wouldn't have one of those helmets in my house."

Terekhov told of German bombardment of the town on July 28 and 29, 1942, and the final order for Russian evacuation on August 2.

One of the biggest jobs, he said, was evacuation of cattle across the Kalmyck steppe, with the Germans bombing the herd and killing many animals after it had been driven to the Volga.

Terekhov said about 300 citizens of the town had been forcefully removed by the Germans when they evacuated the city in December.

The townsmen seemed [illegible] dazed at the renown their [illegible] achieved in the headlines [illegible] world.

"Wasn't Worth [illegible]

"Do you mean the [illegible] wond the waters have [illegible] little city?" asked an old man who has lived here more than fifty years. "It still wasn't worth it," he grinned.

20 Go With Nazis

Terekhov said that when the Germans left, about twenty of the 11,000 remaining in the city had gone along with them of their own free will.

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"We know them, of course," he said, "and some day we may meet again."

Other than the extensive railroad yards, Kotelnikovski is mostly an agricultural town, with a mixed population, the majority of whom are Russians, along with Ukrianians, Cossacks and Kalmycks.

The food situation seems excellent. Terekhov said most of the people had plenty to eat, but that community kitchens had been set up for those who had lost everything.

Unearth Treasures

Digging has become one of the city's principal occupations and there are holes in many yards, front and back, as the citizens unearth treasures buried when the invaders arrived.

All kinds of things are being pulled out of the ground, including samovars, dishes, cradles, clothes and boots. In one place I saw a little girl recovering a doll.

Blanket

A. P. Correspondent With Russian Army Tells How Reds Live and Fight at Front

Soviet Troops Found Warmly Dressed and Well Fed—Feel Out Nazi Lines First and Then Strike Hard.

By EDDY GILMORE.

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With the Red Army Southeast of Rostov (Via Moscow), Jan. 17 (A. P.).—The young but strong Russian Army fighting back so fiercely and confidently, driving the best of the German troops before it, is an army that has learned much—and, oddly, learned a lot from its enemy. At the moment all along this front the operation is one of beautifully timed encirclements.

There is no secret about the Red Army tactics which have put the Germans on the run. The Russians scout and then begin their encirclements with fast-moving units which include airplanes, air sledges which can go better than 100 miles an hour, cavalry and motorized infantry. When artillery is needed to blast the Germans from their positions they have plenty of it—and it is plenty big. Throughout the whole drive here the artillery has been the real backbone.

Soviet mobile units have achieved great skill in cutting up the enemy's front. Their tanks, on which tommy-gunners ride, strike with great effect. The Russians assert that their medium tank, called the 34, is the best medium tank in the world. You certainly see few of them standing about the battlefield down here.

They also have sleds, the horse-drawn variety, by the thousands. When the snow gets deep they are vital to battle operations. But I have yet to see the Germans using any of them.

The commanders one talks with impress one with their great confidence in victory. This was apparent when I visited the front last winter as the Russians then had the Germans on the run—but it definitely was not on this scale.

They are not laughing at the Germans, however. They still pay them considerable tribute as fighters. But the commanders all say Hitler won't come bounding back next summer. The present weather, they assert, should be ideal for the German armored forces and motorized units.

Well-dressed Soldiers.

My soldier and officer I talked with possessed a deep, almost religious faith, in Premier Stalin's direction of the war. They gave him full credit of everything.

The fighters are finely equipped in clothes. Soldiers generally wear the famous Russian valinki—a felt boot that comes to the knee, or above, if wanted. Their uniforms are thick and so is their underwear. Most of them prefer a fur-lined hat to a steel helmet in winter weather. Their gloves are deep, fur-lined and equipped with trigger fingers.

Their tommygun is a neat, easily handled, light little weapon. They also carry a very ugly looking knife.

The Red Army front line fighter gets 100 grams (three and a half ounces) of Vodka daily which, if you downed it all at once, wouldn't give you a "belt." I have never yet seen a bottle on a Russian soldier or any soldier drinking.

In his daily diet the fighter gets 800 grams of bread—that is, two loaves. There are three meals, which include 130 grams (four and a half ounces) of meat and forty grams of butter.

Up here at the front we have been eating well—far better than we eat in Moscow.

It also gives an American a thrill up here to know that most of the food for the Red Army is hauled up over great distances by United States made trucks.

Lots should be said for the Russian truck driver. I think he's about the most reckless driver I have ever ridden with, but the point is that he gets there and gets there fast even if the cost is a couple of fenders. The drivers are their own mechanics, and they take a fanatical pride in their machines.

The Officer

By EDDY GILMORE,
Associated Press Writer.

WITH THE RED ARMY SOUTHEAST OF ROSTOV (Delayed).—The German flier came into the little house on the front dressed in a natty but soiled sky-blue uniform with his head high. He bowed with mock politeness and sat down stiffly.

He was a perfect Hollywood type of the Nazi officer—piercing blue eyes with great white spaces around them, skin drawn tightly over his sharp face bones, sharp chin and a thin pointed nose.

He admitted he belonged to a Nazi party organization.

I asked him what effect he thought the United States is having on the outcome of the war.

"None!" he shot back. "The African operation doesn't mean anything. Rommel has lost a little, but in this war you have to lose a little. He'll come back."

'Underestimated Russians.'

I asked him why the Germans are retreating.

"We underestimated the Russian strength," he said, "but all will be well next summer."

I quoted some United States and British production figures on war materials.

"Exaggerations!" he leered.

I suggested the United States is getting into full production and soon will throw it all against Germany and her allies.

"You'll never get your stuff to Europe," he said, and all but laughed. "Then soon you will get tired."

'You Can Shoot Me.'

When someone asked if he realized that in Germany a prisoner like himself might be shot, he said:

"You can shoot me."

I asked him what he thought would happen to Germany when he lost the war.

"Germany can't lose," he sneered.

I asked him if officers are ched on their answers to ques-ing. He said:

"Of course not."

He was told that he could go e bowed and all but gave the Nazi salute.

"Tough guy!" someone said.

"Wait a minute," said another Russian officer who had questioned Nazi party members before, "bring in another."

The Same Pattern.

He fitted right into the portrait of the officer we had just dismissed.

We asked him what effect he thought the United States is having on the war.

"None!" he shot back. "The African operation does not mean anything. Rommel has lost a little, but in this war you have to lose a little. He will come back."

We asked him, too, if officers are coached on their answers to questions.

"Of course not," he said.

We told him he could go. He rose, bowed with great formality, and almost gave the Nazi salute.

4-TON BOMBS RAINED ON GERMAN CAPITAL

JAN 19 1943

100,000 Incendiaries Add to Havoc—Germans Retaliate With Two Weak Raids on London.

London, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—Hundreds of four-ton bombs, the largest explosives the world has ever known, and probably 100,000 fire bombs were hurled on Berlin for the second consecutive night last night, and fires were left burning over great areas of the German capital.

The Royal Air Force, however, lost twenty-two planes as compared with only one on the previous night.

Retaliating, German bombers subjected London to two attacks last night, but their blows were on nothing like the scale of the assaults on Berlin, and they paid a prohibitive price as London's elaborate defenses brought down ten of an estimated sixty raiders. However, at least twelve persons were killed in London last night, when a row of two-story workers' apartments was demolished. The body of a baby was hurled 250 yards to the top of a three-story house.

Again tonight London had a brief air raid alarm, but there were no reports of bombs being dropped within the city.

Tonight's Attack Brief.

Tonight, just before dusk, a strong force of Allied planes roared out over the Dover Strait, beneath low clouds, in the direction of Boulogne, and heavy explosions sounded for some time along the French coast. Some of the blasts were so powerful that they shook buildings on the English side of the channel. Anti-aircraft gunfire also was heard at Folkestone.

"Berlin was again attacked by a strong force of our heavy bombers last night," the Air Ministry communique said. "A great load of bombs was dropped and, by the end of the attack, large fires were burning."

The bombers flew in bright moonlight on most of the 1,200-mile round trip, but encountered some clouds over the target area. In contrast to the light opposition Saturday night, the Air Ministry said there were many combats with enemy fighters. One of these was reported shot down.

The Air Ministry said that twenty-two bombers failed to return.

The German High Command, in a communique broadcast from Berlin, said that Nazi night fighters and anti-aircraft guns shot down twenty-five, most of them four-motored types, and that seven other Allied aircraft were destroyed in operations over western Europe and the North Sea. The German figure for Nazi plane losses was six.

The Berlin radio also declared that the German Air Force also raided the Moscow area last night, and referring to the attack on London, the High Command said the German raiders "caused extensive destruction, particularly in the district west of the large Thames Bend."

Hitler's officers did not comment on the damage wrought by Sunday night's raid on the German capital, but a subsequent Berlin broadcast said that fire losses from the "terror attack" were heavy.

In addition to the new bombing of Berlin, the R. A. F. sent fighters against freight trains, barges and trucks serving the Germans in France, Belgium and Holland. The forays lasted thirteen hours.

The Air Ministry said that of the enemy bombers which struck at London few of them penetrated the outer defenses.

"Bombs were dropped at a number of places in Greater London and elsewhere in southeast England," it reported. "Some damage was done, but it was nowhere on a large scale and mainly was confined to houses. The number of casualties so far reported is not large."

Among the ten German raiders shot down was a Dornier 217, a two-motored utility craft which the Germans use for purposes ranging from reconnaissance to dive-bombing.

Aim for Bullseyes.

Instead of trying to drive the bombers away from vital objectives and into the path of night fighters, the gunners aimed for bullseyes directly on the attacking bombers. The night's bag brought to more than 4,000 the number of aircraft destroyed over Britain since the start of the war.

Several Persons Killed.

The barrage showered London rooftops with shell fragments and several persons were killed or wounded by shells which exploded only after striking the ground. The firing, which ceased only after the last of the raiders departed, combined with new secret anti-aircraft devices to make a spectacular show.

London's anti-aircraft gunners meanwhile threw Nazi raiders into confusion by the fierceness of their barrage during two assaults last night and early today when the attackers lost ten of perhaps sixty planes.

Curtain Of Steel.

German efforts at retaliation for the mighty attack which apparently caught Berlin defenses napping Saturday night were relatively mild. London's ground guns threw up a curtain of steel and fire more thunderous and powerful than anything Londoners ever heard before.

Instead of trying to drive the bombers away from vital objectives and into the path of night fighters, the gunners aimed for bull's-eyes directly on the attacking bombers. The night's bag brought to more than 4,000 the number of enemy aircraft destroyed over Britain since the start of the war.

Rooftops Showered

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"Berlin was again attacked by a strong force of our heavy bombers last night," the Air Ministry com-

...nique said. "A great load of ...bs was dropped and by the end ...the attack large fires were burning."

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The Air Ministry news service credited four of the bombers destroyed to a Beaufighter squadron, saying that this established a new night-fighting record. Wing Commander C. M. Wight-Boycott was the leader. Delighted that Berlin at last was being repaid heavily for the scourging of their beloved city, Londoners nevertheless were wondering whether the London-Berlin duel meant a return of 1940-41 experiences. The Rome radio said that Adolf Hitler's Government was threatening full reprisals.

A DNB dispatch broadcast from Berlin said a strong German force made the early morning raid on London, and thousands of explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped. However, London spokesmen estimated that not more than thirty bombers participated in each raid—both last night and this morning. They said no important public buildings were hit and industrial damage was slight.

High Explosives Dropped.

High explosive bombs extensively damaged twenty houses on one London road and seven in another during the morning attack. Several casualties were reported and rescue squads searched the debris for other victims.

A stick of bombs dropped in one London district during the first raid wrecked a block of shops, a big department store and many houses. A firewatcher and a woman were killed there, several persons were injured and others were trapped.

The quick exchange of blows demonstrated simultaneously Britain's confidence in her growing air might and the increased strength of her home defenses, which limited the damage inflicted in the London area to a fraction of the havoc created in Berlin. In the raid last night the R. A. F. poured more explosives and incendiaries on the ruins left in Hitler's capital by four-ton "blockbusters" the previous night.

The Saturday night assault was the first on the German capital since the night of November 7, 1941, and was characterized as the heaviest to which the city ever had been subjected by British raiders.

Flyers who had participated in raid said they had set fires visible 100 miles away and reported that large areas in Berlin had been laid waste by 4,000 and 8,000 pound bombs and thousands of incendiaries.

Fliers who had participated in previous raids on Berlin — once known to British airmen as "the hottest spot in Germany"—said that Saturday night the anti-aircraft fire was the weakest they had ever encountered over the city.

"I saw only one searchlight," declared one airman, "and the flak was negligible compared with previous experiences."

The Germans themselves said they shot down only two British bombers Saturday night.

Admit Toll May Rise.

The Berlin radio, which usually attempts to minimize damage caused by raids on German soil, reported that thirty-one persons had been killed and about 150 injured, but indicated that the toll was likely to prove larger when the debris had been cleared away.

The broadcast said that high explosives and incendiaries had fallen in densely populated areas and reported that the huge Deutschland Halle near the Olympic Stadium, in which many events of the 1936 Olympic games were held, had been virtually destroyed.

So far as known it was the first time that Britain's four-motored bombers had been used to make the 1,200-mile trip to Berlin and back and the first time the German capital had felt the destructive force of the "block-busters," which have been used frequently over western German industrial centers in the past year.

The raid also marked the first time that British and American press and radio representatives, chosen by lot, were permitted to accompany the R. A. F. on a night raid on the Continent.

James MacDonald of the New York Times, who made the flight representing American newsmen, said that destruction in Berlin "must have been on a gigantic scale."

"If Berlin has ever had any worse raids than the one I witnessed I am glad I was not a resident of the herrenvolk's (master race) capital city," he cabled home.

[Stanley Richardson of NBC, who also made the trip, in a broadcast last night from London said that "Berlin presented an awesome picture of fire under the pummeling of scores of tons of bombs. As we lined up for the run over the target whole blocks of flaming buildings were visible below. Those conflagrations left no doubt that the very heart of Berlin had been hit, and hit hard." The Brazzaville radio, in a French language broadcast, said yesterday that Berlin was also bombed Saturday night by Russian planes, the Office of War Information reported.]

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U. S. Troops "Watch" Raid.

Many American soldiers in the British capital got their baptism of fire. While experienced Londoners dived for air raid shelters—much improved in the last year—the soldiers were inclined to stand around to see the show, until fragments of anti-aircraft shells began to rattle down around them.

London has not been under heavy attack since July 28, 1941, although a few German bombs dropped in the outskirts of the city last October.

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Berlin was battered for the second successive time last night by a strong RAF force which dropped hundreds of tons of the biggest bombs the world ever has known and set great fires in Hitler's capital with perhaps 100,000 incendiaries.

The loss of 22 big bombers, compared with only one the night before, was a heavy price to pay for any raid but British observers said it was not prohibitive in view of the large number of aircraft attacking the very nerve center of the German war machine.

"A great load of bombs was dropped and, by the end of the attack, large fires were burning," the Air Ministry said.

A brief night alert sounded again in London tonight when a few Axis planes crossed the coast and headed up the Thames. Some were driven back quickly and those which approached the capital environs caused only "trifling" damage. Crowds scurried to the shelters, however, and stayed there after the all-clear, expecting another alert. Slight gunfire was heard.

The Berlin radio said 82 persons were killed in Berlin in the two RAF raids, 50 of them prisoners of war.

One southern England town was dive-bombed in the clear moonlight and suffered considerable damage.

Some speculated that the devastating one-two stab at Berlin was part of a softening process behind the Nazi lines for the opening this year of a second front on the continent.

German night fighters which had been concentrated in the Ruhr to combat persistent British attacks there apparently were shifted hastily back to Berlin and accounted for the heavier price the RAF paid.

While the explosives and fire bombs were chewing up the Reich capital, the Germans flew over London in two comparatively weak retaliatory raids.

"Some damage was done," but it was nowhere on a large scale and mainly was confined to houses," a communique said. Ten of some 60 raiders were destroyed, four by one night fighter squadron which set a new record.

London's millions were relieved to realize that the power of the Luftwaffe in western Europe had withered appreciably since the harrowing days of 1940-41.

At least 12 were killed in London, the hardest-hit area being a row of two-story workers' apartments. One victim was a baby whose body was hurled 250 yards to the top of a three-story house.

Under a low cloud cover a strong force of allied planes roared out over the channel shortly before dusk today in the direction of Boulogne.

Heavy explosions were heard from France for some time afterward by watchers at Folkestone. Some buildings there shook.

British pilots said the ground fire at Berlin apparently was no heavier than on Saturday night but that the German defenses, particularly night fighters, were helped by bright moonlight and a clear sky. The bombers had approached Berlin through clouds all across Europe the night before.

German accounts insisted that "disaster" befell the British planes and asserted that few reached the capital. The Berlin radio admitted, however, that fire damage was heavy and, significantly, termed the attack "a terror raid."

Berlin Reports 82 Killed

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP).—The Berlin radio said tonight that eighty-two persons were killed in the British air raids on Berlin Saturday and Sunday nights and that the casualties included fifty prisoners of war.

German accounts insisted that "disaster" befell the British planes Sunday night and asserted that few reached the German capital. The Berlin radio admitted that fire damage was heavy and, significantly, termed the attack "a terror raid."

Under a low cloud cover, a strong force of Allied planes roared out over the Channel not long before dusk today in the direction of Boulogne. Explosions were heard from France for some time afterward by watchers at Folkstone. Some buildings there shook.

RAF Again Hits Berlin; Nazis Raid London

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Falkstone, England, Jan. 18 (AP)—A strong force of Allied planes roared out over Dover Strait beneath low clouds shortly before dusk tonight in the direction of Boulogne and heavy explosions sounded for some time along the French coast.

Sweden Warned Of Attack

London, Jan. 18 (AP).—Prime Minister Per Albin Hansson of Sweden, in a curiously specific manner, warned his country today against the possibility of attack and declared it was Sweden's "unshakable" will to fight if invaded.

The Prime Minister of the only country in northern Europe that has remained neutral and unmolested addressed the Swedish Parliament as active war again came to the shores of the Baltic with the Red army's relief of Leningrad.



Per Albin Hansson

The part of the Prime Minister's speech which lifted it beyond similar formal declarations of neutral national leaders in a time of threat, was a passage in which he warned against believing false radio instructions to cease resistance.

"Beyond any doubt we will defend ourselves," this passage read. "This has already been explained in orders to all subordinate military commanders.

"In addition it is the duty of every citizen to inform himself of these orders and to remember that every order which might be distributed that defense is to cease is false."

This precaution recalled the employment of such ruses in the German invasion of Norway nearly three years ago when Norwegian garrisons surrendered and failed to offer resistance for reasons which seemed unaccountable until it was learned that they had received false orders from fifth columnists.

Sweden has been an an uneasy position amidst belligerents for four years, beginning with the Finnish-Russian war of 1939-40 when the Allies wanted to go to the relief of the Finns through Norway and Sweden.

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The German occupation of Norway in April, 1940, and the drawing of Finland into Germany's war on Russia in the Summer of 1941 left her an island in Nazi-dominated territory.

The relief of Leningrad, however, opens the possibility of a new northern campaign, not only by the Red army but also by Russia's allies, with the objective of improving the supply connections.

An Allied invasion of Norway played a prominent part in second front speculation last Summer.

The Swedes long have been conscious that such an invasion would bring the danger of a demand for passage of Nazi troops through their country.

Nazis Rate Raids High

Stockholm, Jan. 18 (AP).—The Berlin newspaper Nachtausgabe said tonight that Berlin after two heavy RAF raids presented "the same view" as heavily battered Cologne, Bremen, Emden, Duesseldorf, Essen and Wilhelmshaven, "but on a smaller scale." The cities mentioned are the most heavily bombed in all Germany.

British Sink Axis Supply Ship

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—British light naval forces sank a medium-sized Axis supply ship 100 miles Northwest of Tripoli on Saturday, the Admirality announced today.

The vessel was sailing under escort and the escorting ship, which was not identified as to type, was reported damaged.

The British warships suffered neither casualties nor damage, the Admirality said.

SUBMARINE SHELLS FREIGHT TRAIN

London, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—British surface craft and submarines have blasted five supply ships out of the Axis shipping lanes in the Mediterranean and submarine deck guns have again shelled the Italian shore, the Admiralty announced today.

In addition to the sinking or fatal grounding of the five vessels under fire of British guns and torpedoes, an escort ship was reported damaged. Communiques said that light naval forces sank two of the ships and damaged the escort vessel, and that submarines accounted for the others.

The submarines' victims were described as a large supply vessel that was driven ashore in the Gulf of Genoa with two torpedo wounds; a fully laden medium-sized craft sunk off Sardinia and another medium-sized ship that broke in two under shellfire and torpedo hits that were scored "in spite of the intervention of shore batteries."

The Admiralty said an Italian freight train was repeatedly hit and set afire in a bombardment near Paola, on the west coast of Italy.

JERSEYMAN CITED AS FORTRESS HERO

London, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—A wounded co-pilot's successful struggle to save his battered Flying Fortress during the recent American attacks on the captive French steel works at Lille evoked high praise today from his commanding General.

Recovering from gashes of the face and a leg, Second Lieut. Joseph B. Boyle of Teaneck, N. J., was visited by Brig.-Gen. H. S. Hansell Jr., who was in the lead ship of the attack when Lieut. Boyle's pilot was killed. Gen. Hansell said he was still

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amazed that Lieut. Boyle, despite the difficult conditions, had enough stamina to land the plane safely at the base."

Major Tom H. Taylor of Eugene, Ore., pilot of the Dry Martini, was killed in battle with Nazi fighters after the Fortress had dropped its bombs. "I thought the cocktail kids were done for," Gen. Hansell said.

Following the bomber downward, a German fighter's shells wounded in the legs Staff Sergt. William Beach of Lordsburg, N. M., and Staff Sergt. J. F. Hill of Valhalla, N. Y. Despite his wounds, Sergt. Beach, helped by the radio operator, Sergt. Oscar Ballew of Enola, Pa., carried the pilot's body into the nose of the ship, and Sergt. Hill kept firing from the tail turret.

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The official commendation for Lieut. Boyle and the crew said: "Lieut. Boyle's courage, level-headedness and ability in bringing his aircraft back safely saved not only his crew but also the aircraft. All the crew acted heroically under great difficulties and intense enemy fire."

"He and the crew deserve the highest credit," Hansell said.

Unscathed were the waist gunner, Sgt. W. D. Hise of Pittsburgh, who alternated at two guns, and the tail gunner, Sgt. Richard F. Willis of Brockton, Mass., whose flying suit was ripped by a shell burst.

Awards Given Wounded Flyers

London, Jan. 18 (AP)—Thirteen officers and six non-commissioned officers of the United States Army's Eighth Air Force were awarded Purple Hearts today for wounds suffered during daylight raids over German-occupied Europe.

Those decorated included:

Capt. William R. Calhoun, Birmingham, Ala.; Second Lieutenant Joseph M. Strickland, Liberty, Miss., and Sergts. James O. Carter, Jr., Yazoo City, Miss.; Joe Bowles, Roanoke, Va.; Joseph A. Morris, Greenville Sound, Wilmington, N. C., and Conrad Kicklighter, Alma, Georgia.

400 Interned Poles Freed in Morocco

London, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—The Axis-controlled Paris radio reported today that American authorities had freed 400 Poles who had been interned in Morocco since 1940. It said they fought with the International Brigade of the Spanish Loyalists during the Spanish civil war.

SHELL DESTROYS PALACE GARDEN

London, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—An anti-aircraft shell intended for a German bomber fell in the garden of Buckingham Palace last night. It destroyed a bed of brussels sprouts, which once had been a flower plot. No one was hurt.

NAZI FLYER SEIZED IN CAR IN BRITAIN

Maidstone, England, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—The police captured a member of the crew of a German bomber who made a parachute landing and was trying to get away in a stolen motor car after his plane was shot down early today.

NAZI-SWISS PACT ENDS

Berne, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—Negotiations between Switzerland and Germany for a new trade treaty ended without an agreement today after several months of discussions. Future economic exchanges will be on the basis of individual transactions.

Remaining unchanged will be present import and export regulations, including privileges of "navicerts" required because of the United Nations blockade. The previous agreement, signed in July, 1941, carried with it a Swiss credit to Germany of 50,000,000 francs ($11,500,000 by the last quotation in 1941 of the Swiss franc). This credit and a brief renewal also died in the failure of negotiations.

Prisoners Saved When Sub Sinks

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 18—A group of American and British air force personnel has arrived in Malta aboard destroyers after escaping from an Italian submarine prison ship which was blasted to the bottom of the Mediterranean by an Allied plane, a Reuters dispatch from Cairo said today.

The men broke out of the [illegible] ning tower as the water [illegible] the dispatch said. [illegible] craft picked [illegible] ...

RAF ON WAY TO RAID ITALY

BERNE, Jan. 18 (AP)—Air raid alarms were sounded in the Swiss cities of Berne and Basel at 11:05 P. M. tonight (6:05 P. M. E. W. T.), indicating British bombers were raiding northern Italy.

U. S. Prisoners Barely Escape Bombed, Shelled Italian Sub

JAN 19 1943

WESTON HAYNES

4 Yanks, 3 Britons Take Command Amid Panic as Destroyers Attack

VALLETTA, Malta, Jan. 18 (AP)—The harrowing confinement of four American and three British prisoners of war in the torpedo room of an Italian submarine and their dramatic rescue when the submersible was blasted by a British plane in the Mediterranean was disclosed today—one of the oddest incidents of the war to date.

The seven Allied prisoners had a close call, because when the submarine was bombed the Italians gave way to panic and scrambled for the conning tower and air in an every-man-for-himself dash.

The four Americans were 2d Lt. E. S. Millechamp, 24, of Lake Wales, Fla.; 2d Lt. J. C. Lentz, 25, Paris, Texas; Lt. R. D. Burley, Port Huron, Mich., and 2d Lt. Don Bryant of Montana.

They told their story on their arrival here along with flying Officer J. N. Cartwright, pilot of a British bomber which sighted and bombed their prison submarine. All the Americans and Britons are recovering rapidly from their experience. Burley and Bryant received treatment for exposure and glass cuts. The Americans were airmen who had been forced down in Axis-held territory and were being taken to Italy.

"We were put aboard the submarine at Tripoli, Jan. 13," said Lt. Millechamp. "Without life preservers they put us in the forward torpedo compartment with a loaf of bread. We had two Italian soldiers as guards, but they never had been to sea before and got seasick. We had to take care of them.

"At 1:35 P. M. the following day there was a terrific bang which wrecked the inside of the submarine and blew out the lights. The Italians were panicked. They screamed and bumped into one another in a mad dash for the conning tower which was protruding above water though the deck was awash."

"All but three Italians got out on deck, then shut the hatch, locking the remaining three and ourselves in the sub. We stumbled in the dark to the officers' mess which had begun to fill with chlorine gas. There was a leak and the submarine began to sink. So the Italians on deck opened the hatch again to send down mechanics to stop the leak. We charged through that hatch in such a fury that the mechanics never got down."

One of the Britons, a major, had a pair of binoculars and saw a destroyer which he identified as British. He saw a flash which he first thought was a heliograph signal, but as the shell whizzed overhead he and the others quickly realized it was a gun aimed at the target.

(Continued on Page Seven)

The Italians next hoisted a white flag on the conning tower, but the Americans and British taking over from the excited crewmen made them take it down. They also had the two deck cannon dismantled and thrown overboard as a further sign of surrender.

But the shells kept coming, and then the Italians jumped into the sea.

The submarine was sinking slowly and the Americans had to leave the deck also. Millechamp, clinging to the conning tower, was the last to jump into the water.

IN WATER TWO HOURS

The Americans and Britons were in the water nearly two hours without life jackets. The Italians who had life preservers still were yelling and screaming and alternately praying, the Americans related.

But the British destroyer finally hove to and rescued all the men struggling in the water. Lentz was so exhausted he had to be pulled aboard.

But Burley had the narrowest escape. British seamen gave him artificial respiration for one hour and 30 minutes before they restored him to consciousness.

All the men were given hot baths, wrapped in blankets, and placed in bunks aboard the pitching destroyer. The roll was so severe that two British sailors sat on Lentz to keep him in his bunk.

After a time the men were given hot tea, soup, bread, and marmalade. An hour later they were served a chicken dinner.

"It was the best food we ever had," said Millechamp.

Captives Escape From Bombed Axis Submarine

JAN 19 1943

U. S. and British Prisoners Force Way From Torpedo Room of Sinking Craft

CAIRO, Jan. 18 (AP).—Locked inside the torpedo compartment of an Italian submarine when it was blasted by depth charges from a British plane in the Mediterranean, a group of British and American war prisoners escaped and lived to tell about it.

British destroyers, summoned to the scene by the pilot of the attacking plane, picked up the survivors after they had been in the water two hours and landed them at Malta. One of the rescued men was an observer on an American bombing plane which had made a forced landing in Tripolitania and been captured by the Italians.

"We were locked in the forward torpedo room with some Italian soldiers as guards," the American observer said. "I was lying on a bunk, when suddenly there was an ear-splitting crash and the lights went out.

"The Italian soldiers already were on the floor, being seasick, and the Italian sailors walked over them to get to the conning-tower hatch. They went through the hatch and locked it behind them.

"We were down there in the dark with no lifejackets. There was a British major, and he took charge of our party and reconnoitered our prospects of reaching the conning-tower hatch. The submarine had stopped now—they had been forced to cut their engines because of the depth-charge damage—and we were rolling heavily.

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"We were not feeling any too good, for we could hear water trickling into our torpedo compartment. We felt worse in a few minutes when we suddenly heard air hissing through the submarine. It got louder, and we thought: 'Well, anything can happen at any moment.' But it was only the submarine blowing (emptying) her tanks.

"When the air stopped hissing, the hatch leading into our compartment was opened by an Italian soldier. We just brushed him aside and beat it to the conning tower.

"We forced our way in and saw the British aircraft. The Italians already were in a panic. They tried to run up an Italian flag, but we stopped them."

Meanwhile, British destroyers came up and began shelling the stricken submarine. The Italians became more and more frenzied, and many dived overboard.

Two hours after the submarine went down the destroyers nosed in and picked up the survivors.

There were four Americans and three Britons on the submarine. The Americans were Second Lieutenant E. S. Millechamp, twenty-four years old, of Lake Wales, Fla., navigator on a Flying Fortress forced down in Tripolitania; Second Lieutenant J. C. Lentz, twenty-three years old, of Paris, Tex., who was flying a P-38 fighter in Tunisia which ran out of fuel after an encounter with three Messerschmitts; Lieutenant R. D. Burley, of Port Huron, Mich., and Second Lieutenant Don Bryant, of Montana.

British Speed Tripoli Drive: 100 Miles to Go

8th Army Rolls Rommel Forces Westward Along 70-Mile Front in Desert

Allied Flyers Blast Enemy Relentlessly

JAN 19 1943

Montgomery Spurs Drive for a Rendezvous With Eisenhower in Tunisia

By The Associated Press

CAIRO, Jan. 18.—The British 8th Army in Libya, driving German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces westward along a seventy-mile front stretching inland from the coast, stood tonight less than 100 miles from Tripoli, the main colonial port left to Italy in Africa, but a port now so scarred by Allied bombing that it no longer is considered a major enemy base.

General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's renewed offensive, having rolled about a hundred miles since the destruction of Rommel's main line Friday and Saturday at Buerat el Hsun, was going forward along the coast and from the vicinity of Beni Ulid inland. On his left, Montgomery was cutting straight across the Tripolitanian hump toward Tripoli, and before him the Allied air force was beating at the retreating Axis forces with powerful effect. Squadrons were being moved up rapidly as airfield after airfield fell into British hands in Montgomery's long march toward Tunisia and a rendezvous with Lieutenant General Dwight D. Eisenhower's North African forces.

Rain Stalls Tunisia Battle

[Ground action in Tunisia again was virtually at a standstill because of rain, and also air activity was light. Allied headquarters announced that small Allied bomber forces had attacked road and railway transport moving from Axis-held supply ports in Tunisia, and reported destruction of three German planes and loss of two Allied aircraft.

[Recapitulating action from the beginning of the Tunisian campaign through Jan. 15, the United

States Army 12th Air Force announced that 194 German and Italian planes had been smashed by American flyers in that period, as against a loss of ninety-seven American planes.

[British light naval forces and submarines scored new successes along the Axis sea lanes in the Mediterranean, sinking or forcing aground five merchant ships and damaging an escort ship, the Admiralty announced at London. In addition, one submarine shelled a train near Paola, near the toe of the Italian mainland, and left it aflame.

[Two of the ships were sunk by submarines near Sardinia and another was hit by submarine torpedoes and forced aground near Genoa. Two other ships were sunk Saturday and Saturday night by light naval forces northwest of Tripoli and east of Tunisia and an escort ship was damaged.]

8th Army Speeds Ahead

General Montgomery's rapid advance in the last section of Tripolitania held by the Axis was overrunning resistance which in some areas was fairly strong—pockets of artillery batteries, machine-gun nests and mine fields. Moreover, he had put behind him one of the major obstacles in the field of his offensive, the Wadi Sofeggin (Valley of Bad Lands).

British headquarters at Cairo disclosed that the Allied air force attached to the 8th Army had gone into the Tunisian theater to support the Allied operations there, in addition to keeping Rommel's retreat under fire. It was announced that two enemy ships were successfully attacked by planes off eastern Tunisia and that Axis transport on the road westward from Tripoli to the Tunisian port of Sfax had been effectively raided.

A new bombing attack on Tripoli was reported, while enemy raids on Tobruk cost the Axis four of the six bombers sent into the attack.

In all the widespread Allied air operations reported today by the Cairo command, only five planes were lost.

[An Italian high command communique asserted that British land attacks in Tripolitania had been contained and about twenty British tanks knocked out. Repulse of local Allied attacks in Tunisia was reported.

[The German high command, in speaking of Libya, told of "strong enemy infantry and tank attacks" which, it asserted, had been repulsed "with extremely heavy losses inflicted on the enemy."]

BRITISH FORCE BUT 100 MILES FROM TRIPOLI

JAN 19 1943

Eighth Army Sweeps Eighty Miles Cross-country in New Offensive.

TWO GROUPS CHASE ROMMEL

Allied Heavy Bombers in Action in Both Theaters of War in Africa.

S. BARBER

CAIRO, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—The British Eighth Army, sweeping across Libya after cracking Marshal Rommel's defenses at Buerat el Hsun, was reported within 100 miles of Tripoli today in a thrust apparently designed to by-pass Misurata and other points along the African coast.

A communique from Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's headquarters, announcing that the British vanguard had reached the vicinity of Beni Ulid indicated that his forces were taking a straight line across the Tripolitanian Hump in an effort to get to Tripoli by the shortest possible route.

Beni Ulid is roughly 100 miles from the coast and about the same distance from Tripoli.

Advances Eighty Miles.

Gen. Montgomery's announcement said that his forces were in contact with the enemy last evening in the area between Beni Ulid and the coastal villages of Tauorga and Bir Dufan after advancing a total of more than eighty miles.

[The Italian High Command, in a communique broadcast from Rome, declared that at least twenty Allied tanks had been left immobilized in lively engagements in eastern Libya, that the Allied attacks were repelled, and that two Allied planes were shot down while Axis planes scored direct hits on two Allied merchant ships in North African harbors and left one in a sinking condition.]

Battle Line 70 Miles Long.

Gen. Montgomery's communique indicated that the Libyan battlefront was more than seventy miles long, stretching from the area of Tauorga, twenty-five miles south of Misurata, and Bir Dufan, eight miles further south on the coastal road, to Beni Ulid, which is on the highway leading cross-country to Tripoli. Beni Ulid and Bir Rufan are connected by a desert track.

The advance reported today meant that the Eighth Army have crossed Wadi Sofeggin, the last of three gulches in which it had been thought that Rommel might attempt to stand. British observers said that Gen. Montgomery was trying hard to bring Rommel to battle, but that the wily German was doing his best to avoid a major engagement by fighting small-scale delaying actions by day and retreating by night.

By cutting out across the desert and by-passing Misurata, the British forces will avoid some rugged country along the coast which Rommel would have found favorable for defense. However, if the British should at the same time continue their drive along the coastal road, they would soon be in country under cultivation and with plentiful water all the way into Tripoli.

Tripoli Is Twice Bombed.

Allied bombers, meanwhile, continued their assault on Rommel's base of supplies with two attacks on Tripoli yesterday.

In the push to Beni Ulid, some prisoners were taken, the communique declared, and added: "The Allied air forces pressed home a continuous offensive over the battle area, and our fighter-bombers and fighters found many good targets on enemy transports withdrawing to the west. Considerable damage was inflicted."

In addition to bombing Tripoli, Allied airmen yesterday successfully attacked two enemy vessels off the Tunisian coast and blasted the airdrome on Lampedusa Island, the communique continued. Other attacks were made on the coastal road east of Tripoli, between Tuorga and Misurata, and on the highway leading westward to the Tunisian port of Sfax. Considerable damage was inflicted in these assaults, the communique said.

The only enemy air activity reported was a raid on Tobruk, in which four of six attacking Axis bombers were shot down. The British reported a loss of five planes in the extensive Allied air operations.

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400 Miles from Junction.

The Eighth Army's advance cut to about 400 miles the distance separating it from the Allied forces in Tunisia. Whether Rommel would attempt another stand short of Tripoli or flee on into Tunisia to join forces with the Nazi Army defending Tunis and Bizerte was the question of the moment. Tripoli itself, so badly battered from the air that its dock facilities were reported almost unusable, is generally regarded as indefensible. It was considered possible, however, that Rommel might try to fight another delaying action in the Gebel Nefuza, ridge of hills about fifty miless outh of Tripoli where he is said to have erected defense works.

The Eighth Army's new drive was launched by moonlight early on Friday morning, both tanks and infantry participating. The Germans offered sharp resistance at some points but withdrew from others without showing much fight.

U.S. FLIERS SMASH AT GERMAN BASES

NORGAARD

Bag of Axis Planes in Africa Now at 194; Rain Holds Up Land Operations.

JAN 19 1943

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Jan. 18.—(AP)—United States fighters and bombers pressed their aerial onslaught against German land and air communications today while repeated showers kept ground operations at a virtual standstill.

The 12th U. S. Air Force reported the destruction of 194 Germen and Italian planes from the beginning of the North African campaign last Nov. 8 through Friday, Jan. 15, against the loss of 97 American aircraft.

Lockheed Lightning P-38's shot down a pair of Junkers 52 transports returning to Sicily from Tunisia yesterday and a Junkers 88 bomber which was heading for Tunisia, it was announced.

At the same time B-25 light bombers, the North American Billy Mitchells, hammered the railroad junction at Graiba, 30 miles southwest of Sfax, with an escort of P-38's. Bombs were seen to hit the target.

In the Lightning sweep out over the Mediterranean, Lieut. Herman W. Visscher of Kalamazoo, Mich., and Capt. William B. Peterson of Omaha, Neb., each shot down a Junkers 52, and Capt. William W. Wittleff of Port Huron, Mich., accounted for the Junkers 88.

The Royal Air Force, on the other hand, reported that light Bixley bombers machine-gunned and bombed German transports moving supplies and troops from forts at Sfax and Tunis toward the battle front on Saturday night. British Spitfires on patrol yesterday encountered a few enemy fighters. One Spitfire failed to return.

Meanwhile today the Twelfth United States Air Force reported the destruction of 194 German and Italian planes from the beginning of the North African campaign on November 8 through Friday, January 15, against a loss of ninety-seven American aircraft. During the week ended January 15 American planes destroyed forty-six German and Italian aircraft and damaged thirty-two others against a loss of sixteen, a spokesman added.

The only ground activity on the Tunisian front was reported by the French, who said that their forces had captured several important points in the Gebel Bou Dabous sector, twenty miles northwest of Kairouan, and in the Gebel Dufoad area, further south.

The Fighting French announced that Gen. Jacques le Clerc's troops, cleaning up the Fezzan, in southern Libya, had marched more than 1,000 miles across the Sahara to reach the Tripolitanian battleground, thus adding to the menace facing Rommel's retreating forces.

Tunisia Seen Likely Last Rommel Stand

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 18 (AP)—It seemed here tonight that Field Marshal Rommel might turn his back completely on the East, making his supreme North African stand in Tunisia.

It was speculated that he still has a fighting army of possibly 110,000 men. The strategy of this, of course, would be to attempt to create the strongest possible bridgehead in Tunisia, to prevent if possible, the Allies from using North Africa as the springboard against the European continent.

Governor of Tunisia is Major General Jurion. He was a brigadier general in Tunisia when the Allied landings were made. Gathering a considerable force of his men, he broke through positions established by the Germans, joined Giraud and turned his forces immediately against the Nazis.

Another Bluff

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Cairo, Jan. 17 (AP)—A single plane of the "Groupe Bretagne," flyers with Gen. Jacques Leclerc's Central African army now moving to the aid of the Allies in North Africa, captured 140 Italian troops.

Its pilot who saw the garrison of Italian-held Fort Murzuch, 2,500 air miles southeast of Tripoli, evacuating their stronghold, machine-gunned them until his ammunition was exhausted.

Then he dropped a note threatening to open fire with his cannon unless they surrendered.

They did.

He had no cannon.

Casey in Cairo After Trip to U. S.

Cairo, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—Richard G. Casey, British Minister of State in the Middle East, returned to Cairo today after visits to London and Washington to confer with Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt.

Peyrouton Arrival Reported

ALGIERS, Jan. 18 (AP).—North Africa's complicated political pot boiled today with the reported arrival of Marcel Peyrouton, who quit his Vichy-appointed job as Ambassador to Argentina, and with General Henri Giraud's appointment of a German-hating military man as Acting Governor General of Tunisia.

Peyrouton was said to have placed himself under orders of Jacques Tarbe de Saint-Hardouin, career diplomat who is Secretary of Foreign Affairs in Giraud's North and West African high commissariat.

Giraud's appointee as Acting

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Five Jap Ships Hit at Rabaul

Flying Fortresses Sink or Heavily Damage Vessels in New Britain Harbor

JAN 19 1943

Melbourne, Australia, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—United States bombers sank or badly damaged five Japanese merchant ships in the harbor of Rabaul, New Britain, during a three-hour raid Saturday night and Allied airmen blasted Japanese footholds over a wide area in the southwest Pacific over the week end, an Allied communique said today.

Three waves of Flying Fortresses attacked ships and harbor installations at Raboul, fighting their way through heavy anti-aircraft fire to get over the targets. The five ships hit in the attack had a total tonnage of 25,000 tons, the communique said. Airdromes at Raboul also were bombed and fires were visible for fifty miles afterward, it was said. All the Fortresses returned safely to their base.

The Japanese retaliated yesterday with an attack by twenty-four medium bombers and twenty Zero fighters on the Allied base at Milne Bay in New Guinea, but the communique reported that damage was not important and there were no casualties. It was the heaviest raid the Japanese have made on the northern Papuan coast in months. The Zeros avoided combat with Allied fighters.

Jap Bases Raided.

Allied bombers again hit Japanese supply dumps at Lae, New Guinea, and the docks at Madang and Finschhafen and the air drome at Malabang were also attacked. An enemy transport was bombed near Admiralty Island but the results were not observed.

On the ground Allied forces cut the main road in the Japanese rear at Sanananda yesterday, the communique said, and 120 Japanese dead were counted.

Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, Australian commander of Allied Ground Troops under Gen. Douglas MacArthur, told the Australians in a broadcast last night that Japan's forces in Papua have been practically exterminated as well as defeated.

Warns of Hard Fight Ahead.

"Don't for one moment think that we are out of the woods with the Japanese," he warned, however. "His self belief is colossal and his resources are great. Because we have driven him from the point of immediate menace don't imagine that all the menace is past by any means."

The total Allied battle losses in the campaign now nearing its end at Sanananda are many thousands less than the enemy lost in land fighting alone, Gen. Blamey said. Allied land forces dealt thoroughly with the enemy. The enemy's losses at sea in personnel alone exceeded the Allied battle losses and a sharp blow was struck at his (Japanese) shipping, he said.

4 Marine Wildcat Flyers With Empty Guns Bluff 12 Jap Zeros in Long Fight Home

JAN 19 1943

WM HIPPLE

Guadalcanal, Jan. 5 (Delayed), (A. P.).—Their ammunition gone after shooting down four Japanese dive bombers and leaving three others smoking, four United States Marine fighter pilots were attacked today by a large formation of Zeros—and how they bluffed their way out of this hot spot is one of the big stories of the new year from Guadalcanal.

The four flyers — outnumbered three to one—outsmarted the Japs by turning their planes directly into the Zeros, pretending thus to be delivering an attack, though their guns were without a sting. They got away uninjured but their planes were full of holes and they chafe now that they're living on borrowed time.

The pilots are Capt. Gregg Loesch, 23 years old, of Montrose, Col.; Lieut. William P. Marontate, 23, of Seattle, Wash.; Lieut. Frank H. (Skeezik) Presley, 22, of Encinitas, Cal., and Lieut. Jack B. Gifford, 23, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Flying Grumman Wildcats, they were patrolling west of Guadalcanal when they saw eight to ten Jap dive bombers attacking American warships. The warships had shelled the Jap airdrome at Munda, New Guinea, in the early morning darkness and were speeding southward when attacked. The ships threw up anti-aircraft fire and the dive bombers failed to hit them.

"We couldn't get there in time to stop the ship attack but we sure piled into them in a hurry after that," Lieut. Marontate said. "The dive bombers spread out and tried to head for home. We each picked a target and dived. We came close to their tails and let them have it.

Marontate Bags Two.

"The tail gunner of my quarry was firing back at me, but I soon got him—saw his arms flop outstretched over the side of the cockpit. I kept firing and pretty soon the forward cockpit was aflame. The dive bomber hit the water and exploded. Then I got onto another one.

Lieut. Marontate got that one too. Capt. Loesch shot down one and another that he attacked was smoking when last seen. Lieut. Presley also shot down one and had another smoking. Lieut. Gifford got one smoker.

Capt. Loesch, the flight leader, saw that all the American planes' ammunition was gone and signaled for the join up for the homeward journey.

"About fifteen miles from the ships we ran in this pack of about twelve Zeros, which were of the new type two, somewhat larger and faster than the old ones," he said. "Marontate saw them first as he was on the end of the formation. He just about broke my eardrums yelling the news over the radio.

"Well, there we were—no ammunition and outnumbered three to one. We pulled into a line abreast, with about 300 feet between planes. The Zeros made individual runs, roaring down one at a time.

"There wasn't much we could do but bluff and fake attacks. When a Zero started to dive on one of us, the guy in the next plane along the line would pull up and turn into the oncoming Jap. The Jap wouldn't like a Grumman's nose staring him in the face and he'd pull away. This would throw them off until the next dive and save us a chance to gain a bit of distance toward home.

"Boy, we were high-tailing it wide open. I guess the Japs didn't know we were out of ammunition. From straight on you can't see tracers and they thought they were being fired on.

Members of Foss's Circus.

"We went through this business all the way home, the Zeros following us to within two miles of Henderson Field. You can quote me as saying I'm glad to be back."

"Me, too!" said Lieut. Gifford.

"I counted twenty bullet holes in my plane."

Lieut. Marontate now has shot down a total of twelve Japanese planes, Loesch, eight, and Presley, three. Today's encounter was Lieut. Gifford's first contact with the enemy. These boys are members of the fabulous outfit headed by Capt. Joe Foss of Sioux Falls, S. D., who alone has downed twenty-three Japanese planes.

"Hollywood Joe Foss's Flying Circus," as it is called, has shot down a total of sixty-two planes since it arrived October 9, a period which included one month out of the active area.

The whole Marine squadron of which these boys are members now has a bag of 132 Jap planes.

Supplies In Attack

JAN 19 1943

By Olen Clements
(Associated Press Correspondent)

Guadalcanal, Jan. 12 (Delayed). A Flying Fortress crew today braved heavy Japanese fire to take food, water and ammunition to 200 American infantrymen who captured an important hill on Guadalcanal so far ahead of schedule they had outdistanced their supplies.

The men had been without food and water for two days.

They were scheduled to take the hill in eight days, but they went in with machine guns blazing and after two and a half days of bitter fighting had the objective in hand. But they were surrounded by Japs.

Crew Volunteers

The only way supplies could be sent to the Americans by land was by an uncertain two-day trip through the jungle.

In desperation the infantry commander went to Capt. W. H. Rathbun of Waterloo, Iowa, the Fortress pilot, and asked if he would undertake a dangerous mission.

Rathbun's crew was due to leave in a few minutes for a rest after days of flying in the Guadalcanal area, but they volunteered to deliver the supplies to the surrounded infantrymen first.

Fly At 150 Feet

It was only a five-mile flight to the American position, but the bomber had to go directly over the Japs at 150 feet and then fly almost uphill to drop the supplies beyond the reach of the enemy.

Parachute specialists rigged up food, water and ammunition in baskets with chutes attached. Capt. Rathbun's crew then loaded the supplies in the ship's bomb bay and took off.

It was only a five-mile flight to the American position, but the bomber had to go directly over the Japs at 150 feet and then fly almost uphill to drop the supplies beyond the reach of the enemy.

The first time over, the bomber zoomed low and away, and almost instantaneously the pilot and co-pilot, Lieut. C. H. McConnell, Glendale, Cal., saw the Americans standing on top of the hill waving their hats.

Jap bullets whizzed all around the bomber as it skimmed the tree tops.

Sergt. A. E. Caird of Deer River, N. Y., the bombardier, sighted and dropped the baskets just as he would bombs. In the words of Lieut. E. C. Hecley, De Kalb, Tex., the navigator, "he put them right in their laps."

Four Seconds to Act.

Other crew members standing by the side of hatches and doors were heaving foodstuffs over sides as fast as possible, for at the rate the bomber was going they only had four seconds over the hill.

Backward and forward the plane zoomed until the load was dumped. Then it returned to Henderson Field to load up again and repeat the performance three more times until enough supplies for several days had been delivered to the hilltop.

On the second trip, some baskets fell in a ravine near the Japs and the hilltop commander sent a patrol after it. They encountered Japanese in the ravine and the infantry commander ordered artillery to shell the spot.

Capt. Rathbun's bomber flew through that barrage just as it did through the heavy fire of the Japs. The bomber's crew returned safely. None was wounded and there were few holes in the ship.

Other members of the bomber crew were Sergts. L. J. Arsenault of Chelsea, Mass.; Albert Newman of El Dorado, Ark.; Albert Luciana of Candor, N. Y., Charles Manahan of Maplewood, Mo., and Corporal L. A. Nye of Wareham, Mass.

Men Outdistanced

An Exciting Day At Sanananda

By William F. Boni
(Associated Press Correspondent)

With American Troops in New Guinea, Jan. 18 (Delayed)—It was an exciting day for American troops on the Sanananda front today, but the excitement started many hours earlier for at least three.

They were Privates Jimmy Spears, of Ogden, Utah; Charles Hume, of Billings, Mont., and John D. Campbell, Los Angeles.

Spears had been on guard a half hour last night while jeeps were bringing in supplies and ammunition when he saw a figure with a rifle pointed downward coming along the main road. Spears called out for an identification, but the figure kept coming—close enough finally for the soldiers to see he was a Jap.

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Jap Moves To Shoot

Spears held his fire. Suddenly he saw the Jap's hand start fumbling with the riflebolt. Then he tackled the stranger, downed him and called for help.

Hume bobbed out of the foxhole and Campbell from another, Campbell helping to hold the prisoner while Hume searched him. They questioned the Jap a little and found he spoke some English—"probably more than he let on," Campbell remarked.

Several times, Spears said, the Jap "made hand signs of firing a rifle and then pointed to himself, apparently asking me to shoot him."

Then A Grenade

The Americans replied by motioning their prisoner to go to sleep, and after a time he lay down near some ammunition supplies and quietly dozed off.

Several hours later he had to be moved to make room for more ammunition. His captors stood him up and saw suddenly that he had a grenade in his fist. Campbell slapped it away.

Airmen Visit Jungle Forces

With American Troops in New Guinea, Jan. 16 (Delayed) (AP)—Two men from the United States Army Air Force's service depot in the Port Moresby area arrived at Huggins roadblock late this afternoon on a busman's holiday.

Sergt. Maston H. Clay, Jr., of Shamrock, Texas, and Corporal R. K. Lightbody, of Freeport, Pa., having a few days' leave, decided to see the land-fighting front.

They had two regrets. "We seem to be dressed in the wrong clothes,"

said Clay, of their sweaty suntans, conspicous in the midst of jungle green. "Also, the plane we came over the mountains in had engine trouble just after the takeoff and had to return; so we missed the big 9 o'clock push—but perhaps they'll have another tomorrow," said Lightbody.

'Unhinging Japs' Aim: Harmon

JAN 19 1943

[By the Associated Press]

At a South Pacific Base, Jan. 13 (Delayed) — Looking beyond the American foothold on Guadalcanal Maj. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, commander of the army air and ground forces in the South Pacific, declared today it was the aim of the Allies to "unhinge the Japanese from New Guinea, the Bismarck archipelago and the Solomon Islands."

"We're not thinking in terms only of Guadalcanal," Gen. Harmon said in reply to a question as to whether further American conquests in the Solomons would be necessary to hold Guadalcanal.

Munda Raid Effective

Harmon said that air reconnaissance from Guadalcanal has disclosed that the navy bombardment of the Japanese airdrome at Munda, on New Georgia Island January 5, was "very, very effective."

He said he did not expect the Japanese would attempt to build a new air field on their part of Guadalcanal, but probably would continue their development of Munda and fields in the northern Solomons.

Calls Japs Weaker

He said there was evidence that Japan was weaker in both planes and pilots, and pointed out that the "over-all obligations" of Japanese flyers now extend to the Aleutian Islands and to Burma. He declined to comment on a question concerning the length of time needed to complete the occupation of Guadalcanal.

He said the ground forces were doing well and had taken Mount Aestern and other positions "which had been a thorn in the side for months." Asserting that more planes and equipment were needed on Guadalcanal, he said it was amazing what already had been moved there in the face of many difficulties.

Tribute To Troops

He paid tribute to the United States troops and said that, unlike the Japanese, they had no fanatical desire to die.

"The fear of being killed," he added, "is not keeping them from going forward. . . . We are after the Japanese hides and ships, his Tokyo, his all, including his face."

U.S. BOMBERS HIT SHORTLAND AREA IN TWO-DAY RAID

JAN 19 1943

Guadalcanal Forces Kill 150 More Japs; Enemy Shipping Blasted at Rabaul.

Washington, Jan. 18. — (AP) — American bombers heavily pounded Ballale Island in the enemy-held Shortland Island area of the Solomons Friday night and Saturday, starting fires, the Navy announced today, while ground forces on Guadalcanad accounted for 150 more Japanese troops killed and a number of prisoners taken as mopping up operations continued.

The Navy communique also said that on Jan. 15 (Solomons time), "during the evening Flying Fortress heavy bombers dropped bombs in the Japanese held Kahili area on Bougainville Island. Two large fires were observed after the attack. Later the same night, Catalina patrol bombers followed up the attack on Kahili and additional fires were started.

"During the same night Catalinas attacked enemy positions at Munda, on New Georgia Island."

Objective Not Revealed

The objective of the two attacks on tiny Ballale Island was not disclosed and a naval spokesman said the nature of the Japanese installations was unknown to him.

Ballale is about one mile in diameter and lies three miles off the northeast coast of Shortland Island.

Shortland, in turn, lies 13 miles south of Buin, where is located the Japanese Kahili airport on the southeastern tip of Bougainville, largest northwestern island in the Solomons.

The reports of the new aerial activity came as renewed Japanese attempts to dislodge the American forces from Guadalcanal appeared in the offing. Previous Japanese attempts have proved very costly to the enemy.

Three air attacks against American positions, reported by the Navy over the week-end, indicated the enemy is launching a new bout for Guadalcanal, operating from the Japanese base on Munda, only 180 miles to the northwest.

In a blow designed to smash Japanese preparations to send a force against the Solomons, United States bombers, striking at the often-hit harbor of Rabaul, New Britain, sunk or badly damaged five Japanese merchant ships during a three-hour raid Saturday night and Allied airmen blasted Japanese footholds over a wide area in the Southwest Pacific over the week-end.

Some casualties and "minor material damage" were inflicted by Japanese bombers last Friday, the Navy reported yesterday in telling of the third enemy raid in two days on Guadalcanal. The previous day the Japanese sent two air assaults against American positions, the first multi-plane attacks on Guadalcanal since last November.

"Number of Hits" Scored

Yesterday's communique said that the latest American blow at Munda, on New Georgia Island, occurred Saturday and that "a number of hits were scored in the target area."

The communiques telling of the Japanese raids of Thursday and Friday did not mention Munda as the Japanese taking-off place, but a naval spokesman said the enemy probably used that base inasmuch as it was far closer to Guadalcanal than other enemy air fields in the Solomons.

Two days ago the Navy reported that United States planes attacked one group of five and another contingent of nine destroyers which presumably were attempting to land supplies and troops for the Japanese-held positions on Guadalcanal. Both groups were damaged, but whether they accomplished their mission was not disclosed.

Last Thursday the Navy said American torpedo boats had intercepted a group of Japanese destroyers in waters near Guadalcanal.

U. S. AIRMEN BLAST NORTH BURMA LINE

Maymyo, Japanese Rail Point Smashed Up in 3 Raids as R. A. F. Strikes to South

BATTLE ON IN AKYAB ZONE

From China Stilwell's Planes Punish Lashio After Blocking

Raid Foe in Yunnan

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NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 18 (AP) —Railroad yards, shops, mainline trackage and rolling stock in Japanese service at Maymyo, Burma, thirty-five miles northeast of Mandalay, were hard hit in a series of three week-end raids by United States medium bombers, an American communiqué said today. No American planes were lost.

The persistent thrusts at Japanese communications in that area follow the recent destruction of a span of the Myitnge bridge across the Irrawaddy River at Mandalay, which was reported to have severed traffic arteries between North and South Burma.

Royal Air Force planes made three separate attacks yesterday on Japanese positions near Rathedaung, twenty-five miles northwest of Akyab in Western Burma, inflicting considerable damage with bombs and machine-gun fire, a British communiqué announced.

The British also reported that Wellington bombers had raided the Japanese airdrome at Toungoo, Burma, on Saturday night, scoring hits on the runway and dispersal areas. No R. A. F. planes were lost in these forays, the communiqué said.

A few Japanese planes made a brief raid last night on the Chittagong area of the coast of India, adjoining the Burma border, causing slight damage and a few casualties.

The American Raids at Maymyo

In the first attack Saturday of the three raids carried out by the Tenth United States Air Force, direct hits were scored on the rail junctions and locomotive shops at Maymyo.

"A concentration of rolling stock at Maymyo was the target of a second formation of mediums," the American communiqué said. "Many hits were reported."

"Yesterday, Jan. 17, medium bombers again bombed rolling stock and installations at Maymyo. Many additional freight cars were destroyed and damaged and a section of the main line was cratered."

Following up an attack Friday upon a Japanese convoy that left a 7,000-ton vessel sinking and a 5,000-tonner apparently damaged, heavy bombers cruised over the sea south of Rangoon on Saturday, but with indifferent results.

"An attack was made on a 150-foot vessel, but no hits were reported," the communiqué said.

At Caungking, China, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced that Bhamo, an advanced Japanese storage base in Burma, had been rendered practically untenable by bombing and gunning by his fliers that destroyed or badly damaged warehouses, gasoline dumps, munitions and shipping.

In addition, on Saturday, Curtiss Warhawk fighters took the air over an American base in Western Yunnan Province, Southwestern China, to best a large attacking force of Japanese planes.

General Stilwell's communiqué said four Zeros were shot down, four other enemy fighters were probably destroyed and one Japanese bomber was believed destroyed. Unofficial reports said the toll possibly was three higher. One defending plane was reported missing and on the ground there was very little damage caused by the Japanese bombs.

In quick retaliation, American medium bombers showered tons of bombs on the Japanese base at Lashio, Burma.

Two Jap Transports Bombed.

A United States Bomber Base in Eastern India, Jan. 16 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Employing a new bombing technic, United States heavy bombers almost certainly destroyed two Japanese transports totaling 12,000 tons far south of Rangoon yesterday in one of the most successful quick raids in this theater. Returning pilots reported they had left one 7,000-ton vessel overturned and had damaged another, though the transports dodged frantically in efforts to escape. T. WIANT

The airmen ignored an escorting submarine chaser to concentrate on the merchant vessels, and one bomber was said to have scored six direct hits on the larger of the two.

In the crew of this plane were Lieut. Dewery Busch, 25 years old, of Wallace, Idaho, pilot; Lieut. Earl Healzer, 24, Alexander, Kan., co-pilot; Lieut. Hugo R. Franz, 25, Saranac Lake, N. Y., navigator; Lieut. J. F. Charnell, 28, Scranton, Pa., bombardier; Sergt. Richard Johnson, 25, Hayward, Cal., tailgunner; Sergt. Gerald Peels, 23, Rockland, Idaho, sidegunner; Sergt. Sidney S. Tronic, 29, Worcester, Mass., tunnel gunner; Sergt. Albert Ciavano, 21, Meriden, Conn., sidegunner, and Sergt. Gordrom Grims, 28, Boise, Idaho, engineer.

Pilot Busch, a former Bonzaga University student, said he saw many men jumping into the sea after one of the ships was struck.

"They swarmed over the sides like bees around a beehive," he declared, "and I'm certain scores drowned. The Japs must be short of fighters. As a matter of fact, bombing is becoming monotonous because we never have competitors."

Princess Juliana in Hospital

OTTAWA, Jan. 18 (AP).—Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, who is expecting her third child later this month, entered Ottawa Civic Hospital today. The Aneta News Agency quoted authorities as saying her removal to the hospital was a precautionary measure because of weather conditions.

RUML TELLS HIS PLAN TO CANADA

Praises Pay-as-you-go Method Used There.

JAN 19 1943

Toronto, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—Beardsley Ruml, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and treasurer of R. H. Macy & Co., told the Canadian Club today a pay-as-you-go income tax plan such as he sponsors would bring relief to millions of persons who would one day be in distress unless present taxing methods were changed.

Describing the pay-as-you-go method employed in Canada as gratifying and extremely helpful, Mr. Ruml said that such a plan in the United States would bring three-fold rewards if adopted. He described them as:

"First of all it is a plan that will relieve thousands of citizens from hardship and distress arising from income-tax debt, and that will bring peace of mind to millions more who are in income-tax danger.

"Second, it is the method for clearing the decks for an all-out war-financing program. If we can all be free of income-tax debt on the first of next year, we can start on a pay-as-you-go basis and stay there. If we need high withholding taxes we can have them; if we need to supplement voluntary savings with compulsory savings we can do that, too. But whatever is called for, it would be paid out of the current year's income as an assessment on the same year's income. We would not be paying for dead horses while we are fighting a war.

"In the third place, the pay-as-you-go income-tax plan is the best kind of financial planning for the post-war period. We will not be trying to collect income taxes from people who are unemployed; we will not be debating whether we should collect taxes on 1941 incomes of men demobilized from the armed forces. We will not have a spending spree on the first little boomlet, financed by unpaid taxes and then a tax-debt headache if income should drop off for a year or so."

URUGUAYAN FLIES TO U. S.

Dr. Alberto Guani Hopes to Obtain Work Relief Loan

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 18 (AP) — Dr. Alberto Guani, Uruguayan Vice President, took the east coast plane for the United States at 8 A. M. today on a trip during which, he said, he hoped to obtain a loan of 100,000,000 Uruguayan pesos [the peso was quoted in New York yesterday at 53.50 cents], for public works to relieve threatened unemployment.

Ambassador Norman Armour of the United States and Uruguayan Ambassador Eugenio Martinez saw him off. Señor Guani was accompanied by five aides.

Señor Guani said in an interview here yesterday that widespread unemployment was threatened in Uruguay because of the war. He said the proposed public works, including road building, schools, model homes, airports and other projects not requiring iron or steel, would absorb 100,000 unemployed men.

Nazis Yield to Argentina, Will Withdraw Attache

Diplomat Was Accused of Espionage in Sinkings

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 18 (AP).—Germany notified Argentina today that Captain Dietrich Niebuhr, German Naval and Air Attache who had been accused of espionage resulting in the sinking of several merchant ships in the Atlantic, would be withdrawn in compliance with an Argentine request.

The action followed a refusal by Germany to waive diplomatic immunity so the attache could be brought to trial before the Argentine Supreme Court.

Otto Meynen, German Charge d'Affaires, notified the Foreign

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Office of Berlin's decision, and said Niebuhr would leave on the first Spanish vessel available. He said the attache would need papers from both the British and American governments insuring him that he would not be seized at sea.

Attack in House On Roosevelt's Sons Assailed

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Gore Says Lambertson Hit 'Below Belt' in Criticizing Withdrawal From Front

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP).—A repeated insinuation by Representative William P. Lambertson, Republican, of Kansas, that President Roosevelt had "jerked" two of his sons from battle fronts was termed by Representative Albert Gore, Democrat, of Tennessee, today "the cheapest, nastiest below-the-belt remark ever uttered in the House."

Mr. Lambertson said "a distinguished American" told him that the President "lifted" Lieutenant Colonel James Roosevelt from Guadalcanal.

The Kansan elaborated before the House on a question he asked last Thursday—whether the Commander in Chief had ordered James Roosevelt and Franklin D. Roosevelt jr. from the fighting lines.

Mr. Gore read a news dispatch quoting a military companion of James Roosevelt as saying the President's son "was right up in the front line of action" at Guadalcanal.

The Tennesseean called upon Mr. Lambertson for an apology declaring he had reflected "on the very integrity of the armed forces" in a way that tended to undermine morale.

"I do not say he (Lambertson) is unpatriotic," Mr. Gore said. "He has allowed his stark, rank prejudice to overbalance his equilibrium."

Mr. Lambertson told the House that some of the Republican leaders desired that he postpone "indefinitely" further remarks about the Roosevelt sons, but said: "I am impelled to make a further statement on this subject now, because I feel that I am distinctly on the spot." Denying he was attacking "the military record of the Roosevelt boys," Mr. Lambertson said:

"They had nothing to do with their sudden departure from the battlefields, and I am not intimating that it was their desire. On the contrary, I think they were humiliated with the orders that brought them out.

"This is what happened the last week in November. I came upon a group of seven or eight men talking. There was one distinguished American who was being talked to principally and who was doing most of the talking. I said to him: 'Do you have any idea that it was the Commander in Chief of the Army that lifted James from Guadalcanal?' His reply was: 'There isn't any question about it. The Commander in Chief told me he ordered him out. He said: "When I heard that the marines and James were in Guadalcanal, I ordered him out."' I said to my distinguished friend: 'Are you really sure of that?' He said: 'I heard the President say it and he made no bones about it'."

Mr. Lambertson did not name the person quoted.

Mr. Gore said James Roosevelt was ordered from Guadalcanal by his superior officer to return to this country for an assignment teaching marines the kind of warfare waged on the Southern Pacific fronts.

In his Thursday speech, Mr. Lambertson said "a second son, Franklin, left the battle front of North Africa and spent four days in a Philadelphia hospital with a slight cold."

SENATE GROUP FOR OUSTING TUGWELL

Washington, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—Senator Vandenberg said today that the Senate Territories Committee had voted 9 to 3 in favor of his bill to terminate the tenure of Rexford Guy Tugwell as Governor of Puerto Rico and limit the terms of future Governors to four years.

The committee also approved, Mr. Vandenberg said, a resolution by Senator Chavez, Democrat, of New Mexico, to continue the life of a special committee, headed by Mr. Chavez, to investigate economic and social conditions in Puerto Rico. Expenditures would be limited to $25,000 under the resolution, which also must be approved by the audit committee before being submitted to the Senate.

The Vandenberg resolution, introduced by the Michigan Senator after he had criticized Mr. Tugwell's administration of affairs in Puerto Rico, would terminate Gov. Tugwell's term in office on enactment of the measure by Congress and its approval by the President.

In the past, the Governors of Puerto Rico had held office at the discretion of the President, without a limitation on length of their terms. Mr. Vandenberg claimed this was contrary to conditions in other territories. As introduced Mr. Vandenberg's bill called for a term of two years, but he said the committee decided to change this to four years to conform with the organic acts of Hawaii, Alaska and the Virgin islands.

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The Puerto Rican Governor would continue to be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate.

Knox Cites Col. Biddle For Training of Marines

Lauds His Tireless Teaching of Hand-to-Hand Combat

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP).—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, formally commended Colonel Anthony J. Drexel Biddle (retired), of Philadelphia, today for his outstanding service in training officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps "in the use of bayonet and dagger and the art of jujutsu." Colonel Biddle has been on almost continuous active duty since the outbreak of the war and previously had been commended by Lieutenant General Thomas Holcomb, commandant of the Marine Corps. Secretary Knox wrote Colonel Biddle in part:

"Beginning with the first world war and continuing almost unbrokenly to the present time, you have contributed in an outstanding degree to the training of Marine Corps personnel in hand-to-hand combat. This was made possible, first, through the perfection in that art which you yourself attained through years of constant study and application; second, an unusual ability to impart to others the benefit of your expert knowledge and experience; and third, a most generous giving of your time and energies, without expense to the government, and without regard to the personal sacrifice and the long hours of exertion involved.

"It is a pleasure to commend you for this meritorious service and place on record the department's recognition of its unusual character and effectiveness."

BROWN CONFIRMED AS PRICE DICTATOR

Washington, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—The Senate confirmed today President Roosevelt's nomination of Prentiss M. Brown of Michigan to be Price Administrator. Mr. Brown's appointment was approved after Minority Leader McNary of Oregon waived the rule which would have required the nomination to lie over one day following its report by the Senate Banking Committee.

In reporting the matter, Chairman Wagner, Democrat, of New York, said that the committee had approved the nomination unanimously last week. Senator McNary said that Senator Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan, who defeated Mr. Brown in last November's Senate race, had no objection to the confirmation.

Mr. Brown, 53-year-old native of St. Ignace, Mich., is expected to take over immediately the reins of the Price Control Administration being relinquished by Leon Henderson. Mr. Henderson resigned last month because of ill health, his resignation to take effect on the confirmation of his successor.

In a statement after his confirmation, Mr. Brown asserted that he did not fear the job before him, which President Roosevelt had described in a letter to Mr. Henderson as a thankless task.

Price control and rationing are not impositions on the people, but a protection to them," Mr. Brown observed. He said that he intended to "devote my entire time and energy to the task of preserving our domestic economy."

"I will consult with my superior and associates, with consumers, producers and business men to get a full comprehension of the task and do my utmost to be just between the various interests to be served and to alleviate, so far as I am able, the hardships we all must suffer," the statement said.

MORGENTHAU ILL, LEAVES FOR CUBA

Washington, Jan. 18.—(AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, who has been ill with a throat ailment for the past two weeks, has gone to Havana, Cuba, to recuperate. Treasury officials said the secretary left for Havana over the week-end on doctor's orders and was accompanied by Mrs. Morgenthau. The secretary paid a brief visit to his office on Saturday, his first in over a week.

Hull Won't Engage In Clash With Grant

Washington, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—Criticism of the State Department by Hugh Grant, former United States Minister to Thailand, drew from Secretary Hull today the observation that he was not in the habit of engaging in controversy with those who once served in the department but who, for satisfactory reasons, no longer are included among its personnel.

This was Mr. Hull's response to a press conference request for comment on a speech in which Grant said in Louisville, Ky., that the State Department was an antiquated institution badly in need of new blood.

Unions Seek Voice In Peace Treaty

JAN 19 1943

By the Associated Press

Miami, Fla., Jan. 18—British and American labor leaders will start planning a campaign here next week aimed at having the peace treaty which ends the Second World War guarantee workers in all countries the right to organize.

Labor representation at the peace conference is the principal aim of the Anglo-American Labor Committee, which will convene for the first time while the executive council of the American Federation of Labor is in session at Miami.

Formed As Compromise

Sir Walter Citrine, secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, will lead the English delegation, while William Green, president of the AFL, is to head the United States representatives.

The international group was formed last August as a compromise to a proposed committee representing trade unions of the United States, Great Britain and Russia.

Unification of labor policies of Great Britain and the United States to further the war effort is the immediate goal, and the committee will look forward to the post-war development of some world-wide social-security program.

AFL To Consider Pact

The committee will begin its sessions next Monday.

Meanwhile, the AFL, opening its quarterly meeting today, will consider another phase of its long battle with the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Up for ratification is the proposed "no-raiding" pact which would provide arbitration for jurisdictional disputes.

The CIO executive council already has accepted the treaty drawn by a committee representing both organizations, but a fight is in prospect in the closed sessions here.

Feel CIO Broke Faith

Some AFL leaders are reported to feel that the CIO already has broken faith by asking representation elections in shipyards under contract with AFL unions.

The National Labor Relations Board also is likely to come under fire during the discussions for calling public hearings on the CIO demand for elections in the Henry J. Kaiser shipyards at Portland, Oregon.

4 DIE IN PLANE CRASH

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 18 (A. P.).—The death of Joe Douglas Smith, aviation radioman, third class, United States Navy, of Fayetteville, Tenn., early today increased to four the number of fatalities caused by the crash of a Navy patrol plane at Elizabeth City, N. C., yesterday.

The Navy said that Smith died in a naval dispensary at Elizabeth City at 2 A. M. today.

The patrol plane cracked up in a take-off for a routine operational flight. A fifth man, not identified here, was injured.

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The men killed yesterday were:

Lieut. (J. G.) William Baxter Waldrop of Bradenton, Fla., the patrol plane commander; Ensign Edgar Penford Arnold of Bagley, Minn., second pilot, and William James Casey, aviation machinist's mate, second class, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Egyptian Vessel Sunk East of South America

Two Dead, 40 Saved After Cargo-Boat Torpedoing

The Navy announced yesterday that a small Egyptian merchant ship had been torpedoed and sunk by a submarine off the east coast of South America about the middle of December. One man was lost when the ship sank. Another died after reaching a South American port. The other forty have been landed in Miami, Fla.

One of the lifeboats took eight days to reach land and the other, ten days. Captain Harry Griffith, master of the vessel said, according to The Associated Press, that more water should be stowed in lifeboats, even at the sacrifice of food.

"You lose your appetite after a couple of days," he said, "but not your thirst."

SHIP LOSS TOLL IS NOW AT 593

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Sinking of two more neutral and three United Nations ships, disclosed last week, increased to 593 the total of officially announced Allied and neutral losses in the western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor as recorded by the Associated Press.

Another United Nations vessel was sunk in a collision in the Caribbean and was included in the figure.

Of the total number of ships announced as sunk up to last Thursday, the first anniversary of U-boat sinkings of ships off the Atlantic coast in the present war, 198 were sent to the bottom off the United States, 50 off Canada, 177 in the Caribbean, 46 in the Gulf of Mexico and 122 in the South Atlantic.

MME. CHIANG GETS TREATMENT HERE

JAN 19 1943

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chinese generalissimo, has been undergoing treatment at a New York hospital for the past seven weeks.

A White House announcement on November 27 disclosed that she was in this country to receive treatment for injuries resulting from an automobile accident five years ago. Last month the Chinese embassy stated that it had been found that she has no serious organic trouble. When she is more completely recovered she will be the guest of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House.

An entire floor of the hospital the name of which was withheld has been occupied by Mme. Chiang and her staff. Agents of the FBI and secret service guard the floor day and night.

A hairdresser and a beautician visit China's First Lady each day, but the treatment she is undergoing does not permit her to receive any of the numerous friends she has in the city.

in the debris of these two buildings for a missing eight year old girl, reported the death toll in these apartments was already 12, with a number injured.

JAN 19 1943

where two apartment houses stood last night there was nothing left today but a huge crater 80 feet wide, blown by what district civil defense authorities said was one of the biggest bombs ever dropped on london.

the blast plastered a two-inch coat of sticky yellow mud over the streets of the adjacent area.

by leo brantham

bomb-scarred
london, jan. 17-(ap)- some parts of/london awoke today to scenes of devestation remisnscent of the great blitz raids of 1940 and 1941.

one of the hardest hit areas after two german raids over the week-end in retaliation for the r.a.f.'s pounding of berlin in massed bombing formations, was a row of two story workers apartment houses.

JAN 19 1943

digging
rescue squads still [illegible] this afternoon

i had heard that bomb hit, and it sounded uncomfortably close, though it turned out to be ten blocks away. watching gun flashes from my apartment window i saw the blinding flash from the bomb light up a wide area.

JAN 19 1943

standing at the edge of the crater i saw the rescuers dig out a woman in night dress, bloody and ashen gray after ten hours under tons of debris, but still alive because the back of a chair had fallen protectingly over her head, protecting her from the debris.

3.29-433

the blast hurled the body of a dead baby 250 yards, where i

was found on the roof of a three-story house across the street.

fhs lvew thru fourth 1641 JAN 19 1943

LONDON, JAN. 18--(AP)---A GERMAN RADIO BROADCAST

RECORDED BY REUTERS DECLARED TODAY THAT 24 RAF EXPERTS

WERE SHOT DOWN LAST [redacted] NIGHT, WHEN THE BRITISH MADE THEIR

SECOND RAID OF THE WEEKEND UPON BERLIN. JAN 19 1943

THE CLAIM WAS ISSUED IN ADVANCE OF ANY BRITISH

REPORT, OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL, ON [redacted] LOSSES AMONG THE

RAIDING SQUADRONS AND WAS UNCONFIRMED HERE.

LONDON, JAN. 18--(AP)---[redacted] A FRENCH COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST

FROM MOROCCO TONIGHT SAID GEN. HENRI GIRAUD'S FORCES IN THE

SAHARA 500MILES SOUTH OF THE MEDITERRANEAN WERE MAKING PROGRESS IN

MOPPING UP A NUMBER OF ITALIAN DESERT OUTPOSTS IN TRIPOLITANIA.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE FRENCH HAD CAPTURED SERDELES,

[redacted] 100 MILES INSIDE LIBYA FROM THE ALGERIAN FRONTIER, AND WERE

UDARI

[redacted] TOWARD OVRIEBI, 125 MILES TO THE EAST. THEY ALSO

CONTINUING

TIN ALKOUIN

HAD OCCUPIED [redacted] KIHALNOUR, ABOUT90 MILES SOUTHEAST OF

SERDELES.

JAN 19 1943

IN TUNISIA, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, PRISONERS AND AUTOMATIC

ARMS WERE CAPTURED IN SOME PATROL CLASHES SOUTH OF PONT-DU-FAHS.

LONDON, JAN. 18--(AP)---HOME SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON

[redacted] IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

WILL SUGGEST/ [redacted] MINOR [redacted] MODIFICATIONS IN THE BRITISH

BLACKOUT "FOR THE ALLEVIATION OF GLOOM", [redacted]

[redacted] THE [redacted] PRESS ASSOCIATION SAID TODA

THE AGENCY SAID THE [redacted] NATURE OF THE MODIFICATIONS WAS

[redacted] NOT DISCLOSED AND [redacted] THAT THEY WERE NOT TO QUALIFY IN

[redacted] "OUR GENERAL BLACKOUT POLICY."

SOME NEWSPAPERS, LED BY THE DAILY MAIL, HAVE

BEEN CAMPAIGNING FOR MONTHS FOR A LOOSENING OF THE RESTRICTIONS,

CONTENDING THE BLACKOUT IS USELESS AS A DEFENSE MEASURE BECAUSE

RAIDERS ARE GUIDED BY INSTRUMENTS AND THEIR FLARES SHOW

TARGETS CLEARLY. JAN 19 1943

LONDON (ADD)

~~THOSE DECORATED INCLUDED:~~ JAN 19 1943

CAPTAIN WILLIAM R.HARRIS, 231 DRAVO AVENUE, BEAVER, PA.; FIRST LIEUTENANTS ROBERT A.BERCU, 432 DUAN AVENUE, SAN GABRIEL, CALIF.; JACK C.FISHER, JR., RFD 2 FRESNO, CALIF.; ROBERT J.YONKMAN, 959 PINCECREST, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.; DON C.BADER, EDISON, OHIO; JAMES W. HENSLEY, 905 EGARFIELD STREET, PHOENIX, ARIZ.; AND JACK SPAULDING, 233 SOUTH ELK STREET, CASPER, WYO.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS HARRY F.REARDEN, 1521 MIDVALE AVENUE, WEST LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; ALBERT G.SMITH, ARIZONA APARTMENTS, PHOENIX, ARIZ.; WALTER C.LEEKER, 4680 SOUTH GRAND AVENUE, ST.LOUIS, MO.; LUTHER BERGEN, BRIGHAM, UTAH.

SERGEANTS ROBERT A.DEBARBRIE, SOUTH RIDGE ROAD, PERRY, O.; PAUL E. GALLOWAY. 348 MARION STREET, SALT LAKE CITY.

LONDON, JAN. 18-(AP)-THREE AXIS SUPPLY SHIPS HAVE BEEN HIT BY BRITISH SUBMARINES DURING FRESH OPERATIONS IN THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN, THE ADMIRALTY REPORTED TODAY.

(LOUIS V.HUNTER, CHOSEN BY THE CANADIAN PRESS TO COVER THE RCAF WHEN YOUNG CANADIANS STARTED MAKING HEADLINES OVER BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT, GOT A RIDE IN A BRITISH BOMBER BOUND FOR SATURDAY'S RAID ON BERLIN. HE TELLS OF HIS DISAPPOINTMENT WHEN THE AIRCRAFT HE WAS ABOARD DEVELOPED ENGINE TROUBLE AND WAS FORCED TO RETURN TO ITS BASE FROM DENMARK.)

JAN 19 1943

BY LOUIS V.HUNTER

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A BRITISH AIR BASE, Jan 18--I HAVE RETURNED TO THIS RAF BASE WITHOUT WRITING THE STORY I SHOULD HAVE WRITTEN, BUT YOU CAN CHARGE IT UP TO THE GREMLINS THAT RODE THE STARBOARD WING OF THE LANCASTER IN WHICH I WAS A PASSENGER. I WAS GOING TO BERLIN BUT THEY WOULDN'T LET ME.

IN A GIANT BOMBER WITH A BELLYFULL OF INCENDIARIES I LEFT THIS AIRDROME AFTER A NINE-DAY WAIT BOUND FOR THE "BIG CITY" WITH PILOT SGT.CHARLES MCDONALD OF TORONTO AS SKIPPER FROM THE RCAF, AND SEVEN OTHER CREW MEMBERS FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE BRITISH ISLES. ALL WE SAW WAS A BIT OF FLAK TOSSED UP FROM DENMARK, A LOT OF OUR OWN AIRCRAFT AND THE EXPLOSION OF OUR OWN INCENDIARIES WHEN I DUMPED THEM INTO THE NORTH SEA.

JAN 19 1943

THE GREMLINS FIXED US. WE WERE DOING NICELY CROSSING DENMARK WHEN THE INNER STARBOARD ENGINE "PACKED UP." IT CAME BACK IN SPASMS AFTER THE OUTER ENGINE ON THE SAME WING DIED, BUT MAC WAS UNWILLING TO TAKE US IN OVER THE TARGET, DESPITE OUR WILLINGNESS TO GO, WITH ONLY TWO ENGINES RELIABLE ON THE PORT WING, A CONDITION THAT WOULD HAVE MADE IT EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TO TAKE EVASIVE ACTION AND WOULD HAVE NECESSITATED OUR GOING IN AT ABOUT 5,000 FEET, A DANGEROUSLY LOW ALTITUDE OVER A "HOT" TARGET.

I WAS THE ONLY CANADIAN IN A GROUP OF NEWSPAPERMEN DRAWN BY LOT TO GO WITH THE EXPEDITION AND MAC, THE ONLY CANADIAN IN THE CREW, WAS AS DISAPPOINTED AS I IN NOT GETTING TO THE NAZI CAPITAL. NEITHER OF US HAD BEEN THERE BEFORE.

WE HAD THOUSANDS OF INCENDIARIES ABOARD AND, AFTER HAVING THE GERMANS DUMP THEM DOWN ON ME DURING THE LONDON BLITZ, I WAS ANXIOUS TO SEE THE COMPLIMENT RETURNED.

30.24-435

IT WAS STILL LIGHT WHEN WE LEFT HERE AND HEADED AWAY FROM THE ENGLISH COAST. WE CLIMBED ABOVE THE CLOUDS AND SETTLED DOWN TO KID OVER THE INTERCOM ON THE LONG RIDE TO GERMANY.

JAN 19 1943

OUR LANCASTER WAS NAMED "MISS TORONTO;" "M FOR MOTHER" WAS HER CALL NUMBER, AND SHE WAS MANNED BY A SWELL CREW. THEY WERE ALL SERGEANTS EXCEPT THE REAR GUNNER, JOHNNY. JOHNNY IS CALLED GREMLIN, BUT HE'S A GOOD GREMLIN AND WHAT HAPPENED TO US WASN'T HIS FAULT.

THE CREW MEMBERS ARE ALL YOUNG, EXCEPT FRANKIE, THE FLIGHT ENGINEER WHO IS 47, A VETERAN OF THE FIRST GREAT WAR WHO SAW SERVICE AS A GROUNDSMAN WITH THE ROYAL NAVAL AIR SERVICE AND PROBABLY IS THE OLDEST OPERATIONAL AIRMAN IN THE RAF.

JOHNNY WARNED ME ON THE OUTWARD TRIP THAT IF I HEARD THE "WHOOSH OF A CHOPPER" TO SHAKE MY HEAD. IF IT WAS STILL THERE, HE SAID, I COULD CONSIDER MYSELF ALL RIGHT.

WE SAW THE BLUE SKY ABOVE US AND THE COTTON-WOOL CLOUDS BELOW AND THE SWARMS OF OTHER BOMBERS HEADED IN OUR DIRECTION AND THAT WAS ALL UNTIL WE HIT THE COAST OF DENMARK. NO AXIS FIGHTERS GREETED US, ALTHOUGH THE GUNNER KEPT ALERT FOR THEM. SOME BURSTS OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELLS WERE VISIBLE AROUND US, BUT AT TOO GREAT A DISTANCE TO WORRY US.

JAN 19 1943

THERE WAS ONE MOMENT WHEN I SAW A FLAMING OBJECT THROUGH THE CLOUDS. IT LOOKED AS IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN A BOMBER GOING DOWN IN FLAMES. I HAD SEEN A GERMAN BOMBER FALL IN BRITAIN THE NIGHT BEFORE WITH ALL THE CREW LOST. AN RAF NIGHT FIGHTER GOT IT. BUT I DIDN'T SEEM TO FEEL THE QUEASY SENSE I HAD EXPERIENCED FOR A MOMENT WHEN THE BRIEFING OFFICER TOLD US WHERE WE WERE GOING.

THEN IT SRARTED TO HAPPEN. THE FIRST ENGINE BEGAN TO UNPACK. I THOUGHT: "OH, OH. WE'VE HAD IT." MAC SWORE AND FRANKIE STARTED TRYING TO FIX IT. IT WAS NO GO.

MAC ASKED IF WE WERE WILLING TO CONTINUE ON THREE, SAID WE COULD MAKE IT, ALTHOUGH IT WOULD BE TOUGHER THAN IF WE WERE FULLY POWERED. WE ALL SAID OKAY.

JAN 19 1943

THEN THE OTHER ENGINE ON THE STARBOARD WING CONKED. FRANKIE COULD NOT GET IT GOING AGAIN, ALTHOUGH THE FIRST ONE WOULD WORK IN SPURTS SO THAT WE, IN EFFECT, HAD 2 1/2 ENGINES LEFT. MAC ASKED US IF WE WERE STILL WILLING TO GO IN. WE ALL SAID YES, AGAIN.

HE FLEW ON FOR A FEW MINUTES, FEELING THE AIRCRAFT, THEN SAID DISCONSOLATELY TO THE NAVIGATOR OVER THE INTERCOM: "IV NUNN, GIVE ME THE COURSE FOR HOME, PLEASE."

"GEE, LOU, I'M SORRY," HE CALLED TO ME, "I'LL GO ON IF YOU LIKE, BUT WE'LL HAVE TO GO IN AT ABOUT 5,000 FEET."

THAT'S NO GOOD IF YOU KNOW THE REPUTATION OF BERLIN'S GROUND DEFENSES (ALTHOUGH RETURNING PILOTS WHO HAD BEEN OVER THE TARGET SAID THEY WERE ASTONISHINGLY WEAK SATURDAY NIGHT).

WE AGREED RELUCTANTLY THAT MAC'S JUDGMENT WAS RIGHT, PARTICULARLY AS HE HAD TO DECIDE WHETHER TO SACRIFICE THE LIVES OF EIGHT MEN ON WHAT MIGHT EASILY PROVE A FUTILE MISSION.

SO WE TURNED AROUND AND WENT HOME AND MAC SET MISS TORONTO DOWN NICE AND EASILY ON THE FIELD.

I'D LIKE TO TRY AGAIN WITH THE SAME CREW. I THINK THEY'D MAKE IT--WITHOUT THOSE GREMLINS.

BERN, JAN.18-(AP)-THE PREVALENCE OF TYPHOID IN NORTHERN ITALY WAS DISCLOSED TODAY WITH ISSUANCE OF A WARNING BY THE DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CHIASSO, ON THE SWISS-ITALIAN BORDER, TELLING THE SWISS TO TAKE MORE THAN ORDINARY PRECAUTIONS.

RUSSIAN TRAVEL TOUR

SMASHED TANKS,

AND GUNS STREW

SOVIET PLAINS

TRANSPORTS FLY

BOLDLY, CLOSE

TO STALINGRAD (650)

BY EDDY GILMORE

WITH THE RED ARMY ON THE STALINGRAD FRONT-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE RED ARMY PUTS ON SOME INTERESTING TRAVEL TOURS DOWN THIS WAY, AND TODAY'S LITTLE EXCURSION WITHIN SIGHT OF STALINGRAD ON THE VOLGA CERTAINLY WAS WORTH THE RIDE, THE DISCOMFORT AND THE COLD.

WE PILED INTO A BUS UP TOWARDS THE FRONT, RUMBLED OVER A ROUGH ROAD FOR 20 MINUTES TO A BROAD SPACIOUS AIRDROME. OUR PLANE, A BIG DOUGLAS, WAS WAITING.

THE PLANE WAS THE KIND USED FOR PARACHUTISTS AND TO CARRY THE WOUNDED. IN ORDER TO LOOK OUT OF THE WINDOWS WE HAD TO GET ON OUR KNEES AND REST OUR ELBOWS ON THE THIN PORTABLE WOODEN SEATS.

THE PLANE FLEW LOW OVER THE RAILWAY WHICH HAS BEEN SO MUCH IN THE NEWS SINCE THE GERMANS STARTED THEIR CAMPAIGN AGAINST STALINGRAD.

JAN 19 1943

OVER MANY MILES OF IT WE COULD SEE RUSSIAN WORKERS CHANGING THE GAUGE FROM THE STANDARD GERMAN TRACK BACK TO THEIR OWN WIDER GAUGE.

WE REACHED THE ABGANEROVO SECTOR AND GOT THE FINEST SIGHT YET OF A SOVIET-GERMAN BATTLEFIELD AFTER THE SMOKE HAD DIED AWAY.

TANKS, SILENT, FROZEN, WRECKED, HALF WRECKED AND BURNED, WERE SCATTERED OUT LITERALLY FOR MILES. THEY POINTED IN ALL DIRECTIONS, GIVING US AN IDEA OF WHAT A TERRIFIC BATTLE MUST HAVE GONE ON HERE.

EVERY SO OFTEN WE SOARED OVER A SMASHED AIRPLANE.

THERE WAS A GHOSTLY ASPECT ABOUT THESE ACRES OF SILENT TANKS. SNOW HAD FALLEN AND A LIGHT COVERING DECORATED THE TANKS AND THEIR BLACK GUNS STUCK OUT IN SHARP SILHOUETTE. THERE WAS NO LIVING SOUL AMONG THESE WRECKS.

JAN 19 1943

NUMEROUS BIG, MEDIUM AND SMALL CANNON WERE LYING ABOUT.

SOMETIMES WE SWOOPED LOW OVER PILLBOXES GAPING SKYWARD, THEIR MOUTHS SMASHED TO SPLINTERS BY THE FORCE OF THE SOVIET ADVANCE.

WE KNEW WE WERE APPROACHING THE SOUTHERN AREA AND THE SURROUNDED GERMAN DIVISIONS AND THIS ADDED TO THE EXCITEMENT OF THE RIDE.

PAUL HOLT, OF THE LONDON DAILY EXPRESS, WHO WAS KNEELING BESIDE ME GOT OUT A MAP. WE FIGURED THAT THE WINDING SLATE GRAY STREAM OFF TO THE NORTH MUST BE THE DON RIVER. I SHALL NEVER KNOW IF IT WAS BUT IT WAS A THRILLING THOUGHT ANYWAY.

JAN 19 1943

WE LOOKED AND LOOKED AND IT PAINS ME TO REPORT I COULD NOT SEE ANY OF THE 22 TO 23 DIVISIONS ON WHICH THE SOVIETS ARE CLOSING IN.

LATER WE LEARNED THAT HAD IT BEEN AN EXTRA CLEAR DAY WE COULD HAVE SEEN THE GERMANS IN THE DISTANCE, PERHAPS.

WE SAILED ON AND SOON WE KNEW WE WERE IN THE VICINITY OF STALINGRAD.

AND SHORTLY THERE WAS THE CITY ITSELF.

IT WAS A LARGE GRAY MASS ON THE BANK OF THE VOLGA AWAY OFF TO THE NORTH. THE AIRMEN SAID IT WAS ABOUT FIVE MILES AWAY. IT ALSO PAINS ME TO REPORT THAT I CANNOT GIVE ANY DETAILS OF HOW IT LOOKS BECAUSE I COULDN'T MAKE OUT MANY OBJECTS.

JAN 19 1943

WE DID SEE. HOWEVER. SOME SMOKESTACKS STICKING INTO THE SKY.

WE THEN ROARED LOW OVER THE VOLGA. I REMEMBERED THE LAST TIME I SAW THIS PART OF THE VOLGA. IT WAS WHEN I WAS COMING BACK FROM A ROUND TRIP BOAT RIDE TO ASTRAKHAN LAST SUMMER.

I HAD GONE SWIMMING ONE DAY DOWN IN THIS SECTOR AND HAD LOAFED SEVERAL HOURS AWAY IN STALINGRAD'S CENTRAL PARK.

JUST THEN THE LEGS OF ONE OF OUR MACHINE GUNNERS STIFFENED.

"WHAM! WHAM! WHAM!" WENT HIS GUN.

"THIS IS IT," I GASPED, READY FOR ANYTHING.

THEN OUR GUNNER CLIMBED DOWN OUT OF HIS PERCH SMILING.

"A MESSERSCHMITT?" SOMEONE ASKED.

"NO," HE ANSWERED. "I CAUGHT MY BELT IN THE TRIGGER."

THE OUTSTANDING FEATURE OF THE RIDE, WHEN WE CAME TO REFLECT ON IT, WAS THE FACT THAT THE RUSSIANS CAN SO BOLDLY FLY A TRANSPORT PLANE THIS CLOSE TO STALINGRAD, INDICATING THEY HAVE THE AIR SITUATION VERY WELL IN HAND.

NIGHT LEAD POLITICAL

BY WES GALLAGHER

JAN 19 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NORTH AFRICA, JAN.18-(AP)-MARCEL PEYROUTON, A FORMER VICHY COLLABORATIONIST, WAS REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE ARRIVED ON THE NORTH AFRICAN POLITICAL SCENE, A DEVELOPMENT WHICH CONSIDERABLY COMPLICATED AN ALREADY INTRICATE SITUATION.

ON THE OTHER HAND, THE APPOINTMENT OF A CAREER SOLDIER, MAJ. GEN. JURION, AS ACTING GOVERNOR GENERAL OF TUNISIA, BY GEN. HENRI GIRAUD WAS ANNOUNCED, A SELECTION THAT APPEARED LIKELY TO PLEASE ALL THE ALLIES.

MEANWHILE, THE MILITARY INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN, FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER, REMAINED CLOAKED IN SILENCE.

JAN 19 1943

IT WAS LEARNED, HOWEVER, THAT ONE PERSON NAMED TO A POST UNDER DARLAN BY JEAN RIGAUD, HIS POLITICAL MINISTER, HAD BEEN TAKEN INTO CUSTODY.

JURION, WHO IS A SOLDIER THROUGH AND THROUGH AFTER GIRAUD'S OWN HEART, IS NO POLITICIAN AND ALREADY HAS PROVED HIS HATRED OF THE GERMANS. AS A BRIGADIER GENERAL IN COMMAND OF FRENCH FORCES IN ONE SECTOR IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA WHEN THE ALLIED FORCES LANDED IN NORTH AFRICA, HE IS SAID TO HAVE ACTED WITH PROMPT VIGOR AND COURAGE.

ASSEMBLING ALL AVAILABLE FORCES, HE AT ONCE UNDERTOOK OPERATIONS AGAINST THE GERMANS, LED HIS FORCE THROUGH THE ENEMY'S LINES AND JOINED GIRAUD. THEN HE TURNED TO ATTACKING THE ENEMY.

(APPARENTLY HE WAS NAMED AS A RIVAL OF ADMIRAL JEAN ESTEVA, VICHY-APPOINTED RESIDENT GENERAL OF TUNISIA. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, THROUGH ESTEVA, APPEALED TO THE BEY OF TUNIS FOR FREE PASSAGE OF ALLIED TROOPS. BUT ON JAN.3 ESTEVA WAS QUOTED AS MESSAGING MARSHAL PETAIN THAT THE PEOPLE OF TUNISIA WERE LOYAL TO VICHY.)

SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE ARRIVAL OF PEYROUTON, A FORMER FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA, ANOTHER FRENCH SOUTH AMERICAN DIPLOMAT PUT IN HIS APPEARANCE. THIS WAS A SECOND SECRETARY OF THE EMBASSY IN CHILE, BUT HIS ARRIVAL WAS NOT REGARDED AS OF POLITICAL SIGNIFICA

PEYROUTON WAS REPORTED TO HAVE PLACED HIMSELF AT THE DISPOSAL OF JACQUES TARBE DE SAINT-HARDOUIN, A CAREER DIPLOMAT WHO HOLDS THE POST OF SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN GEN. GIRAUD'S COMMISSARIAT.

BECAUSE OF PEYROUTON'S REPUTATION AS AN ASTUTE POLITICIAN THIS ARRANGEMENT MAY NOT LAST LONG, BUT ONE INDICATION THAT TARBE DE SAINT-HARDOUIN MAY WEATHER THE POLITICAL STORM WAS SEEN IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT HE HAD BEEN ELEVATED BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN THE CIVIL SERVICE TO THE RANK OF MINISTER.

JAN 19 1943

AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR HE WAS COUNSELLOR IN THE FRENCH EMBASSY IN BERLIN. HE SERVED ON THE FRENCH ARMISTICE COMMISSION, AND ALSO AS SECRETARY GENERAL TO GEN. MAXIME WEYGAND WHEN THE LATTER WAS IN FULL CHARGE IN ALL NORTH AFRICA.

WHILE PEYROUTON HAS CERTAIN SUPPORTERS AMONG THE ALLIES THERE WAS DOUBT WHETHER HIS INCLUSION IN THE GIRAUD GOVERNMENT WOULD AROUSE WIDESPREAD APPROVAL.

MEANWHILE THE OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, PUBLISHED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN NORTH AFRICA, CARRIED THE COMPLETE LIST OF MEN APPOINTED BY DARLAN TO OFFICES IN THE COMMISSARIAT.

VIRTUALLY ALL WERE VICHY-APPOINTED MEN WHO HELD THEIR JOBS WHEN DARLAN CAME TO AFRICA. THEY INCLUDED GEN. JEAN MARIE BERGERET, ASSISTANT HIGH COMMISSIONER, FORMER AIR CHIEF AT VICHY; ALFRED POSE, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF ECONOMICS; TARBE DE SAINT-HARDOUIN, FOREIGN SECRETARY; JEAN RIGAUD, POLITICAL AFFAIRS; SECRETARY OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION, FERNAND BLONDEL; DIRECTOR OF BLOCKADE, DE LA NEZIERE; FINANCE SECRETARY, LUDOVIC TRON; GOVERNOR OF THE COLONY OF NIGERIA, TOBY; GOVERNOR OF THE FRENCH SUDAN, CALVEL; GOVERNOR OF SENEGAL, DESCHAMPS.

JAN 19 1943

THE CONTROVERSY OVER PEYROUTON CONCERNS A SOMEWHAT CONTRADICTORY RECORD.

A FORMER RESIDENT GENERAL OF TUNISIA, FORMER RESIDENT GENERAL OF MOROCCO AND A FORMER GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF COLONIES, PEYROUTON'S EXPERIENCE MAY HAVE CAUSED HIM TO BE INVITED TO NORTH AFRICA.

IN 1936, WHILE RESIDENT GENERAL OF MOROCCO, HE CAME UNDER THE CRITICISM OF FRENCH COMMUNISTS WHO CHARGED HIM WITH PLOTTING A RIGHTIST UPRISING IN MOROCCO, APPARENTLY SOMEWHAT AFTER THE PATTERN OF THE SPANISH NATIONALIST UPRISING THAT ORIGINATED THE SAME YEAR IN SPANISH MOROCCO AND SPREAD INTO THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR.

JAN 19 1943

A134

SOON AFTERWARD HE WAS REMOVED BY THE POPULAR FRONT GOVERNMENT OF LEON BLUM.

AFTER THE FRENCH ARMISTICE WITH GERMANY HE WENT TO RUMANIA AS VICHY'S AMBASSADOR, AND THEN WAS APPOINTED MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR IN THE PETAIN CABINET IN SEPT, 1940.

ALTHOUGH A COLLABORATIONIST AT THAT PERIOD OF HIS CAREER, HE WAS NOT A FOLLOWER OF PIERRE LAVAL'S POLICIES. HIS ACCUSATIONS THAT LAVAL WAS SCHEMING TO SET HIMSELF UP AS A DICTATOR, LED TO THE SPECTACULAR OUSTING OF LAVAL FROM THE GOVERNMENT BY PETAIN IN DECEMBER, 1940.

THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE DEMANDED PEYROUTON'S OUSTER, BUT PETAIN REJECTED THE DEMAND. HE CAME IN FOR A GREAT DEAL OF VITUPERATION FROM THE RADIO IN GERMAN-HELD PARIS.

AFTER LAVAL CAME BACK TO POWER, PEYROUTON RESIGNED LAST APRIL 18, EXPLAINING THAT HE REGARDED IT IMPORTANT TO MAINTAIN GOOD RELATIONS

30.24-A39

BETWEEN FRANCE AND AMERICA.

AFTER THE ALLIED LANDINGS IN NORTH AFRICA HE ANNOUNCED HE WAS JOINING ADMIRAL DARLAN. FIGHTING FRENCH IN LONDON SAID HE, LIKE ADMIRAL DARLAN, WAS "A PERSONAL ENEMY OF PIERRE LAVAL."

IN INDIRECT EFFORTS TO CONTACT THE FIGHTING FRENCH, THESE SOURCES SAID, HE HAD BEEN "FROZEN OFF."

JAN 19 1943

WHEN PEYROUTON LEFT BUENOS AIRES DEC.29, HIS FRIENDS SAID HE WAS "DESTINED FOR AN IMPORTANT POST IN THE FORMATION OF A NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT" IN NORTH AFRICA.

WITH NIGHT LEAD MEDITERRANEAN

BY RUSSELL LANDSTROM

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JAN 18-(AP)-IT SEEMED HERE TONIGHT THAT FIELD MARSHAL ROMMEL MIGHT TURN HIS BACK COMPLETELY ON THE EAST, MAKING HIS SUPREME NORTH AFRICAN STAND IN TUNISIA.

IT WAS SPECULATED THAT HE STILL HAS A FIGHTING ARMY OF POSSIBLY 110,000 MEN WHO MIGHT MAKE A LAST STAND AGAINST THE LIBYAN FORCES OF THE BRITISH GENERAL SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY AND THE TROOPS OF THE ALLIED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, GENERAL DWIGHT EISENHOWER, AT THE BOUNDARY OF TUNISIA AND TRIPOLITANIA.

THE WHOLE STRATEGY OF THIS, OF COURSE, WOULD BE TO ATTEMPT TO CREATE THE STRONGEST POSSIBLE BRIDGEHEAD IN TUNISIA, THUS, IF POSSIBLE, PREVENTING THE ALLIES FROM USING NORTH AFRICA AS THE SPRINGBOARD AGAINST THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT.

JAN 19 1943

ROMMEL'S IDEA, IT APPEARED, MIGHT BE TO TRY TO HOLD SUCH A VITAL BRIDGEHEAD UNTIL THE END OF SUMMER, THEREBY CIRCUMVENTING IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS' EARLY 1943 OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS.

PART OF SUCH A SCHEME TO ATTEMPT TO HOLD AN ANGULAR STRIP OF NORTH AFRICA WOULD BE TO ESTABLISH STRONG AXIS AIR DEFENSES IN TUNISIA, SICILY AND ITALY. ALLIED ABILITY TO COPE WITH THIS, IT WAS POINTED OUT, WOULD DEPEND ON THE FAMILIAR PROBLEM OF SUPPLY.

"THE ENGINEERING ABILITY OF GERMANY IS DOUBTLESS STRENGTHENING SICILY, SARDINIA AND TUNISIA TO MAKE SURE WE'LL NOT LAND OFFENSIVELY WITHOUT A BIG LOSS," ONE SOURCE REMARKED. "WE OURSELVES MUST DO NOTHING TO FRITTER AWAY OUR STRENGTH. YOU MUST ORGANIZE BEFORE YOU ATTACK."

SOME SOURCES STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE OF ANY ALLIED NORTH AFRICA OPERATIONS UPON OPINION IN SPAIN AND TURKEY AT THE VITAL FLANKS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.

APs2

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TUESDAY, JAN.19)

WAR IN AGELESS ARENA

YANKS IN NORTH AFRICA
EXPLORE ARCHAEOLOGY
AND BATTLE NAZIS

HARVARD PROFESSOR DIGS
TRENCHES, FINDS RELICS (450)

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

JAN 19 1943

(ADVANCE)...AT AN ADVANCE U.S. AIR BASE IN NORTH AFRICA, JAN.14-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A FRENCH ANTI-AIRCRAFT EMPLACEMENT FROM WHICH THE

GUNS OFTEN BARK AT RAIDING AXIS WARPLANES WAS CONSTRUCTED SIMPLY OF OLD ROMAN BUILDING STONES RICHLY INSCRIBED WITH LATIN PHRASES OR BEARING THE FACE OF A ROMAN GOD OR EMPEROR.

JAN 19 1943

SOME P-38 FIGHTER PILOTS WHO MAKE SWIFT FLIGHTS INTO AXIS-HELD PARTS OF TUNISIA BATHED YESTERDAY IN WHAT THEY CALLED "THE WALLOWS" BUT WHAT IN REALITY ARE ANCIENT ROMAN BATHS.

THE BATTLE FOR TUNISIA IS MAKING THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS WISH THEY HAD DUG HARDER INTO LATIN AND ANCIENT HISTORY, FOR IT IS DIFFICULT TO GET ANYWHERE NEAR THE FRONT LINES WITHOUT RUNNING ACROSS RELICS OF THE GREAT EMPIRE WHICH SPREAD OVER THIS PORTION OF NORTH AFRICA CENTURIES UPON CENTURIES AGO. ONLY A FEW OF THE MORE ERUDITE KNEW BEFORE THIS CAMPAIGN THAT ANCIENT CARTHAGE LAY IN TUNISIA.

TROOPS VISITING THE LITTLE FRENCH AND ARAB TOWN OF TEBESSA, NEAR THE TUNISIAN FRONTIER, LEARN WITH ASTONISHMENT THAT IT WAS THE SITE OF THE IMPORTANT ROMAN CITY OF THEVESTE WHICH FLOURISHED FROM 60 B.C. TO 1200 A.D.

THE MAN HAPPIEST ABOUT ALL THIS SUPER-ABUNDANCE OF OLD RUINS OF TEMPLES, WALLS AND TOWNS IS CAPT. HALLAM MOVIUS OF SUDBURY, MASS., A MEMBER OF THE 12TH AIR FORCE. HE WAS ASSISTANT CURATOR OF ARCHAEOLOGY AT HARVARD'S PEABODY MUSEUM BEFORE JOINING THE SERVICE.

"AS SOON AS THIS WAR IS OVER I AM COMING BACK HERE WITH A PICK AND SHOVEL AND A BUNCH OF STRONG-BACKED YOUNG MEN," HE SAID. "YOU CAN'T DIG EVEN A SLIT TRENCH AROUND HERE WITHOUT UNCOVERING SOME KIND OF RELIC."

JAN 19 1943

TROOPS GAZING OVER THE BARREN OPEN SPACES OF THIS SEMI-DESERT FIND IT HARD TO BELIEVE WHEN MOVIUS TELLS THEM THAT THE ROMANS ONCE USED ELEPHANTS WITH TREMENDOUS HAY-BURNING CAPACITY AS BEATS OF BURDEN HERE.

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APS3

IN THE BEGINNING SOLDIERS EAGERLY PRESERVED AS SOUVENIRS OLD FRENCH SOUS AND BRIC-A-BRAC THEY FOUND WHILE DIGGING FOXHOLES, TRENCHES AND DUGOUTS, BUT MOST SOON WERE CONFRONTED WITH BURDENS IMPOSSIBLE TO HEFT IN PACKS OR BEDROLLS.

AMONG HIS FELLOW PILOTS LIEUT. JOHN BENT OF BLOOMSBURG, PA., ENJOYS THE DISTINCTION OF BEING THE FIRST AMERICAN TO HAVE AN ANCIENT TUNISIAN CITY NAMED FOR HIM.

BENT REPEATEDLY REPORTED SEEING THE OUTLINES OF STREETS AND BUILDING SITES OF AN EXTENSIVE TOWN WHILE HE WAS ON PATROLS IN HIS P-40 FIGHTER. OTHER PILOTS STARTED TO GUY HIM ABOUT "BENT CITY," BUT SOON THEY AND OTHERS LIKEWISE NOTICED TRACES VISIBLE FROM THE AIR WHEN THE SUN WAS AT CERTAIN POINTS IN THE SKY, YET INVISIBLE TO ANYONE WALKING OVER THE SAME AREA.

FIRST LEAD NEW GUINEA

BY TOM YARBROUGH

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA TUESDAY, JAN. 19-(AP)-ALLIED GROUND FORCES PRESSING IN FROM THE WEST MONDAY DESTROYED TWO STRONG JAPANESE POSITIONS THAT PROTECTED SANANANDA POINT, WHILE OTHER TROOPS ON THE EAST MOVED FORWARD WITH ARTILLERY.

ON THE WEST SIDE GENERAL MACARTHUR'S MEN TOOK CAPE KILLERTON, A MILE AND A HALF UP THE COAST FROM SANANANDA, AND THEN PROCEEDED AGAINST WYE POINT, 700 YARDS FARTHER ALONG. THERE THEY ENCOUNTERED STIFF RESISTANCE BUT OVERCAME IT.

THE COMMUNIQUE SIZED UP THE SITUATION AS A CONTINUATION OF

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"GENERAL LIQUIDATION."

PATROL ACTIVITY IN THE VICINITY OF MUBO-VILLAGE NEAR SALAMAUA ACCOUNTED FOR THE 40 JAPANESE CASUALTIES. JAN 19 1943

A BOMBER ON RECONNAISSANCE OVER THE BISMARCK SEA WEST OF NEW IRELAND HAD GOOD FORTUNE IN FINDING AN 8,000 TON JAP CARGO SHIP. THE BOMBER PLANTED TWO DIRECT HITS THAT SET THE SHIP ABLAZE AND IT SANK IN EIGHT MINUTES.

TWO FORMATIONS OF BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS, WHICH THE COMMUNIQUE RATED AS LARGE, HIT LAE AGAIN IN TWO SEPARATE DAYLIGHT ATTACKS, DESTROYING ONE FIGHTER ON THE GROUND AND STARTING FIRES AMONG SUPPLIES AND INSTALLATIONS.

BY TOM YARBROUGH

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, JAN.12-(DELAYED)P)-NINE OFFICERS AND 13 NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS HAVE RECENTLY BEEN AWARDED DECORATIONS FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION IN SIX THEATERS OF WAR, OVER A PERIOD DATING BACK TO DECEMBER, 1941. JAN 19 1943

THE AWARDS, MOSTLY FOR HEROIC FLYING AND AERIAL GUNNERY, WERE MADE BY LIEUT. GEN. GOERGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER, ALLIED AIR FORCES, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA. SIX WERE POSTHUMOUS. THE AWARDS ARE THE SILVER STAR AND THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER, WHICH SIGNIFIES THAT THE RECIPIENT HAS BEEN DECORATED PREVIOUSLY.

THE AWARDS INCLUDED:

POSTHUMOUS SILVER STARS: STAFF SGT. JAMES E. HOUCHI , COEBUGK

BURN, VA.; SGT. EARL W.SNYDER, WILKESBARRE, PA., AND CORP. RALPH C.FRITZ, DETROIT.

THE SILVER STAR WAS AWARDED TO SGT. MEDDIE N.POIRER, WATERVILLE, ME., AND CORP. MAURICE A. THOMAS, KINSTON, N. C.

THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER WAS AWARDED TO CAPT. FREDERICK C. EATON, JR., SCARSDALE, N.Y.; FIRST LIEUT. ERNEST L. REID, (359 CENTRAL AVE.,) NEW HAVEN, CONN.; FIRST LIEUT. ERNEST L. REID, (359 CENTRAL AVE.,) NEW HAVEN, CONN.; FIRST LIEUT. COLEMAN STRIPLING, MARION, LA.; FIRST LIEUT. PAUL I. WILLIAMS, CLEWISTON, FLA.; SECOND LIEUT. EMANUEL SNITKIN, WEST KEANSBURG, N.J.; MASTER SGT. RALPH J.STILES, EASTON, PA.; AND SGT. MEYER S. LEVIN, (1504 EAST 33RD ST.,) BROOKLYN. JAN 19 1943

ONE OF THE EARLIEST EXPLOITS OF THE PACIFIC WAR, THE BOMBING OF THE JAPANESE BATTLESHIP HARUNA NEAR APARRI IN THE PHILIPPINES DEC. 10, 1941, WAS ECHOED IN THE AWARD OF THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO LEVIN, BOMBARDIER ON THE FLYING FORTRESS THAT SANK THE BATTLESHIP.

DESPITE INTENSE ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE HE "PLACED THE ENTIRE BOMB LOAD ON OR NEAR THE BATTLESHIP, SCORING TWO DIRECT HITS AND A NEAR MISS AND CAUSING A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION WITHIN THE SHIP, WHICH LISTED AND SANK." HIS PLANE WAS INTERCEPTED BY ENEMY FIGHTERS IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE BOMBING RUN, AND LEVIN CONTINUED FIRING THE FORWARD GUNS EVEN AFTER THE PLANE HAD CAUGHT FIRE AND WAS FALLING HELPLESSLY OUT OF CONTROL.

SERGEANT HOUCHINS WAS BOMBARDIER ON A FLYING FORTRESS IN A NINE-PLANE FORMATION ON A BOMBING MISSION OVER MALANG, JAVA, TO KENDARI, CELEBES. TWELVE ZEROS INTERCEPTED THE BOMBERS, AND

ONE FIRED INTO THE REAR SECTION OF HOUCHINS' PLANE, CAUSING IT TO GO INTO A SPIN SOON AFTERWARD WHEN ROUGH WEATHER WAS ENCOUNTERED. HE LEFT HIS POST AT THE START OF THE SPIN AND ABLY ASSISTED THE PILOT IN REGAINING CONTROL AND RETURNING SAFELY TO THE HOME BASE.

THE DECORATION WILL GO TO HIS MOTHER, MRS. W.M.HOUCHINS, COEBURN, VA. JAN 19 1943

SERGEANT SNYDER WAS BOMBARDIER ON A FLYING FORTRESS THAT BOMBED A CONVOY ESCORTED BY FIVE WARSHIPS IN MILNE BAY, NEW GUINEA, AUG.26, 1942. THE SHIPS PUT UP HEAVY AND ACCURATE ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE, AND SNYDER WAS HIT. THOUGH FATALLY WOUNDED, HE RELEASED FOUR 500-POUND BOMBS BEFORE BEING OVERCOME.

THE DECORATION WILL GO TO HIS FATHER, STANLEY SNYDER, (97 MADISON ST.,) WILKES-BARRE, PA.

LIEUTENANT STRIPLING, WHO WON THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER, WAS ON THE SAME RAID WITH SERGEANT SNYDER. BECAUSE OF A NIGHT TAKE-OFF AND BAD WEATHER, LIEUTENANT STRIPLING, PILOT, WAS UNABLE TO JOIN HIS FLIGHT, BUT HE PROCEEDED TO THE TARGET AREA ALONE AND SCORED THREE NEAR MISSES FROM EXTREMELY LOW ALTITUDE ON A WARSHIP WHOSE ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE HE HAD SEEN BRING DOWN ANOTHER AMERICAN PLANE.

CORPORAL FRITZ WAS THE REAR GUNNER ON A FLYING FORTRESS ON A RECONNAISSANCE MISSION OVER RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, OCT.9, 1942, TO DETERMINE THE DAMAGE INFLICTED ON ENEMY AIR AND NAVAL BASES BY PREVIOUS RAIDS. AFTER PHOTOGRAPHS WERE TAKEN, FOUR ZEROS ATTACKED HIS PLANE AND A RUNNING AERIAL BATTLE LASTED AN HOUR, DURING WHICH FRITZ WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN DESTROYING TWO OF THE ENEMY FIGHTERS, ENABLING HIS OWN PLANE TO RETURN TO BASE THOUGH BADLY DAMAGED. JAN 19 1943

THE AWARD WILL GO TO HIS FATHER, RALPH FRITZ, (1442 CAMPBELL), DETROIT. JAN 19 1943

CORPORAL THOMAS WAS WITH FRITZ ON THAT MISSION---THOMAS WAS ASSISTANT ENGINEER AND SIDE GUNNER ON A FLYING FORTRESS.

ANOTHER RECONNAISSANCE MISSION OVER RABAUL A FEW DAYS EARLIER, AUG. 29, 1942, RESULTED IN AWARDS FOR SERGEANT POIRIER, CAPTAIN EATON AND SERGEANT STILES. IT WAS A FLYING FORTRESS MISSION. FIVE ZEROS WERE SEEN TAKING OFF FROM RABAUL, AND TEN MINUTES LATER FOUR OF THEM ATTACKED THE PLANE, AND TWO WERE SHOT DOWN.

LIEUTENANT REID WAS CO-PILOT OF A FLYING FORTRESS IN A FORMATION ON THE FIRST AMERICAN BOMBING MISSION FROM AUSTRALIA TO THE ENEMY-HELD BASE AT RABAUL, FEB. 23. A DAWN ATTACK WAS CARRIED OUT AS SCHEDULED. ENROUTE HOME, THE FORMATION WAS INTERCEPTED AND FOUGHT OFF HEAVY ATTACKS BY FIVE ZEROS.

LIEUTENANT SNITKIN WAS BOMBARDIER IN A FLYING FORTRESS THAT RAIDED RABAUL AUG. 7, 1942. A STRONG FORCE OF ENEMY FIGHTERS INTERCEPTED THE RAIDERS WHILE ON THE BOMBING RUN, AND SNITKIN MANNED THE FORWARD GUN, REPEATEDLY WARDING OFF FRONTAL ATTACKS. HE RETURNED TO HIS BOMBSIGHT AND SCORED DIRECT HITS ON THE AIRDROME RUNWAY, THEN WENT BACK TO HIS GUN AND CONTINUED THE BATTLE, IN WHICH SEVEN ENEMY PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAMS PILOTED A FLYING FORTRESS THAT TOOK PART IN BOMBING THE JAPANESE FLEET THAT ATTACKED MIDWAY ISLAND ON JUNE 3. ABOUT 300 MILES NORTHWEST OF MIDWAY, THE ENEMY FLEET, CONSISTING OF TWO AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND EIGHT DESTROYERS, WAS DISCOVERED. DURING THE BOMBING RUN, THE BOMBS IN LIEUTENANT WILLIAMS' PLANE FAILED TO RELEASE AT FIRST, BUT HE REMAINED ABOVE THE WARSHIPS UNTIL THE BOMBS WERE DROPPED.

30.24 — A.43

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, JAN.12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SEVEN OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF THE UNITED STATES AIR CORPS WERE AWARDED THE SILVER STAR TODAY, WITH ONE OFFICER RECEIVING AN OAK LEAF CLUSTER IN LIEU OF A SECOND SILVER STAR. ALL ARE LISTED AS MISSING IN ACTION.

AMONG THOSE TO WHOM LIEUT. GEN. GEORGE C. KENNEY, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, PRESENTED AWARDS. WERE: 1ST LIEUT. HENRY A. KEEL, UMATILLA, FLA., AND SECOND LIEUT. SIDNEY W. JACOBSON, (1112 EVERETT ST.) SHREVEPORT, LA.

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LIEUTENANT KEEL WAS AWARDED FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION OVER LAE, NEW GUINEA, ON MAY 23. HE PILOTED A B25 BOMBER ON A MISSION AGAINST ENEMY INSTALLATIONS AT LAE. IN THE FACE OF STRONG OPPOSITION FROM ZERO FIGHTERS AND HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, HE MADE A RUN OVER THE AIRDROME AND RELEASED HIS BOMBS. HIS PLANE WAS DAMAGED BY GROUND FIRE DURING THE RUN AND WAS THEN HARASSED BY SEVERAL FIGHTERS. IT WAS LAST SEEN OVER THE OCEAN, LOSING ALTITUDE RAPIDLY.

"LIEUTENANT KEEL'S COURAGE AND DETERMINATION ON THIS AND PREVIOUS BOMBING AND RECONNAISSANCE MISSIONS ARE IN ACCORD WITH THE FINEST TRADITIONS OF THE SERVICE," THE CITATION SAID.

LIEUTENANT JACOBSON WAS AWARDED THE WILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION WHILE ACTING AS A CO-PILOT ON A B25 BOMBER OVER LAE, MAY 25. THE FORMATION OF BOMBERS WAS ATTACKED BY APPROXIMATELY 20 ENEMY ZERO FIGHTERS, AND IN THE ENSUING BATTLE LIEUTENANT JACOBSON'S PLANE ZAS HIT BY ENEMY FIRE AND WAS LAST SEEN IN FLAMES AND LOSING ALTITUDE RAPIDLY.

"HIS COURAGE AND DETERMINATION TO CARRY OUT HIS MISSION IN THE FACE OF ENEMY FIRE" WERE LAUDED IN THE CITATION.

JAN 19 1943

BY OLEN CLEMENTS

GUADALCANAL,JAN.11-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN MARAUDER MEDIUM BOMBERS POUNDED MUNDA POINT AND REKATA BAY, TWO JAPANESE STRONGHOLDS IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS, FROM EXTREMELY LOW LEVELS TODAY AND CAUSED HEAVY DAMAGE.

(THIS PARTICULAR ATTACK ON THESE FREQUENTLY RAIDED ENEMY BASES WAS REPORTED PREVIOUSLY IN NAVY COMMUNIQUES JANUARY 12 AND 13, BUT WITHOUT DETAILS OF RESULTS.)

JAN 19 1943

LARGE FIRES WERE SEEN AMONG SHORE INSTALLATIONS AT BOTH PLACES, AND SOME BOMBS HIT THE AIRFIELD AAT MUNDA POINT, WHERE THE JAPS ARE BELIEVED TO BE GATHERING A LARGE FORCE OF PLANES. RETURNING FLIERS SAID BOTH RAIDS WERE SUCCESSFUL.

THE BOMBERS FLEW THROUGH HEAVY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE, AND THREE PLANES FAILED TO REACH HOME. THE CREW WAS ONE WAS RESCUED.

DURING THE NIGHT A FORCE OF JAPANESE DESTROYERS SNEAKED TO THE NORTHERN (ENEMY-OCCUPIED) TIP OF GUADALCANAL ISLAND. NAVY DIVE BOMBERS FOUND EIGHT JAP DESTROYERS HEADED NORTH FROM THE AREA, AND SCORED SEVERAL HITS ON THEM.

NAVY FIGHTER PLANES TODAY ENGAGED 14 JAP ZEROS BETWEEN SANTA ISABEL ISLAND AND THE NEW GEORGIA GROUP IN THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS. EIGHT ZEROS WERE SHOT DOWN BY THE NAVY PILOTS.

(THE NAVY, REPORTING JANUARY 14 ON THE PRESENCE OF ENEMY DESTROYERS OFF GUADALCANAL THE NIGHT OF JANUARY 10-11, CREDITED TORPEDO BOATS WITH SCORING HITS ON TWO AND POSSIBLY THREE OF THE VESSELS BUT SAID NOTHING OF AN ATTACK UPON THEM BY DIVE BOMBERS. OF THE NEW GEORGIA AIR BATTLE, THE OFFICIAL REPORT SAID 12 ZEROS ATTACKED THE AMERICAN PLANES, AND FOUR OF THE ENEMY WERE SHOT DOWN.

WITH TWO OTHERS POSSIBLY DESTROYED.)

FIGHTING ON GUADALCANAL CONTNUES, THE AMERICANS HOLDING THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST JAP TROOPS DISPERSED IN MOUNTAINOUS JUNGLES. THE LAND WARFARE IS LARGELY OF GUERRILLA NATURE. ADVANCES HAVE BEEN MADE IN SEVERAL SECTORS BY THE AMERICAN TROOPS, AND ENEMY CASUALTIES HAVE BEEN COMPARATIVELY HEAVY.

JAN 19 1943

GUADALCANAL, JAN 5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SERGEANT CLIFFORD L.AIKENS OF CHICAGO DOESN'T BELIEVE A LITTLE THING LIKE A HEAVILY FORTIFIED JAPANESE PILLBOX SHOULD HOLD UP THE ADVANCE OF HIS COMPANY.

AIKENS WAS LEADING A GROUP THROUGH THE JUNGLE NEAR MOUNT AESTEN ON THE WEST FRONT WHEN HE RAN AGAINST AN ENEMY POSITION WHICH HAD BEEN CLEVERLY CAMOUFLAGED AND HAD A GOOD FIELD OF FIRE THROUGH A JUNGLE CLEARING.

IT APPEARED IMPOSSIBLE TO KNOCK OUT THE PILLBOX AND PROCEED, BUT AIKENS, SURVEYING THE SITUATION, SAW A BLINDSPOT AND HAD A QUICK IDEA.

THE BLINDSPOT WAS A LARGE TREE 20 YARDS FROM THE PILL-BOX. AIKENS CRAWLED BEHIND THE TREE, DRAGGING A LIGHT MACHINE-GUN, AND THEN POURED FIRE INTO THE PILLBOX, KEEPING THE JAPANESE DOWN IN THEIR HOLE.

JAN 19 1943

UNABLE TO GET HIM WITH THEIR MACHINE-GUNS, THE JAPANESE TRIED HAND GRENADES AND ONE HIT THREE YARDS IN FRONT OF HIM--BUT FAILED TO HARM HIM.

WHILE AIKENS COVERED THE PILLBOX WITH HIS FIRE, PRIVATES CARL PARKER, A MISSOURIAN, AND WAYNE NOLL OF WATERMAN, ILL., SET UP MACHINE-GUNS AND STARTED A CROSS-FIRE.

OTHER MEN BROUGHT UP DYNAMITE AND AIKENS GRABBED A PIECE AND THREW IT INTO THE PILLBOX. PILLBOX, JAPANESE AND GUNS WERE BLASTED, AND AIKENS' COMPANY CONTINUED TO ADVANCE.

NEW DELHI, JAN 18-(AP)-RAF PLANES MADE THREE SEPARATE ATTACKS YESTERDAY ON JAPANESE POSITIONS NEAR RATHEDAUNG, 25 MILES NORTHWEST OF AKYAB IN WESTERN BURMA, INFLICTING CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE WITH BOMBS AND MACHINEGUN FIRE, A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT ALSO REPORTED THAT WELLINGTON BOMBERS HAD RAIDED THE JAPANESE AIRDROME AT TOUNGOO, BURMA, SATURDAY NIGHT, SCORING HITS ON THE RUNWAY AND DISPERSAL AREAS. NO PLANES WERE LOST IN THESE FORAYS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

JAN 19 1943

A FEW JAPANESE PLANES MADE A BRIEF RAID ON THE CHITTAGONG AREA LAST NIGHT, CAUSING SLIGHT DAMAGE AND A FEW CASUALTIES, THE BULLETIN ADDED.

MELBOURNE (ADD BLAMEY)

BLAMEY PRAISED THE AUSTRALIAN AND AMERICAN TROOPS, WHO, HE SAID, "HAVE SHOWN THIS PROUD ASIATIC HE IS AN INFERIOR CREATER TO THE PROD

"HAVE SHOWN THIS PROUD ASIATIC HE IS AN INFERIOR CREATURE TO THE PRODUCT OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION. THEY OUTMARCHED AND OUTFIGHT HIM."

HE SAID AUSTRALIA "OWES MUCH TO GENERAL MACARTHUR FOR HIS MAGNIFICENT UNDERSTANDING OF US. SHE OWES MUCH TO AMERICAN FORCES FAR FROM HOME WHO HAVE COME TO HELP US."

SANTIAGO, CHILE, JAN.18-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER EL IMPARCIAL REPORTED TODAY THAT PRESIDENT RIOS HAS READY A DECREE PLACING A NUMBER OF STRATEGIC PORTS AND MINING CENTERS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE ARMED FORCES A PREPARATORY TO A BREAK OF RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS COUNTRIES.

--DASH--

JAN 19 1943

A FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RECORDING OF A SANTIAGO BROADCAST SAID PRESIDENT RIOS HAD DECREED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

30.24-445.

ORE THAN 20 DEFENSE ZONES THROUGHOUT CHILE, FROM IQUIQUE IN THE NORTH TO TIERRA DEL FUEGO AND THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

THE DECREE WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN UNDER THE DEFENSE LAW OF 1942 PROVIDING MEASURES AGAINST THE POSSIBILITY OF INVASION, ATTACK OR SABOTAGE.

JAN 19 1943

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JAN.18-(AP)-THE FIELD OFFICES OF THE NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD, RELEASING THE RESULTS OF STUDIES SINCE APRIL, 1942, ESTIMATED TODAY THAT AT LEAST 75 PER CENT OF THE POPULATION OF PUERTO RICO IS CURRENTLY EXISTING AT BELOW MINIMA STANDARDS FOR DECENT LIVING.

THE REPORT SAID THAT FOR THE AVERAGE PUERTO RICAN FAMILY OF 6.3 PERSONS THE COST OF MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS IN FOOD, CLOTHING AND SHELTER FOR HEALTH AND DECENCY WOULD BE $840 A YEAR, WHILE THE AVERAGE FAMILY INCOME IN 1941 WAS ONLY $350.

"WE MUST PLAN TO MORE THAN DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF GOODS AND SERVICES AVAILABLE TO THESE LOW INCOME GROUPS," THE REPORT SAID, SINCE "SERIOUSLY SUB-STANDARD CONDITIONS WITH RESPECT TO FOOD, CLOTHING AND SHELTER PREVAIL GENERALLY."

JAN 19 1943

FOLLOW LONDON BRITISH AERIAL.

BUENOS AIRES, JAN. 18--(AP)---LUIS LUTI, THE ARGENTINE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN BERLIN, CABLED THE FOREIGN OFFICE TODAY THAT THE HOME OF THE ARGENTINE MILITARY ATTACHE, [illegible], FOREIGN CARBONELL, WAS DESTROYED IN THE BRITISH RAID UPON THE GERMAN

JAN 19 1943

CAPITAL SATURDAY NIGHT. THE CARBONELL FAMILY TOOK UP QUARTERS AT THE [illegible] EMBASSY.

[illegible], JAN. 18---(AP) HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, AND MRS. MORGENTHAU [illegible] ARRIVED IN THE CUBAN CAPITAL TODAY FOR A REST

MONTREAL, JAN 18-(CANADIAN PRESS)--THE NEWSPRINT ASSOCIATION OF CANADA TODAY REPORTED THAT TOTAL APPARENT NEWSPRINT CONSUMPTION OF UNITED STATES PUBLISHERS IN DECEMBER WAS 339,703 TONS, 26,341 TONS OR 7.2 PER CENT LOWER THAN IN THE LIKE 1941 PERIOD. CUMULATIVE DECREASE FOR 1942 UNDER THE PREVIOUS YEAR WAS 2.9 PER CENT.

TOTAL APPARENT STOCKS OF ALL U.S.PUBLISHERS DECREASED 38,212 TONS IN DECEMBER AND AMOUNTED TO 645,494 TONS AT THE END OF THE MONTH, THE ASSOCIATION SAID. CORRESPONDING STOCKS AT THE END OF DECEMBER IN 1941 AND 1940 WERE 521,508 AND 465,733 TONS, RESPECTIVELY.

SHIPMENTS FROM CANADA DURING 1942 REPRESENTED 71 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL U.S.SUPPLY, COMPARED WITH 70 PER CENT IN 1941. SHIPMENTS FROM U.S.MILLS WERE 24 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL, AGAINST 25 PER CENT IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR, WHILE NEWFOUNDLAND'S SHARE REMAINED UNCHANGED AT 5 PER CENT.

JAN 19 1943

OTTAWA, JAN 18-(AP)-THE FLOW OF RAW MATERIALS TO THE WAR FACTORIES OF NORTH AMERICA HAS ALMOST REACHED ITS PEAK AND FROM NOW ON THE ONLY MEANS FOR SPURRING WAR PRODUCTION WILL BE THROUGH IMPROVEMENT IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF CRITICAL MATERIALS AND BY CURTAILMENT OF CIVILIAN MANUFACTURE, MUNITIONS MINISTER HOWE SAID TODAY.

IN A STATEMENT THE MINISTER ANNOUNCED A NEW MODIFIED CONTROLLED MATERIALS PLAN WHICH GOES INTO EFFECT IMMEDIATELY, WITH A VIEW TO CO-ORDINATING CANADA'S WARTIME CONTROLS AND PRIORITY PROCEDURE WITH THOSE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JAN 19 1943

UNDER THIS PLAN, MANUFACTURERS, BASIC PRODUCERS, AND PUBLIC UTILITIES WHICH HAVE PURCHASED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING THE LAST THREE MONTHS OF 1942, OR INTEND TO PURCHASE DURING THE SECOND THREE MONTHS OF 1943, CRITICAL METALS OR PARTS CONTAINING SUCH METALS, WORTH A TOTAL OF $2,500 OR MORE IN PURCHASE VALUE, MUST FILE BEFORE FEB. 10 A NEW FORM, TO BE KNOWN AS PB-1005.

THE FORM IS SUBSTANTIALLY SIMPLER THAN THAT AT PRESENT USED BY INDUSTRY UNDER THE PRODUCTION REQUIREMENTS PLAN WHICH HAS REGULATED THE FLOW OF MATERIALS FOR THE PAST YEAR. IT MUST BE FILED BY ALL FIRMS COMING UNDER THE NEW DEFINITION OF A "CLASS 1 CONSUMER."

WITH VALETTA SUBMARINE

PORT HURON, MICH., JAN 18-(AP)-MRS. WILBUR WEST, REPORTER AND SUNDAY SOCIETY EDITOR FOR THE PORT HURON TIMES-HERALD, WAS OVERJOYED TONIGHT TO LEARN OF HER BROTHER'S ESCAPE FROM AN ITALIAN SUBMARINE ON WHICH HE WAS A PRISONER OF WAR.

BUT THERE WAS ONE FLY IN THE OINTMENT, FROM A NEWSPAPER WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

JAN 19 1943

"TO THINK," SHE SAID, "THAT ALL THAT HAPPENED TO MY OWN BROTHER AND I WAS SCOOPED ON THE STORY."

MRS. WEST SAID A CABLE YESTERDAY FROM HER BROTHER, LT. R.D. BURLEY, INFORMED THEIR PARENTS, DR. AND MRS. J.H. BURLEY, OF HIS SAFETY AT AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS IN MALTA "AFTER VARIOUS ADVENTURES," BUT GAVE NO FURTHER DETAILS. SHE WOULDN'T REST UNTIL SHE'D HEARD THE WHOLE STORY, AS RELATED IN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES FROM VALETTA.

THE WIFE, FRANCES, WHOM 23-YEAR-OLD LT. BURLEY WED LAST JUNE, JUST A WEEK BEFORE HE RECEIVED HIS BOMBARDIER'S COMMISSION AT ALBURQUEQUE, N.M., ALSO LIVES IN PORT HURON.

NEW YORK, JAN. 18 (AP)---THE PRESIDENT OF THE SYRIAN REPUBLIC, MOHAMMED [redacted] TAGGEDDINE EL HASSANI, DIED YESTERDAY IN DAMASCUS OF PNEUMONIA, THE

JAN 19 1943.

BRITISH RADIO REPORTED TODAY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS. [redacted] HE BECAME [redacted] PRESIDENT IN SEPTEMBER, 1941, SOON AFTER BRITISH AND [redacted] FIGHTING FRENCH FORCES HAD END VICHY RULE IN SYRIA.

RMS INTERPRETIVE

BY GLENN BABB

THE MIDWINTER LULL WHICH HAS RULED FOR WEEKS ON MOST OF THE MAJOR WAR FRONTS WAS SAVAGELY SHATTERED OVER THE WEEKEND. BERLIN'S 14-MONTHS RESPITE FROM AIR ATTACK WAS ENDED BY THE RAF'S SMASHING ONE-TWO PUNCH AND BERLINERS MADE THEIR FIRST ACQUAINTANCE WITH THE BLOCK-BUSTERS, SO MUCH MORE DEVASTATING THAN ANYTHING GOERING HAS BEEN ABLE TO DELIVER OVER LONDON. IN AFRICAN GENERAL MONTGOMERY SET HIS EIGHTH ARMY IN MOTION AGAIN. AND IN RUSSIA, WHERE THERE HAS BEEN NO LULL, TO HITLER'S SORROW, THE RESURGENT RED ARMY GAVE NEW EVIDENCE OF ITS

50-24-447

TREMENDOUS RESERVE POWER BY ADDING ANOTHER OFFENSIVE TO THE HALF DOZEN ALREADY ROLLING FORWARD, MEANWHILE CONTINUING THE RELENTLESS DESTRUCTION OF THE22 TRAPPED DIVISIONS BEFORE STALINGRAD.

JAN 19 1943

EVERYWHERE THE INITIATIVE WAS WITH THE ALLIES; NOWHERE WAS THE ENEMY, GERMAN, ITALIAN OR JAPANESE, PERMITTED TO CHOOSE THE NEW BATTLEFIELDS. HIS RESPONSE WAS LIMITED TO FEEBLE RETALIATION, AS IN THE AIR WAR OVER EUROPE, DESPERATE DEFENSIVE FIGHTING IN RUSSIA, HEADLONG RETREAT IN LIBYA.

OF THE NEW CAMPAIGNS THAT IN NORTH AFRICA PROMISES THE EARLIEST MAJOR SUCCESS. NOWHERE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD HAVE AXIS FORTUNES FALLEN MORE DISASTROUSLY THAN IN THIS CAMPAIGN OF PURSUIT ACROSS LIBYA, WHICH ILLUSTRATES MORE VIVIDLY THAN ANY OTHER PHASE OF THE CONFLICT THE WAY THE INITIATIVE HAS BEEN SNATCHED FROM HITLER AND HIS FELLOWS. ONLY THREE MONTHS AGO ROMMEL WAS STILL A THREAT TO ALEXANDRIA, THE SUEZ CANAL AND THE WHOLE POSITION OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST. NOW, MORE THAN 1,000 MILES TO THE WEST OF EL ALAMEIN, WHERE THE ONETIME WIZARD OF THE DESERT WARS MET HIS MASTER, ROMMEL AGAIN IS IN RAPID RETREAT.

JAN 19 1943

APPARENTLY THAT BEATING HE RECEIVED AT EL ALAMEIN ROBBED ROMMEL NOT ONLY OF THE INITIATIVE BUT OF THE CAPACITY TO OFFER EFFECTIVE RESISTANCE. TWICE NOW, AT EL AGHEILA AND LAST WEEK AT BUERAT EL HSUN, HE HAS ABANDONED NATURALLY STRONG POSITIONS AND FLED AS SOON AS HIS CONQUEROR, MONTGOMERY, WAS READY TO RESUME THE ADVANCE. IN THE LATTER CASE ROMMEL HAD THE ADDITIONAL ADVANTAGES OF COMMUNICATIONS LINES ONLY A FRACTION OF THOSE WHICH SUPPLIED THE EIGHTH ARMY. THE STRONG IMPLICATION IS THAT THE AXIS HIGH COMMAND HAS DECIDED TO ABANDON LIBYA AND COMBINE FORCES IN TUNISIA FOR A LAST STAND IN AFRICA.

TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE SUGGESTS THAT THE BRITISH COMMANDER HAS LOOSED AN ATTACK THAT HE INTENDS TO MAKE THE COUP DE GRACE FOR THE AXIS IN LIBYA. HIS ADVANCE COLUMNS ARE LESS THAN 100 MILES FROM TRIPOLI, DRIVING STRAIGHT AT THAT OBJECTIVE BY INLAND, SEMI-DESERT TRAILS, SCORNING THE LONGER AND PROBABLY SAFER COASTAL ROUTE THAT LEADS THROUGH MISURATA AND HOMS. BENI ULID, MENTIONED IN THE CAIRO BULLETIN, IS WELL TO THE WEST OF BOTH THOSE COASTAL CITIES, NEARLY 100 MILES FROM THE COAST AND ABOUT THE SAME DISTANCE SOUTHEAST OF TRIPOLI. THE ROUTE OF THIS THRUST INDICATES THAT MONTGOMERY'S LEFT WING WAS ON THE MOVE IN A WIDE INLAND SWEEP DAYS BEFORE THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED THE RESUMPTION OF THE DRIVE AND THAT THE JITTERY AXIS REPORTS OF THE EIGHTH ARMY'S MOVEMENTS LATE LAST WEEK WERE BASED ON ACCURATE PREMONITIONS OF DISASTER IMPENDING.

JAN 19 1943

THE DISTANCE BETWEEN MONTGOMERY'S VANGUARD AND THE ALLIED FORCE OF BRITONS, AMERICANS AND FRENCHMEN IN TUNISIA HAS BEEN NARROWED TO LESS THAN 400 MILES. THE GAP BETWEEN THE EIGHTH ARMY AND THE FIGHTING FRENCH COLUMN WHICH HAS COME UP FROM EQUATORIAL AFRICA IS EVEN LESS. IT MAY BE ONLY A MATTER OF DAYS UNTIL ALL THREE FORCES ARE IN EFFECTIVE MILITARY CONTACT AND THE ENCIRCLEMENT OF THE ROMMEL-NEHRING COMBINATION--IF THAT COMBINATION CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED--IS MADE COMPLETE. ALSO IT MAY BE ONLY A FEW DAYS UNTIL THE LAST OF MUSSOLINI'S AFRICAN EMPIRE IS LOST.

Blanke

Reds at 1941 Line, 79 Miles From Kharkov; British Tanks Only 30 Miles From Tripoli; Peyrouton Named Governor of Alge ia

NAZIS DRIVEN BACK TO LINE THEY HELD AT CLOSE OF 1941

JAN 20 1943

Russian Troops Within 80 Miles of Ukraine Industrial City.

RAIL JUNCTION SEIZED

Drive on Rostov Continues from North with Capture of Kamensk.

AXIS FORCES CRACKING

27,500 Hungarians, 22,000 Italians Among New Batch of Prisoners.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MOSCOW, Jan. 19—The Red army has reached a point only 79 miles from Kharkov, big Ukraine industrial city, in a continuing westward sweep that has resulted in the capture of 52,000 Axis prisoners in one week, it was announced officially tonight in a special communique circulated by the Soviet news agency Tass.

Kamensk, 85 miles north of Rostov, strategic Nazi base at the northwestern corner of the Caucasus, also fell to the advancing Russians, the special communique said, and field reports placed the Russian vanguards within 75 miles of that vital enemy communications hub.

Stand on 1941 Invasion Mark

Valuiki and Urazovo fell to the Russians driving on Kharkov, and the Red army now has hurled back the Germans to their 1941 invasion mark.

Valuiki, an important railway junction for three lines, is 82 miles east of Kharkov, and Urazovo is 79 miles from the steel city.

Of the 52,000 prisoners taken since last Wednesday the Russians said 27,500 were Hungarians, 22,000 Italians, and 2,500 Germans.

Axis troops fighting under Germany's helm were showing marked signs of war weariness and readiness to give up without a hard fight, and the Russians were encircling and crushing them just as they had done to the Rumanian force at Stalingrad.

Italian Trucks Captured

(The midnight Soviet communique heard in London told how the Russians took 700 trucks from the Italians on the Voronezh front, and used them to continue their pursuit of a fleeing enemy.

(This bulletin that followed the special communique also said that in offensive engagements south of Lake Ladoga where the Red army has driven a relief corridor through to Leningrad the Russians captured four more enemy food and ammunition dumps.

(The Russians also were reported to have killed 800 more Germans during the day in their steady whittling down of the remnants of 22 Nazi divisions trapped before Stalingrad. More than 300 prisoners were taken in this pocket as well as nine planes, 12 tanks, several hundred trucks and other booty).

In the fighting from Jan. 13 to Jan. 18, the Russians said their troops on the Voronezh front had captured 170 tanks, 1,700 guns, 2,800 machine guns, 4,000 mortars, 6,000 trucks, 1,500 horses, 55,000 rifles, about 10,000,000 cartridges, approximately 600,000 shells, and more than 150 various supply dumps.

The capture of Valuiki and Urazovo apparently was made by the Red army that two days ago took Aleksyeevka, 40 miles to the northeast on the railway leading back to Voronezh. Aleksyeevka was reported captured Sunday.

This Valuiki spearhead is the northern arm of the Russian attempt to envelop Kharkov. The southern arm is operating in the area of Novo-Pskov, 112 miles southeast of Kharkov.

Enemy Troops Encircled

In between these two forces "enemy troops east of the Kamenka-Rossosh railway line are completely encircled and are being wiped out by our troops," the communique said.

The Germans reached Valuiki in the fall of 1941. They were pushed back slightly toward Kharkov later by the Russians, but it was from the same general area that the Nazis began last summer's drive that carried to Stalingrad, and deep into the Caucasus to the south.

By seizing Valuiki the Russians denied the Germans the use of the north-south railway which the Nazis had been using to supply their forces on the middle Don front. Most of the Voronezh-Rostov railway to the east already had been taken by the Russians with the capture of Rossosh, Millerovo, and now Kamensk.

Drive into Ukraine

In this middle Don area the Russians also were pushing westward into the Ukraine while other columns drove straight southward toward Rostov whose capture would trap huge German armies in the Caucasus.

Kamensk is on the Donets river about 15 miles north of Likhaya where the trans-Don railway from Stalingrad meets the Voronezh-Rostov railway. Russian troops operating east of Kamensk, where the Donets turns southward to flow into the Don, captured Byelaya Kalitva yesterday. That development gives the Russians control of nearly all of the Stalingrad-Likhaya railway.

Russians Cross Donets

But other Russian units, Moscow dispatches said, have crossed the Donets to reach a point 75 miles above Rostov and still are advancing on a route considered the most disadvantageous for the Nazi defenders.

There are at least four other main Russian armies, however, that are directly or indirectly menacing Rostov. One is operating along the lower Don river 60 miles east of Rostov which is at the Don's mouth. Another is nearing Nazi-held Salsk, a rail and air base 100 miles southeast of Rostov. A third took Petrovskoye on the north central Caucasian railway 190 miles southeast of Rostov, and the fourth is driving northwestward toward Armavir from the Caucasian foothills.

The latter two armies apparently intend to join at Armavir since Petrovskoye is about 80 miles east of that junction on the Rostov-Baku line.

On all fronts from Lake Ladoga to the Caucasus, the Russians held the initiative firmly and were driving wedges into German lines with such swiftness and power that the Nazis were unable to check the advance or even anticipate where the next stab would be.

The noon communique told of the killing or capturing of 3,000 Axis troops overnight, including nearly 1,000 in the trap west of Stalingrad where fewer than 50,000 Germans hopelessly await their doom.

An important advance southwest of Velikie Luki was reported. There the Russians said they took six settlements, which may be in White Russia. The German fortifications were reported unusually strong in this sector and the advance was curling in a direction behind the strong central German hedgehogs of Smolensk, Rzhev and Vyazma.

An important central front advance southwest of Velikie Luki was reported. There the Russian said they took six settlements which may be in White Russia. The German fortifications were reported unusually strong in this sector.

Civilians in Moscow eagerly seized newspapers to read of yesterday's Leningrad victory. The government newspaper, "Izvestia," declared 250,000 Germans had died attempting to capture Leningrad.

As in other major Soviet victories, skillful use of artillery blasted out the victory through the strongest concrete fortifications. The opening barrage on Jan. 12 lasted for 2 hours and 20 minutes, splintering the frozen ground and concrete fire-points. Then the infantry charged, crossing the Neva River in seven to ten minutes.

Russian losses were declared "insignificant" compared to the 15,000 Germans killed and captured. The Communist party paper, "Pravda," said the Red Army troops were so enthusiastic that many wounded fighters continued to charge into battle. In many places heavy artillery was pushed across the frozen river by hand and nudged up the high banks with the help of icy tow ropes. These snow-covered slopes were sown with land mines which sappers were forced to blow up because they were frozen too tight to remove.

The people of Leningrad wept openly in the thronged streets and kissed one another when the news came that the blockade was broken, said one front dispatch.

Russians Report Further Gains On Wide Front

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Jan. 19.—Russian troops fought to widen their 5-mile relief corridor to Leningrad today after smashing through nearly 9 miles of Nazi fortifications to lift the epic 17-month siege of that big industrial city—a feat that sent Soviet spirits soaring and lent greater momentum to Red Armies on other fronts.

Izvestia, government newspaper, reported Leningrad was now in direct land communication with the rest of the nation after nearly a year and a half in which its 1,000,000 war-time inhabitants had been supplied by air transports and by roads and a railroad over the winter ice of Lake Ladoga.

While the Russians continued to batter at the once-encircling German armies around Russia's second city other Soviet forces moved farther in the direction of the Latvian border southwest of Velikie Luki, threatened Salsk, German supply center for its entrapped southern armies, tightened the vise in the Stalingrad area and made further progress in the direction of the steel city of Kharkov, the Pittsburgh of the Ukraine.

Workers Are Joyous.

Workers changing shifts in Russia's armament and other war industries shouted and hugged each other after the public loudspeaker systems announced the lifting of Leningrad's siege late last night. The news was flashed to all parts of the Soviet Union, to every square and meeting place.

Dispatches related that the Leningrad offensive began at 9 a.m. January 12 with a hurricane of artillery fire on the German positions on the elevated left bank of the Neva River.

So terrific was the barrage, Pravda reported, that it plowed up the frozen soil and splintered concrete pillboxes as though they were matchwood. The pounding lasted 2 hours and 20 minutes.

Izvestia said the German Army has lost 250,000 men in the unsuccessful attempt to take Leningrad.

The city which the Russian people got out of the breaking of the blockade of the city, named for their revolutionary leader and considered the home of the revolution itself, bolstered army morale and lent new momentum to the series of drives against the Axis armies all along the 1,200-mile front.

Six Places Captured.

Southwest of Velikie Luki, where German resistance has been exceptionally strong, a Russian advance captured six populated places and added to the growing toll of Axis prisoners.

London military quarters pointed out that Hitler's satellite armies had taken a particularly heavy drubbing in the winter drive, calculating that six of nine Hungarian divisions on the eastern front had been badly mauled, seven of 10 Italian divisions had been knocked out and that 16 of 20 Rumanian divisions had been liquidated as casualties and prisoners.)

The army moving southwest from Veronezh in the sixth and newest of the Red offensives in the south was reported within 108 miles of Kharkov after the capture of Aranasievka, 20 miles north of the railway connecting Svoboda and Kupyansk.

As the line of advance was straightened in this sector, Russian forces were reported to be encountering "excessively stubborn resistance" from German and Hungarian troops in many cases.

More Prisoners Taken.

As the squeeze on the trapped force of 50,000 Germans at Stalingrad tightened an increasing number of prisoners was taken, indicating the Nazis were taking heed of the Russian ultimatum to surrender or die.

The plight of the Germans in this area was heightened by the crossing of the Manynch River and Canal, announced yesterday. This endangered the supply base and airfield at Salsk from which material has been flown in to the surrounded divisions. The Russians already had reported the capture of the last usable landing field in the vicinity of the trap.

Work of Two Columns.

The week-long smash which resulted in piercing the German ring around Leningrad that had existed since August, 1941, was the work of two Russian columns. One striking eastward from Leningrad was commanded by Col. Gen. Leonid Govorov, and the other striking westward from the Volkhov River was led by Gen. Kirkill A. Meretskov.

The two groups, supported by powerful forces of artillery and tanks, caught the ancient Nazi-held fortress of Schluesselburg in a nutcracker and smashed it, killing 13,000 Germans, routing four divisions, taking prisoner more than 1,260, and capturing huge quantities of armament, the Russians announced.

Marshals Gregory K. Zhukov and Klementi Voroshilov were the master minds behind the co-ordinated operations which apparently had cut about a 5-mile-wide corridor to Leningrad on the south shore of Lake Ladoga.

Fortifications Reduced.

In announcing this gain the Russians told of the tremendous belt of Nazi fortifications that had to be reduced—470 enemy strongpoints were demolished and 172 artillery batteries silenced—and it was assumed that the corridor was firmly held or the announcement of the siege's lifting never would have been made.

30.24—449

Leningrad's residents had endured incredible hardships. Their suffering was even greater than that undergone by the besieged at Odessa, Sevastapol and Stalingrad.

But they fought on and never surrendered, and the news that relief now is being sent to them caused a greater uplift to Russian morale than any of the great strides made by the Russians in Southern Russia.

Moscow, Jan. 19 (A. P.).—All Russia thrilled to the news of great accomplishments of the Red Army today as the fire of enthusiasm was stoked by word of Soviet smashes into sagging German forces all the way from ice-bound Lake Ladoga outside newly reopened Leningrad to the high Caucasus in the south.

Izvestia, Government newspaper, reported Leningrad was now in direct land communication with the rest of the nation after nearly a year and a half in which its 1,000,000 wartime inhabitants had been supplied by air transports and by roads and a railroad over the winter ice of Lake Ladoga.

While the Red Army continued to batter at the once-encircling German armies around Russia's second city to widen a five-mile corridor through which the 17-month siege was broken, other Soviet forces moved further in the direction of the Latvian border southwest of Velikie Luki, threatened Salsk, German supply center for its entrapped southern armies, tightened the vise in the Stalingrad area and made further progress in the direction of the steel city of Kharkov, the Pittsburgh of the Ukraine.

Russians Gleeful.

Workers coming off their shifts in Moscow shouted the news about Leningrad and pounded each other on the back, and newsdealers in the capital were swamped with the citizens' insatiable appetite for fresh tidings of the widening triumphs of the winter offensive.

Dispatches related that the Leningrad offensive began on January 12 at 9 o'clock in the morning with a hurricane of artillery fire upon the German positions on the elevated left bank of the Neva River. So terrific was the barrage, Pravda reported, that it plowed up the frozen soil and splintered concrete pillboxes as though they were matchwood. The pounding lasted two hours and twenty minutes.

Then Soviet infantry which had stood in their trenches impatiently awaiting the attack signal rushed across the frozen Neva toward the Germans, Pravda said. Good organization and speed in the crossing operation kept losses insignificant, the dispatch said. The enthusiasm of the Russian troops was so great that many of the wounded insisted on continuing in the battle.

In many places heavy Russian artillery was pushed across the frozen river by hand and nudged up the high banks with the help of icy tow ropes. These snow-covered slopes were heavily sown with land mines which sappers were forced to blow up because they were frozen too tight to remove.

The people of Leningrad wept openly in the thronged streets and kissed one another when the news that the blockade was broken came, said a dispatch from the front. At the hospitals wounded defenders of the city cried with joy. Workers, who during the long siege stayed at their machines often until they dropped of fatigue, held thanksgiving meetings in the factories.

The lift which the Russian people got out of the breaking of the blockade of the city, named for their revolutionary leader and considered the home of the revolution itself, bolstered army morale and lent new momentum to the series of drives against the Axis armies all along the 1,200-mile front.

Reds Gain Near Velikie Luki.

Southwest of Velikie Luki, where German resistance has been exceptionally strong, a Russian advance captured six populated places and added to the growing toll of Axis prisoners.

The Army moving southwest from Voronezh in the sixth and newest of the Red offensives in the south was reported within 108 miles of Kharkov after the capture of Afanasievka, twenty miles north of the railway connecting Svoboda and Kupyansk.

Stalingrad Noose Tightens.

As the squeeze on the trapped force of 50,000 Germans at Stalingrad tightened, an increasing number of prisoners was taken, indicating the Nazis were taking heed of the Russian ultimatum to surrender or die.

[The High Command said that in Stalingrad, in the course of heavy battles Nazi troops defended themselves stubbornly against every new attack. The Transocean account, however, said that in the Stalingrad trap "German troops had to withdraw from some advanced posts, and that other penetrations were sealed off."]

The plight of the Germans in this area was heightened by the crossing of the Manych River and Canal, announced yesterday. This endangered the supply base and air field at Salsk from which material has been flown in to the surrounding divisions. The Russians already had reported the capture of the last usable landing field in the vicinity of the trap.

MOSCOW REVEALS STAND OF ISLAND FORTRESS

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 — (AP) The British radio said today that with the recapture of the fortress town of Schluesselburg it was revealed in Moscow that although the Germans took the town in the summer of 1941 they never succeeded in taking one small nearby island fortress of the same name.

"In this citadel (on a small island in Lake Ladoga) Soviet marines have been holding out the whole time, supplied precariously by small boats at night," said the British broadcasts, recorded here by CBS.

The recovery of the main city by the Red army meant the breaking of the 17-months blockade of Leningrad, according to Moscow announcements.

Nazi Replies To Captors Are Coached

JAN 20 1943

By Eddy Gilmore

Associated Press Staff Writer

With the Red Army Southeast of Rostov (Delayed). — The German flier came into the little house on the front dressed in a natty but soiled sky blue uniform with his head high. He bowed with mock politeness and sat down stiffly.

He was a perfect Hollywood type of the Nazi officer—piercing blue eyes with great white spaces around them, skin drawn tightly over his sharp face bones, sharp chin and a thin pointed nose.

I asked the Russians what we could ask him.

"Whatever you want," their colonel answered.

I asked him what effect he thought the United States is having on the outcome of the war.

"None!" he shot back. "The African operation doesn't mean anything. Rommel has lost a little, but in this war you have to lose a little. He'll come back."

I asked him why the Germans are retreating.

"We underestimated the Russian strength," he said, "but all will be well next summer."

Called Exaggerations

I quoted some United States and British production figures on war materials.

"Exaggerations!" he leered.

I suggested the United States is getting into full production and soon will throw it all against Germany and her allies.

"You'll never get your stuff to Europe," he said, and all but laughed. "Then soon you will get tired."

When someone asked if he realized that in Germany a prisoner like himself might be shot, he said:

"You can shoot me."

I asked him what he thought would happen to Germany when she lost the war.

"Germany can't lose," he sneered.

I asked him if officers are coached on their answers to questioning. He said:

"Of course not."

He was told that he could go. He bowed and all but gave the Nazi salute.

"Tough guy!" someone said.

Answers the Same

"Wait a minute," said another officer who had questioned Nazi party members before, "bring in another."

He fitted right into the portrait of the officer we had just dismissed.

We asked him what effect he thought the United States is having on the war.

"None!" he shot back. "The African operation doesn't mean anything. Rommel has lost a little, but in this war you have to lose a little. He'll come back."

We asked him, too, if officers are coached on their answers to questions.

"Of course not," he said.

We told him he could go. He rose, bowed with great formality, and almost gave the Nazi salute.

Gay Party--with Girls, Music Lifts Spirits on Russian Front

By EDDY GILMORE

WITH THE RED ARMY SOMEWHERE BETWEEN STALINGRAD AND ROSTOV—(Delayed)—(AP) Mix Soviet soldiers, some Ukrainian girls, an old guitar and some American and British newspaper men and you have the makings of a good party any place in the world.

The Russian soldiers were conducting us over the front. The girls were cooking and serving the meals at our headquarters house. The guitar was a seven-stringed affair minus three strings. But we said, "Nitchevo!" (A Russian expression denoting indifference) and went ahead merrily.

It began softly. A soldier with a beautiful high tenor sang us folk songs. Then the girls joined him.

Outside the bright moon hung in a clear sky. Occasionally some kind of plane would hum overhead.

"Can't we get up a dance?" asked one who is given to terpsichore, be it in a British ballroom or on a Russian steppe.

Someone pushed the guitar at me and I began to do things to it. Had it been human or an animal, it would have bitten me.

A newspaper man who used to write stolid editorials on economics grabbed one of the girls and swung her around the room to the wailing, tortured tones of the Basin Street Blues.

"We gotta have druma," someone shouted, presumably, I thought, on the premise that they might drown out the guitar.

A newspaper man who once was one of Fleet street's more dignified theater critics offered his services. One of the Russians brought out a pair of knives. Thus equipped the ex-critic beat it out on the hard board table.

From Basin street we went to "Deep in the Heart of Texas" and to just about everything else we could think of.

A Russian sentry stuck his head in the door.

"Anybody hurt in here?" he asked.

"No," someone said. "It's just the maestro moaning."

The super-dignified journalist got to his feet.

"Blast it," he shouted, "but this does promote international good fellowship."

"You want to dance?" One of the girls demanded. "Because if you don't please get out of the way."

And the party went on.

BALKAN COUNTRIES SEEK RELEASE OF TROOPS IN RUSSIA

Croat Legion Home, Other Units Suffer Heavy Losses.

JAN 20 1943

AT THE GERMAN FRONTIER, Jan. 19.—(AP) The homecoming of the Croat "volunteer" legion from the Russian front, where it had fought beside the German armies, gave renewed impetus today to reports that Germany's Balkan satellites were exerting strong pressure for repatriation of their forces, severely mauled in the Russian winter offensive.

The newly returned Croatian legions and a special contingent of Macedonian troops from Bulgaria are to leave shortly for Yugoslavia as a further step in Germany's effort to quell rising dissidence in the Balkans, reports reaching here indicated.

Demand Return of Troops

Reliable dispatches pictured both Hungary and Rumania as demanding the return of what was left of their eastern front troops, "many of which have been surrounded or captured bythe Russians."

(British military quarters estimated that of nine Hungarian divisions on the eastern front, six have been severely mauled; of ten Italian divisions seven have been knocked out and of 20 Rumanian divisions 16 have been liquidated as casualties or prisoners.)

The Hungarian war cabinet met last week, it was reported, immediately after the return from Germany of Defense Minister Wilhelm von Nagy, who reported to regent Admiral Nicholas Horthy and Premier Nicholas Kallay the critical situation created by the latest Russian successes around Stalingrad.

The official Croatia news agency, Berlin controlled, said troops from that country had been brought home "to take up the battle in their own country against the same enemy" described as the Communists.

Private advices from Bulgaria said German authorities had given Ante Pavelic, chief of the Croat state, until May 1 to clean up opposition in the country or face complete German occupation.

Peyrouton Gets Top Post In Algeria

Elevation Taken as Sign of Ousting Of Pro-Vichyites

JAN 20 1943

By Wes Gallagher

Associated Press Staff Writer

Allied Headquarters, North Africa, Jan. 19.—The appointment of Marcel Peyrouton as governor general of Algeria was announced today and his elevation was taken by observers here as a sign that there would be a thorough house-cleaning of pro-Vichyites by the deadly political enemy of Pierre Laval.

Among the pro-Vichyites in Algeria most likely to go at the insistence of Peyrouton, known as a ruthless administrator, is Charles Temple, Laval-appointed prefect of Algiers, a post second in importance only to the governor generalship.

[Peyrouton, former French Ambassador to Argentina, replaced Yves Chatel.

[A dispatch from Allied headquarters said it was understood Peyrouton had called on Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to present his views and state his position.

[While some of the Allies do not see eye to eye on Peyrouton's political record, it seemed agreed he is able.

[Peyrouton formerly was minister of the interior in the Vichy

government and [illegible], ordered the arrest of Pierre Laval when Marshal Petain dismissed Laval in 1940.)

It was understood that Chatel is leaving with his wife for Lisbon. One of the objections to him, it is reported, is that he had been in touch with Vichy since the Allied landings in North Africa.

Peyrouton's selection appears based on a policy of picking the best available administrators regardless of past leanings. It is expected his elevation will be only the first of a series of appointments to clear up inefficiency and lack of enthusiasm for the Allies among office holders here.

Known as Harsh Ruler

Peyrouton is a lawyer by profession, and his early political career was in the French colonial service. In 1930 he was Secretary General for Algeria and in 1933 Resident General of Tunisia, where he built up a reputation notable for harshness toward the natives and toward trade unions. Persons of liberal views were deported to France.

The Resident General established internment camps in the desert for natives who opposed his policies. In 1935 he visited Marshal Italo Balbo in Libya and in a public address paid tribute to the "creative spirit of Fascism."

His next colonial post was Resident General of Morocco in 1936. With the advent of the Popular Front government he was replaced by General August Nogues.

As Secretary General to the police administration in France in 1940, Peyrouton sponsored many of the anti-Jewish laws, and was active in suppression of the Communists as members of a party outlawed by Marshal Petain.

According to the French political commentator Pertinax (Andre Geraud), Peyrouton in the summer of 1940 was responsible for preventing Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco from rallying to the British cause.

Commenting on Peyrouton's emergence as a controversial political figure in North Africa, Walter Lippmann in his column "Today and Tomorrow" in yesterday's New York Herald Tribune charged that "the authorities in North Africa are on the verge of an action which, if it is carried through, may make a difficult problem almost insoluble."

"I refer," he wrote, "to the importation into North Africa from the Argentine of a M. Peyrouton, a figure little known to Americans, but very well known and fiercely distrusted because of his past record by French Republicans of all parties and factions. This has raised the imminent prospect that General Giraud will, with the consent of General Eisenhower and Mr. Murphy, set up M. Peyrouton where he can dominate the French police and the internal administration.

"Now, however expedient it may have been to deal with the Vichy French already in North Africa when we landed, the deliberate summoning of M. Peyrouton from the Argentine is a horse of a wholly different color. When I say that this action is deplored even by Americans who have fully supported the State Department's Vichy policy, I am understating the position. When I say that it is opposed as undersirable and in the highest degree unwise even by Frenchmen who served Marshal Petain to the bitter end, I am stating a fact which will not be challenged because it could be quickly substantiated."

PEYROUTON MADE ALGERIA GOVERNOR

The Federal Communications Commission today picked up an Algiers broadcast saying that Marcel Peyrouton, former French Ambassador to Argentina, has been appointed Governor-General of Algeria, succeeding Yves Chatel, who becomes Vice-Governor General.

M. Peyrouton was formerly Minister of the Interior in the Vichy Government and as such, ordered the arrest of Pierre Laval when Marshal Petain dismissed Laval in 1940.

A dispatch received in London from Allied Headquarters in North Africa said it was understood that Mr. Peyrouton had called on Lieut.-Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to present his views and state his position. While some of the Allies do not see eye to eye on his political record, it seemed agreed that he is an able administrator, the Associated Press added tonight.

ernor General in Algeria.

LONDON, Jan. 19 — (AP) The rapid telescoping of the Tunisian and Libyan fronts is hastening the day when the highest American and British authorities must decide on an Allied supreme commander for the final showdown with the Axis in North Africa, qualified military observers believe.

Meanwhile a further shuffling of the political picture was reported in North Africa where the Morocco radio announced that Marcel Peyrouton, a former Vichy collaborationist, had been appointed governor general of Algeria, replacing Yves Chatel.

The question of who will direct the military effort in the event Marshal Erwin Rommel flees Tripoli with all his forces into Tunisia was regarded as one calling for a decision by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

Discussions Underway

Since the question concerns the rapidity with which the Allies are able to clean up North Africa in preparation for their operations in Europe, observers believed that preliminary discussions already are under way.

Tunisia is the theater of U. S. Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. The two national leaders might believe the command should be joined under Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, however, if the latter's British Eighth army chases Rommel clear into Tunisia and begins operations there in conjunction with the British First army and the American Fifth army.

Some observers, on the other hand, think that Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, British commander in the Middle East and Gen. Montgomery's superior, might be invited to take over.

Some sources pointed out unofficially that London is unlikely to suggest a change in the command in Tunisia even though the British Eighth army moves in and the British outnumber the Americans.

Murphy Under Fire

The appointment of Peyrouton, former Vichy minister of the interior and former ambassador to Argentina, coincided with a statement tonight by a Fighting French spokesman who turned his fire upon Robert Murphy, President Roosevelt's diplomatic representative in North Africa.

The spokesman said he had received a letter from a "prominent political personage" in Algiers whose identity he would not disclose, saying that Mr. Murphy refuses to listen to French republicans and is surrounded by former collaborationist advisers.

Fascists who were imprisoned during the Allied landings have been returned to positions of importance, the writer of the letter said, the communications system has been left in the hands of personnel selected by the German armistice commission and trade union leaders are being hunted by police.

Opposed to Laval

Peyrouton's long experience as a top administrator in North Africa, together with his personal antipathy to Pierre Laval were believed to have been controlling reasons for his selection for a key post in the political set up.

The attitude of the Fighting French toward his collaborationist record was indicated tonight by a Fighting French spokesman, however, who said:

"It is impossible to estimate how many thousand French patriots were sent to prison and tortured by Peyrouton during his tenure of office as chief of Vichy police and anti-Jewish legislation into the French legislature, Peyrouton has the distinction of having opened the first concentration camp on French soil—at Bordj le Boeuf in Tunisia in 1936."

Shift in Army Command May Come in North Africa

Peyrouton, Former Collaborationist, Named Gov-

ROMMEL'S TROOPS DASH ALONG COAST UNDER HEAVY FIRE

Inland Wing of Imperial Force Seeks to Cut Line of Retreat.

AXIS AIRPORT BOMBED

French Soldiers in Tunisia Pushed Back by German Tanks.

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 19—(AP) The left wing of the British Eighth army had swept across the Tripolitanian hump tonight to within 50 miles or less of Tripoli in an inland dash apparently intended to cut in ahead of Marshal Rommel's fleeing forces along the coast. The advance had carried more than 40 miles within 24 hours.

(The Cairo radio, in a broadcast heard in London by Reuters, reported the British had driven to within 30 miles of Tripoli.)

Tripoli in Peril

The British right, driving along the coastal road, had reached a point beyond the settlement of Zliten in an area 80-odd miles short of Tripoli and it appeared more and more likely that that great port, once the key to Italy's colonial empire, would be indefensible, even assuming that a serious Axis defense were offered.

(The British communique announcing the extraordinarily rapid movement of General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's army, said his southern columns had driven the enemy from the Beni Ulid area in hot, brief tank fighting, and were in contact as early as last night with the Axis "towards Tarhuna," a town only 40 miles southeast of Tripoli.

There was every indication that the swift momentum of this pursuit was rising rather than falling, and thus that the approaches to Tripoli were now in British hands in the long march that had brought Sir Bernard forward more than 1,300 miles since he broke Marshal Rommel's El Alamein line in Egypt.

Enemy Fleeing Westward

Air reconnaissance showed enemy columns streaming westward toward the Tunisian frontier with the Eighth army in relentless pursuit.

(If Marshal Rommel had the intention of taking refuge behind the Tunisian Mareth line, however, he was racing toward a position which already was threatened by the flanking movement of a force of Fighting French and Allied French of Gen. Henri Giraud, who had joined hands in the Sahara.

(A French spokesman at North African Allied headquarters said these forces were threatening Gadames from all sides after cleaning the Italians out of the Sahara and capturing Gat, Serdeles and Ubari.)

Among front line troops leading the cleanup of the last shred of Mussolini's "Roman empire" were the British armored units, artillery and infantry and New Zealand infantry.

Most clashes of the advancing army were not with Italian defenders of the empire but with the Germans. Marshal Rommel already had sent most of the Italian elements on ahead.

It was considered likely that he would leave a large part of the Italian civil population behind. This was considerable for at the start of the war 35,000 Italians were living in Tripoli and many more were in agricultural colonies. Some of these have left for Italy but other Italians have come from Cirenaica ahead of the British.

May Abandon Civilians

Marshal Rommel, it was thought, will leave most of these to confront the British with a new feeding problem.

The problems of water supply no longer were acute, and Marshal Rommel was faced with the imminent decision as to whether to try to stand at Tripoli—which in Allied hands would provide an excellent base for bombing Tunisia—or to attempt a general withdrawal at once on westward into Tunisia itself.

Axis Airdrome Blasted

New Allied air attacks on the enemy airdrome at Castel Benito near Tripoli also were announced by the Cairo command, which said that 30 fires had been set off among dispersed planes. Along with raids on Tripoli itself, there were destructive assaults on an enemy traffic junction southeast of Tripoli, and attacks on enemy transport moving between the Tunisian ports of Sfax and Gabes along the line Marshal Rommel would have to use to retreat into Tunisia.

In all these operations—in which bombers of the Ninth U. S. Air Force took a major part—not an Allied plane was lost.

(A second, and overlapping, pounding of Castel Benito airdrome from the west was reported from [illegible] headquarters in North Africa, which said that heavy American bombers had scored many hits. In this engagement, one Axis fighter was destroyed by the American bombers and two by the American escort.

(In other Allied activity reported from the Tunisian front, Axis targets were hit near Pont du Fahs and enemy railroad and highway communications were bombed. In all these attacks, five Allied planes were lost).

London, Jan. 19 (A. P.), —The Cairo radio stated tonight that the British Eighth Army was now only thirty miles from Tripoli in its pursuit of the fleeing Nazi Africa Corps.

8th Army Drive Route Axis Force From Beni Ulid

By the Associated Press.

CAIRO, Jan. 19.—The British 8th Army's drive across Libya carried one of two attacking columns today to within 50 miles or less of Tripoli—closer than Marshal Erwin Rommel came to Alexandria last summer.

With Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery pressing home the attack, the Axis had only a matter of hours in which to check the onslaught for an attempted stand, or to quit the city in a withdrawal toward the Tunisian border 100 miles to the west.

Gen. Montgomery's most advanced column was operating inland, and a communique said it had driven Axis foces from Beni Ulid and was in contact with the enemy toward Tarhuna, which is only 40 miles southeast of Tripoli. Tarhuna is some 60 miles beyond Beni Ulid, where the Axis suffered heavily in a tank battle with the British.

The second British column speeding along the coastal road, passing through Misurata and Garibaldi and reaching the Zliten area 90 miles east of Tripoli, the last stronghold of Premier Mussolini's one-time African empire.

May Converge for Attack.

Observers said the British strategy might be to bring the columns together for a converging attack on Tripoli, or to attack the city with the coastal column and by-pass it to the south with the inland column.

There were indications that Marshal Rommel had decided, or had been ordered, to yield Tripoli and attempt to get as many of his men as possible into Tunisia to join Gen. Walther Nehring in a stand against Allied assault from both sides.

It was noted that the 8th Army swept unchecked through the fertile green oasis of Misurata which had been described as the strongest potential defense point between El Aghelia and Tripoli.

Farther Advance Seen.

Observers said there was reason to believe that Gen. Montgomery's army had pushed steadily on beyond the positions reported in the communique, which would cover gains through yesterday.

(The Italian communique reported that in ground fighting in Tripolitania, Italian and German troops were offering "fierce resistance to persistent enemy pressure" and inflicting serious losses to the British. Axis forces in Tunisia were declared to have

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gained ground in successful thrusts and to have taken dozens of prisoners.

(Axis fighters shot down nine Allied planes yesterday, the Italians claimed, while German bombers were credited with having sunk two merchant ships and set fire to three others in a raid on Bone in Algeria.)

Allied fighter bombers ranged over the churning Tripolitanian battleground to strafe the withdrawing enemy and bomb concentrations of troops and vehicles.

Aircraft of the Middle East command also moved into Tunisia to attack enemy vehicles on the road between Sfax and Gabes, the route Marshal Rommel's army must take to reach the Tunis-Bizerte area.

Fighter bombers attacked targets on Lampedusa Island, midway between Malta and the Tunisian mainland, and in Southern Sicily, the communique said.

Americans Batter Tripoli.

Meanwhile today it was announced that B-24 Liberators of the Ninth American Air Force attacked the harbor of Tripoli by daylight yesterday, dropping their heavy bombs within the town and along the water front.

"Hits by heavy caliber bombs were observed near the base of Karamanli mole and military targets within the town. A number of enemy fighters attacked our formation but failed to press their attacks home," the communique said.

U. S. Bombers Strike New Blows at Tripoli And Nearby Airfield

RUSSELL LANDSTROM

Axis Tanks Repulsed In Tunisia, but Foe Gains Near Pont du Fahs

JAN 20 1943

By the Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 19.—Axis tank and infantry forces attacking northwest of Bou Arada on the Central Tunisian front were repulsed twice yesterday, but the enemy gained some ground southwest of Pont du Fahs, it was announced today.

As operations on the land front accelerated, Allied airplanes carried the fight to the enemy and Flying Fortresses struck a new blow at the Castel Benito Airfield near Tripoli.

Tripoli itself also was under heavy air attack.

A Cairo communique announced that B-24 Liberators of the 9th United States Army Air Force attacked the big port by daylight yesterday and said "hits by heavy-caliber bombs were observed near the base of Karamanli mole and military targets within the town."

(The Italian high command said "repeated raids over Tripoli caused heavy damage to civilian buildings and several casualties among the Libyan population.")

Allies Counterattack.

"Infantry and armored engagements took place in the area of Bou Arada-Gougellat," a communique issued here said. "The enemy gained some ground southwest of Pont du Fahs."

This is along a battlefield south of Medjez-El-Bab and 30 to 45 miles southwest of Tunis.

A spokesman said that early yesterday two companies of Axis troops, supported by two other companies, attacked northwest of Bou Arada. An Allied unit counterattacked, destroying two companies and regaining all ground, he declared.

Two hours later a German tank-led force coming from the east was reported destroyed, mostly by artillery fire.

The action slacked off after noon.

An Allied infantry force sent out for a sweep of the area took prisoners and made certain that the enemy had not moved up any further in this sector.

Enemy Tanks Score Gains.

The enemy gains southwest of Pont du Fahs were described as a tank penetration. French forces fighting in this sector have been bolstered by additional Allied equipment, the spokesman said.

(The German communique said German troops broke through Allied positions in several sectors in Tunisia and "stormed defended heights.")

P-38 Lightnings escorted the Flying Fortresses on the new raid on Castel Benito airfield. It is about 13 miles south of Tripoli.

The bomber crews reported seeing bomb bursts on the target. Three enemy fighters which challenged the big bombers were shot down by the guns of the Fortresses, and two others by the Lightnings, the communique said.

Five Allied aircraft were reported lost in the entire day's operations, which included air fights over Tunisia and bomber raids on rail and road communications behind the Axis lines.

Tanks Dent French Line

Near Tunis

By Russell Landstrom

Associated Press Staff Writer

Allied Headquarters, North Africa, Jan. 19.—Enemy tanks and infantry, in sharp actions believed related to the headlong retreat of Marshal Erwin Rommel in Tripolitania, have renewed their attacks 40 to 45 miles southwest of Tunis and have made a slight penetration of French lines, Allied headquarters reported today.

Allied air forces, however, continued their operations on a considerable scale. Flying Fortresses made a destructive attack on the Tripoli area in coordination with two other attacks by Liberators of the American air force in Libya.

The heavier than usual ground action began yesterday morning when four companies of Axis troops attacked northwest of Bou Arada, about 22 miles south of Medjez-el-Bab, apparently to hold open the coastal road connection with Marshal Rommel.

Many military observers believed that Marshal Rommel's retreat showed he was conserving his strength to the utmost for a final showdown in Tunisia.

Allied tanks went into action, however, destroyed two of the enemy companies and regained all lost ground.

Two hours later the Germans sent tanks to the support of their infantry in a renewed attack. These were knocked out, mostly by well-placed artillery fire, and the Axis forces were completely repulsed.

However, in a third attack farther to the south, in the area southwest of Pont-du-Fahs, German tanks penetrated into positions held by the French.

Headquarters spokesmen said that these French forces had been bolstered by additional Allied equipment.

A. E. [illegible]man R[illegible]

Are Sur[illegible]

Stones [illegible] Phrases Used in Building One Base

AT AN ADVANCE AMERICAN AIR BASE IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 14 (Delayed) (AP).—A French anti-aircraft emplacement from which guns often bark at raiding Axis planes was constructed of old Roman building stones richly inscribed with Latin phrases or bearing the face of a Roman god or emperor.

Some P-38 fighter pilots bathed yesterday in what they call "The Wallows"—in reality ancient Roman baths.

The battle for Tunisia is making many an American soldier wish he had dug harder into Latin and ancient history, for it is difficult to go anywhere near the front lines without running across relics of the great empire which spread over this portion of North Africa centuries upon centuries ago.

Only a few of the more erudite knew, before this campaign, that ancient Carthage lay in Tunisia.

Troops visiting the little French and Arab town of Tebessa, near the Tunisian frontier, learn with astonishment that it was the site of the important Roman city of Theveste, which flourished from 60 B. C. to 1200 A. D.

The man happiest about all this superabundance of ruins of temples, walls and towns is Captain Hallam Movius, of Sudbury, Mass., a member of the 12th Air Force. He was assistant curator of archeology at Haryard's Peabody Museum before joining the service.

"As soon as this war is over I am coming back here with a pick and shovel and a bunch of strong-backed young men," he said. "You can't dig even a slit trench around here without uncovering some kind of relic."

FIGHTER SQUADRON WITH FEW PLANES WINS TOP HONORS

JAN 20 1943

Four Pilots in Tunisia Down Eight German Bombers Raiding Airdrome.

By NOLAND NORGAARD

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 19.—(AP) A United States Warhawk fighter squadron with only a few serviceable planes destroyed twice their number of the best German fighters and bombers over Tunisia in four days.

The squadron thus became probably the top-scoring outfit among all Allied fighter groups for the first half of January.

The squadron commanded by Major Mark Hubbard, 29, of St. Paul, Minn., had its big day Jan. 15 when four pilots shot down eight of ten Junkers-88 bombers raiding their Tunisian airdrome.

French fliers of the Lafayette escadrille shot down the other two Junkers to complete the destruction of the raiding party. This was appropriate because the Escadrille was flying P-40 Warhawks which originally belonde to the United States squadron.

When the escadrille was first formed at Casablanca there were no spare Warhawks for them to fly. They were equipped largely with planes from Major Hubbard's squadron which subsequently came to the front with more pilots than planes.

Undisturbed, Major Hubbard and his men went to work with the few planes available, shooting up Axis ground forces battling enemy planes and carrying out almost daily patrols.

The squadron's first big day was on Jan. 12 when Lieut. James H. Raddin of Hattiesburg, Miss., shot down a Junkers-88 and Lieut. Walter Scholl of New York city, a former Cornell football player, destroyed a Messerschmitt-109 which was attacking Raddin.

In the battle three days later, Capt. Carman B. Boone, 23, of Boone Mill, Va., who had been grounded for lack of planes, finally got into the air. Alone he destroyed four Junkers. Major Hubbard brought down two. Lieut. Robert H. Smith, 23, of Silver Springs, Md., and Lieut. Carl Biggs, 21, of Christopher, Ill., each got one.

The rest of the boys are wondering what will happen when Major Hubbard's squadron will have planes.

JAN 20 1943

They won't have long to wait.

Camel Corps Clears Axis From Desert Area

Allied Headquarters, North Africa, Jan. 19 (AP).—A spokesman for Gen. Henri Giraud announced today that a French Camel Corps had captured Gat and Serdeles, 500 miles south of Tripoli, and had wiped out Axis forces in the Sahara Desert except at Gadames, now threatened from all sides.

Gadames is the Italian Fort in Tripolitania just across the border from the Fort Saint Anchor of the Mareth fortified line in Tunisia, behind which Marshal Rommel may attempt to take refuge.

Capture of Gadames, however, would seriously threaten the turning of that line even before it is occupied.

WAAC'S STORY OF TORPEDOING

Tells of Party on Bridge of Stricken Vessel.

By CAPT. ALENE DREZMAL.

[Capt. Alene Drezmal of St. Paul, Minn., was one of the first five WAACS sent overseas. The other four were Mattie A. Pinette of Fort Kent, Me.; Ruth M. Briggs, Westerly, R. I.; Martha E. Rogers, Jackson, Miss., and Louise Anderson, Denver, Col. The five, together with a contingent of nurses, were en route from England to North Africa when their ship was torpedoed. Here Capt. Drezmal gives a first hand account.]

Allied Force Headquarters in North Africa, Jan. 6 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Along with four other WAACS and some thirty American and British nurses I was aboard a ship torpedoed about seventy miles off the coast.

Our ship was carrying mainly English troops, with English and American officers. Before the torpedo smashed through the stern of the boat that night, we had been torpedo conscious. There had been submarine reports the day before, and we had done a lot of zigzagging. Some of the girls already were packed. I had stayed up quite late making preparations. My clothes were there ready to be jumped into as if I were a fireman.

The torpedo struck when all were asleep. Three of us awoke at once. One slept through it. The other heard the crash, but didn't think we had been hit and wanted to go back to sleep.

No Place to Sit.

However, we all fell into our clothes and got to our boat station with our tin hats, bags and purses. Three WAACS found places in a lifeboat, but Louise Anderson and I could not find a vacant seat and for a time it looked as if we and an English nurse were the only three women left on board. Later, though, we learned that two English nurses had been down below taking care of their patients.

Louise and I and some America officers kept circulating about the deck. The officers said it was a good thing to have women still aboard for it perked up morale of the men.

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Rescued by Destroyers.

For a while we thought the ship would go down in about an hour. Then word got around that the officers thought it might be possible to keep it afloat. Finally a destroyer towed us and the lifeboats. We still were far from comfortable, as the vessel limped along at five knots—a fine target. We felt better when we picked up an escort of destroyers at dawn. We were taken off the ship early in the day, and shortly afterward it started burning.

On the destroyer British officers shared cigarettes and chocolate drinks with the American girls who had been picked up in the lifeboats. The girls had had hard going. They had helped pull men out of the water, had nursed the injured and had bailed out the lifeboats with their tin hats.

We arrived at Oran late in the afternoon of December 21. We were put up for the night. Officers arranged every possible convenience for us.

Adventure in Retrospect.

Looking back upon the adventure, I would say that perhaps most of us had moments of individual fright, but there never was a sign of panic. It was hard to realize we had actually been torpedoed.

In fact, I hardly can [illegible] that only a short time a[illegible] serving at tea parties, [illegible] soft gowns and walking o[illegible] and hearing only peaceful [illegible] of nature.

Now shoe polish or a bar [illegible] soap are more important than a corsage, a box of candy or a dance record. We can't get face cream, so we are using men's brushless shaving cream instead. We have learned to do without a lot of things.

Nurses Aboard Listed.

An Associated Press dispatch on December 24 listed the following American nurses as having been in the first contingent to reach North Africa. They were

aboard the torpedoed transport:

First Lieut. Ethel E. Larsen of Kimballton, Iowa; Second Lieuts. Laura Handler, Brooklyn; Helen Baniak, Troy, N. Y.; Florence Crissman, Kresgeville, Pa.; Doris Gressell, Herkimer, N. Y.; Edith Gaeckle, Kulm, N. D. Elizabeth Hazen, Drexel Hill, Pa.; Estelle Babbles, Newark, N. J.; Mildred Fletcher, South Hammond, N. Y.; Irene Knapp, Hagaman, N. Y.; Agnes Teresak, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Louise Goark, Troy, N. Y.; Edith Harquail, New Brunswick, N. J.; Margaret Farrell, Paterson, N. J.; Helen McNamara, Mill Valley, Cal.; Helen Jeffreys, Scranton, Pa.; Della Mae Moore, Norwalk, Conn.; May Leaver, Media, Pa.; Florence Christman, Binghamton, N. Y.; Adele Kutchinson, St. Clair, Pa.; Betty Eggiman, Rochester, N. Y.; June Eilertsen, Champaign, Ill.; Helen Hinickley, Bradford, Pa.; Antoinette Kleinda, New York city, and Laverne Laucks Russes, New York.

Attlee Voices Faith In Eisenhower and French Leaders

Tells Commons Britain Can Look Forward to '43 With Confidence

JAN 20 1943

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Clement R. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, told the opening session of Parliament today that Great Britain could "look forward to 1943 with justifiable confidence," and that the successes scored by the Allied Nations last year were to be viewed with "sober satisfaction."

In a brief statement on the war situation pending an anticipated complete review by Prime Minister Churchill within the next few days, Mr. Attlee lauded the "wonderful achievements" of the Russian Army and said "it looks as if none of the great force (before Stalingrad) will escape from the trap."

Describing the Allied objective in North Africa as total destruction of enemy forces, he told Commons that bad weather in Tunisia had restricted movement of motorized forces and had "seriously affected the provision of airfields."

"We have every confidence in Gen. Eisenhower and Gen. Anderson and the men of the Allied forces," he said.

Cites Co-operation in Africa.

Referring to reports of differences between the British and Americans over the political line-up in North Africa, Mr. Attlee declared it was only natural that French affairs should not appear in the same light to the two Allied nations, but added that "such variations of outlook * * * ought not be exaggerated."

"Every one there is co-operating," he asserted. "French civil authorities are co-operating fully with the Allied forces, just as French troops are fighting alongside ours in Tunisia."

No secondary or personal consideration should prevent a union of French factions, Mr. Attlee continued. He said he welcomed the appointment of Gen. Henri Honore Giraud as high commissioner of French North and West Africa and at the same time he acknowledged a "great debt" to Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Fighting French.

Turning to the war in the Southwest Pacific, the deputy leader said the government "is conscious there is an accumulation of Japanese forces at Rabaul (on New Britain Island) and every step is being taken to deal with that menace."

Referring to the recent destructive raids on Berlin, Essen and Lorient he declared the Allies would "continue to press" with these bomber attacks.

The Germans' campaign of extermination of the civil population in occupied countries, particularly in Poland, was described by Mr. Attlee as the "surest possible sign of a state of nerves." He declared the Allies would strike vigorously everywhere possible in 1943.

Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, Production Minister, told Commons 1943 would be the peak year of British war production and the total labor force employed in munitions would considerably exceed the 1942 figure.

Further concentration of industry, further withdrawals of labor from less essential industries and a further mobilization of women would be required, he said.

The plan for 1943 provides for increased emphasis on the manufacture of ships, aircraft, anti-submarine devices, tanks and certain specialized types of army equipment, with the result that there will be transfers of labor within the munitions industries themselves, Capt. Lyttelton said.

BOGART IS HERO TO MOVIE FANS

ACROSS OCEAN

BY GLADWIN HILL

LONDON, Jan. 16.—(AP) Humphrey Bogart is probably a better known American ambassador to England than John W. Winant, who gets paid for it.

The English still like to think of the United States as a land with a gangster just around every corner, the way Broadwayites dream of Indians west of the Hudson even though they know it's not true, and Bogart as the latest apotheosis of the American tough guy has attained the status of an adopted English hero.

Crooked or honest, "The Big Shot" or "Across the Pacific," the picture makes no difference. He could come to the local "cinema" in "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" as long as he talked out of the side of his mouth and the gentry and peasantry would still turn out en masse, likewise talking gleefully out of the sides of their mouths for the evening.

English reactions to American pictures are often different from what you might expect, and it might be a constructive exercise in Anglo-American understanding to review the impressions made on our London cousins by movies you've been seeing yourself lately.

"Dandy" Appreciated

Pictures with grass-roots American subjects oddly enough don't necessarily lay eggs in England. "Yankee Doodle Dandy" was only mildly appreciated, the English public being completely ignorant of George M. Cohan and hardly in a position to appreciate the kick of a Fourth of July celebration in Providence, R. I., any more than a Kansan would thrill to Guy Fawkes day in Manchester.

Yet "My Gal Sal," full of banks-of-the-Wabash, Yankee medicine shows and Tin Pan Alley, was a smash hit, held over four weeks—possibly because Rita Hayworth and Victor Mature mean the same thing in any language.

"The Little Foxes" was criticized as lacking social significance, the critics missing its subtle treatment of a phase of southern reconstruction days.

But "Pride of the Yankees" was cordially received simply on its merits as a moving love story in spite of the fact that the English know as little about baseball as an Eskimo does about bathing suits.

"Mrs. Miniver," that epic of British staunchness in wartime, was fairly well received on its home grounds but failed to arouse the furor of tears and cheers it did in America.

The class-conscious English quickly identified the Minivers as upper middle class, and as such representatives of only one narrow layer of England's courageous coping with the war. They didn't think the other groups should have been left out.

Four U. S. Flyers Killed In Crash on British Field

R. A. F. Plane, Out of Control, Smashes Into Bomber

LONDON, Jan. 19 (AP).—Four American flyers were killed at a military airport near here on Saturday when a Royal Air Force plane went out of control while taking off and crashed head-on into an American bomber.

The victims were Captain Bertram C. Martin, of Butte, Mont., pilot of the bomber; First Lieutenant Everett E. Haskell, of Chillicothe, Ohio; Second Lieutenant Joseph H. Bagley, of Suffolk, Va., and Sergeant James R. Lowery, of Philadelphia.

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Martin died in a heroic effort to save his companions trapped in the burning bomber had previously been revealed, but the names of the other three were not disclosed until today.

Bagley and Haskell, bombardier and navigator of the bomber, were pinned in the glass nose of the ship. Martin climbed from the burning wreckage and assisted several members of his crew to safety, including Lowery. But when he went back for Bagley and Haskell, the fuel tanks exploded, killing Martin and the two crewmen. Lowery died later from his injuries.

Army records showed Capt. Martin's family to be living in Ridgewood, N. Y.

French Trains Attacked.

London, Jan. 19 (A. P.).—Light British patrol bombers last night hit three enemy supply ships in the course of an attack on a convoy off the Dutch coast, the Air Ministry announced today.

Meanwhile the Royal Air Force Bomber Command did not raid Europe in force but laid mines in enemy waters, while aircraft of the Fighter Command, on offensive patrol, attacked freight trains and locomotives in northern France, and the night's operations were carried out without the loss of a single British plane, the communique declared.

On the other hand, the Berlin radio reported that a formation of German bombers attacked a south of England seaport during the night and returned without a loss despite a heavy anti-aircraft fire and a strong fighter defense. The German-controlled Paris radio meanwhile told its listeners that the German air force carried out a "very big raid" on London and started large fires.

The suspension of large-scale bombing activities on the part of the R. A. F. presumably was because of unfavorable weather. In view of the suspension, informed spokesmen were unable to explain the air raid alarms sounded at Berne and Basle just before midnight. The Swiss radio broadcast an official report that four waves of planes flew over Switzerland.

Americans Bombed Berlin.

At an R. A. F. Bomber Base Somewhere in England, Jan. 19 (A. P.).—Several Americans were among the men who carried destruction to Berlin over the week end, a visit here disclosed today.

The pilot of one Lancaster bomber on Saturday night's raid was tall, slender, red-mustached Flight Sergt. Terry Goodwin, 22, who left his home in Wyncote, Pa., two years ago to join the Royal Canadian Air Force. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Goodwin Jr., he went from William Penn Charter School to the University of Pennsylvania but decided that the rest of his schooling would have to take a back seat for the war.

His plane arrived over the target within one minute of the estimated arrival time, sowed hundreds of fire bombs over the city, dropped a two-ton explosive bomb and rode back home unscathed—still within one minute of schedule.

All Are Youngsters.

The average age of the crew was just 21, although none of the men had been in the air force for less than a year and a half and all were veterans of five or more trips.

"Our target was the center of Berlin, just as the Germans' target used to be the center of London, and we laid our big bomb right there," Sergt. Goodwin said.

"No, we are quite sure we were not fooled by false buildings and dummy fires. They actually helped us find some targets because we had been told to expect them, recognized them in places where it was said they would be and used them to check our bearings in the real targets. We were all sorry we couldn't go out again on Sunday night but the kite (airplane) we had is rather old and needed working on before it will be ready to go again."

200 American Cigarettes.

Another American R. C. A. F. member on the Saturday raid was Warrant Officer Earl (Tiny) English of Little Rock, Ark. He was navigator on a plane. A truck driver and lumberjack in civilian life, he has been on thirty-seven raids over Europe.

A British flight lieutenant who flew a Lancaster on both Saturday and Sunday nights was more anxious to discuss American hospitality than the raids.

"We couldn't get down at home and had to land at an American base," he said. "They hadn't had a chance to look over a Lancaster and they were delighted to have early morning callers. They showed us a wonderful time and look: 200 American cigarettes they gave me!"

HOSTAGES EXECUTED

London, Jan. 19 (A. P.).—Twenty Belgian hostages were executed by the Germans during December in reprisal for the killings of three German soldiers in Belgium and attacks on Belgian collaborators, the Free Belgian news agency said today.

It also reported that the Germans were offering rewards totaling $65,000 for the arrest of the killers of two German soldiers in Brussels recently.

Can't Explain Swiss Alerts

LONDON, Jan. 19 (AP).—Informed sources said they were unable to explain air-raid alerts sounded at Bern and Basel, Switzerland, about midnight last night.

The cities mentioned are the most heavily bombed in all Germany. They have been hit repeatedly, however, while Berlin has only been struck twice—on Saturday night and again on Sunday night—after a fourteen-month interval. In view of this, Nachtausgabe's comparison was significant as to the damage done Berlin.

Reich Drafts New Law Code

German Parents Must Educate Their Children in Nazi Spirit

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 19 (AP).—A new Nazi national law code, intended to apply only to Germans within the Reich and not to citizens of foreign blood, is nearing completion, the Berlin correspondent of the "Svenska Dagbladet" telegraphed today.

Two of the precepts of the code declare that parents must educate their children in accordance with the Nazi spirit so they can serve the nation, and that judges are not to be subjected to guidance but will make decisions "according to their free convictions in agreement with the National Socialist Weltanschauung (world outlook)."

Citizens of non-German blood must submit to "international law recognized by Germany" when the new code is applied, the correspondent said.

Sweden Will Fight, Prime Minister Says, Warning of Attack

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Parliament Is Cautioned Against False Orders As in Case of Norway

Berlin Severely Battered

Nazis Admit R. A. F. Made Capital Look Like Essen, Though on Smaller Scale.

Stockholm, Jan. 19 (A. P.).—The Berlin newspaper Nachtausgabe was today quoted by the Dagens Nyheter as declaring that Berlin after two heavy raids by British bombers presented the same view as the heavily battered German cities of Cologne, Bremen, Emden, Duesseldorf, Essen and Wilhelmshaven, though "on a smaller scale."

30.24—453

By the Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 19.—Prime Minister Per Albin Hansson's warning of a possible attack on Sweden and his demand for the "utmost defense" in such an eventuality was made against a "background most serious," the influential newspaper Dagens Nyheter said today.

The Prime Minister warned the Swedish Parliament yesterday of the possibility of an attack and said "beyond any doubt we will defend ourselves."

He cautioned against the possibility of false orders being issued, as happened in Norway, and said that if an attack came every one would have to join in defending the country, the only remaining neutral nation in Northern Europe.

The Dagens Nyheter said the country "must be ready to meet blitz attacks, especially by enemy air forces," and added that "Swedes have enough common sense, even the

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Hansson emphasized that precautions had been taken against fifth columnists, but said there was a possibility the conflict would spread rapidly and that the danger for Sweden had not passed.

Robert Taylor Interned by Spain, Berlin Reports

By the Associated Press

A Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said tonight that Robert Taylor, American film actor, had been interned by Spanish authorities after a U. S. bomber in which he was flying had been forced down in Spanish Morocco.

"He and other members of the crew of this machine were taken prisoner near their own machine," the radio said.

Last Friday 12 U. S. fighter planes were forced down in Portugal by bad weather, on their way from England to North Africa.

[The German Transocean News Agency, in a Berlin broadcast heard by the Associated Press, said today that heavy Russian attacks had broken through German positions south of Lake Ladoga. This is in the Schluesselburg sector. The Berlin broadcast of the German High Command's communique, as heard in London, said of this same action: "South of Lake Ladoga the repeatedly attacked with ...ong artillery support but was repelled with heavy losses."]

Five Jap Ships Sunk by U. S. Submarines; Allies Seize Sanananda Village and Point

Toll in Pacific Includes Destroyer — Two Other Vessels Damaged.

LOCATIONS NOT DISCLOSED

U. S. Undersea Craft Maintain High Rate of Torpedoings in Enemy Waters.

Washington, Jan. 19 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today that American submarines had sunk an enemy destroyer and four other ships—two cargo ships, one transport and a patrol vessel—in the Pacific.

A complete list of the ships, as mentioned in a Navy communique, follows:

1. One destroyer sunk.
2. One large cargo ship sunk.
3. One medium-sized transport sunk.
4. One medium-sized cargo ship sunk.
5. One small patrol vessel sunk.
6. One large tanker damaged.
7. One small cargo ship damaged.

A naval spokesman declined to identify specifically any of the areas in which the successful undersea raids were made, but said in response to questions that if sinkings of Jap ships in the Solomon Islands by American submarines had been accomplished in the period covered by this communique they would be included.

The last previous communique on American submarine action was issued January at which time it was reported that seven enemy ships had been sunk and one damaged.

Today's report of five sunk and two damaged maintained the Navy's average of reporting six to eight enemy vessels hit by American submersibles about every two-and-a-half weeks.

U. S. SUBMARINES SINK 5 JAP SHIPS

Destroyer Among Vessels Blasted, Two Other Craft Damaged.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 — (AP) Five Japanese ships, including a destroyer, were sunk by American submarines in the Pacific during recent operations, the Navy announced today, and two other craft were damaged.

In addition to the destroyer, the ships sunk were a small patrol vessel, a medium-sized transport and one large and one medium-sized cargo ship. A large tanker and a small cargo ship were damaged.

These attacks by American undersea raiders raised the total of Japanese ships which have been blasted by submarines to 117 sunk, 22 probably sunk and 31 damaged—a total of 170, as reported in Navy communiques.

The last previous report by the Navy on American operations against Japanese seaborne supply lines was issued on Jan. 2 and stated that seven enemy vessels had been sunk and one damaged.

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Japs Reduced To 3 Pockets At Sanananda

By Yates McDaniel
Associated Press Staff Writer

Allide Headquarters in Australia, Jan. 19.—American and Australian infantrymen have stormed and taken the last two important Japanese positions on the Papuan Peninsula of New Guinea, Sanananda Point and Sanananda Village, and the surviving enemy is now holed up in three small pockets just inland from the coast.

This successful conclusion of the next-to-last phase in the campaign to drive the Japanese off the peninsula, which left General MacArthur's troops with only a mopping-up operation to be undertaken, was thus described today in the headquarters announcement

"In a continuation of the aggressive action which started Sunday, January 17, Sanananda Village and Sanananda Point were captured yesterday and our forward elements reached Giruwa.

"On the coast the enemy is restricted in a small pocket 500 yards northwest of the motor road terminal in the area between Giruwa and Tarakena. Inland, two enemy pockets are under attack."

Allied air action continues heavy. It was announced that bombers had sunk an 8000-ton Japanese cargo ship in the Bismarck Sea; that Rabaul harbor and Gasmata on New Britain Island had been attacked, and that fires had been set off at the big enemy base of Lae in upper New Guinea.

Allies Tighten Ring After Taking Point and Village, Inflict Heavy Casualties

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA (Wednesday), Jan. 20 (AP).—American and Australian troops tightened their lines around four pockets of Japanese in the Sanananda sector of New Guinea yesterday after taking the village and point Monday, a communique announced today.

Japanese were pocketed on the coast on both sides of Sanananda Point and in two places along the swampy Sanananda road which leads to the beach. Enemy casualties were described as heavy, but no figures were given. Twenty-seven were captured, an unusually large number. Some Japanese escaped from dugouts and were wandering at large.

Eighteen Japanese bombers raided the Sanananda area in an attempt to aid their beleaguered forces, but the communique said the attempt was unsuccessful.

The first disclosure of the presence of any enemy submarine in Australian waters in several months came with the announcement that a small Allied vessel had been torpedoed and sunk. There were two casualties.

Four Japanese bombers raided Milne Bay "without effect" Monday night, following up a much bigger raid Sunday.

Australian and U. S. Infantry Take Sanananda Stronghold

Jap Forces in Papuan Area Now Enveloped in Three Small Pockets

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Jan. 19.—Allied ground forces captured Sanananda Point and Sanananda village yesterday, according to Associated Press reports from the advanced operational base in New Guinea.

The Allied occupation of the coastal end of the Japanese-held Papuan corridor left the remnants of Lt. Gen. Tomitaro Horii's Northeastern New Guinea army enveloped by Australian and American infantrymen in three restricted pockets lying a half to two miles inland. All three are located along the main trail.

The Australian capture of Sanananda Point and the adjacent village at noon yesterday climaxed a series of co-ordinated attacks by two American and three Australian infantry units.

Later the fall of the two Japanese positions was announced officially at a special press conference called at headquarters.

Mopping-up Under Way.

"In a continuation of the aggressive action which started Sunday, January 17, Sanananda Village and Sanananda Point were captured yesterday, and our forward elements reached Giruwa," the announcement said.

"On the coast the enemy is restricted in a small pocket 500 yards northwest of the motor road terminal in the area between Giruwa and Tarakena. Inland, two enemy pockets are under attack."

Sananda Point, lying between previously captured Gona and Buna, was the last remaining Japanese strong point in Northeastern New Guinea. With it gone, there appeared little likelihood the enemy could hold out in strength, an action against the three pockets took on the character of a mopup operation.

Associated Press Correspondent Vern Haugland reported from New Guinea that "Australian troops which the previous day had forced their way across the Sanananda track a mile and a half from the coast—thus splitting the Japanese force deployed along the trail—yesterday pushed a half mile nearer the coast. There they were halted by enemy machine-gun nests.

Meanwhile, a second Australian infantry unit, which earlier had captured Cape Killerton, a mile and a half west of Sanananda, drove southeast along the shore to within a mile of Sanananda Village before being held up by a strong enemy position.

The third Australian force struck boldly across swamps separating the two other Aussie units to capture Sanananda Village just before noon.

The Aussies took the village after a short, sharp fight. Apparently the Japs had relied on strong outlying defenses which the Allied troops had by-passed.

The Australians then drove eastward along the coast to Sanananda Point and on to Giruwa, where they encountered powerful defenses.

Meanwhile, the Americans on the main track, leaving some men behind to contain a stubbornly held enemy pocket nearly 2 miles inland, pushed down the road toward the beach and established themselves at a road junction in support of the forward Australian units.

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Jap Cargo Ship Sunk.

Another American force, pressing in from the east, captured a group of well-defended pockets which had been impeding the Allied advance for days.

On the aerial front Allied bombers sank an 8,000-ton Japanese cargo ship in the Bismarck Sea and blasted enemy airports and installations over a wide area of the Southwest Pacific yesterday, an Allied communique said today.

Allied planes again visited New Britain Island, attacking Japanese shipping in the Rabaul Harbor and bombing the airport at Gasmata. Medium bombers and long-range fighters attacked Japanese supply dumps and installations at Lae, New Guinea, setting fire to two buildings and destroying a Japanese fighter plane on the ground.

Meanwhile, land patrols in the area of Mubo, near Salamaua, skirmished with Japanese troops and accounted for 40 more Japanese, the communique said.

Report Officially Confirmed.

Later the fall of the two Jap positions was announced officially at a special press conference called at headquarters.

"In a continuation of the aggressive action which started Sunday, January 17, Sanananda Village and Sanananda Point were captured yesterday, and our forward elements reached Giruwa," the announcement said. "On the coast the enemy is restricted in a small pocket 500 yards northwest of the motor road terminal in the area [illegible] Giruwa and Tarakena. Inland, two enemy pockets are under attack."

Japs Lose Heavily At Sanananda

Allied Headquarters in Australia, Wednesday, Jan. 20 (AP). — Heavy casualties were inflicted and 27 Japs were taken prisoner by Allied ground troops which seized Sanananda Village and Sanananda Point in New Guinea, it was announced here today.

In reducing the Papuan Peninsula campaign to the status of mopping-up operations, the Allies pinched the Japs into three isolated pockets and thwarted attempts of enemy bombers to support their critically situated ground troops.

The noon communication also reported that a small Allied vessel was torpedoed and sunk in Australian waters. All but two on the ship were rescued.

Allied air raids were reported on the Gasmata airdrome in New Britain, supply dumps at Lae, buildings in Portuguese Timor and a town in the Kai Islands.

11 U. S. Fighter Pilots Are Aces, Downing At Least 5 Jap Planes

Capt. A. J. Reynolds Leads In Pacific Area With 10 Victories to Credit

SCHEDLER

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Jan. 19.—Eleven American fighter pilots have become "aces" on being credited officially with the destruction of at least five enemy aircraft by Lt. Gen. George Kenney, commander of Allied air forces in the Southwest Pa-

cific area.

Capt. Andrew J. Reynolds of Seminole, Okla., is the leading ace of the Southwest Pacific command, according to the official record, with 10 victories. Capt. Reynolds' squadron also is credited with the greatest number of victories of any American squadron with 45 enemy planes destroyed.

8 Credited to Buzz Wagner.

Second ranking ace on the roster is Capt. George Kisen of Somerset, Ky., with nine enemy planes shot down. His squadron, with 41 victories over the Japanese, is the third ranking squadron.

Capt. Thomas J. Lynch of Catasauqua, Pa., was ranked third for having shot down eight enemy planes in combat. His squadron, with 39 planes, stood fourth.

The late Lt. Col. Boyd E. (Buzz) Wagner of Johnstown, Pa., also was credited with having shot down eight enemy planes before he returned to the United States.

Score of Other Pilots.

Credited with seven planes each were:

Capt. William J. Hennon of Mound, Minn.; Capt. James B. Morehead of Washington, Okla.; First Lt. George S. Welch of Wilmington, Del., and Second Lt. Kenneth C. Sparks of Blackwell, Okla.

First Lt. Hoyt A. Eason of Eclectic, Ala., and First Lt. John Landers of Joshua, Tex., each were credited with shooting down six Japanese planes.

First Lt. Jack Donalson of Tulsa, Okla., with five victories, ranked as the 11th ace of the fighter pilots.

The "cumulative official box score" being compiled by the 5th Air Force headquarters is concerned with the victories only of American fighter pilots and does not include enemy planes shot down by bomber crews in this area.

13 WIN AWARDS IN SOUTH SEA

Larchmont Flyer One of 9 to Get Silver Star.

Somewhere in Australia, Jan. 12 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the Allied air forces, Southwest Pacific area, awarded nine officers the Silver Star for gallantry in action against the Japanese in this area, and the Purple Heart to one officer and three enlisted men.

Among those receiving the Silver Star were First Lieuts. Clarence M. Wilmarth of Glens Falls, N. Y., and Rob Roy Carruthers of 225 Rockingstone avenue, Larchmont, N. Y., and Second Lieut. Albert J. Progar of Augusta, Ga.

Those receiving the Purple Heart included First Lieut. Gilbert S. Portmore of Framingham, Mass.

Lieut. Progar was co-pilot on a B-17 in a mass daylight attack on the Vunakanau airdrome near Rabaul, New Britain, on August 7. He is credited with assisting in destroying in the air seven of more than twenty-five intercepting Japanese Zeros. In addition to shooting down the seven enemy planes, the bomber formation warded off repeated head-on attacks made by the Zeros. It dropped its bombs accurately on the airdrome, causing considerable damage.

Carruther's Feat.

Lieut. Wilmarth won his Silver Star for participation in an attack by P-39s on seventeen Jap bombers over New Guinea on July 11. He severely damaged a Japanese heavy bomber.

Lieut. Carruthers of Larchmont was the navigator of a Flying Fortress on a photographic reconnaissance mission at Milne Bay and Faisi Harbor on September 1. The plane was attacked by three fighters. During the forty-five-minute engagement, Lieut. Carruthers manned the forward gun and helped repel about twenty attacks, scoring several hits on the Jap planes. Throughout the engagement he continued to give the pilot courses to cloud formations, which helped the plane escape.

Lieut. Portmore was presented the Purple Heart for wounds received in action at Darwin, Australia, on July 20.

The Silver Star was also awarded to First Lieut. Arnold R. Johnson of 572 Kenwood Place, Teaneck, N. J. Lieut. Johnson distinguished himself while piloting a lone Flying Fortress on October 5 on a reconnaissance mission to determine the damage our forces inflicted at Rabaul. After photographs were taken his plane was attacked by four enemy fighters. During the hour-long running battle two Japanese aircraft were destroyed and the remaining attacking planes were dispersed. Johnson returned to his base with his badly battered Fortress.

2 JAP SHIPS SUNK WITHIN 2 WEEKS BY BOMBER CREW

Cargo Vessel Blasted Near New Britain, Destroyed in Eight Minutes.

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By VERN HAUGLAND

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Jan. 18. — (Delayed) — (AP) Lieut. Henry Chovanec, a lanky Texan from Fayetteville, figures his Liberator bomber crew is doing its share to defeat the Axis.

Pilot Chovanec and his men sank a large Japanese merchant vessel at noon today—the second Jap ship they have finished off within two weeks. They have accounted also for possibly three enemy planes in that period.

Lieut. Chovanec's plane had four bombs left after completing a mission over Madang, in enemy-held northern New Guinea. On the way home his men sighted an 8,000-ton transport northwest of New Britain between that island and New Guinea and sank it within eight minutes — "only it apparently wasn't being used as a transport but as a cargo vessel," the pilot said.

"We didn't see any troops aboard, and after she sank, explosions and smoke kept coming from the wreckage under water for half an hour," he continued. "She must have had plenty of explosives aboard."

(A Jan. 19 Allied headquarters communique from Australia, reporting this sinking, fixed its location as in the Bismarck sea.)

Lieut. Chovanec, of Czech extraction, pronounces his name "Kiwanis," was under a shower when I interviewed him.

Lieut. Henry Clay Hansen of Placerville, Calif., was the bombardier who sent destruction screaming down upon the Japanese ship. The success was doubly sweet because yesterday the crew of this same Liberator sighted a transport off Rabaul but failed to hit it. Lieut. Hansen's bombs straddled the ship despite heavy fire from a cruiser, scoring near misses.

"It was exciting to see the bombs land on the target this time," Lieut. Hansen said. "Two were direct hits: One landed right smack in the center of the vessel."

BURMESE VILLAGE SEIZED BY BRITISH

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New Delhi, Jan. 19 (A. P.).—British troops in northern Burma have seized the village of Kyauktaw on the Kaladan River, about forty miles northeast of Akyab, a British communique said today. Very little opposition was offered by the Japanese. British troops also made a small advance yesterday in the Dondaik area on the Mayu Peninsula while the forces operating against Rathedaung secured a foothold north of that village, the communique said.

Large fires started in Rathedaung by Allied bombers Sunday were still burning last night. R. A. F. Blenheims yesterday continued their attacks in the Mayu River area.

In the Chinhills area farther north, Indian troops have contacted the enemy, it was reported, and there have been occasional fights.

Water transport on the Chindwin and Irrawaddy rivers was attacked by Allied aircraft which also ranged down the Burmese coast south of Akyab. No enemy aircraft were encountered on these flights, it was reported.

Japanese airdromes near Toungoo and Meiktila and the town of Akyab were bombed Sunday night with good results, it was stated.

The communique reported that Japanese planes bombed the Allied operational area in southeastern Bengal on Sunday night, but caused no casualties and only minor damage.

DRIVE ON U-BOATS GAINS HEADWAY, REPORTS BRAZILIAN

Allies Are Winning Fierce Battle Against Nazis in South Atlantic.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 19—(AP) Brazilian and U. S. naval and air forces are slowly winning a fierce battle against Nazi submarines in the South Atlantic, United Nations officials said today.

They commented after Air Minister Joaquim Salgado, Jr., had announced at Recife that one Brazilian patrol plane had been shot down off the coast of the state of Uarahya by "a submarine or fifth columnist," and that the Brazilian airforce had been credited with sinking five submarines in recent months.

The three crewmen of the patrol bomber were dead, and the plane was riddled by shells "not of a type used by Brazilian forces," Salgado said.

Makes Tour of Bases

The Air minister is making an inspection trip of northeast airbases from which Brazilian and U. S. planes operate against submarines.

Sources here said the Germans had sent waves of submarines into South Atlantic shipping lanes after the occupation of North Africa in order to cut Allied communications at all costs, and that a bitter struggle had been waged in recent months, with both sides suffering heavy losses.

The submarines are operating in packs, but are meeting growing resistance from the Brazilian and U. S. naval units conducting convoys and aerial patrols of both nations.

Pilots have told of flying at low level into machine-gun fire from the submarines before they were able to bomb the undersea ships.

Mystery Shot Fells Brazilian Warplane

Recife, Brazil, Jan. 19 (AP).—A Brazilian air force plane has been shot down on the coast of the State of Parahyba, either "by a submarine or fifth columnists," Air Minister Joaquim Salgado, jr., said today.

Parahyba is north of this city on the "bulge."

SPLIT WITH AXIS VOTED IN CHILE

Senate Reports President Rios, 30 to 10, in Private Session.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 19—(AP) The Chilean Senate, in a private session voted 30 to 10 tonight in favor of President Juan Antonio Rios' decision to break diplomatic relations with the Axis, informed political sources said. There were two abstentions.

The move would leave Argentina as the single American republic still maintaining relations with Germany, Italy, and Japan.

Reports to President Rios

After weeks of wrangling over the issue, Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez presented the motion to the Senate, then went to President Rios' residence to inform him of that body's vote. A public statement is expected soon.

These sources said it was understood all the leading political parties—Conservative, Liberal, Radical Socialist, Democratic, and Communist—voted in favor of the motion.

A majority of the cabinet members accompanied Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez to the Senate, where he spent more than an hour detailing the government's position. Members of the Chamber of Deputies also attended the Senate debate.

When Fernandez finished, the Senate began voting on a motion putting it on record as supporting the President's action, to make Chile the 20th American republic to break with the Axis.

Chile, which alone with Argentina of all American nations had been maintaining relations with the Axis powers, has been debating the step for many weeks. The Senate was ready to vote in December, but at the request of President Rios postponed action awaiting a report of Interior Minister Raul Morales on a trip he had made to the United States.

The Chamber of Deputies was not consulted by the government. In the action, the Constitution provides only that the president may ask the opinion of the Senate but even that step is not required.

CHILEAN SOLDIERS IN GERMAN ZONES

Santiago, Chile, Jan. 19 (A. P.).—Strategic ports, mining centers and districts of southern Chile settled by German colonists were under the control of Chile's armed forces today under a presidential decree declaring them "zones of emergency."

The decree, issued by President Juan Antonio Rios last night, was interpreted as indicating the possibility that relations with the Axis would be broken shortly.

The Government's views on the issue of breaking relations were to be presented to the Senate in a private session later today. As of last night, political informants said that some thirty-four of the total of forty-five Senators were expected to recommend that the Government end relations with Germany, Italy and Japan.

Demonstrators for and against such a break clashed in the streets of Santiago last night.

PLAN FOR PUERTO RICO

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Jan. 19 (A. P.).—The field offices of the National Resorces Planning Board, releasing the results of studies since April, 1942, estimated today that at least 75 per cent of the population of Puerto Rico is currently existing at below minimum standards for decent living.

The report said that for the ge Puerto Rican family of persons the cost of minimum requirements in food, clothing and shelter for health and decency would be $840 a year, while the average family income in 1941 was only $350.

"We must plan to more than double the amount of goods and services available to these low income groups," the report said.

Honolulu Has Brief Air Raid Alarm

Honolulu, Jan. 19 (A. P.).—An air raid alarm was sounded here at 12:48 A. M. (6:18 A. M. Eastern war time) today, followed by an all-clear at 1:05 A. M. Pacific headquarters said that the alarm was due to the presence of unidentified elements which later were reported as friendly.

OTTAWA PLAN PUT TO STEEL STRIKERS

But Union's Delegates Are Cool to 7-Point Program Set Out by Mackenzie King

THEY ASK BIGGER PAY RISE

Cabinet Proposal Is 55-Cent Rate, With Appeal Provided

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30.24—455

to National Labor Board

OTTAWA, Jan. 19 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King in a statement today outlined a government plan providing for making the steel industry a national one in an effort to settle strikes at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and at Sydney and Trenton, N. S.

But labor delegates to the steel strike conference here announced they had advised the government that the steel workers were "not likely to accept" the program. Spokesmen for the United Steel Workers of America said the decision whether to accept the proposals rested with the striking union locals. About 13,500 men are idle.

The seven-point plan would place the wage dispute under the National War Labor Board, instead of regional boards, and promised passage of an immediate Order in Council establishing a basic wage rate of 55 cents an hour, including existing cost of living bonuses, in the Sydney and Sault Ste. Marie plants and for basic steel operations at Trenton.

The government also would take steps to have the National War Labor Board give prompt consideration to any application by the steel workers for higher wages.

THIRD DAUGHTER BORN TO JULIANA

Netherlands Crown Princess in Ottawa, Reported 'Doing Well.'

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OTTAWA, Jan. 19 (AP) A third daughter was born tonight to Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, and the line of succession to the throne, for which a male heir has not been born since 1852, remained unchanged.

The 33-year-old crown princess and her third child are "doing well," said the attending physician, Dr. John F. Puddicombe.

A son would have become automatically heir to the throne after the reigning Queen Wilhelmina and Princess Juliana.

The little princess, who weighed 7 pounds 12 ounces, is the first member of the royal House of Orange to be born outside Netherlands territory, and the first member of any European royal family to be born in North America.

Her father, Prince Bernhard, had flown from Britain recently to be here for the event.

Her sisters are Princess Beatrix, who will be 5 on Jan. 31, and Princess Irene, 3. As matters now stand Princess Beatrix, as the oldest of the daughters, is heiress to the throne after the Crown Princess Juliana, who will succeed Queen Wilhelmina.

News of the birth will be broadcast to German-occupied Holland, the Japanese-ridden Netherlands East Indies, and the Netherlands West Indies.

But the father, Prince Bernhard, recently broadcast to Holland asking that the Dutch forego any celebrations in order to avoid reprisals by German occupation authorities.

Mrs. Roosevelt in Canada, Urges More Aid for Reds

Speaks at Montreal Drive to Raise $1,000,000

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MONTREAL, Jan. 19 (CP).—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt appealed to an audience of 12,000 persons here tonight to send to the Russians the help they need "to lighten the load they carry and to strengthen their valiant campaign."

Mrs. Roosevelt made a special trip to Montreal to join in the campaign to raise $1,000,000 to aid the Russian people with food, medicine and clothing.

"We can rejoice with the Russians that at last the time has come when they can turn the tide of battle and again begin to reconquer their land," said Mrs. Roosevelt.

"We do not know how long this war will last, but we know that as long as it does last the Russian people will endure hardship. . . . Many of their people will be hungry.

Mrs. Roosevelt was the main speaker at the rally, held in the Forum. She was introduced by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King.

AXIS RADIO TALKS GIVE SOMBER TONE TO WAR PICTURE

Commentators Say Nazis Are Engaged in Desperate Defensive Fighting.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

In a series of sober broadcasts, Axis radio commentators yesterday told their people that the Russian winter offensive still was mounting in fury and admitted that Axis troops were engaged in desperate defensive fighting on the long eastern front.

Lieut. Gen. Kurt Dietmar, one of the top Nazi military commentators, was heard by U. S. government monitors telling the German people that "the fight against the Soviets is a fight against numerical and material superiority," and that the so-called German strongpoints facing the various Russian drives "might have to fight a delaying battle without hope of reinforcements." A recording of this broadcast was made available by OWI.

The Frankfurt radio, also covered by OWI, drew an omninous picture of the fighting in Russia:

Withdrawal Admitted

"Our army has been engaged in bitter defensive fighting under aggravating conditions of winter," it told the German people. "Where it appeared expedient, our troops evaded the enemy to avoid losses."

The broadcast communique of the German high command spoke only of defensive fighting as the Red army attacked in "undiminished strength," out the German transocean news agency acknowledged that the Russians had succeeded in breaking through in the area south of Lake Ladoga. That would be at Leningrad, though the broadcast scrupulously avoided mention of the city of Schluesselburg, the nearby fortress town which the Russians announced they had captured Monday and thereby lifted the siege of Leningrad.

Battle Bitter, Italians Say

An Italian spokesman pulled few punches as he warned the Fascist nation that "This is one of the most bitter battles of the war and there is nothing to indicate that the edge of the Russian attack has worn off. On the contrary, they are attacking with increased ferocity."

Another Italian commentator heard by CBS muttered: "Russia is not a country. She is a barracks and a military arsenal."

A broadcast from Budapest declared that the new Russian offensive in the Voronezh sector, which is being opposed largely by Hungarian troops, deserves to rank with the biggest yet launched by the Soviets.

"Although the fighting continues very heavy, it is hoped that our strong and flexible defense will halt the assault of the Russians," concluded the broadcast recorded by the Associated Press.

Nazis Growing Anxious

Dispatches from Germany in the Swedish press reflected the growing anxiety of the Nazis.

Dr. Otto Dietrich, Hitler's press chief, was quoted as having told a meeting of German editors that "the task of the press is to awaken real spirit on the home front, to buoy the masses and the whole nation."

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The Nazi labor front leader, Dr. Robert Ley, was quoted in a recent address at a mass meeting: "It is easy to have faith as long as one is winning, but when the fighting enters a critical stage then one sees who is really inspired by faith."

Japanese Diet Will Vote On New Powers for Tojo

2 Bills Would Place Premier Above Other Ministers

The position of the Premier in Japan's government will be greatly strengthened by two bills the government will introduce when the Diet (Parliament) reconvenes tomorrow, the Berlin radio, heard by The Associated Press reported yesterday in broadcasting a Tokio dispatch.

One bill makes the Premier the superior of other members of the Cabinet, with power to direct them in the conduct of their ministries. The second empowers him to direct all activities connected with expansion of war production.

Under the constitution adopted about fifty years ago, the Premier has been little more than chairman of a group of ministers of equal standing.

Premier General Hideki Tojo, who is also Minister of War, already holds powers greater than those of most of his predecessors, and has the mandate of the all-powerful military element to direct the political affairs of the nation. Apparently, however, it was found necessary to provide a legal basis for his assumption of unprecedented authority.

Government introduction of bills insures their passage by Parliament. The newspaper "Asahi" commented that "the reorganization of the national administration made necessary by the war may be regarded as completed."

Other bills designed to increase the power of the Army-dominated government would abolish elections of Mayors and make them appointive by the Home Minister in large cities and by Prefectural Governors in smaller ones, and reduce sharply the membership of municipal legislative councils. The Tokio City Assembly, for instance, would be cut from 300 members to 100.

Japanese Resigns Berlin Post

The Berlin radio, heard by The Associated Press, reported yesterday that Lieutenant General Banzai, military attache to the Japanese Embassy in Berlin, had resigned and had been succeeded by Major General Mitsuhiko Komatsu. No explanation of the change was offered.

Navy Lists 24 New Yorkers As Dead and 32 Wounded

Twenty-eight Missing—New Roster Includes New Jersey and Connecticut in 1219 Identified Casualties.

JAN 20 1943

Washington, Jan. 19 (A. P.).—The Navy Department reported today 1,219 casualties whose next of kin were notified between December 16 and 31. They included twenty-four dead, thirty-two wounded and twenty-eight missing from New York. Casualties in list No. 20 are subdivided into 418 dead, 403 wounded and 398 missing. They include personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard. New Jersey casualties were eighteen dead, eight wounded and five missing.

Most of the casualties resulted from direct action with the enemy, but the total included men lost in accidents at sea and in the air, on duty directly connected with wartime operations.

The Navy Department said that some of the missing may have been rescued at sea and landed at isolated spots or otherwise made their way to safety at places from which they have had no way to communicate with authorities.

The list, which brings total casualties for the three services to 21,497 between December 7, 1941, and December 31, 1942, covers all States, the District of Columbia, Alaska and Hawaii.

New York.

OFFICERS.

Dead.

RUCH, JAMES CLEGHORN, Lieutenant (J. G.), U. S. Naval Reserve; wife, Mrs. Jane Welch Ruch, 247 South Main avenue, Albany; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo F. Ruch, Loudon Road, Loudonville.

Wounded.

ROGERS, ROBERT H., Second Lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; father, W. E. Rogers, 145 Lyceum street, Geneva.

Missing.

NUWER, EUGENE A., Second Lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; wife, Mrs. Eugene Nuwer, 9 Pleasant avenue, Lancaster.

SHERWOOD, NYAL Jr., Second Lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; wife, Mrs. Nyal Sherwood, Delaware avenue, Liberty.

ENLISTED PERSONNEL.

Dead.

ACKERMAN, PHILIP WAYNE, seaman, first class, U. S. Navy; father, Edward J. Ackerman, Canastota.

ANTONSEN, RUDOLPH H., private, U. S. Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Llef Antonsen, 30 Gatling Place, Brooklyn.

BAILEY, John Elwood, seaman, first class, U. S. Navy; father, William Joseph Bailey, 64 Old Franklin street, Hempstead, L. I.

BIRNEY, SAMUEL PETER, chief storekeeper, U. S. Navy; mother, Mrs. Mary Birney, 68 College avenue, Troy.

BRONNES, CLAUDE LINDLEY, fireman, second class, U. S. Navy; guardian, Fulton L. Bronnes, 21 North Ecker street, Irvington.

BROWN, HAROLD V., private, first class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Brown, 9 McDowell Place, Newburgh.

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM JOHN THOMAS, radioman, first class, U. S. Navy; wife, Mrs. Anna L. Campbell, 159 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn.

DOMELOICZ, MICHAEL, seaman, second class, U. S. Navy; mother, Mrs. Josephine Domeloicz, 121 Franklin street, Albany.

HOSEL, ARTHUR J., private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Helen Hosel, 19 Michigan street, Mohawk.

KONECNY, JOHN JACOB, chief gunners mate, U. S. Navy; wife, Mrs. Maxine Lucile Konecny, 76 Remsen street, Brooklyn.

KUCHAR, JOHN, seaman, second class, U. S. Navy; sister, Miss Catharine Kuchar, 40-16 12th street, Long Island City.

McGRATH, THOMAS JAMES, seaman, second class, U. S. Navy; mother, Mrs. Anne J. McGrath, 177 Rogers avenue, Brooklyn.

MEEHAN, THOMAS JOSEPH, seaman, second class, U. S. Navy; mother, Mrs. Agnes Meehan, 7515 Third avenue, Brooklyn.

O'DONNELL, SIMON JOSEPH, JR., apprentice seaman, U. S. Naval Reserve; father, Simon O'Donnell, 90 East Second street, Brooklyn.

O'MOORE, PEARSE DANIEL, radioman, third class, U. S. Navy; father, Francis J. O'Moore, 4227 Gunther avenue, New York city.

QUAGLIARIELLO, VITO JERRY, seaman, first class, U. S. Naval Reserve; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony John Quagliariello, 1527 79th street, Brooklyn.

RECH, ROY FREDERICK, seaman, first class, U. S. Navy; mother, Mrs. Selena Loucks, 50, Webster street North, Tonawanda.

SEIF MORRIS, seaman, second class, U. S. Navy; father, Juda Seif, 200 Hopkinson avenue, Brooklyn.

SETZER, JOSEPH F., private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Setzer, 105-32 107th street, Richmond Hill.

SMITH, George August, coxswain, U. S. Naval Reserve; mother, Mrs. Kathryn Hayes, 1 Windsor Place, Brooklyn.

SWICK, ROBERT HAROLD, seaman, first class, U. S. Naval Reserve; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harold I. Swick, 1118 Niagara avenue, Niagara Falls.

TAORMINA, ENRICO ERASMUS, seaman, first class, U. S. Navy; father, Nicholas Taormina, 184 Central avenue, Brooklyn.

TUCK, THOMAS STANLEY, electrician's mate, second class, U. S. Navy; wife, Mrs. Helen Kowalski Tuck, 104-48 198th street, Hollis, L. I.

Wounded.

AMBROSE, ARTHUR JOSEPH, seaman, first class, U. S. Naval Reserve; mother, Mrs. Margaret Laskowski, [illegible] State Fair Boulevard, Syracuse.

ARGUE, THOMAS M., private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Loretta J. Argue, 254 East 53d street, New York city.

ARTHUR, MELVIN VINCENT, boatswain's mate, second class, U. S. Navy; wife, Mrs. Fay Mary Arthur, 22-52 41st street, Long Island City.

BERARDI, NICHOLAS JOSEPH, seaman, first class; father, Louis Berardi, Piermont avenue, Piermont.

BLAKESLEE, HAROLD, sergeant, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Bertha H. Blakeslee, Round Lakes.

BLANDA, ANDREW V., private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; father, Emanuele H. Blanda, 2140 East Tremont avenue, Bronx.

CASE, CHARLES R., private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Addie L. Case, 103 Court street, Binghamton.

COLLINS, JOHN E., JR., private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; father, John E. Collins Sr., 2 Park Place, Glens Falls.

DIGREGORIO, CARMELO ANTHONY, seaman, first class, U. S. Navy; father, Peter DiGregorio, 1720 Edison avenue, Bronx.

ELLIOTT, WILLIAM JOHN, seaman, second class, U. S. Navy; father, John Elliott, 16 Ellery street, Brooklyn.

EULL, WALTER RALPH, fireman, third class, U. S. Naval Reserve; mother, Mrs. Jane Blondy, 173 East 119th street, New York city.

HEDBERG, EDWARD JOSEPH, seaman, second class, U. S. Naval Reserve; father, Vincent A. Hedberg, 1222 74th street, Brooklyn.

HIDALGO, OSCAR RENE, seaman, second class, U. S. Navy; father, Oscar S. Hidalgo, 376 Second street, Brooklyn.

HINITZ, ISRAEL H., corporal, U. S. Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Hinitz, 2917 Grand Concourse, Bronx.

HORTSCH, ARTHUR M., private, U. S. Marine Corps; father, Charles A. Hortsch, 10 Bank street, Fort Washington.

ILUTZI, ANTHONY PATRICK, fireman, second class, U. S. Naval Reserve; sister, Mrs. Marie Elluzzi, 49 Lancaster avenue, Brooklyn.

JOHNSON, ARTHUR WVALD, seaman, second class, U. S. Navy; sister, Miss Ethel Hannah Johnson, 455 East 141st street, Bronx.
JULIUS, REGINAL, mess attendant, first class, U. S. Navy; mother, Mrs. Rosamond Julius, 1098 Union avenue, New York city.
MANTEL, HYMAN, private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Mantel, 431 Sutter avenue, Brooklyn.
PETERSEN, ANDREW, JR., private, first class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; father, Andrew Petersen Sr., Selkirk.
PIERING, WILLIAM J., private, first class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; parents, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Piering, 39-02 11th street, Corona.
PROTCHENKO, ANATOLE, private, first class, U. S. Marine Corps; father, Harold Protchenko, 1433 43d street, Brooklyn.
QUANDT, AARON HERMAN, boatswain's mate, first class; U. S. Navy; wife, Mrs. Dorothy Quandt, 163 Hewes street, Brooklyn.
REDSICKER, ROBERT G., private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; father, Leon F. Redsicker, 97 Penrose street, Rochester.
RILEY, JOHN WILLIAM, JR., seaman, second class, U. S. Navy; mother, Mrs. Gertrude Ann Riley, 551 5th avenue, North Troy.
ROSENBERG, STANLEY, private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; father, Samuel Rosenberg, 899 Saratoga avenue, Brooklyn.
SHEINMAN, REUBEN, private, first class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; father, Hyman Sheinman, 143-39 97th avenue, Jamaica.
SMITH, WESLEY F., private, U. S. Marine Corps; father, Percy A. Smith., Randolph.
TERRANO, RICHARD ROBERT, electrician's mate, third class, U. S. Navy; father, Angelo Terrano, 529 Allan street, Jamestown.
VALLEY, OSCAR A., private, first class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; father, Oscar Valley, 3017 92d street, Jackson Heights.
WOULFE, BERNARD T., corporal, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Bernard T. Woulfe, 106 Woodruff avenue, Syracuse.

Missing.

BASTIAN, HENRY EDWARD, painter, third class, U. S. Navy; father, John H. Bastian, 332 First street, Albany.
BECKER, FRED, fireman, second class, U. S. Naval Reserve; wife, Mrs. Ursula Becker, 1175 Morris avenue, Bronx.
BEFF, ROBERT ELWOOD, fireman, second class, U. S. Navy; father, Herman Beff, 409½ Jackson avenue, Endicott.
BIENKO, BENNIE, seaman, first class, U. S. Navy; father, John Bienko, 128 East Seventh street, New York city.
ESTES, HERBERT FRED, fire controlman, second class, U. S. Navy; wife, Mrs. Catherine Agnes Estes, 443 East 78th street, New York city.
FALUSZCZAK, TADEUSZ JOSEPH, seaman, second class, U. S. Navy; father, Anthony Faluszczak, 656 Orchard street, Schenectady.
FELITON, JAMES A., staff sergeant, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Leah Feliton, 100 McBride street, North Syracuse.
FERRO, GERALD, ship's cook, second class, U. S. Navy; father, Gerald Ferro, 933 Jay street, Utica.
GALLOB, STANLEY, seaman, first class, U. S. Naval Reserve; father, Julius Gallob, 433 Dumont, Brooklyn.
GAVIN, MARTIN JOSEPH, mess attendant, second class, U. S. Navy; guardian, Raymond J. Campion, Little Flower Institute, Wading River.
GIDDENS, ROY ARTHUR, machinist mate, first class, U. S. Navy; wife, Mrs. Gladys M. Giddens, 2260 37th street, Astoria, L. I.
HANSEN, HAROLD WALTER, torpedoman, third class, U. S. Navy; father, Ole John Hansen, 233 Warren avenue, Hawthorne.
KRAEMER, ERNEST DILLON, seaman, first class, U. S. Navy; father, Ernest Kraemer, 30-56 84th street, Jackson Heights.
MAYER, LARUE THADDEUS, seaman, second class, U. S. Navy; father, Charles John Mayer, 66 Wisner avenue, Middletown.
McALEER, JAMES FRANCIS, seman, second class, U. S. Navy; sister, Mrs. Margaret Hamilton, 58 Huron street, Brooklyn.
OLSEN, JOHN MARTIN, seaman, second class, U. S. Navy; father, Axel Olsen, 35-20 38th street, Long Island City.
ORNER, FRED, seaman, second class, U. S. Naval Reserve; father, Sigmund Orner, 19 Elberon Place, Albany.
ORSIE, CHARLES JOHN, chief radioman, U. S. Navy; wife, Mrs. Mildred Laurice Orsie, 1156 Brooklyn avenue, Brooklyn.
PHILLIPS, CALVIN DAVID, seaman, second class, U. S. Navy; father, Robert Phillips, 1285 East 89th street, Brooklyn.
PRITCHARD, WILLIAM LLEWELLYN, apprentice seaman, U. S. Naval Reserve; father, Floyd Emory Pritchard, 853 Broad street, Horseheads.
RASCHELLA, PATRICK FRANCIS, apprentice seaman, U. S. Naval Reserve; mother, Mrs. Catherine Raschella, 15 Nelson avenue, Salamanca.
ROBAK, JOHN J., seaman, first class, U. S. Navy; father, Joseph Robak, 5899 Broadway, Buffalo.
SCULLY, JOSEPH VINCENT JR., seaman, first class, U. S. Navy; father, Joseph Vincent Scully Sr., 20-23 20lst street, Bayside.
SUTTON, DONALD FRANK, radioman, third class, U. S. Navy; mother, Mrs. Mildred Hall, 325 North Fifth street, Olean.
TERBENING, CHARLES EVERETT Jr., seaman, first class, U. S. Navy; mother, Mrs. Ella Terbening, 48 North street, Cobleskill.
WARNER, DONALD ANDREW, fireman, second class, U. S. Navy; father, Everett George Warner, 416 Fulton street, Waverly.

New Jersey.

OFFICER.

SPANG, WILLIAM F., Jr., Chain, Marine Corps; wife, Mrs. William F. Spang, Cape May.

ENLISTED PERSONNEL.

BALWIERCZAK, JOSEPH ROBERT, seaman, second class; mother, Mrs. Mary Balwierczak, 45 Doy street, Jersey City.
CRAWFORD, JOHN ROBERT, fireman, second class; father, Hugh Crawford, 278 Bellgrove Drive, Kearny.
CRIBBIN, JOHN EUGENE, seaman, second class; mother, Mrs. Beatrice C. Cribbin, 863 18th avenue, Irvington.
FORNALIK, WALTER, private, Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Mary Zak, Garfield.
GEHRIG, FREDERICK HUTT, gunner's mate, third class; father, Harry Peter Gehrig, Gloucester.
GERONIMO, EDWARD ANTHONY, yeoman, first class; brother, Phillip Geronimo, 124 Newton street, Newark.
HUBER, FRANK EUGENE, electrician's mate, second class; wife, Mrs. Winifred Huber, 1466 River Road, Edgewater.
KIRADY, STEVEN JOSEPH, fireman, first class; father, John Kiraly, Keasbey.
McGOWAN, JOHN FRANCIS, seaman, second class; mother, Mrs. Mary McGowan, 151 Ocean avenue, Sea Bright.
MILLINGTON, JOSEPH MARVIN 3d, seaman, first class; father, Joseph Marvin Millington Jr., 15 Cross avenue, Midland Park.
MUSIELSKI, HAROLD FRANCIS, seaman, second class; father, Joseph Musielski, 16 Bay avenue, Bloomfield.
OLSZEWSKI, VINCENT PETER, fireman, third class; father, Bronislaw Olszewski, New Brunswick.
SABO, STEPHEN, fireman, second class; mother, Mrs. Mary Sabo, 39 Douglas street, Fords.
STOKES, RICHARD PLEASANT, seaman, first class; mother, Mrs. Elsie May Stokes, 116 East Cedar street, Livingston.
WEIL, CHARLES ALLEN, radioman, third class; father, August Weil, 104th street, Fords.
WOODS, JOHN JOSEPH, fireman, first class; mother, Mrs. Veronica Woods, 157 Montclair avenue, Newark.
ZELAHI, ARTHUR, coxswain; wife, Mrs. Frances Zelahi, 136 Plane street, Newark.

Wounded.

BANKS, ALBERT POTTER, electrician's mate, third class; mother, Mrs. Margaret Banks, 218 New Jersey avenue, National Park.
LAYTON, STEPHEN RYDER, coxswain; mother, Mrs. Mary A. Cook, Valley avenue, Highlands.
MAHLER, JOHN JOSEPH, fireman, third class; mother, Mrs. Grace Mahler, 151 Stevens avenue, Jersey City.
SORIANO, GIOACHINO J., private, first class, Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Soriano, 351 North 11th street, Newark.
STEIN, JESSE J., private, first class, Marine Corps; father, Benjamin Stein, 102 West 21st street, Bayonne.
STORER, EARL P., private, Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Storer, Camden.
WALSH, PAUL V., private, Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Welsh, Morristown.
ZELIFF, DONALD FRANKLIN, fireman, first class; mother, Mrs. Viola Ponzo, 151 Hobart street, Hackensack.

Missing.

COOK, SEABURY, Lieutenant-commander, retired; wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Le Huray Cook, 10 Fernwood Road, Summit.
ANTONOWICZ, JOHN STANLEY, fireman, second class; mother, Mrs. Teofila Antonowicz, 391 Grove street, Jersey City.
BECHT, CHARLES JOSEPH Jr., seaman, first class; father, Charles Joseph Becht Sr., 776 Prospect street, Maplewood.
PRICE, ROBERT, seaman, second class; father, Everett Price, New Brunswick.
SULLIVAN, BERNARD Jr., seaman, first class; father, Bernard Sullivan Sr., Sewaren.

Connecticut.

ENLISTED PERSONNEL.

Dead.

BELCHER, DANIEL ARTHUR, seaman, second class, U. S. Naval Reserve; mother, Mrs. Annie Elisabeth Belcher Hulburt, New Haven.
GIANNITTI, FRANK T., private, U. S. Marine Corps; father, Frank Giannitti, Westport.
GUZDA, MATTHEW, private, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Caroline Guzda, Stamford.
LAWTON, ALLAN WALLACE, seaman, first class, U. S. Navy; mother, Mrs. Mary Lawton, Thomaconville.
LIGHT, FRANK STEPHEN, radioman, third class, U. S. Navy; father, Walter Lincoln Danielson.
NOGA, EUGENE, seaman, second class, U. S. Naval Reserve; father, Joseph Noga, Windsor.
SHEA, JOHN PATRICK Jr., seaman, second class, U. S. Naval Reserve; father, John Patrick Shea Sr., Hartford.

Wounded.

ANDERSON, CONSTANT R., private, U. S. Marine Corps; father, Carl F. Anderson, Bridgeport.
BARANOWSKI, EDWARD, fireman, second class, U. S. Naval Reserve; father, Joseph Baranowski, Norwich.
FARNLOF, RUSSELL H., corporal, U. S. Marine Corps; father, Alfred Farnlof, Waterbury.
FIDELLMAN, BENNETT I., private, first class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Rose Fidellman, Bridgeport.
PERCORELLA, VINCENT, private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; guardian, Anthony Lombardo, Waterbury.
REED, FRANKLYN LEROY, seaman, first class, U. S. Navy; father, Walter Garfield Reed Sr., Mystic.
SYAH, MOSIE EDWARD, seaman, second class, U. S. Navy; father, Raphael Syah, Norwich.
TORTORIGI, CARL L., private, U. S. Marine Corps; father, Joseph Tortorige, 72 Queen street, New Britain.

Missing.

ARA, JOSEPH FRANCIS, fireman, second class, U. S. Naval Reserve; mother, Mrs. Frances Ara, New Britain.
GALLARDI, RAYMOND TULIO, fire controlman, second class, U. S. Navy; father, Romeo Gallardi, Derby.
JOHNSON, JOHN HIMLER, seaman, first class, U. S. Naval Reserve; mother, Mrs. Emma Johnson, Hartford.
SHATTUCK, GLENN, private, first class, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Isabell M. Shattuck, Granby.

Hull Sharply Rejects Murphy Recall Idea

JAN 22 1943

Washington, D. C., Jan. 19 (A. P.)—Secretary of State Hull today sharply rejected published suggestions that Robert Murphy, political adviser to Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and President Roosevelt's personal representative in North Africa, has bungled his assignment and should be replaced.

Hull told his press conference he thought Murphy was mighty well able to take care of himself, and that his record in French Africa would speak for itself.

He suggested it would be well for Americans just now to keep their minds a little more on the prosecution of the war, especially on the pivotal battle for Tunisia.

Paved Way for Invasion.

More than a year before the American occupation of French North Africa, Murphy, then Counsellor of Embassy at Vichy, was sent to Algiers to pave the way among French officials. After last November's operations, he was decorated for his share in the American venture.

Lately, some commentators have questioned Murphy's judgment.

PEPPER RALLIES TO FLYNN'S AID

Says Witnesses Are Eager to Contradict Bridges.

Washington, Jan. 19 (A. P.).—Urging his colleagues to withhold judgment on the appointment of Edward J. Flynn as Minister to Australia, Senator Pepper, Democrat, of Florida, said today that he was informed several persons named as potential witnesses were eager to contradict charges made against Mr. Flynn by Senator Bridges, Republican, of New Hampshire.

Senator Pepper said that he had been in communication with Serge Rubinstein and the latter had expressed a desire to appear with records to meet Senator Bridges's charges that Mr. Rubinstein, once represented by Mr. Flynn's law firm, had "presented a gift of money to the Japanese Government at a time when our relations with Japan were clearly strained."

NAVY REWARDS BATTERED HERO

Raider's Victim Describes Battle in Atlantic.

Washington, Jan. 19 (A. P.).—Jennings Jack Bennett, coxswain of the gun crew on an American tanker sunk by an enemy surface raider in the South Atlantic last July, was commended by Secretary Knox today for the heroic resistance put up by himself and his crew until their gun was hit.

Announcing the commendation, the Navy issued Bennett's account of the brief furious engagement in which he was wounded many times, finally took to the sea in a life jacket and thought that he was about to be hit by two torpedoes from the enemy vessel.

"They seemed to be coming straight at me, one after the other, and I could have touched them as they passed," he said. "But they did pass and after that I felt I could get through anything. I got to the life raft and they pulled me aboard. I remember being transferred to a life boat and then I passed out."

A native of Chehalis, Wash., Bennett is 23 years old and the Navy said his father presently has a job in a Tacoma shipyard. The young man has been in the Navy since July, 1939, and served as captain of a gun crew from December, 1941, on.

Now in Navy Hospital.

At present he is in a naval hospital at Bainbridge, Md., JAN 22 1943 of which was a left leg injury. Bennett said he hoped they would heal sufficiently so that he could "go back in the armed guard service."

He related that it was about 9 P. M. in mid-July when the tanker was attacked.

"I had come off watch, taken off my shoes and was going over the pay accounts for my crew when the first shell hit us. I didn't take time to put my shoes on but ran to the gun station immediately. We couldn't see the raider in the dark, but we estimated that she was about 2,000 yards off.

"The two men on watch had the gun trained and our first shot went through the raider's bow. I don't know what damage we did, although after that she gave us everything she had. She fired star shells and lit us up like a church. Before I could fire a second time I had been hit in the right heel, right leg, left leg and left elbow, and the third finger of my left hand was mangled.

Gets Out Life Jackets.

"Our second and third shots went the same place as our first. As we fired the third, a shell disabled the gun and that was that. From the box at the side of the gun deck I got life jackets for four men of the gun crew, took one myself and threw the rest overboard—about a dozen.

"I got to my room amidships, right under the bridge, put all the confidential papers in a weighted bag and threw them overboard. I was lucky that time. I just got out of the room when a shell struck the bridge and the ceiling of the room caved in.

"A member of the ship's crew and one of my boys were trying to lower the port life boat aft and I went to help them. We were just getting going when a shell struck between the davits and we went flying. I found I couldn't get off the deck and discovered that a piece of shrapnel had gone through my left arm, come out the other side and was imbedded two inches in the deck, pinning me there. That was when I got shrapnel in the left knee and above it, in the stomach and in my left arm.

"But my luck held. Another shell hit the engine room hatches and jarred the boat deck and I was loose. The first shell had killed the member of the gun crew with me. The other seaman said he was too badly hurt to move and told me to bet going. Then I rolled over and dropped 20 feet into the water at the stern."

Bennett was first pulled up on a life raft and then transferred to a life boat where nine hours later he awoke. Seven days after the attack, the life boat survivors were picked up by a Norwegian ship and three days later they were put ashore at a base.

PRESIDENT COMMANDS MINERS TO GO BACK

Will Act to 'Protect Security of Nation' if They Don't Obey in 48 Hours—6000 Resume Work; 12,000 Still Out.

JAN 20 1943

Washington, Jan. 19 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt, as commander in chief of the armed forces, directed all striking anthracite coal miners today to go back to work at once.

He said that if they failed to comply with his directive in forty-eight hours, the Government would take the necessary steps to protect the security of the nation against a strike which comes at a time of a shortage of fuel in the midst of war.

[Some 6,000 striking miners returned to their jobs in Pennsylvania's anthracite field today in the largest back-to-work movement since the wildcat walkout began three weeks ago.

[However, more than 12,000 insurgents continued the work stoppage. These included 1,600 employees of the No. 7 colliery of the Susquehanna Collieries Company, some of whom voted on the back-to-work question after the President's order was announced. Three other large collieries, employing a total of 3,700 men also are balloting on the question today and tonight.]

The President issued his order in telegrams to officials of the United Mine Workers of America, national and local. The parent body has emphasized that the strike is unauthorized.

The President's Telegram.

The telegram said:

"On Friday, January 15, 1943, the National War Labor Board issued a directive order calling upon all miners on strike in the anthracite field to return to work immediately. I have been informed that several thousand miners refused to obey the order of the War Labor Board and are still out on strike.

3.24-457

"In the interest of the war effort, all directive orders of the National War Labor Board must be complied with by all employers and all employees.

"Therefore, as commander in chief of the armed forces, I direct all miners in the anthracite coal fields who are now out on strike to return at once to their job of producing vitally needed coal for their country. If this order is not complied with in forty-eight hours, your Government will take the necessary steps to protect the security of the nation against a strike which is doing serious injury to the war effort."

JAN 20 1943

Army Has Intervened Twice.

The President used the armed forces in two previous cases of labor defiance and the military intervention in both cases had the effect of ending the strikes without violence. The first was in the North American Aviation case in California early in 1941. Last year the military was assigned to the General Cable Company strike at Bayonne, N. J. Workers went back to their jobs almost immediately.

Some members of the War Labor Board expressed the belief that the same pattern could be used effectively in the anthracite situation if normal production is not resumed in the next forty-eight hours, but would not venture a prediction.

Union Leaders' Reaction.

Informed of the President's action, William Salinsky, president of the Woodward local of the Glen Alden Coal Company, one of the largest involved in the strike, said at Edwardsville, Pa., that he would submit the order to his men as soon as Mr. Roosevelt's telegram was received.

Another union official, who asked that his name be not used, declared: "The men won't work under the Army and they won't work under John L. Lewis; but they are willing for the Government to take over the management of the mines for the duration. They feel that if the Government does that and thoroughly investigates conditions in the mines, they will get a square deal. I have been in the mines seventeen years and I know those are the sentiments of the men."

Miners Are Unappeased.

Individual miners talked freely with the understanding that their names would not be used.

"They can't mine coal with bayonets," one declared, obviously referring to the possibility that troops might be used to enforce the President's demands. What's the use of sending a disgruntled man back to work. We only want some assurance that we'll get a square deal instead of the run-around."

Another said the miners at a meeting of the Woodward local last night were "damned determined" to stay out. "We feel we can't be any worse off under the Government than we are now," he said. "We have to sign our lives away to get a piece of meat. What's the use . . . what's the use . . ."

The twenty-day-old strike in the Pennsylvania hard coal fields has involved members of some twenty-five local unions. They have been demanding a $2 a day wage increase and cancellation of a 50-cents a month increase in union rues from $1.

WLB's Report on Case.

The President's order for the strikers to return to their jobs followed the War Labor Board's action yesterday in bringing to the White House a report on its efforts to end the strike. The board suggested that Mr. Roosevelt "proceed with such action as you deem proper."

The WLB, in its report to the President, confined itself largely to a recitation of a history of the strike, which it said violated a labor-industry no-strike agreement. It observed that the strike began early this month, "has reached serious proportions by January 6," and three days later approximately 20,000 miners were on strike.

The strike, the board noted, was not authorized by the United Mine Workers and the strikers gave as their reason for leaving work an increase in their union dues, an increase authorized by the U. M. W. convention in October. As the strike went on, the board said, demands arose for the wage increase, although the union contract with the operators does not expire until the end of April.

Certified by Labor Secretary.

Labor Secretary Perkins certified the case to the WLB on January 12 and the agency sent a telegram ordering resumption of work. When this was ignored the board said, it held a public hearing last Friday and a general strike which had been threatened in anthracite mines for January 15 was averted.

Again the board ordered striking miners to resume operations immediately and settle their grievances by arbitration. While this order was accepted by U. M. W. and local leaders, the board said that a large proportion of the miners voted not to resume operations.

Consequently, the board said, it voted unanimously yesterday to notify the President of the serious situation existing and to suggest that he take proper action.

The President's telegram ordering striking miners back into the collieries went to John L. Lewis, U. M. W. president, and to other U. M. W. officials and presidents of locals at Wilkes-Barre, Kingston, Ashley, Olyphant, Peckville, Dickson City, Nanticoke, Plymouth, Hazleton, Swoyerville, Nesquehoning, and Pittston, Pa.

Bolivia Honors Colonel Porter

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP).—Bolivian Ambassador Luis Fernando Guachalla, acting on behalf of his President, General Enrique Penaranda, presented the medal and diploma of the Order of the Condor to Colonel Edward H. Porter, of the United States Army, at a brief ceremony here today. The decoration was awarded by President Penaranda for Colonel Porter's "valuable assistance" as chief of the first United States military aviation mission to Bolivia.

JAN 20 1943

SENDS US MORE SUGAR

Washington, Jan. 19 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Interior Ickes reported today that exports of sugar from Puerto Rico to the United States in 1942 exceeded 1941 exports, despite ship shortages and the submarine menace. The 1942 movement totaled 899,656 tons, 2,772 tons more than in 1941.

Mr. Ickes said the 1942 movement was made possible through co-ordination of all Federal agencies concerned with shipping, including the Army and Navy. He added that the department's division of territories and island possessions gave full credit for the heavy sugar movement last year to Gov. Rexford G. Tugwell.

"Earlier in the year sugar exports had been running well behind the 1941 average," Mr. Ickes said. "By pressing every available ship into service the Governor and the shipping authorities were able to close the gap until by the last week in December, the 1942 total actually exceeded 1941 shipments."

He said the shipments made it possible to clear warehouses and make way for the new crop.

Wallace Studies Russian

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP).—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace and Senator Albert B. Chandler, Democrat, of Kentucky, are studying Russian. Asked about a Russian grammar on his desk, Senator Chandler told reporters that he and Mr. Wallace are pupils of a former Russian soldier of the first world war who now is with the United States Maritime Commission. There has been some talk of President Roosevelt sending the Vice-President on a mission to Moscow and while Mr. Chandler declined to comment, friends said his study of the language was an indication that he would like to go along, as a member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

ON WAY TO ALASKA

Washington, Jan. 19 (A. P.).—Attorney-General Biddle announced today that he had requested Mathias F. Correa, United States Attorney for the Southern New York district, to make "a complete survey of United States attorneys, marshals and jails, and to look into other matters" in Alaska.

Mr. Correa has taken a leave of absence from his district and already is en route to Alaska, where he will remain about a month, the Department of Justice said.

The survey will include an investigation of "specific complaints which have been made to the department in connection with its operations and facilities in Alaska," Mr. Biddle said.

Howard F. Corcoran, chief assistant to Mr. Correa, has been designated Acting United States Attorney in the Southern district of New York.

VESSEL DESTROYED BY TWO TORPEDOES

British Ship Blown to Bits, 66 Crewmen Lost in Atlantic

JAN 20 1943

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 19—(AP) A medium-sized British merchant ship was literally blown to bits by two torpedo explosions in the Atlantic in mid-December and sank in less than a minute with 66 of its 81-man crew.

Those who survived leaped overboard, and one was washed to safety as the ship plunged down. He was Sidney Lewis, the ship's carpenter, who was the senior survivor.

"A column of debris and water rose 300 feet above the ship," said R. B. Montgomery of Glasgo, a seaman-gunner. "The decks blew out, the bridge simply disappeared. One of our Lascar crewmen went down with the ship and was blown to the surface by the last air bubble."

The 15 men who survived credited the chief steward, a man named Wilkinson, from Liverpool, with their safety. Wilkinson cut two liferafts loose, but lost his own life. The others swam to the rafts.

These two rafts held seven men each. Another raft floated free, and a single Lascar climbed aboard it. Brazilian fishermen found them after eight days, during which they drifted 360 miles, and towed them to land.

All the ship's officers were lost. In addition to Lewis and Montgomery, W. J. Smith of Southampton and J. B. Whelan of Warrington, Eng., and eleven Lascars reached safety. They came to Miami from South America.

FIVE IN NAVY PLANE MISSING OFF FLORIDA

Elmhurst, L. I., Officer Among Group Believed Lost

JAN 20 1943

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 19 (AP)—Three Naval Reserve flying officers and two petty officers have been missing from a navigational flight since Saturday night, officials of the Jacksonville naval air station said today.

Parts of the big patrol plane, a PBY, have been located at sea off Brunswick, Ga., but no trace has been found of the occupants. Next of kin have been notified, but the search is being continued.

The men included Ensign John J. Sullivan, 22, of Elmhurst, L. I., and Ensign Philip S. Walsh, 26, of Watkins Glen, N. Y.

Ensign Sullivan was president of his class at Fordham University when he was graduated with a B. S. degree in 1941. He joined the Naval Air Forces Feb. 12, 1942, with a group of other Fordham men known as the "Flying Rams."

Awaiting news of Ensign Sullivan at his Elmhurst home yesterday were his father and mother, Michael and Helen Sullivan, and his fiancée, Miss Mary Fitzpatrick, of 37-49 Ninety-first Street, Elmhurst. Mr. Sullivan has two brothers, James and Michael, and two sisters, Catherine Sullivan and Mrs. Helen Reed.

AMERICAN TROOPS MUST FIGHT FOE, SAYS PATTERSON

Undersecretary Tells West Point Class U.S. Will Bear Full Role in Battle.

JAN 20 1943

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 19—(AP) Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson asserted today that America's superior resources, mechanical ability and industrial system left no doubt of our ability to produce arms for those fighting with us and at the same time to take our full part in the fighting.

"We cannot leave the hard work of fighting to the British, the Russians and the Chinese," he told 409 graduates in the first "streamlined" war class at the United States Military academy.

Must Have Adequate Force

Declaring that "a war like this one cannot be fought without an army and a navy of size adequate to the task," Mr. Patterson said:

"It would seem self evident, that the size of the armed forces that are necessary to win the war is a military problem and that the solution of it must be left to military leaders."

An army of 7,500,000, together with the other service branches, would call for a total force of 10,000,000 under arms, he said.

Asserting that one year's training should be figured in the case of most combat troops and that "a strong force must be maintained in this country for purposes of surprise, for defense and for strategic reserves," Mr. Patterson said, "no one expects to ship 7,500,000 men overseas in 1943." In general, he said, divisions raised this year "will be prepared for transport overseas in 1944."

The undersecretary advised the 164 cadets who have earned their wings and will be commissioned directly into the air corps for the first time in the academy's history that "it is not enough that West Point merely fill a quota of flying officers."

The United States, he said, would "build the most powerful striking force from the air that the world has ever known." Newly designed planes already on the production lines with heavier hammering power would be more than a match for new Nazi planes, he added.

SOCIAL SECURITY EXPANSION SOUGHT BY MISS PERKINS

Labor Secretary Drafts Program Costing 10 Per Cent of Income.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—(AP) A broadened Social Security plan, providing new and greater benefits, has been developed by the Federal Department of Labor and will be presented to President Roosevelt soon, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins revealed today.

Premiums under the proposed plan would increase progressively to an amount equal to 10 per cent of paychecks, Miss Perkins declared at a Town Hall meeting.

(Present Social Security premiums call for contributions of one per cent each by employe and employer with contributions increased to 2 per cent each next Jan. 1. The larger contribution originally was scheduled to become effective this last Jan. 1 but was postponed by Congress.)

Greater Benefits Proposed

Benefits under the projected plan would include greater old age pensions, payments during all interruptions of employment regardless of cause, and maternity and funeral costs, Miss Perkins said.

The Labor secretary explained that during the first 10 years of operation there would be no need for the government to contribute to the fund because receipts would exceed disbursements.

When the total cost began to exceed 10 per cent, because of a building-up of old age retirement benefit rights, "the government could well pay for the excess until

eventually there would be equal triparte distribution of the cost," she said.

Would Include More Workers

Under the contemplated proposal, which has not yet reached official hands, there would be inclusion of farm workers, domestics and workers in concerns of less than eight employes.

"The demobilization of those now employed in wartime industries and their reassignment to peacetime production would be cushioned against the doubt and dread, fear and uncertainty with which today so many persons view that period," Miss Perkins declared in outlining the plan.

force. The communications system was said to be still in hands of personnel selected by the German Armistice commission. JAN 20 1943

RM-426P

The Fighting French declined to disclose the writer's

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20--(AP)-- THE NEWS

SAID IN A FRONT PAGE EDITORIAL TODAY THAT "THE TIME HAS

London, Jan. 19-(AP)-Gen. DeGaulle's Fighting French headquarters said tonight they had received a letter from a "prominent political personage" in Algiers charging that Robert Murphy, President Roosevelt personal representative, refuses to listen to French republicans and is surrounded by former collaborationist advisers.

THE FIGHTING FRENCH DECLINED TO DISCLOSE THE WRITER'S IDENTITY, BUT THEY SAID HE WAS "RELIABLE.

The same source said "fascists" imprisoned during the allied landings in North Africa later were returned to positions of importance although they actively organized resistance against the U.S. troops.

JAN 20 1943

The letter also was quoted as saying trade union leaders were being hunted by police and that anti-Jewish laws still were in

COME WHEN THIS QUESTION OF NORTH AFRICAN CENSORSHIP MUST BE CLEARED UP WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY." JAN 20 1943

"IT HAS NOW BECOME AN ISSUE THREATENING HARMONIOUS RELATIONS BETWEEN OUR TWO PEOPLES," THE EDITORIAL CONTINUED. "AMERICAN AND BRITISH DEMOCRACIES HAVE A RIGHT TO KNOW WHAT IS BEING DONE IN THEIR NAMES IN NORTH AFRICA, AND NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS IN NORTH AFRICA HAVE A DUTY TO TELL THEM. THEY ARE NOT BEING ALLOWED TO DO SO. X X X THIS SITUATION IS DANGEROUS AND MUST BE ENDED."

London, Jan. 19-(AP)-Dutch naval planes were credited with hits on three German ships off the coast of Holland last night near Terschelling. The ships were carrying supplies from France, Belgium and Holland to Germany.

30.27—459

London, Jan. 19-(AP)-A Stockholm dispatch [illegible] to Reuters said that Oslo, capital of Norway, has an air raid alert this afternoon for the first time this year. The alert lasted 25 minutes and was believed caused by the presence of a reconnaissance plane.

Wednesday, Jan 20

LONDON, JAN. 19-(AP)— ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN'S ASSASSIN WAS MOTIVATED ONLY BY PATRIOTIC FANATICISM, PIERRE MAILLAUD, HEAD OF THE FIGHTING FRENCH NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TODAY IN THE NEWS CHRONICLE.

MAILLAUD, WHO WAS IN ALGIERS THE DAY DARLAN WAS KILLED, SAID HE WAS CONVINCED THE SHOOTING WAS NOT CONNECTED WITH THE RUMORED MONARCHIST COUP, AND IDENTIFIED THE ASSASSIN AS A YOUTH NAMED BONNIER DE LA CHAPPELLE.

JAN 20 1943

"IT APPEARS TO BE TRUE," MAILLAUD ADDED, "THAT THREE OR FOUR OF HIS FRIENDS WERE IN HIS CONFIDENCE AND WOULD HAVE BEEN EQUALLY READY TO RUN THE SAME RISKS. ALL BELONGED TO THE NON-PARTY ORGANIZATION "LESS CHANTIERS DE JEUNESSE" WHICH PROBABLY IS THE HEALTHIEST YOUTH MOVEMENT IN NORTH AFRICA AND FRANCE.

MAILLAUD SAID THE YOUTH NEVER DOUBTED THAT HE WOULD BE EXECUTED, AND FACED THE FIRING SQUAD UNFLINCHINGLY.

london, wednesday, jan. 20-(ap)-philip golikov, red army commander of the offensive below voronezh that is driving toward kharkov in the ukraine, has been promoted made a colonel general, denmark said a broadcast moscow broadcast heard here today by the soviet monitor.

LONDON, JAN 19-(AP)-A GERMAN FLIER WHO HAD TO BAIL OUT OF HIS BOMBER DURING THE RAID ON THE LONDON AREA EARLY YESTERDAY HAD THE SAME LUCK WITH THE BRITISH AUTOMOBILE HE STOLE.

THE OFFICER LANDED IN A FIELD NEAR ASHFORD, KENT, WALKED TO A HIGHWAY WHERE HE STOLE THE AUTOMOBILE AND DROVE 15 MILES BEFORE THE CAR BROKE DOWN AND HE WAS FORCED TO ABANDON IT. HE FLED INTO A NEARBY WOODS AND WAS CAPTURED FIVE HOURS LATER BY TWO VILLAGE POLICEMEN.

JAN 20 1943

LONDON, JAN 19-(AP)-TWO GERMAN FLIERS, BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN DURING SUNDAY NIGHT'S RAID ON LONDON, ESCAPED FROM AN ARMED ESCORT AT WATERLOO STATION HERE LAST NIGHT.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY JAN 20-(AP)-AN 80-YEAR OLD SAN FRANCISCO SEA CAPTAIN, GEORGE E.BRIDGET, COMMANDED A NEW LIBERTY SHIP IN A CONVOY WHICH RECENTLY BROUGHT RELIEF TO MALTA, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

CAPT.BRIDGET, BELIEVED TO BE THE OLDEST SHIP CAPTAIN IN THE WORLD, CAME OUT OF 15 YEARS' RETIREMENT TO MAKE THE RUN ON A SHIP THAT WAS BUILT IN 24 HOURS IN THE KAISER SHIPYARDS.

BRIDGET BEGAN HIS CAREER ON AN OLD WINDJAMMER AND EARNED "JUST $20 IN THE FIRST FIVE YEARS." HE WAS A CAPTAIN FOR 48 YEARS, BUT HAD BEEN TO MALTA ONLY ONCE BEFORE--57 YEARS AGO.

WITH HIM ON THE TRIP WAS HIS GRANDSON, NOW SERVING HIS APPRENTICE-SHIP AS AN ENGINEER. BRIDGET WAS BORN IN NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND, BUT BECAME AN AMERICAN CITIZEN IN 1893.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY JAN 20-(AP)-THE NORWEGIAN PRESS HAS BEEN ORDERED TO PREPARE NORWEGIANS FOR THE POSSIBILITY OF AN ALLIED INVASION, A SUBJECT PREVIOUSLY BANNED, REUTERS REPORTED TODAY IN A STOCKHOLM DISPATCH QUOTING THE SWEDISH-NORWEGIAN PRESS BUREAU. JAN 20 1943

FOLO OTTAWA

LONDON, WEDNESDAY JAN 20-(AP)-NETHERLANDS ROYAL CIRCLES HERE EXPRESSED DELIGHT TODAY OVER NEWS OF THE BIRTH OF A DAUGHTER TO CROWN PRINCESS JULIANA IN OTTAWA.

AS SOON AS WORD WAS RECEIVED IN LONDON SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT, OFFICIALS OF THE ROYAL NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT PRESS SERVICE NOTIFIED THE PRIVATE SECRETARY OF QUEEN WILHELMINA, WHO THEN NOTIFIED THE QUEEN.

LONDON--INSERT AFTER SECOND GRAF NIGHT LEAD POL...AL X X X

YVES CHATEL.

THE FIGHTING FRENCH AT ONCE JUMPED ON THE APPOINTMENT, CALLING PEYROUTON A FORMER FASCIST SYMPATHIZER, AND THE DAILY HERALD DECLARED IT WAS A "POLITICAL BLUNDER OF THE FIRST WATER."

"PEYROUTON IS DISTRUSTED BY FRENCHMEN OF ALL PARTIES, DETESTED BY THE ARAB POPULATION AND LOATHED BY DEGAULLE AND HIS COLLEAGUES," THE NEWSPAPER SAID. "A WORSE CHOICE COULD NOT HAVE BEEN MADE.

THE QUESTION X X X THIRD GRAF. JAN 20 1943

1 GERMAN FRINTIER (ADD)

1. THAT IT SHOWED HOW SERIOUSLY THE NAZIS REGARDED THE RESISTANCE BY YUGOSLAVIA'S GUERRILLAS;;

2. IT EMPHASIZED HOW THE ITALIAN AND GERMAN UNITS HAD BEEN UNABLE TO STABILIZE THE BALKAN SITUATION EXCEPT IN THE CITIES AND THE COASTAL REGIONS AND,

3. THAT THE DRIVE AGAINST BALKAN INSURGENCY WAS OF THE GRUTEST IMPORTANCE IN VIEW OF FEARS THAT THESE COUNTRIES MIGHT QUIT THE WAR WHEN A NEW SECOND FRONT IS OPENED

AT GERMAN FRONTIER--NIGHT LEAD BALKAN SUB FOLLOWING FOR FOURTH GRAPH BEGINNING (THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE YESTERDAY X X X

(THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE OF TUESDAY NIGHT, REPORTING A TOTAL OF 52,000 PRISONERS TAKEN THUS FAR IN THE VORONEZH OFFENSIVE, LISTED 27,500 AS HUNGARIANS, 22,000 AS ITALIANS AND 2,500 GERMANS.

(BRITISH MILITARY QUARTERS X X X FIFTH GRAPH. JAN 20 1943

NY ADD BERLIN BROADCAST

ON THE SAME DAY DISPATCHES FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA TOLD OF THE ARRIVAL THERE OF A GROUP OF FILM STARS, INCLUDING MARTHA RAYE, CAROLE LANDIS, MITZI MAYFAIR AND KAY FRANCIS SCHEDULED TO ENTERTAIN AMERICAN TROOPS.

30.24—461

STOCKHOLM, JAN. 18 (AP)—NAZI ANXIETY CONCERNING MORALE ON THE HOME FRONT IS REFLECTED IN TWO RECENT SPEECHES BY GERMAN LEADERS REPORTED IN DISPATCHES TO THE SWEDISH PRESS.

DR. OTTO DIETRICH, FRESH FROM A VISIT TO THE FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, TOLD A MEETING OF GERMAN EDITORS THAT "THE TASK OF THE PRESS IS TO AWAKEN REAL SPIRIT ON THE HOME FRONT, TO [redacted]-BUOY THE MASSES AND THE WHOLE NATION."

DR. ROBERT LEY, NAZI LABOR FRONT LEADER, SAID IN A MASS MEETING SPEECH:

JAN 20 1943

"IT IS EASY TO HAVE FAITH AS LONG AS ONE IS WISHING, BUT WHEN THE FIGHTING ENTERS A CRITICAL STAGE THEN ONE SEES WHO IS REALLY INSPIRED BY FAITH. IT IS NECESSARY FOR EVERY GERMAN TO GIVE UP ALL PRIVATE WISHES."

-DASH-

BY CLINTON B.CONGER
U.S.NAVAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE BRITISH HOME FLEET
(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

JAN 20 1943

WITH THE BRITISH HOME FLEET AT A NORTHERN BASE-(DELAYED)-FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY A.V.ALEXANDER TOLD THE MEN OF THE ROYAL NAVY TODAY THAT 1943 WILL BE A CRUCIAL YEAR, WITH BRITAIN FACING THE "GREATEST ATTACKS ON OUR SEA COMMUNICATIONS" IN HISTORY.

WINDING UP A THREE-DAY VISIT WITH THE HOME FLEET, ALEXANDER DECLARED:

"THIS IS THE CRUCIAL YEAR IN WHICH THE ENEMY HAS MADE UP HIS MIND TO HAVE A LAST THROW IN THE BATTLE OF THE SEAS. THE ENEMY IS NOW USING NEW U-BOATS IN LARGER PACKS AND WITH NEW TACTICS.

"THE U-BOATS NOW ARE EVEN MORE CONCENTRATED THAN BEFORE. THEY ARE NOW LYING, NOT IN SINGLE PACKS, BUT IF I MAY USE A MILITARY EXPRESSION, IN ECHELONS OF PACKS.

JAN 20 1943

"IT IS THE MERCY OF GOD AND YOUR DEVOTION TO DUTY THAT HAVE BROUGHT US THROUGH SO FAR. THERE WILL BE A GREAT CHALLENGE TO OUR SEA POWER IN 1943, BUT I LOOK WITH CONFIDENCE, BECAUSE OF YOUR SERVICE AND YOUR GREAT RECORD, TO COMING SUCCESSFULLY THROUGH.

"I AM QUITE SURE THAT YOU WILL RENDER A GREAT AND SUCCESSFUL ACCOUNT OF YOURSELVES. GOD WILLING, WE WILL WIN SUCH A VICTORY THAT THIS MENACE TO OUR WAY OF LIFE SHALL NOT RECUR WITHIN THE LIFETIME OF OUR CHILDREN OR OUR CHILDREN'S CHILDREN."

ALEXANDER SPOKE TO THE MASSED SHIP'S COMPANIES AFTER VISITING FOUR DESTROYERS, INCLUDING TWO POLISH SHIPS. HE STOOD ON A POM-POM GUN PLATFORM WHILE THE MEN PERCHED ON GUNS, VENTILATORS, CRANES, LADDERS, BRIDGES AND MASTS.

MANY OF HIS AUDIENCE HAD JUST RETURNED FROM THE NEW YEAR'S EVE BATTLE IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN, IN WHICH BRITISH WARSHIPS SANK A DESTROYER AND CRIPPLED A CRUISER IN BEATING OFF AN ASSAULT BY A STRONG GERMAN

NAVAL FORCE ON A RUSSIAN-BOUND CONVOY.

IN HIS TALK TODAY, ALEXANDER PAID SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO BRITAIN'S DESTROYER FLOTILLAS, ONE OF WHICH STOOD OFF FOUR SUCCESSIVE ATTACKS B THE VASTLY-SUPERIOR GERMAN FORCE BEFORE THE LARGER SHIPS CAME TO ITS RESCUE.

"WE IN THE ADMIRALTY ARE VERY GRATEFUL FOR THE GRAND SERVICE WHICH HAS BEEN GIVEN IN THE WAR BY OUR DESTROYER FLOTILLAS," HE SAID.

"THERE HAS BEEN NO PERIOD IN NAVAL HISTORY IN WHICH THESE SMALL SHIPS HAVE BEEN MORE NEEDED OR WHERE THE TASKS THEY HAVE BEEN GIVEN HAVE BEEN MORE VARIED AND MORE TESTING IN RELATION TO THE SMALL NUMBERS AVAILABLE.

"WE HAVE COME THROUGH THE GREAT STRESS AND STRAIN OF THE PAST THREE YEARS BECAUSE OF THE MANNER IN WHICH THE COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF USED THE SMALL RESOURCES AVAILABLE AND THE MANNER IN WHICH THE SHIPS' COMPANIES CONTINUED THEIR DEVOTION TO DUTY AND MAINTAINED TRADITION.

"NO SECTION OF THE NAVY HAS DONE SUCH A HIGH PERCENTAGE OF FIGHTIN AS THE FLOTILLAS. THERE HAVE BEEN GREAT CASUALTIES IN SHIPS AND MEN, BUT IT IS SOMETHING OF A MIRACLE THAT, IN RELATION TO THE NUMBER OF CASUALTIES, WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO REPLACE THEM WITH THE MOST MODERN SHIPS...

"NOW, AS ALWAYS, THE LINCHPIN IN OUR DEFENSE AND OUR OFFENSE IS THE MAINTENANCE OF SEA COMMUNICATIONS. YOU ARE IT. I AM RELYING ON YOU."

JAN 20 1943

ALEXANDER SAID THE ROYAL NAVY'S TASK IN 1943 WAS THREE-FOLD:

1--"WE MUST ASSURE BRITAIN OF AN INDISPENSABLE MINIMUM OF IMPORTS O FOOD, RAW MATERIAL AND MUNITIONS."

2--"OUR RUSSIAN ALLIES HAVE BEEN DOING US A GREAT SERVICE BY KILLIN HUNS BY THE THOUSANDS AND WE MUST DO OUR LEVEL BEST TO SEE THAT THEY HAVE THE WEAPONS TO GO ON KILLING THEM."

3--"WE HAVE TO PLAY OUR PART WITH OUR AMERICAN ALLIES IN CARRYING THE WAR TO THE ENEMY, WHO THROUGHOUT THE WAR HAS HAD THE IMMENSE TACTICAL ADVANTAGE OF INTERIOR LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS."

THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF ONE BATTLESHIP QUOTED ALEXANDER:

JAN 20 1943

"IF THE FIRST LORD AND THE ADMIRALTY CAN ENTICE THE ENEMY INTO WATERS WHERE WE CAN GET AT THEM, WE SHALL DO OUR LEVEL BEST TO CLEAN UP THE MESS."

MEDITERRANEAN

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JAN 19-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL WITH A FIGHTING ARMY OF POSSIBLY 110,000 MEN, NOW FALLING BACK LESS THAN 100 MILES SOUTHEAST OF TRIPOLI BEFORE THE NEW OFFENSIVE OF THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY, MAY PULL UP IN TUNISIA FOR A FINAL, DESPERATE EFFORT TO KEEP A FOOTHOLD IN AFRICA, IT APPEARED TODAY.

(DISPATCHES FROM CAIRO SAID ROMMEL'S FORCES WERE FALLING BACK RAPIDLY TO THE HILLS ON THE APPROACHES TO TRIPOLI AND THAT ALONG THE COAST THE FALL OF MISURATA, ABOUT 120 MILES EAST OF TRIPOLI, WAS EXPECTED AT ANY TIME. TRIPOLI IS 100 MILES EAST OF THE TUNISIAN BORDER.)

ROMMEL'S HOPE IN THE MILITARY SITUATION NOW ARISING, IT WAS SPECULATED, WOULD BE TO ESTABLISH THE STRONGEST POSSIBLE BRIDGEHEAD IN TUNISIA TO AFFORD SOME CONTROL OVER THE SICILIAN CHANNEL BOTTLENECK IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND DISRUPT ANY ALLIED PLANS TO USE NORTH AFRICA AS A BASE FOR AN ATTACK ON EUROPE.

JAN 20 1943

FRENCH FORCES OF GEN. HENRI HONORE GIRAUD ALREADY HAVE CROSSED FROM ALGERIA INTO LIBYA SOME 500 MILES SOUTH OF THE MEDITERRANEAN TO

MOP UP THE FEW REMAINING ITALIAN OUTPOSTS IN THE DESERT, A FRENCH COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT. THESE FORCES HAVE CAPTURED SERDELES, 100 MILES INSIDE LIBYA, AND ARE CONTINUING TOWARD UBARI, 125 MILES TO THE EAST, IT WAS REPORTED.

JAN 20 1943

THUS THE ISLAND OF AXIS-HELD TERRITORY IN TUNISIA AND TRIPOLITANIA WAS BEING ATTACKED FROM THREE SIDES.

FACED WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY EAST OF TRIPOLI, LIEUT. GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER'S ALLIED BRITISH, AMERICAN AND FRENCH ARMIES IN TUNISIA ON THE WEST AND OTHER FRENCH FORCES IN THE SOUTH, IT APPEARED THAT ROMMEL MIGHT ATTEMPT TO HOLD HIS BRIDGEHEAD IN TUNISIA UNTIL THE END OF THE SUMMER.

IN THIS WAY, HE MIGHT HOPE TO DELAY AND DISRUPT ANY ALLIED OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS PLANNED FOR EARLY 1943.

"THE ENGINEERING ABILITY OF THE GERMAN IS DOUBTLESS STRENGTHENING SICILY, SARDINIA AND TUNISIA TO MAKE SURE WE'LL NOT LAND OFFENSIVELY WITHOUT A BIG LOSS," ONE SOURCE REMARKED. "WE OURSELVES MUST DO NOTHING TO FRITTER AWAY OUR STRENGTH. YOU MUST ORGANIZE BEFORE YOU ATTACK."

JAN 20 1943

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PART OF ROMMEL'S PLAN, IT WAS SAID, WOULD BE TO BUILD UP POWERFUL AIR BASES IN TUNISIA, SICILY AND ITALY TO BLAST ALLIED BASES IN AFRICA AND TO DEFEND THE CONTINENT AGAINST THE COMING ALLIED ATTACK.

THESE SOURCES STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE OF ALLIED OPERATIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN ON PUBLIC OPINION IN SPAIN AND TURKEY ON THE VITAL FLANKS OF THE ALLIED ARMIES IN NORTH AFRICA.

30.24-463

By Ross Munro

Canadian Press Correspondent

With the British First Army at Bou Arada, Tunisia,

Jan 18-(Delayed)-(AP)-The [illegible] Tunisian front flared into action today with British artillery, tanks and infantry hammering back Nazi attacks and counter-attacking in fierce engagements raging around Bou Arada and on the plains and hills to the north.

From a building in this town 40 miles southwest of Tunis and from a front line dugout, I watched the battle all day.

The magnificent work of the British gunners was the feature of the first actions. German tanks struck down the plain toward Bou Arada at 7:10 a.m. and the gunners plastered them.

By 10:30, I saw scattered groups of Nazi tanks withdrawing after coming within a mile of my dugout.

JAN 20 1943

The hulks of seven destroyed tanks were [illegible] on the plain

a mile north of here. Five others probably were put out of action.

Until mid-afternoon I watched Nazi tanks deploying cautiously east of here. They were constantly harried by the gunners every time they came within range. The concentrated artillery fire sent hundreds of shells bursting among the tanks and broke up the attack.

JAN 22 1943

The German infantry attempted to attack British positions in the hills north of here and stout-hearted gunners and infantrymen threw them back. All day the guns hammered at Nazi-held ground. The hills were misty with the smoke of bursting shells. British tanks moved up but there were no major tank engagements although I saw one squadron firing at the enemy tanks at extreme range.

JAN 20 1943

I have been in and out of the dugouts all day avoiding German bombers, fighters and shells. The Nazis sent four planes at a time over Bou Arada and the town rocked with [illegible] gun fire as anti-aircraft batteries clattered. The guns kept firing until their barrels were hot.

Five bombers attempted to attack British tanks from 300 feet and two were shot down by anti-aircraft fire. A German fighter was destroyed late in the afternoon by Spitfires whistling overhead.

From dawn until dusk, the battle has been roaring within a few miles of here. Every hour has seen attacks and counterattacks. In the middle of the plain outside the town where the main German tank thrust was hurled back, a herd of cattle grazed through it all. Arab carts moved slowly along the side roads.

JAN 20 1943

Bou Arada has a lot spot and air attacks kept me popping from one dugout to another. There have been three or four rainless days and the ground is drying up but there are still muddy spots. The German tanks destroyed up the road from here were caught in the mud as well as smashed by the guns.

Apart from the bombing, the tensest moment this morning came when I watched the German tanks attacking over the plains. They

progressed jerkily with the grey-black smoke of bursting shells clouding them. A regular barrage was thrown down when they were a mile off and they withdrew beyond such accurate fire.

JAN 20 1943

German crews in the hit tanks jumped out and attempted to get in other tanks but they were caught in the shellfire.

BY NORMAN BELL

ABOARD A PACIFIC FLEET WARSHIP, JAN.7-(.DELAYED)-(AP)-FOUR SAILORS WERE BAPTISED, THOUGH THE SERVICES WAS INTERRUPTED BY AN AIR DEFENSE ALERT, AFTER SUNDAY CHURCH AT SEA ON THIS SHIP.

THE FOUR, IN THEIR BATTLE ZONE GARB OF DUNGAREES, STOOD IN A ROW BEFORE THE SEATED CONGREGATION IN THE FLAG-DRAPED MESS HALL BELOW DECKS.

THEY WERE FROM COLUMBIA,S.C., NEW MARKET,VA., BATAVIA,OHIO, AND MEXICO,MO., AND THEIR RELIGIOUS PREFERENCES WERE METHODIST, UNITED BRETHREN AND TWO BAPTISTS.

JAN 20 1943

THE SERVICE WAS NON-DENOMINATIONAL. THE CHAPLAIN USED THE SILVER FRUIT DISH FROM THE OFFICERS' WARDROOM MESS AS THE BAPTISMAL BOWL. THE SAILORS WERE OF THE TYPE WHO AT HOME WOULD STILL BE IN SCHOOL OR POLISHING WINDSHIELDS AT THE CORNER SERVICE STATION.

THE CHAPLAIN, HOLDING HIS HAND ON THE HEAD OF EACH KNEELING SAILOR AFTER SPRINKLING IT WITH WATER FROM THE SILVER BOWL, INTONED: "UPON CONFESSION OF YOUR FAITH IN JESUS CHRIST, AS LORD OF YOUR LIFE AND AS SAVIOUR OF YOUR SOUL, I NOW BAPTISE YOU IN THE NAME OF THE FATHER AND OF THE SON AND OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, AND I COMMEND YOU TO GOD AND TO THE CHRISTIAN WAY OF LIFE."

30.27-465

BEFORE THE LAST SAILOR WAS BAPTISED, THE SHIP'S LOUDSPEAKER SYSTEM BLARED THE AIR DEFENSE CALL FOR MANNING ALL SECONDARY -553483', FIRE CONTROL STATIONS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS.

THE CHAPLAIN PAUSED. THOSE IN THE CHURCH ASSEMBLY AFFECTED BY THE CALL AROSE AND QUIETLY FILED OUT. THEN THE SERVICE WAS COMPLETED WITH THE FINAL BAPTISM AND A CLOSING HYMN.

"THEY HAD JUST NEVER GOTTEN AROUND TO IT IN CIVILIAN LIFE," THE CHAPLIN SAID.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JAN. 19-(AP)— ALLIED BOMBERS SANK AN 8,000-TON JAPANESE CARGO SHIP IN THE BISMARCK SEA AND BLASTED ENEMY AIRPORTS AND INSTALLATIONS OVER A WIDE AREA OF THE THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC YESTERDAY AS GROUND FORCES ON NEW GUINEA PROCEEDED WITH THE "GENERAL LIQUIDATION" OF JAPANESE POSITIONS AROUND SANANANDA, AN ALLIED COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

HEAVY BOMBERS SCORED TWO HITS ON THE CARGO SHIP AND IT "BURST INTO FLAMES FROM BOW TO STERN, SINKING IN EIGHT MINUTES," IT WAS REPORTED.

JAN 20 1943

ALLIED PLANES AGAIN VISITED NEW BRITAIN ISLAND, ATTACKING JAPANESE SHIPPING IN THE RABAUL HARBOR AND BOMBING THE AIRPORT AT GASMATA. MEDIUM BOMBERS AND LONG-RANGE FIGHTERS ATTACKED JAPANESE

SUPPLY DUMPS AND INSTALLATIONS AT LAE, NEW GUINEA, SETTING FIRE TO TWO BUILDINGS AND DESTROYING A JAPANESE FIGHTER PLANE ON THE GROUND.

TO THE WEST OF SANANANDA, ALLIED GROUND FORCES CAPTURED CAPE KILLERTON AND WYE POINT, "DESTROYING THE DEFENDING ENEMY TROOPS," THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED. CAPE KILLERTON IS ABOUT A MILE AND A HALF UP THE COAST FROM SANANANDA AND WYE POINT IS 700 YARDS BEYOND CAPE KILLERTON.

ARTILLERY WAS BEING MOVED UP AGAINST JAPANESE POSITIONS EAST OF SANANANDA, IT WAS REPORTED.

MEANWHILE PATROL GROUPS IN THE AREA OF MUBO, NEAR SALAMAUA, SKIRMISHED WITH JAPANESE TROOPS AND ACCOUNTED FOR 40 MORE JAPANESE CASUALTIES, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

JAN 20 1943

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8 A.M. E.W.T. TODAY, TUESDAY, JAN. 19.)

(ADVANCE) ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA--FIRST ADD "ACES" X X X THIS AREA.

FIGHTER PILOTS WHO HAVE SHOT DOWN FOUR JAPANESE PLANES EACH ARE CAPT. NATHANIEL H. BLANTON OF EARLSBORO, OKLA., AND CAPT. JOHN H. POSTEN OF ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N.J.

CREDITED WITH AT LEAST THREE ENEMY PLANES SHOT DOWN IN COMBAT WERE: CAPT. BEN T.BROWN OF HAWKINSVILLE, GA.; CAPT. PAUL G. BROWN OF OAK PARK, ILL.; CAPT. EDWIN B. GILMORE OF ROYAL OAK, MICH.; CAPT. DONALD J. GREEN OF OAKLAND, CALIF.; CAPT. JOSEPH J. KRUZEL OF WILKES BARRE, PA.; CAPT. WILLIAM L. TURNER OF IDALOU, TEX.; CAPT. ROBERT H. VAUGHT OF LOS ANGELES; FIRST LIEUT. GENE F. DRAKE OF WILMETTE, ILL.; FIRST LIEUT. E.R. KINGSLEY OF CLINTON, ARK.; FIRST LIEUT. DONALD H. MORRIS OF AUGUSTA, ME.; AND SECOND LIEUT. JOHN S. SAUBER OF ST. PAUL, MINN.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, TUESDAY, JAN. 19.)

NEW GUINEA (ADD)

OTHERS IN THE PLANE INCLUDED: THE CO-PILOT, LIEUT.ELDON WRIGHT OF LOS ANGELES; THE TAIL GUNNER, SERGT.ANDY KISH OF (14038 LAUDER AVENUE) DETROIT; THE RADIOMAN, SERGT.CLARENCE BOYER OF LOS ANGELES; SERGTS. ROBERT NIX OF (416 DEMING PLACE) CHICAGO, ERNEST HANSEN OF EVART,MICH., AND ROBERT RATLIFF OF KANSAS CITY, ALL GUNNERS. LIEUT.EUGENE BROWN OF SANTA BARBARA,CALIF., THE NAVIGATOR, ALSO SERVED AS NOSE GUNYAQNBISH A "CIVICPIZ

JAN 20 1943

BARA,CALIF., THE NAVIGATOR, ALSO SERVED AS NOSE GUNNER.

OTHER LIBERATORS BOMBED SHIPPING AT RABAUL EARLY TODAY, ONE SCORING A DIRECT HIT ON A VESSEL, WHICH THE BOMBER CREW SAW EXPLODE. AMONG THESE PILOTS WERE LIEUT.NORMAN CROSSON (6064 DRYDEN) CINCINNATI, LIEUT.JAMES MCMURRIA, COLUMBUS,GA., ANDLIEUT.FRANK DOWIE, (1327 19TH STREET) DES MOINES,IA.

Precede New Delhi Day

Calcutta, Jan. 19-(AP)-The Japanese raidd Calcutta for the seventh time tonight but most of the millions in the British

empire's second city saw and heard nothing.

A British communique said a small number of bombers attacked the Calcutta area at 9 p.m. and were intercepted by night fighters which forced the raiders to release their bombs and flee.

"Severe damage was inflicted on at least one enemy aircraft," the communique said, "Damage was negigible. One or two small fires were started which were quickly brought under control. JAN 20 1943

No casualties so far have been reported."

New Delhi, Jan. [redacted] 19-(AP)-A small number of Japanese planes raided the Calcutta area early tonight causing negligible damage, a British communique said. Several bombs were dropped which started two fires which were controlled swiftly.

"Our fighters contacted the raiders," the communique said, "No casualties so far are reported and damage is negligible."

OTTAWA, JAN 19-(AP)-THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TODAY PROPOSED A SEVEN-POINT PLAN TO SETTLE STRIKES INVOLVING 13,500 MEN AT THREE MAJOR STEEL PLANTS, BUT OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED STEEL WORKERS OF AMERICA SAID WORKERS WERE "NOT LIKELY" TO ACCEPT THEM. JAN 20 1943

30.24-467

THE FINAL DECISION, ONE UNION SPOKESMAN SAID, WILL REST WITH THE UNION LOCALS AT SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., SYDNEY AND TRENTON, N.S., WHERE THE STRIKES HAVE CUT OFF AN ESTIMATED TWO-THIRDS OF CANADA'S WARTIME STEEL PRODUCTION.

C.H.MILLARD, U.S.W.A. NATIONAL DIRECTOR, SAID THE UNION WAS "ANXIOUS THAT THE MATTER BE FULLY RECONSIDERED WITHOUT DELAY," BUT DECLARED THAT THE GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSAL MADE ONLY SMALL ADJUSTMENTS IN THE BASIC WAGE RATES.

THE GOVERNMENT HAD OFFERED TO ESTABLISH MINIMUM WAGE RATES OF 55 CENTS AN HOUR, INCLUDING COST OF LIVING BONUS. THE UNION HAD ASKED FOR 55 CENTS AN HOUR PLUS BONUS, COMPARED WITH PRESENT MINIMUM RATES OF 45 1/2 CENTS PLUS FIVE CENT BONUS AT THE ALGOMA STEEL CORP. AT SAULT STE.MARIE, AND 43 1/2 CENTS PLUS NINE CENT BONUS AT THE SYDNEY PLANT OF DOMINION STEEL AND COAL CORP.

THE GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSAL THUS WOULD MEAN A RAISE OF ONLY 2 1/2 CENTS AN HOUR AT SYDNEY, AND 4 1/2 CENTS AN HOUR AT SAULT STE.MARIE.

ANOTHER MAJOR POINT IN THE GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSAL WAS TO DECLARE EMPLOYES IN THE BASIC STEEL INDUSTRY "NATIONAL EMPLOYES," BRINGING THEM UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD AND PERMITTING THEM TO MAKE A NEW WAGE REVISION APPLICATION TO THE NATIONAL BOARD.

LABOR MINISTER HUMPHREY MITCHELL ASKED TO BE RELIEVED OF HIS DUTIES AS NATIONAL BOARD CHAIRMAN SO ANY NEW APPLICATION COULD BE CONSIDERED BY A NEW CHAIRMAN. JAN 20 1943

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JAN. 19-(AP)-FEDERAL JUDGE ROBERT A.

COOPER [redacted] RULED TODAY THAT THE NAVY DEPARTMENT MUST PAY FOR USE OF THE LAND AND BUILDINGS ON THE OLD SAN GRONING NAVAL RESERVATION WHICH WAS LEASED FOR 999 YEARS IN 1921 TO COMMANDER VIRGIL BAKER.

THE NAVY EXPROPRIATED THE SHARK SA GRONING HOTEL AND FIVE ADJOINING RESIDENCES LATE LAST SUMMER UNDER A LEASE CLAUSE WHICH PERMITS THE GOVERNMENT TO RECOVER PROPERTY WITHOUT COMPENSATIO IN A TIME OF EMERGENCY.

JAN 20 1943

THE COURT RULED THAT PRESIDENT HOOVER IN A 1929 PROCLAMATION GIVING THE INSULAR GOVERNMENT TITLE TO THE HISTORIC SITE NEAR THE EXCLUSIVE COUNTRY SECTION ENDED THE FEDERAL [redacted] GOVERNMENT'S [redacted] RECOVERY POWERS.

THE HOTEL WAS BUILT BY JOSE ROSALES WHO BROUGHT THE SUIT

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JAN. 19-(AP)- SEEKING TO BOOST FOOD PRODUCTION, THE AAA TODAY ANNOUNCED THAT SUGAR GROWERS MUST PLANT 20 PER CENT OF THEIR SUGAR CANE ACREAGE TO FOODSTUFFS IN ORDER TO QUALIFY FOR CONDITIONAL PAYMENTS UNDER THE 1943 SUGAR SEASON PROGRAM.

LAST YEAR'S REQUIREMENT WAS SEVEN PER CENT.

REMAINDER, THE FOOD DISTRIBUTION AGENCY AND OPA JOINTLY ANNOUNCED A CHANGE IN RICE DISTRIBUTION METHODS, ELIMINATING FIXED QUOTAS FOR WHOLESALERS AND SUBSTITUING SALES FOR ANY WHOLESALER [redacted] PRESENTS OPA CERTIFICATES FROM RETAILERS.

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JAN 19-(AP)-THE INSULAR MINIMUM WAGE BOARD ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT SUGAR WORKERS' WAGES IN THE 1943 SEASON WOULD BE INCREASED AN AVERAGE OF ABOUT 20 CENTS DAILY. THE PRESENT SCALE FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF WORK RANGES FROM $1.50 TO $1.68 CENTS DAILY.

MONTREAL JAN 19-(AP)-SPEAKING AT A CANADIAN CAMPAIGN TO RAISE $1,000,000 FOR AID TO RUSSIA, MRS.FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT TONIGHT URGED HELP FOR THE SOVIETS TO "LIGHTEN THE LOAD THEY CARRY AND TO STRENGTHEN THEIR VALIANT CAMPAIGN."

"WE CAN REJOICE WITH THE RUSSIANS," SHE SAID, "THAT AT LAST THE TIME HAS COME WHEN THEY CAN TURN THE TIDE OF BATTLE AND AGAIN BEGIN TO RECONQUER THEIR LAND."

JAN 20 1943

MRS.ROOSEVELT MADE A SPECIAL TRIP TO JOIN IN THE APPEAL FOR FUNDS TO SEND FOOD, MEDICINE, AND CLOTHING TO RUSSIA.

MRS.ROOSEVELT SAID THAT "THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN REALIZE THAT GERMANY CEASED SENDING THE WHOLE WEIGHT OF HER AIRFORCE OVER BRITAIN THE DAY THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN BEGAN. XXX."

AS FOR THE FUTURE, "WE AND OUR CANADIAN NEIGHBORS MUST DRAW CLOSER TO ALL THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOR A REALIZATION OF WHAT OUR ULTIMATE VICTORY WILL MEAN IN STRENGTH FOR BUILDING A LASTING PEACE."

30.24-469

PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING ASSERTED THAT "IN THIS GREAT WAR WE OF THE UNITED NATIONS ARE ALL DEBTORS OF ONE ANOTHER. WE NEED THE HELP OF RUSSIA. AND RUSSIA NEEDS OUR HELP."

MONTREAL JAN 19-(AP)-MRS.FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT TOLD A LITTLE STORY TODAY--ON PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S AUTHORITY--OF HOW WOMEN CAN KEEP WAR SECRETS.

SHE HAD DINNER WITH THE CHURCHILLS, DURING HER VISIT TO ENGLAND, ON THE NIGHT AFTER IT HAD HAPPENED.

AFTER DINNER WITH HIS FAMILY THE NIGHT BEFORE, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL HAD LEANED BACK IN HIS CHAIR AND SAID:

"WELL, MY DEARS, THERE'S SOMETHING I FEEL I CAN NOW TELL YOU. IN A FEW MINUTES IF YOU TURN ON THE WIRELESS YOU WILL HEAR THAT AMERICAN SOLDIERS HAVE LANDED IN AFRICA."

JAN 20 1943

"I KNEW THAT WEEKS AGO," SAID SARAH CHURCHILL, HIS SECOND DAUGHTER, WHO SERVES IN THE W.A.A.F. "I HANDLED THE INTELLIGENCE BETWEEN THE RAF AND THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE."

"WHY ON EARTH DIDN'T YOU TELL ME?" CHURCHILL DEMANDED.

"WHY, FATHER, I DIDN'T KNOW HOW MUCH YOU KNEW!"

OTTAWA, JAN.19-(AP)-TWO AMERICANS WERE LISTED IN A RCAF CASUALTY LIST TONIGHT AS MISSING DURING OVERSEAS AERIAL OPERATIONS. THEY ARE SERGT. ROBERT MCCULLOUGH DEVINE, WHOSE FATHER, JOHN DEVINE, LIVES AT (276 TYLER AVE.) DETROIT, AND SERGT. ALFRED THEODORE KELLEY, WHO WIFE LIVES AT $2231 FAY ST.) SPRINGFIELD, MO.

BY GLENN BABB

JAN 20 1943

THE TIDE OF ALLIED SUCCESS IN RUSSIA AND AFRICA CONTINUES IN FULL FLOOD. EACH DAY'S DISPATCHES SEEM TO SWELL, AT AN ACCELERATING PACE, THE TALE OF DISASTER FOR HITLER ON THE TWO ACTIVE FRONTS WHERE HIS MAJOR FORTUNES ARE AT STAKE. THE TEMPTATION TO OVEROPTIMISM IS STRONG; HENCE IT IS WELL TO RECALL THAT IN BOTH THESE CAMPAIGNS THE VICTORIES NOW BEING WON ARE ONLY PREPARATORY.

IN AFRICA THE ALLIES ARE MERELY GETTING AHEAD WITH THE JOB OF CLEARING THE SPRINGBOARD FOR THE INVASION OF SOUTHERN EUROPE. IN RUSSIA THE ENEMY STILL IS HUNDREDS OF MILES DEEP ON SOVIET SOIL.

ROMMEL'S FLIGHT AND MONTGOMERY'S PURSUIT CONTINUE AT ALMOST HEADLONG PACE. ANOTHER DAY'S ADVANCE AT THE RATE OF THE LAST TWO OR THREE WILL BRING THE VICTORIOUS EIGHTH ARMY TO THE GATES OF TRIPOLI ITSELF. EVEN TOMORROW WE MAY HAVE THE ANSWER TO THE QUESTION WHETHER ROMMEL INTENDS TO FIGHT FOR MUSSOLINI'S LAST COLONIAL CAPITAL. THIS IS THE SAME ROMMEL WHO ONLY A FEW MONTHS AGO SEEMED TO HAVE IT WITHIN HIS POWER TO DRIVE THE BRITISH FROM EGYPT AND SHATTER THE WHOLE ALLIED POSITION IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

JAN 20 1943

STILL MORE INSPIRING IS THE NEWS FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONT. MOSCOW ANNOUNCES THAT THE 17-MONTHS BLOCKADE OF LENINGRAD HAS BEEN BROKEN BY THE STORMING OF SCHLUESSELBURG (LITERALLY, THE KEY CITY) AND THE JUNCTION OF THE ARMIES OF LENINGRAD AND THE VOLKHOV. LENINGRAD AND STALINGRAD, THE CITIES WHICH BEAR THE NAMES OF THE TWO MEN WHO CREATED MODERN RUSSIA. DOUBTLESS THE SENTIMENTAL VALUES WHICH ATTACH TO THE MERE NAMES HAD SOMETHING TO DO WITH MAKING THESE CITIES THE SITES OF THE GREATEST DEFENSIVE STANDS OF THIS WAR, TWO OF THE EPIC SIEGES OF HISTORY. THEY WERE SYMBOLS ALIKE FOR THE RUSSIANS AND FOR HITLER; THE NAZI LEADER RECKONED THAT BY TAKING THEM HE COULD BREAK THE SPIRIT OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE AS WELL AS DESTROY TWO GREAT BULWARKS OF THE SOVIET MILITARY POSITION.

LENINGRAD IS NOT YET ENTIRELY FREE; THE GERMANS AND FINNS STILL

HOLD SIEGE LINES ON THREE SIDES; MUCH BITTERLY CONTESTED TERRITORY REMAINS TO BE WON BEFORE THE RAILWAYS THAT LINK IT TO MOSCOW AND THE NORTH ARE FREED. BUT THE KEY FORTRESS THAT LOCKED THE RING ON THE EAST HAS BEEN TAKEN, A CORRIDOR ALONG THE SOUTHERN SHORE OF LAKE LADOGA HAS BEEN OPENED; CONTACT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED BETWEEN THE DEFENDERS AND THE ARMIES OF RELIEF.

LENINGRAD'S SIEGE HAS LASTED THREE TIMES AS LONG AS STALINGRAD'S BUT IN A SENSE THE LATTER HAS CAPTURED THE WORLD'S IMAGINATION TO THE GREATER DEGREE. BY THE TIME HITLER'S ARMIES HAD REACHED THE VOLGA LAST AUGUST THE REALIZATION HAD GRIPPED ALL THE UNITED NATIONS THAT THE FUTURE OF CIVILIZATION WAS AT STAKE IN THE CARNAGE ALONG THAT FAMOUS RIVER. HAD HITLER BROKEN THE RUSSIANS THERE THE WHOLE COURSE OF THE WAR PROBABLY WOULD HAVE BEEN DIFFERENT. HENCE STALINGRAD WAS WATCHED ANXIOUSLY DAY BY DAY BY ALL PEOPLES, AND WHEN THE TIDE TURNED THERE THE RELIEF WAS SHARED BY ALL THE ENEMIES OF THE AXIS. SO OF COURSE IS THE REJOICING OVER LENINGRAD, ALTHOUGH THAT VICTORY SOMEHOW SEEMS LESS UNIVERSAL IN ITS IMPORTANCE.

JAN 20 1943

MEANWHILE THERE STILL IS A SIEGE AT STALINGRAD, BUT IT IS NOT THE RUSSIANS WHO WAIT FOR THE RELIEF THAT DOES NOT COME. THERE STILL ARE GERMANS WITHIN STALINGRAD BUT THEY ARE DOOMED MEN, PART OF THE NEARLY A QUARTER OF A MILLION SACRIFICED TO THE INSENSATE PRIDE OF THE MAN WHO BOASTED HE WOULD TAKE AND HOLD STALINGRAD AND WAS NOT BIG ENOUGH TO ADMIT FAILURE WHEN IT FACED HIM.

ELSEWHERE THE RUSSIAN TIDE SURGES WESTWARD. THE DANGER TO ROSTOV GROWS DAILY. MOSCOW NOW ANNOUNCES THAT BOTH THE DONETS AND THE MANYCH HAVE BEEN CROSSED. THESE ARE THE LAST TWO MAJOR TRIBUTARIES, FROM THE NORTH AND SOUTH, RESPECTIVELY, OF THE DON BEFORE IT REACHES THE SEA NEAR ROSTOV. THAT CITY ALREABY HAS CHANGED HANDS THREE TIMES IN THIS WAR LARGELY BECAUSE THE TERRAIN IMMEDIATELY SURROUNDING IT, ONCE THE RIVERS HAVE BEEN CROSSED, PRESENTS FEW DEFENSIBLE BARRIERS. THE FOURTH FALL OF ROSTOV MAY BE NEARER THAN ANY ONE EXPECTED A FEW WEEKS AGO.

BY CARL C.CRANMER

THE RUSSIAN COUNTEROFFENSIVE WHICH BEGAN AT STALINGRAD ON NOV.19, NEARLY TWO MONTHS AGO, ON A COMPARATIVELY MODEST AND NARROW FRONT, HAS WIDENED LIKE AN AVALANCHE UNTIL NOW IT COVERS MOST OF THE 1,200-MILE FRONT.

JAN 20 1943

IT APPEARS TO BE GATHERING MOMENTUM AS JOSEPH STALIN, WITH CONSUMMATE DRAMA, PILES UP OFFENSIVE UPON OFFENSIVE.

WHEREVER THE RED ARMY STRIKES THE GERMAN LINES CRACK OPEN, ALLOWING A GROWING LIST OF ENCOURAGING AND EVEN SIGNIFICANT GAINS.

THIS IS THE FRONT ON WHICH HITLER BRAGGED IN 1941 HE COULD WAGE WAR ALL AT ONCE.

NOW IT IS THE RUSSIANS WHO WAGE WAR ON SEVEN FRONTS AT ONCE, FROM LENINGRAD TO THE CAUCASUS. ONLY THE SECTOR SOUTH OF MOSCOW AND NORTH OF VORONEZH IS QUIET--AND A NEW OFFENSIVE MAY BE IMPENDING THERE WHEN THE REALLY SERIOUS DRIVE TO TAKE KHARKOV GETS UNDER WAY.

THE GERMANS MAY SOON BE DRIVEN FROM THEIR REMAINING ANCHORS IN FRONT OF LENINGRAD, AND SO PERMIT THE RED ARMY TO BEGIN A SOUTHWARD DRIVE TO SMASH THE GERMAN LINES LEADING TO SMOLENSK AND THE CENTRAL FRONT.

THE ROSTOV GATE, NOW HELD OPEN FOR THE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF GERMANS IN THE CAUCASUS, APPARENTLY IS ABOUT TO BE SNAPPED SHUT.

471

30.24—471

ALL OF THIS SOUNDS ENCOURAGING.

SINCE SEPTEMBER, 1939, THE ALLIES HAVE FOUGHT IN BELEAGUERED, BESIEGED PLACES--AT KUTNO, RADOM AND WARSAW IN POLAND, AT DUNKERQUE, A TOBRUK AND MALTA, AT LENINGRAD, ODESSA, SEVASTOPOL AND STALINGRAD IN RUSSIA, AT BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR IN THE PHILIPPINES, HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.

JAN 20 1943

NOW IT IS THE OTHER SIDE THAT FIGHTS IN BELEAGUERED, ESTIMATED BY THE RUSSIANS AT 220,000 MEN IN 22 DIVISIONS, DID NOT BUDGE. THE SURVIVORS ARE STILL THERE, STICKING IT OUT AS THE RUSSIANS SLOWLY CUT THEM TO PIECES.

THIS IS THE BIGGEST CHUNK OF THE GERMAN ARMY THAT THE RUSSIANS HAVE EVER BEEN ABLE TO SURROUND, BUT A BIGGER PIECE PROBABLY WILL BE CAUGHT IN THE CAUCASUS FOR THERE ARE NO SIGNS YET THAT THE GERMANS THERE ARE ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE THE THREATENED TRAP.

A118

ANOTHER SIZEABLE PORTION OF THE GERMAN ARMY HAS BEEN SURROUNDED, THE RUSSIANS REPORT, TO THE SOUTH OF VORONEZH.

THE GARRISON AT MILLEROVO, ALTHOUGH COMPLETELY SURROUNDED, DID NOT SURRENDER AND WAS ALMOST COMPLETELY ANNIHILATED, THE RUSSIANS ANNOUNCED.

JAN 20 1943

THE SAME THING HAPPENED AT VELIKIE LUKI, APPARENTLY.

FOR ALMOST A YEAR THE GERMANS AT RZHEV AND VYAZMA, NORTHWST AND WEST OF MOSC

FOR ALMOST A YEAR THE GERMANS AT RZHEV AND VYAZMA, NORTHWEST AND WEST OF MOSCOW, HAVE HAD ONLY A NARROW CORRIDOR TO THE REAR. THEY ARE NEARLY SURROUNDED NOW, BUT THEY HOLD OUT.

FARTHER NORTH, THE RUSSIANS HAD A LARGE FORCE OF GERMANS ENCIRCLED AT STARAYA RUSSA FOR MUCH OF LAST WINTER. THEY DID NOT GIVE UP. THE GERMAN AIR FORCE KEPT THEM SUPPLIED AND IN THE SPRING THEY WERE RELIEVED.

FOR MONTHS THE GERMANS WERE HOLDING ONLY A NARROW FINGER OF STEEL TO THE SOUTHEAST OF LENINGRAD. ALTHOUGH BESET ON ALMOST ALL SIDES BY THE RUSSIANS WHO HAMMERED AT THEM ALMOST CONSTANTLY, THEY HELD ON TENACIOUSLY UNTIL THIS WEEK.

JAN 20 1943

IN TUNISIA, ROMMEL APPEARS TO BE PREPARING FOR A SIMILAR LAST DITCH STAND BY MOVING OUT OF TRIPOLITANIA.

THE JAPANESE, TOO, FIGHT TO THE LAST MAN IN SUCH HOPELESS POSITIONS AS BUNA, GONA AND SANANANDA IN NEW GUINEA.

IT SEEMS TO BE AN AXIS STRATEGY. AND THAT MAY BE THE REASON WHY IT IS NOT WISE TO BECOME OVEROPTIMISTIC NOW.

WHEN THE ALLIES WERE FIGHTING OFF SIEGES AND ENCIRCLEMENTS THEY WERE FIGHTING FOR TIME, UNTIL ARSENALS COULD BE BUILT, THE WAR MACHINERY MANUFACTURED AND THE ARMIES TRAINED.

NOW THAT MILITARY STRENGTH IS SHIFTING TO THE SIDE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, THE AXIS IS FIGHTING FOR TIME, TOO.

THE GERMANS AND JAPANESE PROBABLY DO NOT HOPE TO INCREASE THEIR STRENGTH IN THE MEANTIME, BUT THEY HOPE TO EXHAUST OURS.

Leave Blank

Reds Gain in Kharkov and Rostov Drives; 14 Axis Vessels Are Sunk Near Tunisia; 76 to 109 London Children Killed in Raid

Southern Pincer Gains 17 Miles, Within 115 Miles of Kharkov

Upper Donetz Drive Is Flanking Rostov

Army Is 45 Miles Above Voroshilovgrad, May Smash to Sea of Azov

JAN 21 1943

By The Associated Press

MOSCOW, Jan. 20.—The Red Army, driving deeply into the Ukraine, gained seventeen miles in the sweep toward Kharkov, and farther south reached a point only forty-five miles above Voroshilovgrad, Donetz River industrial center, a special communique announced tonight.

The Russians now have rolled back the Germans to an area where the resilient Red Army itself had retreated last summer when the big Nazi drive began.

[The midnight Soviet communique heard by the Soviet monitor in London said the Russians had captured Mityakinskaya, twenty-two airline miles east of Voroshilovgrad, a junction on a network of railways that winds down to Rostov. Thus, the Russians not only were closing in on the important Nazi base of Rostov from three sides, but might aim to sweep around it to anchor their flying columns on the Sea of Azov behind it.

[British military observers said the Russians in two months had rendered ineffective a total of eighty-nine Axis divisions, sixty of them German, representing the demoralization of some 1,335,000 enemy troops if they were at full divisional strength.]

JAN 21 1943

Drive Toward Kharkov

The southern arm of the Russian sweep toward Kharkov captured Byelokurakina, 115 miles southeast of the industrial center. A northern army is fighting within seventy-nine miles of the city from the east.

Byelokurakina was taken by Soviet troops advancing seventeen miles from Novo-Pskov. Farther south another column took Byelovodsk, forty-five miles above Voroshilovgrad. Other Russian units were threatening Voroshilovgrad in a drive down the railway from Millerovo.

The northern arm is fighting beyond the Urazovo area on the Voronezh-Kupyansk-Kharkov railway.

Seventy miles northeast of this Russian spearhead the Red Army finally smashed a two-day Axis stand in encircled Ostrogozhsk. Two railway trains loaded with motor vehicles and other equipment fell along with the city.

Twenty-three Miles From Salsk

In the Caucasus the Red Army overran Proletarskaya, about twenty-three miles from Nazi-held Salsk, a key rail and air base 100 miles southeast of Rostov. It is from Salsk that the Germans have been flying in supplies to the twenty-two Nazi divisions slowly being throttled in the trap before Stalingrad.

Below Proletarskaya the Russians cleared out the enemy [illegible] the entire northern bank of Manych Canal. The canal lies between the lake area of the [illegible] Caucasus and the Manych River that flows northward into the Don east of Rostov.

Deeper in the Caucasus the Russians advancing northwestward along the Mineralnye Vody-Armavir-Rostov railway captured Nevinnomysk, only fifty miles from Armavir on the approaches to the Nazi-held Maikop oil fields.

Thus the Russians slowly were tightening an almost-completed noose around the Nazi armies in the Caucasus, forcing them to fall back on Rostov, which is menaced from the north and east by Russian armies operating as close as sixty or seventy miles.

Nevinnomysk, 200 miles southeast of Rostov, is the lower end of this irregular loop, and the western end is the Black Sea.

The noon communique said the Russians already had crossed the Manych River, which is north of the Salsk-Proletarskaya area. These troops and those operating along the lower Don River are meeting determined Axis resistance because of their nearness to Rostov, whose capture would cut off the retreat of the Nazi forces deep in the Caucasus.

Soviet troops crossing the Donetz River below Kamensk, eighty-five miles north of Rostov, also were threatening to close this ring that developed from a triple Russian offensive sprung from Stalingrad, the Middle Don and the Caucasian Mountain foothills. This Red Army column last was reported only seventy-five miles from Rostov.

Two other Soviet operations are under way on an irregular front stretching 1,200 miles across Russia. On the central front southwest of Velikie Luki, ninety miles from the Latvian frontier, the noon communique said five more towns were added to the Red Army's list.

On the Leningrad front, Moscow dispatches said, the Russians were storming two major German positions in an attempt to widen the relief corridor to that city that underwent a seventeen-month siege. One of the Nazi strongpoints was described as the enemy's main bastion in the Volkhov area southeast of Leningrad.

Storm 2 Major Nazi Posts About Leningrad

JAN 21 1943

Moscow, Jan. 20 (AP).—The Russians were storming two major German positions about Leningrad tonight in an effort to widen the corridor of relief to that city.

Meanwhile the Soviet forces of the south smashed on toward Kharkov and strengthened the envelopment of a group of enemy divisions cut off beyond Voronezh.

The Caucasus offensive likewise still was rolling on, the midday communique of the Soviet command reporting the recapture of several additional settlements there.

Hit Main Volkhov Stronghold

The Leningrad-Volkhov river armies, whose juncture some days ago had lifted the Leningrad siege, were assaulting two powerful Nazi garrison points, one of which was described in field dispatches as the enemy's main stronghold in the Volkhov area to the southeast of the city.

A third fortified center of enemy resistance had fallen to the Leningrad offensive, and with it a series of blockhouses and dugouts.

The Voronezh offensive which earlier had carried to within seventy-nin emiles of Kharkov was said by the Soviet command to have overrun a number of towns and to have "tightened the ring" about an Axis force of many thousands.

The campaign to cut down the last of the trapped Nazi forces about Stalingrad went forward with the slow destruction of enemy strong points, and the offensive west of Moscow rolled over five more populated points southwest of Velikie Luki.

Nowhere, from the Neva river near Leningrad south to the Kuban in the Caucasus, were the Germans able to halt the Red advance.

The invaders' most stubborn resistance was on the Leningrad-Volkhov front, where he still had in hand numerous fine fortifications and an abundance of munitions, weapons and troops.

Foe Sags On Voronezh Front

The Voronezh front appeared perhaps his weakest; it was there that the Italians, Hungarians and Germans were sagging perceptibly.

[The German communique claimed the repulse of "local Soviet attacks" in the Caucasus and between the Caucasus and the Don. Along the Don, it said "German troops assisted by the *Luftwaffe* checked enemy attacks partly." As to Stalingrad, the Nazi command asserted that the Nazis "despite serious privation stubbornly defended themselves against all Soviet attacks."]

The day brought a description by the Government newspaper *Izvestia* of the first meeting between units of the Leningrad and Volkhov armies.

SOVIET ARMY'S NEWEST DRIVES GROW IN FORCE

Russians Press on Toward Kharkov and Strengthen Leningrad Corridor.

GERMAN DEFENSE WEAKENS

Moscow Reports Foe Is Unable to Make Successful Stand Anywhere on Front.

JAN 21 1943

Moscow, Jan. 20 (AP).—The Red Army pressed ahead today with mounting force on its two newest offensive fronts, toward Kharkov in the Ukraine and along the newly opened corridor to Leningrad, and the Russians declared that the Germans had been unable to hold a successful defense anywhere along the battle line.

In their push southwest of Voronezh, where the Russians were within seventy-nine miles of the big German base at Kharkov, Red Star reported a large enemy force encircled and said the pace of the Russian advance was increasing.

In the north the Army newspaper declared that two powerfully fortified Nazi garrisons were under heavy Russian attack—one described as the main stronghold in the Volkhov sector south of Leningrad, and the other on the Leningrad front. They were not otherwise identified.

[British Military sources said in London that in the Russian offenses so far sixty German divisions had been badly mauled and twenty-nine of their Satellite divisions practically knocked out. It was said that although these divisions were not entirely destroyed they had been hit so hard they could no longer be considered fighting units. These eighty-nine divisions would represent some 1,335,000 men.]

The Russians announced that Lieut.-Gen. Filip Ivanovich Golikov, commander on the new Voronezh front, had been promoted to colonel-general.

Reds Seize Kamensk.

The advance on Kharkov, stemming from the Voronezh sector, had pushed fifty miles through Valuiki, junction point of three railroads east of Kharkov, and into Urazovo. The Red Army here stood directly east of the Ukrainian capital, often called the "Pittsburgh of the Ukraine" because of its industrial importance.

The occupation of Valuiki enabled the Russians to cut for the first time the rail line which runs north to Kastornoye, between Voronezh and Kursk, paralleling the main Moscow-Rostov line. The penetration to Urazovo put the Soviet Army within thirty miles of Kupiansk, one of the first cities taken by the Germans in their offensive on the Kharkov front last summer.

A special communique claimed the capture of Kamensk after hard street fighting. This at once consolidated the Red Army's bridgehead on the south bank of the Donets River and put a main body at a point eighty-five miles north of Rostov on the main Moscow-Rostov railway. Some advance guards are ten miles nearer Rostov.

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Key Caucasus Town Taken.

The recapture of Petrovskoe, in the northern Caucasus, was hailed as another major success in the special communique. It lies at a junction of railroads from Divnoe and Blagodarnoe, forming a line that runs southwest to Stavropol. These roads lead toward Armavir, the Maikop oil fields and the strong point effected by the Germans at Kropotkin.

[Russian troops are now reported to be within twenty miles of Voroshilovsk, the grain center on the loop railway, joining the Rostov-Baku line, the British radio said today. CBS in New York recorded the broadcast. The town of Proletarskaya, on the network running south to the Maikop oil zone, is already being hammered by Soviet guns, while in the Velikie Luki sector, the Russians are now driving hard for Nevel, an important railway town, BBC reported today in another broadcast heard by CBS.]

The Russian troops in the lower Caucasus were also reported to have crossed the Kuban River after occupying Cherkessk in the face of stubborn enemy resistance.

[In London, British military observers noting German radio admissions that there had been "considerable Soviet gains in the western Caucasus" said that this meant that the Red Army may have another drive or two up its sleeve—with the freeing of Krasnodar and Novorossisk as the objective. The

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German radio recently has been ahead of the Russians in announcements of new offensives.]

The capture since last Wednesday of 52,000 prisoners—of whom only 2,500 were Germans—was announced officially. The others were 27,500 Hungarians and 22,000 Italians.

GERMANS TOLD OF DISASTER

Axis Press Reveals Nazi Reverses in Russia.

JAN 21 1943

Berne, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—The Nazi press in endeavoring to explain the German reverses on the eastern front is admitting the superiority of Russian resources and material.

The Berlin correspondent of the Neue Zuercher Zeitung quoted the Voelkischer Beobachter, Adolf Hitler's newspaper, as telling the Germans at home that they "should see how difficult is the fighting on the eastern front." The Russians, the newspaper said, have "more soldiers, more guns and more tanks than a year ago."

Under the heading "The Tragedy of Stalingrad," the Basler Nachrichten said the show in that sector might have a few more scenes but it was the last act.

"The tragic outcome for the Germans can no longer be doubted," it said.

Losses More Serious to Nazis.

Sketching the battle of Stalingrad, the newspaper said the Germans now must reckon with the loss of more than twenty divisions and with a defeat greater than any suffered in this war. They will recover from this defeat, it said, as their adversaries have from their defeats, but it will cost them more.

The newspaper explained that in fighting men as well as materials the Allies have greater reserves than the Axis nations. Russian man power, it said, is more than twice Germany's, and therefore the loss of twenty divisions by the Germans "is twice as serious as it would be for the Russians."

Relazioni Internationale, Italian weekly, told Italians that the war of rapid movement had ended and now entered a new phase in which the element of time "ceased to be a factor unfavorable to the tripartite Powers (Germany, Italy and Japan)."

Slower Warfare Predicted.

Both Allied and Axis camps, it said, dominate large spaces adequate to sustain their war effort.

"The need today," it said, is to use these areas to maximum capacity to meet the productive war no less than the strategic war with the greatest effort. 'Lightning war has been replaced by a war which will be tenaciously fought meter by meter and working hour by working hour on both the military and home fronts."

The Berlin correspondent of Il Giornale d'Italia said that fresh troops were used by the Russians in the Stalingrad area and in the region south of Lake Ladoga and that they had a better fighting spirit than forces used in preceding battles.

These new forces, he said, are better armed, better trained and better equipped and this especially is true of the motorized corps thrown against Rzhev. Soviet troops, he added, possessed great fire power and have great mobility.

NAZIS CLAIM STIFF DEFENSE

Stubborn Stand Before Stalingrad Is Pictured by Berlin

The German High Command asserted yesterday that the Nazi "defenders of the area of Stalingrad," though suffering "serious privation," continued to "defend themselves stubbornly against all Soviet attacks." These are the remnants of twenty-two divisions that Moscow has reported trapped before Stalingrad.

The communiqué, recorded by The Associated Press, devoted this passage to the situation near Leningrad, where the Russians have reported the long siege lifted:

"Strong enemy attacks south of Lake Ladoga collapsed in the course of enemy fighting. Local breaks in the German line were dealt with or led to the cutting off of enemy groups."

In the western part of the Caucasus, the communiqué said, German, Rumanian and Slovak troops repulsed local Soviet attacks.

Southeast of Lake Ilmen, the bulletin reported, an encircled "enemy combat group" was annihilated. Another Soviet group was driven from its positions and prevented from relieving the encircled Russians, the announcement said.

Raid Smashes London School, Shoppers Are Machine-Gunned

60 to 93 Pupils Die at Lunch, 16 More Killed Elsewhere in City as Six Nazi Planes Break Past Defenses; 13 Enemy Craft Downed

By Leo Brapham
Associated Press Staff Writer

JAN 21 1943

London, Jan. 20.—German rooftop raiders killed at least 30 school children and buried 30 to 63 more and three teachers under tons of debris in a swift small-scale attack on London at noon today.

[illegible] was the worst [illegible] ow suffered by London schools [illegible]e the *Blitz* attacks began. The highest previous death toll in bombed schools was twenty-four.

Six Raiders Over London

Only six raiders eluded London's defenses and the school, in the heart of a residential secion, was smashed into rubble.

From thirty to sixty-three children and their teachers still are buried in the ruins without scant hope that any are alive, but 200 rescue workers kept digging for them.

Only eleven children and one teacher in the building emerged alive. The bodies of thirty children from 6 to 14 years of age had been recovered.

Victims Elsewhere

The known victims besides the children in the one building were ten children and six women killed by a bomb which smashed three London houses, and six children and three women killed when a bomb passed through the top of a cafe and across a street into a row of houses.

In southern England, where the raiders also delivered destruction, one elderly man died of shock in a southeast coastal town where forty to sixty planes appeared in two waves, but dropped no bombs.

Probably thirty heavily escorted raiders were bound for London and, in all, at least thirteen Focke-Wulf 190s and Messerschmitt 109 fighter-bombers were shot down by RAF fighters.

Theater Party Planned

Twice the usual number of children had remained at the school

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

cafeteria instead of going home, for immediately after luncheon they were going on a theater party.

Residents said three planes flew low over the district and dropped bombs.

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Some of the explosives wrecked an entire block of buildings near by. Children on a playground escaped machine-gun fire from the planes, but three persons half a block away were wounded.

Fire broke out in the school. It was extinguished after a two-hour fight.

Children Of War Workers

The majority of the mothers and fathers of the children work in war factories and did not learn until tonight that their sons and daughters had been killed.

Most of the 400 pupils attending the school had returned to London from evacuation areas a year ago, and the school was reopened for them. It had been hit by a bomb in 1940 and five persons were killed.

Although the raid was relatively small, it resulted in the biggest dogfights over England since the dark days of the Battle of Britain.

100 Fighters In Escort

Escorted by up to one hundred fighters, some twenty-five German fighter-bombers approached the coast at Beachyhead, fanned out and headed straight for London at top speed.

Some half dozen got through the RAF and Royal Canadian Air Force fighters, who heavily engaged the force and damaged many others in addition to shooting down the thirteen.

Here is the joint communique of the Air and Home Security ministries on the day's aerial action:

"Early this morning there was some activity over the Strait of Dover and one of our fighter patrols destroyed an enemy aircraft.

Spread Over Wide Area

"Shortly after midday some twenty-five enemy fighter-bombers crossed the southeast coast and spread over a wide area of Kent and Sussex and some half a dozen penetrated to the London area.

"Bombs were dropped at scattered points. Damage was not extensive, but there were a number of casualties, particularly at an elementary school, where a number of children were killed.

"Meanwhile, other enemy fighters were on operations over the Channel and bombs also were dropped on the Isle of Wight, where several houses were damaged and one casualty was reported.

"RAF and RCAF fighters heavily engaged the enemy at all points, destroying eleven of his aircraft and damaging many others.

Thirteenth Fighter Downed

"Later in the afternoon the thirteenth enemy fighter was destroyed by our patrols off the Kent coast.

"Two of our fighters were lost, but the pilot of one is safe."

The raiders slipping through to London wrecked several houses in at least four districts, damaged shops and a train, and machine-gunned shoppers in the streets.

Sweeping over rooftops to evade the great number of anti-aircraft guns in the London area, the raiders let go their bombs and raked everything in sight and then turned for home.

Villages Are Attacked

Some of the escort and other fighter-bombers attacked villages in south England. A typical attack was made by four hedge-hopping fighters machine-gunning two villages on the London outskirts. Their fire at one place was turned on a race-horse owner and trainer and eight horses. Two horses were killed.

Other fighter-bombers flew over rooftops of a southeastern town, dropping high explosives among houses and shops.

The RAF carried out intruder raids on occupied Europe last night, having slacked off operations since the Saturday and Sunday night raids on Berlin.

Threatens Rome Bombing

In the House of Commons Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, said Rome would not be spared from bombings if such attacks were necessary to the war effort.

The Air Ministry later announced an enemy fighter was destroyed during the afternoon by fighters on a sweep in which the RAF damaged railway locomotives in northern France and Belgium and factories at Hengelo, Holland. No British planes were reported lost.

Southeast Coast Raided

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Night raiders dropped incendiaries tonight in a residential area of a southeast coastal town and started a small number of fires, which were quickly put out.

No casualties were reported but there was considerable property damage. One man died of shock during a raid earlier in the day.

At another part of the southeast coast planes flew inland and heavy gunfire was heard.

These attacks today followed up overnight operations in which Royal Air Force fighters ranged over the Continent on intruder patrols, attacking railway targets in Northern France, Belgium and the Netherlands. The Air Ministry said the forays were carried out without loss.

One German fighter was shot down early this morning by British fighters off the southeast coast of England.

The account of the noontime raid on London, as given by D. N. B., the official German news agency, would have surprised many Londoners who scanned the skies in vain for a sight of a German plane.

D. N. B. reported that the center of the capital was "blitzed" by "waves of fighter-bombers accompanied by 100 fighters."

This formidable fleet, according to the D. N. B. version for the German people, "appeared over the great Thames bend, swooped down on districts east and northeast of Greenwich Park," dropped bombs at rooftop height on Trafalgar Road, and shot down seven barrage balloons.

The German people were not told that only twenty-five fighter-bombers crossed the coast and only six reached London.

London, Jan. 20 (AP)—Two air-raid alarms sounded in London tonight, the second coming at about 11 P. M. No gunfire or planes were heard during the first brief alert.

Night raiders dropped incendiaries in a residential area of a southeast costal town and started a small number of fires which were quickly put out. No casualties were reported, but there was considerable prop[illegible] damage.

At another part of the southeast coast planes flew inland and heavy gunfire was heard.

MANY CHILDREN DIE AS SCHOOLS GET HARD BLOW

30 Bodies Removed From One—30 to 63 Others Sought in Debris.

DEATH TOLL AT LEAST 55

JAN 21 1943

Attackers Fire on Holiday Crowds and Train—13 Raiding Planes Are Shot Down.

London, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—London was bombed and machine-gunned today in the largest German daylight raid since the battle of Britain, and preliminary reports indicated that at least thirteen of the attacking planes were shot down by British fighters alone.

The raiders dealt the heaviest blow of the war to London's school children. From the wreckage of an elementary school in the heart of a residential district the bodies of thirty boys and girls from 6 to 14 years old were recovered by nightfall.

Two hundred men dug into the debris for thirty to sixty more children—no one knew exactly how many were there—and at least three teachers. But almost no hope was held that any

of them would be found alive.

Only eleven children and one teacher emerged from the bombed building alive, and some of them were injured critically.

Ten children and six women were killed in one London district when a single bomb destroyed three houses, while in another section six children and three women were killed when a bomb passed through the top of a cafe and burst in a row of houses.

These brought the total of London's deaths to at least fifty-five.

Two sections of the city were bombed and some homes were destroyed.

The Germans attacked under cover of fifty to 100 fighters who patroled the channel. It was estimated that twenty-five to thirty fighter bombers struck inland across Kent and Sussex. They were engaged by R. A. F. fighters and only a few reached London.

Street Crowds Machine-gunned.

The planes attacked during the lunch hour, machine-gunning streets and buildings after sweeping in over southern England in greater force than in any daylight raid in two years.

Pedestrians, shoppers and a train approaching London were machine-gunned. Despite the severity of the attack, many persons remained in the streets to watch the biggest aerial fight over the city since the battle of Britain in 1940.

It was a small-scale repetition of any of a score of days during the early aerial battle of Britain when the Luftwaffe frequently struck by daylight. It was the first daytime alert for the British capital since last October 26 and the first daytime bombing since last July 17.

Heavy and light anti-aircraft batteries in some sections fired almost constantly for ten minutes. British fighters also engaged the raiders in aerial battles.

Continent Raided Overnight.

The attacks today followed up overnight operations in which the R. A. F. ranged over the Continent on intruder patrols, attacking railway targets in northern France, Belgium and the Netherlands. The Air Ministry said the forays were carried out without loss.

One German fighter was shot down early this morning by British fighters off the southeast coast of England.

In London planes machine-gunned pedestrians and shoppers and men working in vegetable plots. The barrage balloons were destroyed, one in flames. A train approaching London was machine-gunned, but no casualties were reported.

Murder Trial Suspended.

A number of spectators at a murder trial took shelter in the cells of Old Bailey when the trial was suspended during the alert. But many persons remained in the streets to watch the biggest aerial battle over the city since the battle of Britain.

One force of raiders heading for London was turned back outside the city by British fighters, and jettisoned its bombs. Fighters and ground defenses turned back another twenty German planes over the southeast coast.

A train approaching London was machine-gunned, but no casualties were reported.

A number of spectators at a murder trial took shelter in the cells of Old Bailey when the trial was suspended.

But many persons remained in the streets to watch the battle.

Force Jettisons Bombs.

One force of raiders heading for London was turned back outside the city by British fighters, and jettisoned its bombs.

Fighters and ground defenses turned back another 20 German planes over the southeast coast.

Heavy and light anti-aircraft batteries in some sections fired almost constantly for 10 minutes. British fighters also engaged the raiders in aerial battles.

The attacks today followed up overnight operations in which the RAF ranged over the continent on intruder patrols, attacking railway targets in Northern France, Belgium and the Netherlands.

The Air Ministry said the forays were carried out without loss.

One German fighter was shot down early this morning by British fighters off the southeast coast of England.

14 Axis Ships Are 3-Day Bag In Mediterranean

Twin Columns Of British Army Push Within Forty And Sixty Miles Of Burning Libyan Capital

[By the Associated Press]

London Jan. 20—The British tonight announced the sinking of fourteen enemy ships in the central Mediterranean in the most extensive sweep of those waters in months.

The blow apparently was timed to support the renewed British drive on Tripoli which has carried the Eighth Army to within forty and sixty miles of the bombed and burning city.

Twin British columns were surging down upon Tripoli amidst strong indications that the Axis defense of the capital of Mussolini's tottering Libya would be only a delaying action.

Greek Craft In Pack

A communique by the Admiralty tonight disclosed that a pack of destroyers, six British and one Greek, sank these vessels on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday nights without damage or loss:

A 3,000-ton supply ship, apparently carrying ammunition, which blew up south of Sardinia.

Ten ships of varying sizes, off Tunisia.

A motor launch, also off Tunisia.

A small naval vessel carrying gasoline to the island of Lampedusa.

A British submarine chased an enemy supply ship for five hours and sent her down off the Tunisian coast. This same submersible also drove ashore two small supply ships, both burning.

23 Bagged This Year

The destruction of these ships swept Mussolini's *mare nostrum* virtually clean from the Tunisian coast to Sardinia as the Eighth Army steadily drew nearer to Tripoli.

The navy has announced the destruction of twenty-three surface craft in the central Mediterranean since the first of the year.

The absence of opposition at sea was taken here to indicate there was little probability of the Axis attempting to evacuate its forces from Tripolitania and Tunisia. Thus these would be squeezed between the advancing Eighth Army and the Allied forces in Tunisia.

Some Well West Of Tripoli

A broadcast of the Morocco radio recorded here said that part of Marshal Erwin Rommel's retreating Axis forces already is well to the west of Tripoli and moving rapidly toward the Tunisian frontier.

To the northwest, in Tunisia, the Axis tank forces pushed forward seven miles into French-held positions southwest of Pont Du Fahs in an apparent move to take some of the pressure off Marshal Rommel's route of retreat from Tripolitania.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's troops advanced yesterday more than twenty-five miles along the coastal road to the Homs area, sixty miles east of Tripoli, while a companion spearhead of the Eighth Army swept in on Tarhuna, forty miles from Tripoli.

In Suburbs, Axis Reports

Reuters reported that the Axis radio station broadcasting under the false name of "Radio Brazzaville" had announced that British troops were in the suburbs of Tripoli, but there was no confirmation of this from any Allied source.

London quarters said they had no information to show the British were even as close as thirty miles to Tripoli, as reported in a Cairo broadcast last night.

That Rommel was not defending Tarhuna was clearly indicated, it was said, by the volume of transport moving to the west at that place.

Fighting French Advance

Brig. Gen. Jaques LeClerc, the Fighting French leader who has swept up from the Lake Chad area, announced that his troops under command of Colonel Ingold "are attacking on the left flank of the British Eighth Army and have advanced northward."

This indicated that the Fighting French may have made contact with the Eighth Army.

The Eighth Army menacing Tripoli itself has gathered such momentum that observers here believed it would sweep through the city before Rommel could organize a real defense, then rush on to Tunisia to launch a simultaneous, all-out attack with the First Army.

Enemy Transport Blasted

United States pilots with the Allied forces in Tunisia, who have blasted the enemy motor transport column along the coastal road west of Tripoli, observed Axis columns were moving in both east and west, indicating that Rommel was shuttling vehicles to speed removel of equipment, supplies and troops from Tripoli into Tunisia.

Reports from Allied headquarters in North Africa said military sources considered it likely that Rommel intended a retreat into Tunisia to establish himself behind the Mareth line, a strip of fortified highlands just inside southern Tunisia.

In the Pont Du Fahs area of Tunisia the German tank column, under its new commander, Gen. von Arnim, shoved forward along the road from Pont Du Fahs southwest toward Robaa, about twenty-eight miles away.

High Ground Held

To the north of Pont Du Fahs, a spokesman at Allied headquarters in North Africa said, "Every Axis soldier who has advanced to the west side of the road running between Bou Arada and Goubellat" has been cleared out.

We hold the high ground to the southwest of Bou Arada," he said, "and our artillery by continuous shelling is denying (enemy) use of the road running almost due west from Pont Du Fahs."

It was reported from Cairo that Malta-based bombers raider Tripoli Sunday night and statred fires and explosions near the power house and main railway station. It was the fourth successive night that medium bombers from the island had made an attack.

Tunisian Roads Swept

Other planes on the same night swept Tunisian raids with cannon and machine-gun fire.

During daylight yesterday, it was reported, Malta's fighters and fighter-bombers swept the area around Porto Empedocle, Sicily, and scored bomb hits on harbor installations, roads and railways. One small ship entering the harbor was shot up.

In the afternoon, it was added, a train traveling from Ragusa to Syracuse was attacked by RAF fighter-bombers which destroyed the locomotive and straddled the length of the train with bombs.

Nazi Tanks Advance in Tunisia, Smashing Ahead for Seven Miles Into French Positions Below Pont du Fahs.

NORGAARD JAN 21 1943

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—Axis tank forces, in an apparent attempt to divert pressure on Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's army retreat corridor to southern Tunisia, have smashed seven miles into the French-held Allied positions southwest of Pont du Fahs.

Simultaneous with this disclosure by the Allied headquarters communique, an official French announcement said that German parachutists had been dropped in Algeria, presumably near the capital city of Algiers. Official offers of cash and clothing coupon rewards for their capture were published in the Algerian press.

The German tank column under Gen. von Arnim slashed through the French Tunisian positions in a drive along the road from Pont du Fahs, southwest toward Robaa, about twenty-eight miles away. To the north of Pont du Fahs, an Allied headquarters spokesman said, "Every Axis soldier who has advanced to the west side of the road running between Bou Arada and Goubellat" has been cleared out.

"We hold the high ground to the southeast of Bou Arada," the spokesman said, "and our artillery by continuous shelling is denying (enemy) use of the road running almost due west from Pont du Fahs."

It appeared evident that Gen. von Arnim's column was bending every effort to prevent an Allied assault on the narrow corridor south of the Pont du Fahs area, which is his sole land communication with Marshal Rommel's Africa Corps. Communication lines between Tunisia and Marshal Rommel's retreating columns were under further pressure from the air as United States fighter planes launched widespread attacks on roads all the way from Tripolitania to Tunis.

U. S. Air Force Strikes.

A squadron of Lightning P-38s struck a big Axis transport column on the highway between Zhara, in Tripolitania, and Ben Gardane, on the Tunisian side of the border. The fighters destroyed at least twenty vehicles with cannon and machine-gun fire, and one P-38 was missing after the operation. Pilots reported that many transport columns were moving in both directions along this road, which Marshal Rommel would be compelled to use to effect a junction with Gen. von Arnim's forces.

Military quarters here said they had definite information that Gen. von Arnim had succeeded Gen. Walther Nehring as commander of Axis forces in Tunisia. An Allied headquarters spokesman said that Gen. von Arnim was known as a tank expert who always had been on "the edge of the spotlight," but this was the first time he had been trusted with such an important command.

Hurricane and Spitfire fighters of the Royal Air Force operated in close support of the British and French ground forces resisting the tank push below Pont du Fahs, sweeping down on a column of vehicles and between 300 and 400 marching men. Many direct hits were seen on the road, the spokesman said.

Flying Fortresses Raid Sousse.

Announcement of the reward for the Axis parachutists at Algiers revealed that some already had been rounded up and that others in flight were about to be arrested. Allied headquarters also reported that Flying Fortresses had dropped bombs in the coastal area of Sousse, where "hits were made on industrial buildings and railway yards." The Fortresses all returned safely, the announcement said.

In addition to the heavy bombers, United States medium bombers and fighters ranged over most of the Tunisian front, from the capital area in the north to points near the Tunisian-Libyan

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border in the south.

Three B-25 Mitchell medium bombers bombed targets at Medenine, in the far south, the communique said; P-38 Lightning fighters attacked a column of enemy vehicles near the frontier, destroying about twenty of them, and on Monday night Allied medium bombers attacked roads and railways in the Tunis-Sousse area, destroying a train and scoring hits on motor transport.

The communique reported one enemy bomber destroyed on Monday and concluded, "From all these operations, two of our aircraft are missing.

British Gunners Blast Nazi Tanks.

With Allied Forces at Bou Arada, Tunisia, Jan. 18 (Delayed) (A. P.),—The Nazis left at least eight smoking tank hulks on the plain northeast of here today in an abortive attempt to regain important high ground lost to attacking British tanks and infantry last week. The battle for control of the Bou Arada area reopened at dawn, when the Germans sent their tanks crashing westward toward the arterial north-south Goubellat road.

At the same time, infantry attacked "Grandstand Ridge"—hills east of the road which the Allies captured eight days ago. Some tanks reached the road in an effort to envelop infantry positions on the hills, but at least a third of the striking force was knocked out by artillery. NM B.KING

Concealed British gunners held their fire until the tanks were in easy range, then blasted away with devastating effect. Some infantry and tanks attacking our fixed positions also succeeded in overrunning the ridge.

Irish Troops in Action.

They were cleared off in short order, however, by a crack Irish regiment. An afternoon counter-attack improved the British position even further.

The fight which in its early stages was little more than that of a patrol in extra strong force appeared to be developing into a major battle. Both the Axis and Allies are using strong tank forces despite the fact that routes have to be mapped meticulously to avoid marshy ground.

Gen. von Arnim, the German commander, apparently considers the hills northeast and northwest of Bou Arada vital to the defense of Axis holdings in coastal and southern Tunisia. The heights command the whole of the Goubellat plain, in addition to the valley extending to Pont du Fahs.

Peyrouton Expected To Oust Pro-Laval Officials in Algeria

New Governor General Known as Outstanding French Administrator

JAN 21 1943

By the Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 20.—As Marshal Erwin Rommel's retreating Axis army was reported streaming into a three-way Allied squeeze in Tunisia today confused North Africans watched for the first move of the new Algerian Governor General, Marcel Peyrouton, long-time foe of Pierre Laval.

M. Peyrouton was named yesterday to replace Yves Chatel in what observers here regarded as a move to install a firm and expert administration and at the same time rid Algeria of Laval sympathizers. M. Peyrouton's experience as a former governor general of Tunisia also was expected to be invaluable in the clash which the retreat of Rommel's forces was bringing closer hourly.

Italians Out of Sahara.

A French spokesman reported that the Italians had been driven out of the Sahara Desert, except at Gadames, an Italian fort in Tripolitania across the Tunisian border from Fort Saint Anchor. He said that there were "no important Axis strongholds between the French in the Sahara and Tripoli." Gadames, he said, was being approached from all sides.

Gov. Peyrouton, a former Minister of the Interior in the Vichy Government and later Ambassador to Argentina, is known as an outstanding administrator. Informed sources were confident today that his appointment meant a thorough house-cleaning of minor pro-Laval political figures in Algeria.

(The Fighting French in London were immediately critical of the Peyrouton appointment and a spokesman said "it is impossible to estimate how many thousand French patriots were sent to prison and tortured by Peyrouton during his tenure of office as chief of Vichy police and Minister of the Interior." He was described by the Fighting French as a former Fascist sympathizer.

(The London Daily Herald, laborite newspaper, said the appointment was a "political blunder of the first water" and added: "Peyrouton is distrusted by Frenchmen of all parties, detested by the Arab population and loathed by De Gaulle and his colleagues. A worse choice could not have been made.")

It was understood that all new appointments in North Africa are first scrutinized and approved by representatives of the United States and British governments. Peyrouton's supporters pointed out that while he was Minister of Interior at Vichy he often went out of his way to help American interests despite German pressure.

Robert Murphy, President Roosevelt's diplomatic representative in North Africa, was attacked by a Fighting French spokesman in London yesterday. The spokesman said he had a letter from "a prominent political personage" in Algiers, saying that Mr. Murphy refused to listen to French republicans and is surrounded by former collaborationist advisers.

Rommel Stand Expected At Mareth Line in Tunisia

Allies Predict He Will Fall Back on Position Built by French

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 20 (AP).—Military sources said today it was likely that Field Marshal Erwin Rommel intends to retreat into Tunisia and then establish himself behind the Mareth Line, a strip of highlands inside southern Tunisia which the French fortified as a defense against invasion from Tripolitania.

The Mareth Line, which is likened in military circles to the Halfaya Pass near the Egyptian-Libyan frontier, was built in three strips consisting mostly of well placed concrete pillboxes and gun emplacements without continuous structures.

It was constructed in the late 1930's, but the Italians in 1940 moved in and reversed the guns to point west instead of east. It was considered certain here that the Germans could within a very short time again reverse the guns and make this line a powerful bulwark against further attack from the east, provided Rommel is able to move this army more or less intact into Tunisia.

U. S. AIRCRAFT ARE PRAISED

Workmanship Credited With Saving Lives Of Scores Of American Men

Good Planes And Daring Pilots Called Match For Veterans Of Luftwaffe

JAN 21 1943

By NOLAND NORGAARD

[Associated Press Correspondent]

American Army Headquarters, North Africa (Delayed) — The sound workmanship and engineering skill of the United States aircraft industry are saving the lives of scores of American pilots, while the endurance and daring of these pilots make relatively inexperienced American squadrons a match for the *Luftwaffe's* veterans on the American front.

I have just returned from a forward air base in Tunisia where green American flyers arrived one day six weeks ago, landed to refuel their planes and then took off almost immediately to attack land forces and battle the Germans in the skies.

Operations Difficult

They have been doing it ever since under operational conditions which impose almost unheard-of hardships on both men and machines.

Pilots who have been on probational missions nearly every day during these six weeks, sometimes flying as many as three sorties in a single day, were setting out for renewed attacks in planes with motors that had gone through many hours of the toughest kind of flying without an overhaul of any kind.

Far more important was the fact that those planes frequently brought their pilots back safely after they had suffered damage which seemingly should have caused them to crash instantly.

Five-Week Record

This point is illustrated by the five-week record of one squadron. It flew well over 1,000 operational hours from that desert air base, battling the latest-model German Messerschmitt 109s and Focke-Wulf [illegible] over German-held territory, where the advantage lay [illegible] team.

The squadron's number of serviceable planes diminished because there was neither time nor facilities to repair the most badly damaged. Finally it was impossible for all of the squadron pilots to take to the air at any given time.

Despite all this, the squadron lost only two pilots in those five weeks, and one of these is believed to have been taken prisoner after he landed the battered remnants of his P-40 after an encounter with several Messerschmitts.

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More Planes, Pilots Ready

The squadron has since received more planes and, thanks to the sturdiness of their predecessors, there are battle-seasoned pilots to fly them.

The sturdy construction of their planes is only one reason why the P-40 pilots came through those strenuous early weeks with relatively slight losses. The pilots found that the latest German fighters could do some things the P-40 was unable to match, but, conversely, the P-40 had qualities the German planes lacked. They simply learned to use such advantages as they possessed.

No one was more impressed with the way the American planes stood up than Lieut. Col. William W. Momyer, of Seattle, commander of the P-40 group in Tunisia.

Trains RAF Group

Momyer spent several months preceding Pearl Harbor—training RAF pilots in the Libyan desert to fly the P-40 and, while he was so doing, scored his first victory by shooting down a Junkers 87 dive bomber which attacked a field where he was stationed. In Tunisia he destroyed a Messerschmitt 109 and a Junkers 88 and damaged another Junkers 88.

"We found the average life of the engine in the fighter planes in Libya less than here," he explained. "Here we got a lot of P-40s which got 100 and more hours of combat time, and the way we've been pushing them that's a hell of a lot of flying. But they're standing up."

British Advance on Tripoli.

Cairo, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—The British Eighth Army, closing in on Tripoli, reached the crest of Nefusa ridge today for its last downgrade sweep of less than fifty miles against the bombed and burning Libyan capital, which American bombers kept blasting daily. Two of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's columns were advancing upon Tarhuna and Homs, forty and sixty miles respectively from Tripoli.

[A communique from the Fighting French headquarters of Gen le Clerc announced that "our troops under command of Col. Ingold are attacking on the left flank of the British Eighth Army and have advanced northward." The wording of the communique suggested that the Fighting French, moving up from the South, might be in contact with the Eighth Army. If so this would seal the ring around the Axis positions. The Fighting French already had been reported in contact with Allied forces in southern Tunisia.]

[The Dakar radio this afternoon quoted an unconfirmed report as saying that "a British column had entered the suburbs of Tripoli, which is in flames." The broadcast, recorded in New York by the Columbia listening post, also said that the column of the British Eighth Army which followed the coast had taken Homs.]

Nefusa Ridge, which begins near Tarhupa, is linked into a semi-circle of rugged hills guarding Tripoli from the east and south and sloping like a saucer down to the Jefara plain between Tripoli and the Tunisian frontier. B-24 Liberators blazed the way for the attack, with continued heavy blows by daylight yesterday against the Libyan capital, and extended their raids westward to the Tunisian supply port of Sousse, where a merchant vessel was hit and bombs burst along the docks and quays.

Americans Raid Airdrome.

An American headquarters communique said: "At Tripoli, cloud conditions obscured most of the bursts, but all the bombs hit within the target area." American medium bombers raided Castel Benito airdrome, thirteen miles south of Tripoli, again starting fires.

Forced to resort to other airfields further in the rear, the German Air Force was able to maintain aerial activity, but failed to prevent continued, relentless Allied attacks on German columns reported moving west of Tripoli on roads to Tunisia.

[The chief obstacle to the Eighth Army's advance on Tripoli is an anti-tank ditch prepared by Marshal Rommel in the narrow coastal strip between the Djebel Hills and the [illegible], the British radio's Cairo correspondent reported today.]

Sweeping the Axis forces northwestward toward Tripoli, the Eighth Army gathered prisoners, guns and vehicles as it moved forward. The northern wing of Gen. Montgomery's army, reported at Zliten yesterday, moved forward during the day and by evening was closing in on Homs, along the coastal road.

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The southern wing, moving toward Tripoli along an inland road, was on the approaches to Tarhuna at [illegible] the same time.

Allied aerial squadrons, operating from advanced air bases, pounded Marshal Rommel's retreating army as it moved away from the overwhelming power of the Eighth Army.

[The Berlin radio said today that British parachutists were being dropped behind Marshal Rommel's lines to harass communications.]

For the last twenty-four hours, the communique said, fighter-bombers and bombers have maintained a continuous pressure on the columns retreating westward from Tarhuna. The fact that these Axis columns were moving westward, instead of northwestward toward Tripoli, might indicate that the southern flank of Marshal Rommel's army planned to by-pass Tripoli completely.

Blank

London, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Fighting French columns which conquered the Italian Fezzan have established contact with the British Eighth Army and have joined in the advance on Tripoli, a communique from Brigadier General Le Clerc's headquarters announced tonight.

The communique, as broadcast by the Fighting French radio at Brazzaville, said:

"The Fighting French forces of Colonel Ingold (the field commander) have established contact with the British Eighth Army and are taking part with their British allies in the advance on Tripoli. They are attacking on the left of the Eighth Army moving northward."

London, Jan. 20.—Obviously stirred by Marcel Peyrouton's appointment as Governor-General of Algeria, the French National Committee met in a special session today, and Fighting French headquarters declared the appointment would shock the French people as much or more than did the agreement with the late Admiral Jean Darlan.

Fighting French circles scoffed at what they termed an Algiers propaganda campaign seeking to build up the Peyrouton appointment as a step toward an agreement between Gen. Henri Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

The appointment has further pushed into the background the possibility of a meeting soon of the two French leaders, one reliable source said.

Mr. Eden made no reply to questions concerning the appointment of Marcel Peyrouton as Governor-General of Algeria and North African politics generally. The Foreign Secretary assured Commons that both Britain and the United States lost no opportunities to impress upon the French authorities that all North African prisoners, held because of sympathy to the Allied cause, should be released speedily.

He said he felt that the Vatican joined in the Allied nations' condemnation of Axis atrocities against the Jews in the sense that Pope Pius XII in his Christmas Eve broadcast condemned persecutions generally. He made no reply when asked if there was a chance to obtain from the Vatican something more specific on Jewish persecution.

Mr. Eden said many North African political prisoners already had been released, and a mixed commission set up under the joint chairmanship of the United States and British consuls-general in Algiers was investigating all those whose status was not clear. Releases were being made as fast as possible, he said. Members of the International Brigade and other Spanish republicans are among those to be given speedy consideration by the commission, he added.

The Foreign Secretary said United States authorities reported at the end of December that all French nationals detained for having helped the Allied cause had been ordered freed and the commission would verify that these orders were excuted. He declared that as far as was known no persons were imprisoned merely because they were Jews.

After Mr. Eden had spoken the House went into secret session for a debate on man power.

ALLIES TO PLAN PEACE ECONOMY

Eden Says United Nations Prepare to Co-operate.

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London, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told Commons today the British Government intended to prepare a common program of postwar economic co-operation in consultation with the United States, Soviet Russia and the other United Nations and said considerable progress had been made in preparatory work.

Asked by a member whether this meant there was no truth to a rumor that the British Government and the U. S. S. R. were at loggerheads, Mr. Eden replied: "I think I can reassure him completely on that point."

CUNNINGHAM IS HONORED

Briton Made Admiral of Fleet—

Other Navy Promotions

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Britain announced tonight several promotions among her naval leaders, including the elevation of Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, who commanded the naval forces that supported the American-British landings in North Africa, to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet.

The following were made admirals: Sir Guy Charles Cecil Royle who since 1941 has been lent to the Australian Government as a naval member of the Commonwealth Naval Board; Sir John Cronin Tovey commander in chief of the British Home Fleet, and Sir Frederick Edward Collins, vice admiral commanding in the North Atlanti cand admiral superintendent at Gibraltar since 1941.

Rear Admiral Arthur Lumley St. George Lyster, who commanded aircraft carriers that covered the North African landings, and Rear Admiral Sir Harold Martin Burrough, commander of one of the three main naval forces participating in the landings, were promoted to vice admiral.

Cunningham Made Admiral Of Fleet

London, Jan. 20 (AP)—Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, who directed naval operations in connection with the American-British landings in North Africa, was promoted today to the rank of admiral of the fleet.

His advancement was a result of completion of a five-year term in that rank by the Earl of Cork and Orrery.

Briton Wants New Flying Boats From U. S.

London, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—Sir Archibald Sinclair, the Air Minister, was urged in the Commons today to ask the United States to allot several new flying boats to be operated by the British Overseas Aircraft Corporation, to replace old British craft.

The plea came from Oliver E. Simmonds, a Member of Parliament, who said that evidence of a crash at Lisbon January 9, in which thirteen were killed, showed that the British company's craft are overaged. He said that under an agreement by which Britain concentrates on military plane manufacture the United States was to make necessary non-fighting craft and Britain was entitled to the new ones from the United States.

Sir Archibald answered that he would await completion of the inquiry before drawing any conclusions on the Lisbon accident.

Eden Implies Bombs Will Be Rained on Rome

Says R. A. F. Will Act if War Makes Raids Helpful

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP).—An implied promise that Rome will be bombed by the Royal Air Force "as heavily as possible if the course of the war should render such action convenient and helpful" was voiced by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden to the House of Commons today.

Asked if he had information that a military camp and armament factories are in or near Rome. Eden replied affirmatively. Then he was asked whether Rome is an open city.

"I think," he answered, "that the Prime Minister made it plain last September that we have as much right to bomb Rome as the Italians had to bomb London, and we should not hesitate to do so to the best of our ability and as heavily as possible if the course of the war should render such action convenient and helpful."

The Commons cheered.

Some Italian planes were identified as among raiders who struck sporadically at London in the early days of the bombings.

U. S. TROOPS MOP UP GUADALCANAL JAPS

1,032 Reported By Navy As Killed In Five-Day Operations

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 20—American troops, relentlessly pressing a campaign to eliminate enemy forces on Guadalcanal, killed 1,032 Japanese in five days of jungle warfare, the navy reported today.

In patrol skirmishes and in comparatively large-scale engagements, they wiped out group after group in the five days ending January 17.

Many of the engagements were within a short distance of Henderson Airfield, base for American planes which have been bombing enemy positions on other islands and attacking shipping in the Solomons area.

Up To 4,000-Yard Gains Made

One was an encounter in which American troops advanced between 3,000 and 4,000 yards to throw back the Japanese despite "stiff enemy resistance" last Friday.

The next day the ground forces again forged ahead, with the enemy offering determined resistance from trenches and ambushes in the jungles.

Other skirmishes took American troops into action against pockets of enemy resistance—small groups of Japanese holding positions from which they could harass American movements. In such actions last last Saturday the navy reported 150 Japanese were killed, a number taken prisoner and a quantity of equipment captured.

Air Force Continues Action

The navy told also today of continued attacks against enemy shipping seeking to reinforce Japanese troops in the Solomons. Bombers flew 300 miles northwest to Shortland Island and found a Japanese cargo vessel at anchor.

Two bombs struck the ship. She burst into flames and was burning when American planes returned to their base.

Aerial resistance was encountered by Flying Fortresses and their fighter escorts on that raid but it was not effective. Two Japanese Zeros equipped with floats for operation on the water were shot down. One American fighter plane failed to return.

ALLIED FORCES PRESS ENEMY AT SANANANDA

MacArthur's Headquarters Hears Japanese Are 'Crumbling'

ARRIVED

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Thursday, Jan. 21 (AP)—Allied jungle fighters, moving so fast they did not have time to count the enemy dead, further compressed Japanese pockets around Sanananda Point in New Guinea while Allied bombers attacked ten points embracing nearly the whole South Pacific area yesterday and the day before.

"The whole thing is crumbling," said a spokesman at General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters concerning the Papuan ground resistance of the Japanese.

On the aerial war front, these achievements were listed:

The jetty at Dobo in the Aroe Islands was raided and one of three Japanese float planes that attempted to intercept probably was damaged. At Ambon in the same sector, a Japanese fighter was shot down by a bomber.

Japanese localities at Lautem in Portuguese Timor were bombed and near Jujioro one of five Japanese fighters trying to intercept was damaged.

Along the coast of the Willaumez Peninsula in New Britain, three barges were strafed and these had to be beached. Also in New Britain, the Gasmata Airdrome, a much-bombed target, was raided, and gun positions were hit at the Cape Gloucester Airdrome.

In New Guinea, the Madang Airdrome and wharf were bombed, as was the Finschhaffen wharf.

Jap Casualties Heavy As Allies Split Last Papuan Garrison

Only Four Isolated Groups Left In Sanananda Area

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By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Jan. 20.—Allied ground forces have cut the last garrison of Japanese on the Papuan Peninsula of New Guinea into four isolated groups after capturing the village and point of Sanananda, an Allied headquarters communique said today.

Heavy casualties were inflicted on the Japanese in the bitter fighting and only 27 were taken prisoner. Some of the Japanese were reported wandering in the swampy jungle country.

The only remaining enemy resistance was from two Japanese pockets on either side of Sanananda Point and two more on Sanananda road leading to the beach.

The Japanese attempted to aid their apparently doomed ground troops in the Sanananda sector by sending a group of bombers over the battle area to attack Allied troops, but the effort was unsuccessful, the communique said.

Meanwhile, Allied medium bombers raided Japanese supply dumps at Lae, New Guinea, starting many fires, and other Allied aircraft attacked Japanese installations on Timor, on the Kale Islands and at Gasmata, New Britain.

A small Allied vessel was reported torpedoed and sunk in Australian waters with the loss of two lives.

U. S. PLANES SMASH BURMA PORT WORKS

Bassein Raid Is Climax of Two Days of Attack on Enemy Bases and Supply Lines

R. A. F. FLIERS 'SOFTEN' FOE

Blast Path for Ground Forces Advancing on Akyab Over Stiffening Resistance

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NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 20 (AP)—United States heavy bombers based in India struck yesterday at the docks at enemy-held Bassein in Southwestern Burma and caused damage, a United States Army communiqué said today.

The communqué also reported a series of bombing and strafing attacks by American fighters and medium bombers the past two days against enemy installations at Kaming in Northern Burma.

On the first day three large fires and sixteen smaller ones were started. The second attack was made in still greater force, scoring direct hits on the Japanese headquarters, a barracks and a warehouse.

"As a result of these operations," the communiqué said, "it is estimated that half of the enemy base was completely destroyed."

No American planes were lost.

British bombers also continued to "soften up" Japanese positions in Burma with raids yesterday in the Rathedaung area and on the village of Padali on Akyab Island, a British communiqué said today.

Japanese resistance to the Allied

30-24—477

force moving into Burma toward Akyab on the Bay of Bengal was said to be continuing, but no important change was reported.

At Padali, Japanese fighter planes were encountered for the first time in a fortnight. In several air fights Allied fighters destroyed one enemy plane and damaged others, it was said.

Rathedaung, north of Akyab, was raided by bombers and fighters and was said to be "well on fire." Japanese water transports also were attacked, and on Monday night bombs were dropped on the Japanese airdrome at Meiktila.

No Allied planes were lost in these operations, it was stated.

RAF Night Fighters Down Two Calcutta Raiders

By the Associated Press.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.—RAF night fighters shot down two Japanese bombers last night when a small number of enemy aircraft raided Calcutta for the seventh time, it was announced today.

An earlier communique said damage was negligible and no casualties had been reported.

PLANES, TANKS SENT SOVIETS

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4,600 Of Former, 5,800 Of Latter Dispatched To Russian Ally, Stettinius Says

Lend-Lease Administrator Promises Even Greater Help This Year

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 20—The United States and the United Kingdom have sent 5,800 tanks and 4,600 planes to Russia, the lend-lease administration reported today with a promise that aid to the Soviet "will grow still more in 1943."

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., administrator, said that as of January 1 more than 3,200 tanks and almost 2,600 planes had gone from the United States, and 2,600 tanks and more than 2,000 planes from the United Kingdom.

Important Progress

Announcing "important progress" last year in supplying the Soviet, Stettinius declared:

"The people of the Soviet Union have so far waged a magnificent battle against the Nazis principally with their own arms. But lend-lease aid to Russia is growing to a sizable proportion. It will grow still more in 1943."

Stettinius said the United States had not yet been able "to send as much as we should like—or as much as the Soviet army needs—and a part of what we send has been lost on the way"—exactly how much he did not say.

Greatly Increased

"After a slow start, lend-lease shipments have greatly increased," he asserted. "They are continuing to increase in spite of the shortage of shipping and enemy attacks along the difficult supply routes to Russia."

Stettinius' statement also reported:

Lend-lease shipments of war supplies to Russia reached a new high in November, equaling thirteen times the total sent in January, 1942.

As of January 1, the United States had shipped to Russia under lend-lease more than 3,200 tanks and almost 2,600 planes.

Gets Greatest Number

Tank shipments to Russia were greater under lend-lease than to any other country since the beginning of the program in March, 1941, although lend-lease aid to Russia did not begin until eight months later.

Plane shipments to Russia exceeded shipments to the United Kingdom or to any other military theater under lend-lease. In addition to tank and planes, United States shipments to Russia included 81,000 trucks, jeeps and other military motor vehicles.

Food shipments to Russia from the United States are "rapidly growing in importance." This country now is sending greater quantities of food there than to the United Kingdom.

Haruna Loss Confirmed In Bombardier's Citation

Medal for Sgt. Levin Ends Doubt About Battleship's Fate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP).—Decoration of a Flying Fortress bombardier for plastering the 29,000-ton Japanese battleship Haruna cleared up today any remaining doubt as to whether the warship, pride of the Japanese fleet, was listed officially as sunk in the first week of the war.

Word of the decoration of Sergeant Meyer S. Levin, of Brooklyn, received from Australia yesterday, told of the Haruna listing and sinking after his bomb load had been dumped upon her.

The sinking originally was announced by the War Department Dec. 11, 1941, in a communique which told of American Army Air Forces attacking the ship in the South Pacific off the northern coast of Luzon in the Philippines.

Some Civilian Authority To Be Restored in Hawaii

Martial Law to Remain, However, White House Announces

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP).—The White House announced today an agreement had been reached for a "substantial restoration of functions to the appropriate civilian authorities" in Hawaii.

While details of the new arrangements, worked out by the War, Justice and Interior Departments and Hawaii's governor, are to be announced in the territory, the White House said martial law would remain in effect and writ of habeas corpus would continue to be suspended.

The commanding general of the Army's Hawaiian department retains jurisdiction over some civilian activities, but the agreement "contemplates that there will be further restoration of jurisdiction to the civilian authorities when and as the military situation permits."

Martial law has been maintained in Hawaii since shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Nazi Bonds Ruled Worthless by U.S.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 20 (AP).—Holders of several hundred million dollars worth of German international bonds were assured today that the Federal Government considers them worthless. This is not entirely bad news, because if the Government did not recognize the worthlessness, holders could not deduct the loss in figuring income taxes.

Guy T. Helvering, Internal Revenue Commissioner, said the bureau had ruled that the bonds became valueless in 1941 because of the declarations of war, default of interest payments and disappearance of the public market for the issue.

As Ed Flynn Sees Ed Flynn

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Tells Senators He Has Read Extensively In So Far as History Is Concerned.

Washington, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—In presenting his own case to the Senate committee sitting in judgment on his qualifications for the post of Minister to Australia, Edward J. Flynn volunteered this brief biography:

"I was born in Bronx county. I've lived there all my life. My father was an educated gentleman. During my entire life I have lived in a cultured and educated atmosphere. I was graduated from Fordham University and from Fordham Law School. I practiced law for several years in New York.

"I have made many trips abroad. I probably know Europe as thoroughly as any one. I have traveled extensively in South America, Central America and Canada. I'll match my knowledge of the United States with any one. I have owned homes in Arizona and California, and at present I own a cattle ranch in Nevada.

"I have read extensively in so far as history is concerned. I have endeavored to keep myself well informed, for my own satisfaction, as to events happening in all parts of the world. I have kept myself informed as to domestic legislation.

"I have endeavored to support men who believe in social progress. I'm not ashamed I supported Gov. Smith, Gov. Roosevelt and Gov. Lehman.

"I served four years in the Legislature of New York State. Subsequent to that I was elected Sheriff of Bronx county. I was appointed City Chamberlain and served there three years.

"I served under Gov. Roosevelt four years as his Secretary of State, and under Gov. Lehman six years as his Secretary of State. I resigned from that office to accept an appointment from President Roosevelt as United States commissioner to the New York World's Fair. I believe that appointment gave me an opportunity to learn to know nationalities throughout the world. Fifty-two nations were represented there.

"There has been no criticism of my service as Secretary of State or as commissioner to the World's Fair.

"These are political charges. They have been leveled against me in political campaigns. They are not true."

Davis Encouraged By War Situation; Sinkings Now 597

Washington, Jan. 20 (AP)—Elmer Davis, director of war information, today described the war situation as "pretty encouraging, in general," although Axis submarines so far this month have taken a heavier toll of United Nations shipping than in the corresponding period of December.

Full reports on January shipping losses will not be available for about four weeks, he said.

Washington, Jan. 20 (AP)—A medium sized United States merchant vessel was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine late in December in the south Atlantic off the east coast of South America, the navy announced today. The fifty-three survivors have been landed at Miami, Fla.

Four passengers said the crew of the raider, apparently Italian, shouted "traitor" at an Italian mess boy who spoke in his native tongue and took him prisoner aboard the submarine.

The sinking raised to 597 the Associated Press count of announced losses of Allied and neutral merchantmen in the western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor.

HULL ASKS NATION TO PUT MIND ON WAR

Washington, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull appealed to Americans today to pay closer attention to the battle for Tunisia, lest it be obscured by too much public pre-occupation with political and social questions in French Africa.

Mr. Hull's remarks were precipitated when a questioner at his press conference asked whether all Nazi-inspired laws in French Africa had been revoked since the American occupation.

The Secretary replied with some sharpness that he wished his countrymen could keep their minds on the war for a while. He said that he made no effort to keep up with all the detailed non-military developments in North Africa, but had complete confidence in those who were charged with responsibility there, and looked to Lieut.-Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and his advisers to handle the situation.

He was much more interested, he added, in the actual prosecution of the war in Africa than in political and social questions there.

Mr. Hull emphasized he was not saying this in a spirit of captiousness, that he was not criticizing those who ask questions about African developments, but wanted to stress the urgency of the military side of the picture.

Reported Alive

Washington, Jan. 20 (AP)—The War Department announced today that Private First Class Robert L. Thomas, of Poca, W. Va., who was reported January 2 to have been killed in action in Africa, is now reported alive but seriously wounded.

Would Keep Spoils.

Davies said he attended the conference at the request of "certain important civic and business leaders in this country," whom he said, "innocently, I am sure, were used by Hitler to further his plan to conquer the world and ourselves."

"On the face of it, their proposal seemed very fair," said Davies. "Upon digging into the specific terms, however," something else appeared "namely the condition . . . Germany should keep the dominant place which it had achieved by conquest of Europe and be permitted to project its new order in Europe without interference.

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"It was a proposal in line with the declared military and political technique of Hitler, namely, make peace with your enemy at the height of your success in order to consolidate your gains and renew your strength for a subsequent attack which would make 'the kill' still more easy."

Nazi 'Peace' Offer in '40 Bared by Davies

Los Angeles, Jan. 20 (AP).—Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador to Russia, disclosed today that in 1940 he was approached by Nazi spokesmen—at a New York conference suggested by "certain well-meaning citizens of our own country"—with a proposed peace treaty, to be signed by German military or other government officials and under which Hitler would be "retired."

"I made it clear to these gentlemen that it was an impossible peace," declared Davies in a Town Hall speech.

Skipper Refused to Hide as Enemy Poured Shots Into His Craft—Also Prowled Along Nipponese Shore

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Seattle, Jan. 19 (A. P.).—An American submarine, with the amazing record of having twice sunk two ships within sixty seconds of each other, was on the surface during an attack on a Japanese convoy.

"Captain. Captain," the lookout shouted, "there's an auxiliary cruiser out there shooting at us."

"Are they hitting us?" inquired the skipper.

"No," the lookout replied.

"Well, all right," calmly rejoined Lieut.-Commander Thomas B. Klakring, who had dared move his submarine so close to the shores of Japan the crew could see a horse race in progress.

Tells of Incident.

In a Navy-approved interview, Ensign Gilson Rohrback told about the convoy incident.

"The skipper liked to get up on the surface and travel," Ensign Rohrback explained.

"As a matter of fact, the merchantmen were shooting at us, too, with five-inch deck guns, but it didn't seem to bother the skipper. He stayed on the surface for an hour and a half trying to get another shot. (Rohrback had told earlier of the sub's sinking two ships in the convoy, damaging a third, then deciding to surface.) Then Jap planes came out and we pulled the cork and went down."

The Ensign, who refers to Commander Klakring as "the sort of fellow who's going to win this war," said:

"I feel as though I've learned quite a bit about Japan. We saw big Japanese cities and Jap trains, bases and ships."

Among the eight ships credited to the sub, meaning a Japanese tonnage loss of 70,000, the Ensign listed as the most remarkable the four blasted to the bottom within minutes of each other.

He emphasized that meant remarkable co-ordination because of the complex calculations involved.

But how could they miss?

Commander Klakring, the Ensign said, "used to go in so close for torpedo shots that the concussion would be worse in the submarine than a lot of depth charges seem."

Nazi Radio Erroneously Reports Robert Taylor Held

By the Associated Press.

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 20.—The Berlin radio erroneously reported internmnt in Spanish Morocco of Film Actor Robert Taylor—just shortly after he actually was finishing his day's work in Hollywood.

The Berlin broadcast, recorded last night by the Associated Press, announced that Mr. Taylor had been interned by Spanish authorities after a United States bomber had been forced down in Spanish Morocco.

A studio spokesman said he had seen Mr. Taylor not half an hour before and that to his knowledge the actor hadn't been out of the State for weeks, much less abroad.

ALBANY ASKS FREE TRAVEL TO CANADA

Albany, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—A resolution urging Congress to eliminate unnecessary restrictions on travel and trade between the United States and Canada has been adopted unanimously by New York's Senate.

It asked that such regulations be lifted "for the purpose of promoting a harmonious American front and a victorious prosecution of the existing war."

The proposal was approved and sent to the Assembly as scores of new bills, including one to abolish the State's tax-supported milk publicity campaign, were introduced.

Proposed by Senator Fred A. Young, Lowville Republican, the "travel" resolution stated that the passage of persons and the movement of commodities across the Canadian border are "hampered and affected by many governmental restrictions and regulations."

The Senate received a measure which would grant New Yorkers reduced automobile registration fees if their cars are not licensed until May 1. A three-fourths reduction would be effective between May 1 and July 1 under the bill introduced by Senator Louis B. Heller, Brooklyn Democrat.

U. S. Ship Sunk, 2 Passengers Taken

Miami, Fla., Jan. 20 (AP).—A passenger suspected of knowledge of ship movements was taken prisoner aboard an Italian sub which sank an American merchant vessel in the South Atlantic late in December, survivors revealed here recently.

Four passengers from the ship, including Robert Carter, a seaman of New York City, said the Italians also took an Italian-speaking mess boy into custody.

Hearing the boy speak Italian, one of the sub crew shouted "Traitor" in English.

Damage to the lifeboats prevented all but one from floating, and 53 survivors were jammed into it.

The sub surfaced and the crew of bearded Italians covered the survivors with machine guns while the captain asked questions.

The lifeboat was sighted by a plane three days later.

Niagara Falls Bids For the Peace Conference

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Jan. 20 (A. P.).—A proposal that the peace conference at the end of the war be held in the cities of Niagara Falls in New York and Ontario was made today by Mayor George R. Inglis of Niagara Falls, Ont.

He told the Zonta Club: "There is no more suitable spot in the world than on this border where the two countries have lived in peace for more than a century."

Chile Breaks Relations With Axis Nations

JAN 21 1943

Step Leaves Argentina the Sole Hold-Out Among 21 American Republics

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 20 (AP).—Chile severed relations with the Axis powers today, and President Juan Antonio Rios told his people in a radio broadcast tonight that it was a step toward continental solidarity and in defense of democracy.

President Rios explained the rupture with Germany, Japan and Italy in a half-hour address from the government palace.

The Chilean Senate approved the decision last night by a 30-to-10 vote, and President Rios afterward signed the decree to oust Axis diplomats. A roundup of all Axis nationals was quickly begun.

Tonight President Rios gave Chileans the full explanation of his decision, reached long after the original popular protest against Axis attacks on Chilean shipping had subsided.

[It was not known immediately whether the Axis diplomats would remain in Chile until an exchange could be arranged, or would be transferred to Argentina, now the only American nation maintaining diplomatic relations with the Axis.]

Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez called in the American diplomatic corps to make the announcement.

The Brazilian Ambassador, Samuel Souza de Leao Gracie, whose country is the only South American belligerent, said upon leaving the Foreign Office: "This decision places Chile in the democratic front."

Bolivian Ambassador, Alberto Ostria Gutierrez, who as Foreign Minister expelled Axis diplomats from his country, said the break "unites us more than ever."

The Chilean break was foreshadowed by the visit of the Interior Minister, Raul Morales, to Washington, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires in December to sound out the attitudes of the belligerents in the United States and Brazil and the neutrals of Argentina. Before he returned to Santiago this month, it was known that Chile would break.

Baroness von Schoen, wife of the German Ambassador, Baron Wilhelm von Schoen, already has left by train for Argentina, the one remaining nation which will be left in the Americas maintaining relations with the Axis.

The Senate's vote was taken last night after Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez, speaking for the President in a private session, announced the rupture decision and asked for the Senate's approval. Of the 45 Senators, 3 were absent and 2 abstained from voting.

Circles close to the government said a drive to eliminate Axis espionage and liquidate fifth column activities would accompany the formal break of relations. They said suspected spies had been under observation for some time and would be rounded up, while a number of Axis propaganda organizations and publications would be closed.

Gives Reasons for Break

President Juan Antonio Rios of Chile said last night in a broadcast beamed overseas that he had declared a break in diplomatic relations with the Axis "for the good of my country." Dr. Rios, whose speech was delivered in Spanish and recorded in the United States by the Federal Communications Commission, noted that Chile had an "essential interest in this fight" and that the break in relations followed the principles of continental solidarity, to which Chile adhered.

Declaring that Chile also felt a moral obligation, President Rios said that he was following the mandate of Chilean public opinion. He added:

"We are fighting so that all men and nations may live in peace."

He said that Chile would continue to be a free country "with rights for all men," and he bespoke the cooperation of the people of Chile.

Chile Breaks Off With Axis

Senate Votes 30 to 10 for Diplomatic Rupture —Crowd Hails Step.

JAN 21 1943

Santiago, Chile, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—Chile broke relations today with Germany, Italy and Japan, leaving Argentina the only American republic maintaining diplomatic contact with the Axis.

The decree was signed by President Rios after representatives of other American countries and Britain were notified of the step.

[Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz-Guinazu of Argentina commented in Buenos Aires that Argentina would continue to observe a cordial policy toward Chile. He replied to a reporter's question whether there would be any change in Argentina's policy by saying "You know what our stand is."]

An informed spokesman said that Axis diplomats were not formally notified of the break immediately, but that they had made last undisclosed requests which Chile rejected.

Opponents of a severence of relations also made a last-minute attempt to influence President Rios's decision. A group headed by Liberal Deputy Raul Marin delivered a petition signed with about 300 names asking the President not to break relations.

Axis diplomats will be handed their passports this afternoon, it was announced. Axis nationals will be rounded up at once and taken to internment points.

The announcement of the break followed a 30 to 10 Senate vote approving President Rios's decision for the break with Germany, Italy and Japan.

The move leaves Argentina as the single American republic still maintaining relations with Germany, Italy and Japan.

After weeks of wrangling over the issue, Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez presented the motion to the Senate, then went to President Rios's residence to inform him of that body's vote. As the report of the Senate vote spread a crowd gathered outside the Congress Building began cheering and organized a triumphant parade through the central streets. A few shouts of opposition were heard.

The Chamber of Deputies was not consulted by the Government. The Constitution provides only that the President may ask the opinion of the Senate, but even that step is not required.

Of the forty-five Senators only three were absent. It was understood that all the leading parties, Conservative, Liberal, Radical, Socialist, Democratic and Communist, voted in favor of the motion to sever relations. The Conservatives and Liberals, however, split on the issue. Three members of each party voted for the motion, and five of each group

Calls Step Important.

Washington, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull commenting today on Chile's action in breaking diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers said:

"I have just been informed by the Chilean Ambassador of the decision of the Chilean Government to sever diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers. I welcome this action as an important contribution to the security of the continent.

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"In a larger sense, however, the Government of Chile has taken a step which once more confirms the identity of the ideals and aspirations of the Chilean people with those of free peoples everywhere in this great struggle.

"I know that I express the feeling of my fellow citizens in extending the heariest good wishes on this occasion to the Government and people of a traditionally friendly country. Chile has now taken its place with the twenty American republics which have given official and practical expression to their realization of the nature of the Axis menace."

Earlier the Chilean Ambassador, Rodolfo Michels, had formally notified Under-Secretary Sumner Welles that Chile had broken relations with Germany, Japan and Italy.

The Ambassador was admitted immediately to the Under-Secretary's office after his arrival at the State Department.

Ambassador Michels left Mr. Welles's office after a 25-minute visit and told newspaper men:

"I have informed the United States Government that my Government has taken action in breaking off relations with the Axis Powers and that information has been transmitted to the ambassadors of the Axis Powers informing them of its decision.

"Since the attack on Pearl Harbor my Government has given full co-operation in the movement for continental solidarity and for democratic principles, and this new step is a new measure to reinforce that co-operation in the cause of the democracies."

Ambassador Michels was accompanied to the State Department by Fernando Illanes, First Secretary the Chilean Ambassador.

30.24—479

Farley Predicts Defeat Of Nazis by End of 1943

By the Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 20.—James A. Farley, who is known for his political predictions, made another prediction today—that the Allies will defeat Germany before the end of this year.

"It is my honest opinion that Germany can't last another winter," said the former head of the Democratic party. "And after Germany collapes, it shouldn't take long to finish Japan."

Mr. Farley said he has visited war plants, and that his peace prediction was based partly on his observations there. "We are putting out equipment too fast for them," Mr. Farley commented.

Latin America's biggest role in the war, he added, is to furnish natural resources and food.

"At the moment the United States public is satisfied with the administration's direction of the war effort," Mr. Roosevelt's former cabinet officer commented.

Mr. Farley said he came here on business.

DAUGHTER BORN TO JULIANA

JAN 21 1943

Dutch Princess Arrives in Ottawa Hospital.

Ottawa, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands gave birth to her third daughter last night, a seven-pound twelve-ounce Princess for whom a little bit of Canada was proclaimed a little bit of Holland so that she need not be born on foreign soil.

The baby was registered as Margariet Francisca, Princess of Orange-Nassau.

President Roosevelt was named as one of the baby's godfathers.

The four-room hospital suite was declared by the Dominion Government extra-territorial for the confinement period. For all that, the little Princess was the first member of the royal house of Orange to be born outside the Netherlands and she is the first member of any European royal family to be born in North America.

Her father, Prince Bernhard, announced that "she looks splendid." He came from London last week to be here at the child's birth.

Queen Wilhelmina in London, was expected to travel to Canada for the child's christening at some future date. She was notified by the father after the child's birth.

A son to the 33-year-old Crown Princess would have become automatically her heir to the throne. With the birth of a third daughter, the succession remains unchanged. The Princess Beatrix, who will be 5 on January 31, is next to her mother in the throne succession. The second Princess is Irene, aged 3.

Prince Bernhard had broadcast to the Dutch in Holland asking them to forgo any celebrations in order to avert German reprisals.

A Government spokesman said that messages of congratulation reached the hospital last night from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, who were attending a meeting in Montreal at which Mrs. Roosevelt spoke.

News Pleases London.

London, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—Netherlands royal circles here expressed delight today over news of the birth of a daughter to Crown Princess Juliana in Ottawa.

As soon as word was received in London shortly after midnight, officials of the Royal Netherlands Government press service notified the private secretary of Queen Wilhelmina, who then notified the Queen.

Butter Ration In Canada Is Cut One Third

JAN 21 1943

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 20 (AP)—Canada's butter ration for the next six-week period was cut by one third today to maintain the butter supply during the season of low production.

Instead of eight ounces of butter a week for each person, Canadians until the end of February will be entitled to only five and one third ounces, the Prices Board announced.

The board indicated that the cut would be restored, if possible, in March.

Unofficial estimates said the cut would save about 8,000,000 pounds of butter in the next six weeks.

Rickenbacker Comrade To Become Minister

Albany, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—Sergt. John Bartek, 23 years old, who spent twenty-one days with Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker on a rubber life raft after their plane was forced down in the south Pacific, says he will become a clergyman when the war ends.

Touring war plants to tell "our soldiers on the production line the experiences of myself and other men on the firing line," Sergt. Bartek declared, "After what happened to us out there I've decided I'm going to become a minister. I feel I'm a true believer."

Reich, Italy and Japan in Pact On Economic Assistance In War

JAN 21 1943

A Berlin broadcast recorded by The Associated Press last night said that Germany, Japan and Italy had signed yesterday an economic co-operation pact to utilize, "each in his own economic sphere," their resources for "totalitarian warfare against common enemies," and also as the basis for permanent collaboration "after a victorious termination of the war."

The agreement, to run concurrently with the ten-year military assistance pact of Sept. 27, 1940, was signed at Adolf Hitler's headquarters by Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and the Japanese Ambassador, Hiroshi Oshima, the broadcast said. An identical pact was signed in Rome by Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano and the Japanese Charge d'Affaires, Shunichi Kase.

The pact pledges financial and technical co-operation, the "permanent observation by special delegates" of economic relations between the Axis nations, and mutual assistance "in the supply of goods and establishment of installations," the broadcast said. Details are still to be worked out, it added.

Since the Axis nations have no present means of effectively exchanging goods because of the Allied blockade, the pact's actual application rests on the supposition of an Axis victory.

The text of the German-Japanese pact follows:

"The government of the German Reich and the Imperial Japanese government have decided to make their economic co-operation still closer in order to support each other mutually with their entire economic strength in this war for a construction of a new order in Europe and in Greater East Asia, and in order to carry out, after a victorious termination of the war, each in his own economic sphere, a comprehensive constructive planning of the new order which guarantees the welfare and prosperity of all people concerned.

"They therefore agreed:

"'Article I—Germany and Japan will promote and develop in every respect and with all means an exchange of economic performances between their economic spheres. They will mutually assist each other in the supply of goods and the establishment of installations and will carry out close technical cooperation.

"Article II—Germany and Japan will closely co-operate financially in order to facilitate the carrying out of payments resulting from Article I.

"Article III — Germany and Japan will remain in close contact in order to make their co-operation for carrying out their economic policy more and more effective. The two governments will for this purpose keep the economic relationship between the two countries under permanent observation by special delegates. Competent authorities of the two governments will agree on details for carrying out this pact.

"Article IV—This pact enters into force on the day of signature and will remain in force for the same duration as the tripartite pact between Germany, Italy and Japan of Sept. 27, 1940, which corresponds to the twenty-seventh day of the ninth month of the fifteenth year of the Showa Era (the reign of Emperor Hirohito)."

Tojo Stalls Off Diet

By the Associated Press

The Tokyo radio announced yesterday, on the eve of the scheduled reconvening of the Japanese Diet, that Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo was ill and for that reason resumption of Parliament had been postponed until January 27.

The announcement indicated serious political friction behind the scenes, where Tojo is working to gather more power in his own hands.

A Domei broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said Tojo had a cold. The Rome radio said he had the grippe.

The reopening of the Diet always is devoted to ministerial statements of policy and is considered most important. A postponement is almost unprecedented; on past occasions deputies have spoken for ailing premiers.

The OWI pointed out that there have been reports that Tojo was assuming more and more dictatorial powers.

Axis broadcasts have reported his government had prepared two bills for the session, one of which would give him power to direct the actions of any of his ministers or act himself in their names if necessary. The other would give him supreme power over war production.

Experienced observers thought it possible that some of the few civilians remaining in the cabinet objected to this accretion of power to the premier, who also is war minister.

The Chungking radio, recorded by the FCC, quoted political observers in the Chinese capital as expressing belief that the Diet's postponement was "an indication of increasing crisis in the Japanese government."

Baron Vladimir von Beck

The Berlin radio, recorded in New York, said today that Baron Max Vladimir von Beck, Prime Minister of Austria-Hungary from 1906 to 1908, who introduced women's suffrage in that country, died at Vienna, Tuesday, at the age of 89.

Three Swedish Ships Arrive At Gothenburg

New York, Jan. 20 (AP)—Three Swedish safe-conduct vessels, the 9,598-ton motor tanker Sveadrott, the 5,294-ton motorship Nordstjernan, and the 3,400-ton motorship Glimmaren, have arrived at the port of Gothenburg, the American Swedish News Exchange announced today.

Carrying varied cargoes from overseas, the three ships arrived January 18, although the Nordstjerman reached the harbor ten days late as a result of a collision with an unidentified German ship off Kristiansand, Norway.

Hodson Killed in Plane Crash In Dutch Guiana on Way to Africa

Death a Week Ago of City Welfare Commissioner Is Disclosed; On Leave, He Was Lehman's Aid in Relief of Allied-Occupied Lands.

William Hodson, Commissioner of Public Welfare in New York City for the last nine years, who recently received a two-month leave of absence to assist former Governor Herbert H. Lehman, the newly appointed Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, was killed in an airplane accident at Paramaribo, capital of Dutch Guiana, while on his way to North Africa, it was disclosed last night.

Word of his death, which occurred a week ago, was sent yesterday by the State Department to his family at their home at 246th Street and Palisade Avenue, Riverdale, the Bronx.

Other persons were aboard the plane, it was learned, and some of these also were killed in the crash.

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The crash occurred the day after Mr. Hodson left Miami. He had passed several days waiting at Miami for a seat in a plane. Although the purpose of his mission was secret, it is known to have been directly connected with the question of relief in North Africa. The urgency of the situation there has been a cause of serious concern in Washington.

NOT AP

Details of the accident could not be obtained here last night. Members of the family referred all inquiries to Mr. Hodson's secretary, Miss Polly Carter Field. Miss Field explained that such information would have to come from the War Department.

Mr. Hodson, who first came to New York in 1922, had long been connected with social welfare work here and in his native state of Minnesota. Born in Minneapolis on April 25, 1891, the son of William and Anna Redding Hodson, he was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1913.

Later he studied law at Harvard, where he received his LL.B. degree in 1916. That same year he was admitted to the Minnesota bar, and became chief counsel of the Legal Aid Bureau in Minneapolis.

In 1917, he was named executive secretary of the Minnesota State Child Welfare Commission; and in 1918 director of the children's bureau of the Minnesota State Board of Control in St. Paul.

In 1922 he left Minnesota to accept his first post in New York, that of director of the division of child welfare legislation of the Russell Sage Foundation. He remained with the foundation for three years; then became executive director of the Welfare Council, an organization comprising 800 private and city charities.

Became Relief Chief

From 1925 to 1934 he continued in that post. In 1935 he became Commissioner of Welfare. While remaining as Welfare Commissioner he also served as a member of the New York State Temporary Relief Association, which was absorbed, in July, 1937, by the State Department of Social Welfare, and was a witness and consultant at Congressional hearings on Federal unemployment relief and the drafting of Federal relief legislation.

In 1918, Mr. Hodson was married to Gertrude Prindle, of Minneapolis. They had two sons and a daughter. The elder son, William Hodson jr., is now in the Army; the second son, Jeremy, is a student at the University of Minnesota. The daughter, Mrs. Judith Street, moved to Washingtonn after her wedding a few weeks ago. On learning yesterday of her father's death, she came to New York yesterday to be with her mother.

Mr. Hodson was an independent in politics, and never aspired to political office. From his college days when he worked as a social worker in Minneapolis and St. Paul, his interests were, and remained, in that field. Even while at Harvard he served on the staff of the Harvard Legal Aid Society.

BY JAMES KING

LONDON, JAN 20-(AP)-IN AN ATTEMPT TO KEEP THE TREMENDOUS OUTPUT OF ALLIED WAR FACTORIES FROM THE BATTLEFIELDS, ADOLF HITLER WAS SAID BY BRITISH NAVAL OBSERVERS TODAY TO BE MAINTAINING 200 U-BOATS OF HIS FLEET OF PERHAPS 500 AT SEA ALL THE TIME.

AS THE GERMANS GAVE INDICATIONS OF PINNING THEIR HOPES MORE AND MORE ON AN EVER-INCREASING FLEET OF SUBMARINES, WHICH MANY ALLIED LEADERS RATE AS THE GREATEST MENACE TO THE UNITED NATIONS, DEMANDS WERE HEARD IN BRITAIN FOR FASTER FREIGHTERS TO OUTRUN THE U-BOATS.

AN UNOFFICIAL BRITISH ESTIMATE WAS THAT GERMANY IS BUILDING FROM 15 TO 20 SUBMARINES A MONTH--FASTER THAN NAVAL OBSERVERS HERE BELIEVE THE ALLIES ARE SINKING THEM.

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THE GERMAN RADIO MEANWHILE BOASTS TO THE WORLD THAT THE NEW U-BOATS ARE ABLE TO STAY LONGER AT SEA THAN THE OLD ONES AND THAT THEY ARE GETTING TORPEDOES, SUPPLIES AND EVEN NEW CREW MEMBERS FROM LARGE "MOTHER U-BOATS."

LORD CRANBORNE, LORD PRIVY SEAL, TOLD THE HOUSE OF LORDS YESTERDAY THAT "THE SCALE OF U-BOAT ATTACKS IS INCREASING AND IT IS PROBABLE THAT THE PEAK HAS NOT YET BEEN REACHED."

HE WARNED THAT "WE CAN EXPECT NO RELAXATION OF THE U-BOAT CAMPAIGN" AND THAT IT "CAN BE EXPECTED TO CONTINUE UNABATED UNTIL THE VERY LAST HOUR OF THE WAR."

GERMANY NOW IS REPORTED TO BE BUILDING U-BOATS BY PREFABRICATION IN MUCH THE SAME WAY AS FREIGHTERS IN THE UNITED STATES. PARTS ARE BEING MADE ALL OVER EUROPE, IT WAS SAID, AND ASSEMBLED IN GREAT BOMB-PROOF CAVES AND CONCRETE PENS IN FRENCH BAY OF BISCAY PORTS.

MOST OF THE SUBMARINES MET IN THE ATLANTIC ARE OF THE HEAVY OCEAN-GOING TYPE OF 1,060 TONS OR MORE WITH A SURFACE SPEED OF 18.5 KNOTS AND A BETTER THAN ORDINARY UNDERWATER SPEED THROUGH THE USE OF NICKEL INSTEAD OF LEAD IN STORAGE BATTERIES.

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SUBMARINES WORKING OFF THE SPANISH COAST AND AS FAR WEST AS THE AZORES ARE SAID TO BE PROBABLY OF THE COASTAL TYPE USING FRENCH BAY OF BISCAY PORTS. THEY ARE FROM 250 TO 750 TONS AND HAVE A SURFACE SPEED OF 13 KNOTS.

london,jan.20-(ap)- Miss Eleanor Florence Rathbone, who represents the combined English universities in the house of commons, is still trying to get British restaurants to serve a glass of water free with every meal.

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Today she asked Lord Woolton, the minister for food, to order eating places to provide the drinking water but he said no, even though water isn't rationed.

Miss Rathbone complains that hotels and restaurants make it difficult for guests to obtain drinking water with their meals so as to compel them to order ~~the water~~ as paid-for drinks.

So a glass of water continues here to be almost as difficult to obtain as a dish of ice cream.

30.24-481

LONDON, JAN 20-(AP)-BRITISH FIGHTERS RANGING OVER THE CONTINENT ON INTRUDER PATROLS ATTACKED RAILWAY TARGETS IN NORTHERN FRANCE, BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS LAST NIGHT, THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE OPERATIONS WERE CARRIED OUT WITHOUT LOSS. JAN 21 1943

IN COMBAT THIS MORNING BRITISH FIGHTERS DESTROYED A GERMAN FIGHTER OFF THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, JAN 20-(AP)-REUTERS REPORTED TODAY THAT THE AXIS RADIO STATION WHICH HAS BEEN BROADCASTING UNDER THE FALSE NAME, "RADIO BRAZZAVILLE," SAID BRITISH TROOPS HAD REACHED THE SUBURBS OF TRIPOLI, WHICH WAS IN FLAMES. THIS WAS WITHOUT CONFIRMATION FROM ANY ALLIED SOURCE.

INFORMED SOURCES SAID THEY HAD NO INFORMATION TO INDICATE THAT THE BRITISH ADVANCE HAD CARRIED EVEN AS CLOSE AS 30 MILES TO TRIPOLI, AS REPORTED LAST NIGHT IN A CAIRO BROADCAST.

ALLIED MONITORS HAVE IDENTIFIED THE BOGUS "RADIO BRAZZAVILLE" AS A NAZI-CONTROLLED STATION OPERATING NEAR VICHY. IT WAS NOT KNOWN WHY THE AXIS WOULD GIVE CIRCULATION TO THIS REPORT UNLESS IT WAS TO PREPARE THEIR PEOPLE FOR EARLY NEWS OF THE LOSS OF TRIPOLI.

LONDON, JAN. 20-(AP)-THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED TOD.

THAT THE MINESWEEPER BRAMBLE WAS "OVERDUE AND MUST BE CONSIDERED JAN 21 1943

LOST." THE BRAMBLE WAS PART OF THE NAVAL FORCE ESCORTING A NORTHERN RUSSIAN PORT

A CONVOY WHOSE SAFE ARRIVAL AT [redacted] WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE

ADMIRALTY JAN. 8.

LONDON, JAN 20-(AP)-OBVIOUSLY STIRRED BY MARCEL PEYROUTON'S APPOINTMENT AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF ALGERIA, THE FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE MET IN A SPECIAL SESSION TODAY, AND FIGHTING FRENCH HEADQUARTERS DECLARED THE APPOINTMENT WOULD SHOCK THE FRENCH PEOPLE AS MUCH OR MORE THAN DID THE AGREEMENT WITH THE LATE ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN.

FIGHTING FRENCH CIRCLES SCOFFED AT WHAT THEY TERMED AN ALGIERS PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN SEEKING TO BUILD UP THE PEYROUTON APPOINTMENT AS A STEP TOWARD AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN GEN. HENRI GIRAUD AND GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE.

THE APPOINTMENT HAS FURTHER PUSHED INTO THE BACKGROUND THE POSSIBILITY OF A MEETING SOON OF THE TWO FRENCH LEADERS, ONE RELIABLE SOURCE SAID. JAN 21 1943

LONDON--FIRST ADD AERIAL SEPARATE X X X IT AGAIN."

[redacted] THE OFFICIAL SCORE OF TODAY'S TOTAL

RAIDS OVER LONDON AND ON THE COAST WAS 19 PLANES SHOT DOWN.

THE WING COMMANDER HERE, R.M. (RED) MILNE, OF EDINBURGH, A VETERAN OF THE BATTLE OF [redacted] BRITAIN AT THE AGE OF 24, DESTROYED ONE MESSERSCHMITT 109 AND ONE FOCKE-WULF 190 AND THUS RAISED HIS TOTAL OF PLANES SHOT DOWN TO 15.

A FREE FRENCH PILOT WHO CAN ONLY BE CALLED "BOB" BECAUSE HE HAS RELATIVES IN FRANCE SHOT DOWN ONE FOCKE-WULF

190.

TURNING HIS PLANE, HE SIGHTED NINE MORE. HE HEADED FOR THEM SINGLE HANDED AND THREE GAVE BATTLE. HE GOT STRIKES ON ONE, WHICH STARTED SMOKING AND THEN TURNED FOR THE LEADER. BOTH THE LEADER AND "BOB" BLAZED AWAY AT ONE ANOTHER HEADON IN AN OLD-FASHIONED DUEL.

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THEN E THE GERMAN PASSED BELOW AND BOB WATCHED HIM GO INTO THE SEA. HE "BOB" CAME BACK WITH A CANNON SHELL E HOLE THROUGH THE WING IN WHICH HE COULD SHOVE BOTH FISTS.

SQUADRON LEADER HUGO ARMSTRONG, OF PERTH, AUSTRALIA, CLIMBED TO 10,000 FEET OVER LONDON, DIRECTED BY RADIO TO THE COAST, HE GOT INTO THE SCRAMBLE THAT GAVE HIM TWO ENEMY PLANES AND RAISED HIS TOTAL DESTROYED TO 11.

"THE REAL HEROES OF TODAY'S SCRAP ARE THE GROUND CREWS," ARMSTRONG INSISTED. "EVERY MAN AND WAAF (WOMEN'S AUXILIARY AIR FORCE) RUSHED TO THE TASK OF GETTING THE PLANES INTO THE AIR AS QUICK AS POSSIBLE. THEY WERE MAGNIFICENT.

"THE FIGHTING ITSELF WAS MOST ENJOYABLE. IT WAS THE FIRST JAN 21 1943
TIME I NOW EVER SAW A HUN OVER THIS COUNTRY. THE FIGHTER-BOMBERS CARRIED A SINGLE BIG BOMB SLUNG UNDER THE FUSELAGE. THE PILOTS SEEMED AWFULLY NERVOUS. I SAW ONE JETTISON HIS BOMB AS INTO THE SEA AS HE STREAKED HOME."

AN RAF FIGHTER STATION SOMEWHERE IN BRITAIN, JAN 20-(AP)-NAZI DAYLIGHT RAIDERS WHO FLEW TOWARD LONDON HAD REVENGE IN THEIR HEARTS TODAY BUT THIS STATION'S SPITFIRE MARK NINE PLANES HELPED BREAK UP THE ATTACK BY SWARMING ALONG TO DESTROY SEVEN BOCHES, PROBABLY DESTROY TWO OTHERS AND DAMAGE TWO OTHERS WITHOUT LOSS TO THEMSELVES.

ROARING DOGFIGHTS BROKE OUT ALL OVER THE SKY WHERE THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN WAS FOUGHT IN 1940. JAN 21 1943

"I WISH THEY'D COME BACK AGAIN," EXCLAIMED A WELL KNOWN GROUP CAPTAIN. "MY BOYS GAVE THEM HELL. WE'VE GOT ANOTHER AND WORSE PACKET WAITING IF THEY'D ONLY TRY IT AGAIN."

BOU ARADA (ADD)

BOTH THE AXIS AND THE ALLIES ARE USING STRONG TANK FORCES DESPITE THE FACT THAT ROUTES HAVE TO BE MAPPED METICULOUSLY TO AVOID MARSHY GROUND. JAN 21 1943

GERMAN GENERAL VON ARNIN APPARENTLY CONSIDERS THE HILLS NORTHEAST AND NORTHWEST OF BOU ARADA VITAL TO THE DEFENSE OF AXIS HOLDINGS IN COASTAL AND SOUTHERN TUNISIA. THE HEIGHTS COMMAND THE WHOLE OF THE GOUBELLAT PLAIN IN ADDITION TO THE VALLEY EXTENDING TO PONT DU FAHS, A NAZI STRONGHOLD.

THE MORNING ATTACK AGAINST THE GOUBELLAT ROAD AND RIDGE POSITIONS

30.24-483

WAS COORDINATED WITH AN ADDITIONAL TANK ATTACK DOWN THE ROAD FROM PONT DU FAHS TOWARD BOU ARADA.

BRITISH GUNS STOPPED THIS ALSO AND BY 10:30 A.M. THE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL VEHICLES STILL ABLE TO MOVE WAS ORDERED IN BOTH AREAS.

BOMB-CARRYING FOCKE-WULFS AND JUNKERS MADE SEVERAL ATTACKS ON BOU ARADA AND SURROUNDING AREAS AND ROADS. FOR THAT AERIAL ACTIVITY THE NAZIS PAID A TOLL, BY UNOFFICIAL COUNT, OF AT LEAST FOUR JUNKERS AND AS MANY FIGHTERS.

JAN 21 1943

I SAW TWO ENEMY PLANES CRASH IN THE DISTANCE AND HAVE BEEN INTERRUPTED THREE TIMES IN WRITING THIS PARAGRAPH TO WATCH A DOGFIGHT AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT BARRAGES.

SECOND NIGHT LEAD AERIAL

BY LEO BRANHAM

LONDON, THURSDAY, JAN 21-(AP)-THE GERMAN AIR FORCE STABBED AT LONDON FOUR TIMES DURING THE NIGHT BUT INDICATIONS EARLY TODAY WERE THAT THE NAZIS HAD DONE NO DAMAGE AFTER A FURIOUS DAYLIGHT RAID YESTERDAY WHICH SMASHED A SCHOOL HOUSE AND KILLED AT LEAST 30 GAILY-CHATTERING CHILDREN IN THE BUILDING.

THE SHOWING LAST NIGHT AND EARLY TODAY BY THE NAZI AIR FORCE WAS REGARDED BY OBSERVERS AS INSIGNIFICANT AS A MILITARY OPERATION, FOR THE GERMANS ONLY REACHED THE OUTSKIRTS OF LONDON ONCE. OTHERWISE, THE FOUR ALARMS IN THE LONDON AREA, ONE OF THEM IN ONLY ONE SECTION, PRODUCED ALMOST NO INCIDENTS.

JAN 21 1943

INCENDIARY BOMBS WERE DROPPED IN THE SOUTHEAST SECTION DURING ONE ALARM.

THE GERMAN DAYLIGHT RAIDERS BURIED 30 TO 63 CHILDREN AND THREE TEACHERS BEYOND HOPE OF LIFE UNDER TONS OF DEBRIS BUT RESCUERS WERE DIGGING FOR THEM. IT WAS THE WORST BLOW SUFFERED BY LONDON SCHOOLS SINCE THE BLITZ ATTACKS BEGAN.

ONLY SIX RAIDERS XXX ETC., SECOND GRAPH NIGHT LEAD AERIAL AND MAKE CONFORM RE NIGHT ALARMS.

THIRD NIGHT LEAD MEDITERRANEAN

BY ALFRED E.WALL

LONDON, JAN. 20-(AP)-THE FIGHTING FRENCH SWARMING NORTHWARD FROM EQUATORIAL AFRICA HAVE JOINED FORCES WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY CLOSING ON TRIPOLI, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT, WHILE THE BRITISH REPORTED SINKING 14 AXIS VESSELS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN IN THE FIRST THREE DAYS OF THIS WEEK.

JAN 21 1943

THESE FRENCH TROOPS SWEPT UP FROM THE LAKE CHAD AREA OVER DESERTS AND MOUNTAINS, CONQUERING THE ITALIAN FEZZAN, AND NOW "ARE CONTINUING THEIR ADVANCE NORTHWARD AND HAVE ESTABLISHED CONTACT WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY," A COMMUNIQUE FROM BRIG. GEN. LE CLERC'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED.

"THESE FORCES ARE BRILLIANTLY TAKING PART WITH THEIR BRITISH ALLIES IN THE ADVANCE ON TRIPOLI. THEY ARE ATTACKING ON THE LEFT OF THE EIGHTH ARMY MOVING NORTHWARD," SAID THE WAR BULLETIN BROADCAST BY THE FIGHTING FRENCH RADIO AT BRAZZAVILLE.

THE JUNCTURE WAS ANNOUNCED SHORTLY AFTER THE BRITISH HAD REPORTED SINKING 14 AXIS SHIPS IN THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN IN THE FIRST THREE DAYS OF THIS WEEK, AND AS TWIN BRITISH COLUMNS POUNDING TOWARD TRIPOLI WERE REPORTED WITHIN 40 AND 60 MILES OF THE BOMB-BATTERED CAPITAL OF MUSSOLINI'S VANISHING LIBYAN EMPIRE.

THE NEW THREAT FROM THIS FRENCH THRUST INCREASED THE PROBABILITY

THAT FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL WOULD FIGHT ONLY A DELAYING ACTION AT TRIPOLI, INSTEAD OF MAKING A FINAL STAND THERE.

THE FRENCH COLUMN HAD MOVED UP UNDER COLONEL INGOLD, THE FIELD COMMANDER UNDER LECLERC. ITS NEW ADVANCE WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE AUTHORITATIVE FRENCH RADIO STATION AT BRAZZAVILLE, AND NOT THE "RADIO BRAZZAVILLE" USED AS A CLOAK BY AN AXIS BROADCASTING STATION.

JAN 21 1943

A TRIUMPHANT XXX THIRD GRAPH SECOND NIGHT LEAD.

WITH LONDON AFRICAN--VON ARNIM

LONDON, JAN 20-(AP)-COL. GEN. JURGEN VON ARNIM, REVEALED TODAY AS COMMANDER OF THE GERMAN FORCES IN TUNISIA, WASCHOSEN FOR THE JOB BY FUEHRER ADOLF HITLER AS A SOLUTION OF A GROWING CONFLICT BETWEEN HIS PREDECESSOR, GEN. WALTHER NEHRING, NOMINALLY IN CHARGE OF ALL AXIS AFRICAN OPERATIONS, AND MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL, COMMANDER OF THE AFRICA CORPS.

SKETCH

AS VON ARNIM DIRECTED A STRONG TANK ATTACK DESIGNED TO AID ROMMEL'S RETREAT FROM TRIPOLITANIA INTO TUNISIA, LONDON SOURCES REPORTED THAT HE WAS KNOWN AS A BRILLIANT OFFENSIVE TACTICIAN, BUT WITH NO EXPERIENCE IN DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS OF THE TYPE LATELY CONDUCTED BY NEHRING IN TUNISIA AND BY THE RETREATING ROMMEL.

JAN 21 1943

(NEUTRAL SOURCES REPORTED RECENTLY THAT THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND'S PLAN TO CONSOLIDATE THE AFRICA CORPS WITH THE TUNISIAN AXIS FORCES FOR A FINAL AXIS STAND HAD MET THE DIFFICULTY THAT ROMMEL, SUPERIOR IN RANK, HAD REFUSED TO SERVE UNDER HIS SENIOR OFFICER, NEHRING.

(NEHRING WAS REPORTED EQUALLY DETERMINED NOT TO SERVE UNDR ROMMEL WHOM HE IS SAID TO HAVE CALLED "MERELY A LUCKY TACTICIAN.")

VON ARNIM, A PROFESSIONAL SOLDIER AND SON AND GRANDSON OF GERMAN ARMY GENERALS, IS TYPICAL OF THE JUNKERS MILITARY CASTE.

A STAFF OFFICER IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR. HE JOINED THE PRESENT CONFLICT AS A MAJOR, WAS PROMOTED TO THE RANK OF CHIEF OF STAFF OF A TANK DIVISION AND FOUGHT IN POLAND, ON THE WESTERN FRONT AND IN RUSSIA, WHERE HE WAS SEVERELY WOUNDED.

JAN 21 1943

HE WAS PROMOTED TO HIS PRESENT RANK IN OCTOBER, 1942, WHEN, AT THE AGE OF 52, HE BECAME COMMANDER OF THE "HAIRPIN" DIVISIO CALLED FROM THE SHAPE OF ITS DIVISIONAL INSIGNIA.

HELSINKI, FINLAND, JAN. 20-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER HELSINKI SANOMAT SAID TODAY INCREASED SWEDISH MILITARY PREPARATIONS ARE A PRECAUTION AGAINST A POSSIBLE ALLIED LANDING IN NORWAY OR ELSEWHERE IN NORTHERN EUROPE.

POINTING TO RECENT SWEDISH ASSURANCES OF SOLIDARITY WITH FINLAND, THE PAPER SAID, "WITH THE FORTUNES OF WAR FLUCTUATING ON THE WORLD FRONTS, WE KNOW HOW TO GIVE FULL VALUE TO THE ADVANTAGE OF OUR HAVING BEHIND OUR BACK TO THE WEST A FRIENDLY STATE GROWING MILITARILY STRONGER YEAR BY YEAR, AND WHOSE CONTRIBUTION IS LIKELY TO DETERMINE AT A DECISIVE JUNCTURE WHAT KIND OF PEACE THE NORTH WILL GET."

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JAN 20-(AP)-ALLIED GROUND FORCES HAVE CUT THE LAST GARRISON OF JAPANESE ON THE PAPUAN PENINSULA OF NEW GUINEA INTO FOUR ISOLATED GROUPS AFTER CAPTURING THE VILLAGE AND POINT OF SANANANDA, AN ALLIED HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

HEAVY CASUALTIES WERE INFLICTED ON THE JAPANESE IN THE BITTER FIGHTING AND ONLY 27 WERE TAKEN PRISONER. SOME OF THE JAPANESE WERE REPORTED WANDERING IN THE SWAMPY JUNGLE COUNTRY.

THE ONLY REMAINING ENEMY RESISTANCE WAS FROM TWO JAPANESE POCKETS ON EITHER SIDE OF SANANANDA POINT AND TWO MORE ON SANANANDA ROAD

LEADING TO THE BEACH.

THE JAPANESE ATTEMPTED TO AID THEIR APPARENTLY DOOMED GROUND TROOPS IN THE SANANANDA SECTOR BY SENDING A GROUP OF BOMBERS OVER THE BATTLE AREA TO ATTACK ALLIED TROOPS, BUT THE EFFORT WAS UNSUCCESSFUL, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

FOUR ENEMY BOMBERS RAIDED THE ALLIED BASE AT MILNE BAY, BUT WITHOUT EFFECT, IT WAS REPORTED.

JAN 21 1943

MEANWHILE, ALLIED MEDIUM BOMBERS RAIDED JAPANESE SUPPLY DUMPS AT LAE, NEW GUINEA, STARTING MANY FIRES, AND OTHER ALLIED AIRCRAFT ATTACKED JAPANESE INSTALLATIONS ON TIMOR, ON THE KAIE ISLANDS AND AT GASMATA, NEW BRITAIN.

A SMALL ALLIED VESSEL WAS REPORTED TORPEDOED AND SUNK IN AUSTRALIAN WATERS WITH THE LOSS OF TWO LIVES. IT WAS THE FIRST TIME AN ENEMY SUBMARINE WAS REPORTED IN AUSTRALIAN WATERS IN SEVERAL MONTHS.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JAN. 20 -(AP)-

GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AWARDED A POSTHUMOUS DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM TO FIRST LIEUT. JAMES G. DOWNER OF AN INFANTRY DIVISION, THE DECORATION WILL GO TO HIS WIDOW, MRS. HELEN DOWNER OF (ROUTE ONE) BOWLING GREEN, KY.

JAN 21 1943

HE ALSO AWARDED THE AN OAK LEAF CLUSTER, IN LIEU OF A SECOND DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, TO COL. GORDON B. ROGERS OF THE GENERAL STAFF CORPS PRESIDIO, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

3.24-485

DOWNER WAS CITED FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM IN AN ACTION NEAR BUNA, NEW GUINEA, DEC. 9, WHEN HE LED A PATROL OF FIVE MEN IN AN ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE AN ENEMY MACHINEGUN EMPLACEMENT, WHICH WAS HOLDING UP THE ALLIED ADVANCE. SEVERAL PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO TAKE THE POSITION HAD RESULTED IN HEAVY CASUALTIES.

FULLY AWARE OF THE GREAT DANGER, DOWNER PRECEDED HIS PATROL, COVERING ITS ADVANCE, AND THROUGH HIS COURAGEOUS EXAMPLE INSPIRED A RENEWED ATTACK AGAINST THE STRONG POSITION, THE CITATION SAID. AN ENEMY SNIPER WAS KILLED DURING THE ACTION.

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ON

COL. ROGERS, WHO HAD RECEIVED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS EARLIER FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM IN ACTION, WAS AWARDED THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER FOR AN ACTION NEAR BUNA DEC. 28.

DURING THE COURSE OF AN INFANTRY ATTACK, ROGERS WITHOUT REGARD TO HIS PERSONAL SAFETY AND IN THE FACE OF ENEMY RIFLE

AND MACHINEGUN FIRE FROM EXTREMELY CLOSE RANGE, MOVED ABOUT AMONG THE TROOPS AND INSPIRED THEM TO A DETERMINED ATTACK, THE CITATION SAID. WHEN WOUNDED, HE REFUSED MEDICAL ATTENTION AND CONTINUED HIS ACTIVITIES UNTIL HE RECEIVED A SECOND WOUND WHICH MADE HIS REMOVAL NECESSARY.

JAN 21 1943

MELBOURNE, JAN. 20-(AP)-A LARGE SUBMARINE, BELIEVED TO BE JAPANESE AND THE FIRST REPORTED IN AUSTRALIAN WATERS IN SEVERAL MONTHS, TORPEDOED A SMALL ALLIED SHIP OFF THE AUSTRALIAN COAST KILLIN TWO FIREMEN, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

JAN 21 1943

THIRTY CREW MEMBERS AND TWO PASSENGERS SAILED AND ROWED IN A LIFE-BOAT TO AN AUSTRALIAN PORT.

SURVIVORS SAID THE SUBMARINE WAS SIGHTED 300 YARDS AWAY AFTER THE TORPEDO STRUCK. THE SHIP SANK WITHIN AN HOUR.

BY CHARLES H.MCMURTRY

WITH THE U.S.FLEET IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-LIEUT.(JG) F.E.(CHRIS) CHRISTOFERSON OF WHITE BEAR LAKE,MINN., WASN'T AROUND TO RECEIVE HIS DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS THE DAY REAR ADMIRAL GEORGE MURRAY DECORATED FELLOW MEMBERS OF HIS SQUADRON.

CHRIS EARNED THE DFC ALL RIGHT, AT MIDWAY. BUT THAT DAY HE WAS IN SICK BAH ON A DESTROYER ACCOMPANYING HIS CARRIER. CHRIS, FLYING A SCOUT BOMBER, HAD TACKLED A KAWANISHI 97 SCOUT BOMBER. HE ALMOST MADE IT BACK TO THE CARRIER, DROPPED 1,000 YARDS SHORT AS HIS MOTOR FROZE FROM LACK OF OIL. THE JAP HAD RIDDLED CHRIS' FUEL LINE.

FELLOW PILOTS SAID CHRIS NEVER SHOULD HAVE TACKLED THAT GIANT JAP. THE KAWANISHI IS A FOUR-ENGINE JOB, CARRIES A CREW OF NINE OR TEN. CHRIS' PLANE WAS A SINGLE-ENGINE SHIP. HIS CREW WAS HIS RADIOMAN-GUNNER, "BUTCH" POORMAN, FROM KANSAS CITY,KAS.

CHRIS AND BUTCH SPOTTED THAT JAP ABOUT 29 MILES FROM THEIR CARRIER.

JAN 21 1943

"SURE I KNEW IT WAS DANGEROUS TO TACKLE THAT BIG JAP," CHRIS SAID. "I HAVE BUTCH RADIO THE JAP'S POSITION AND COURSE TO THE CARRIER. BUT I KNEW THAT BY THE TIME OUR FIGHTERS COULD COME OUT AND SHOOT HIM DOWN HE WOULD HAVE TIME TO FIND OUR TASK FORCE AND RADIO THE INFORMATION TO HIS BASE. HE HADN'T SEEN OUR FORCE YET. SO I WENT IN."

GOING IN INVOLVED A TWO-MILE RUN, WITH CHRIS FORTUNATE IN HAVING CUMULUS CLOUDS TO HELP COVER HIS APPROACH. THEN HE MADE FIVE RUNS ON THAT BIG LAND-BASED BOMBER.

"WE HIT HIM ON THE FIRST RUN, BUT DIDN'T HAVE ENOUGH FIRE POWER TO DOWN HIM," CHRIS RELATED. "I DON'T REMEMBER A THING ABOUT THE NEXT THREE PASSES. WE WERE BLAZING AWAY WITH EVERYTHING WE HAD AND SO WAS THE JAP. I THINK HE HIT US ON THAT FIRST RUN, TOO. BUT HE DIDN'T HURT US.

"AFTER FOUR RUNS WE WERE ALMOST OUT OF AMMUNITION.

"I TRIED FOR A KILL ON THAT LAST (FIFTH) RUN. I HIT HIM. HE WOBBLED A LITTLE BUT DIDN'T SEEM TO BE DAMAGED BADLY. I WAS OUT OF AMMUNITION. HE HAD PUNCTURED MY FUEL LINE. SO I HAD TO TRY TO GET HOME.

A96KX

"AS I TURNED AWAY TWO OF OUR FIGHTER PLANES ARRIVED. THEY FINISHED HIM. THEY'RE STILL ARGUING ABOUT WHICH ONE DID IT. EACH WANTS TO PAINT THAT LITTLE JAP FLAG (SYMBOLIC OF A DOWNED JAP) ON HIS PLANE.

JAN 21 1943

"I TRIED TO GET BACK TO THE CARRIER BUT ALL MY OIL LEAKED OUT AND MY ENGINE FROZE. I HAD TO LAND ON THE WATER JUST A THOUSAND YARDS SHORT OF MY SHIP. BUTCH WAS THROWN AGAINST THE BULKHEAD AND FRACTURED HIS RIGHT ARM. I WAS THROWN AGAINST THE INSTRUMENT PANEL.

A DESTROYER PICKE

WITH THE U.S.FLEET IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--FIRST ADD CHRISTOFERSON BY MCMURTRY X X X INSTRUMENT PANEL.

A DESTROYER PICKED US UP."

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THAT'S WHY CHRIS WASN'T AROUND TO RECEIVE HIS DFC ON SCHEDULE.... THE DOCTOR AT FIRST THOUGHT HE HAD A FRACTURED SKULL. BUT CHRIS GOT OFF WITH AN INCH AND A HALF CUT ON HIS TEMPLE.

WHEN HE CAME BACK TO THE CARRIER ONLY THREE DAYS AFTER THE CRASH, HE WAS BEGGING TO TAKE UP ANOTHER SCOUT BOMBER. HE WAS MORE INTERESTED IN THAT THAN IN THE DELAYED PRESENTATION OF HIS DFC.

BY WILLIAM BONI

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN NEW GUINEA-, JAN.18-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ALTHOUGH THEY ARE WITHOUT HOPE OF REINFORCEMENTS AND CAN'T HOPE FOR PROPER MEDICAL CARE, JAPANESE TODAY FURNISHED AMERICAN TROOPS ON THE SANANANDA ROAD WITH A SERIES OF BLOODY LITTLE SKIRMISHES.

THESE SKIRMISHES, AIMED AT CLEARING ENEMY POCKETS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE SO-CALLED "MOTOR ROAD", WHICH IS UNDER WATER FOR MORE THAN THE LAST MILE NEAR THE COAST. BY DUSK NOT ALL THE JAPS WERE CLEARED OUT, BUT THE AMERICAN COMMANDER, WHO DURING THE AFTERNOON'S FIRING HAD A FRONT LINE VISIT FROM LIEUT.GEN.ROBERT L.EICHELBERGER, EXPECTED TO HAVE THINGS UNDER CONTROL VERY SOON.

DURING THE DAY THERE WERE AT LEAST FIVE DIFFERENT FIGHTS IN THE AREA BETWEEN THE FORWARD AMERICAN LINES AND THE MAIN BODY. IN ADDITION THERE WERE SEVERAL OTHER SMALL JAPANESE POCKETS SANDWICHED IN BETWEEN THE AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN FORCES, SOME OF WHICH OCCUPIED SANANANDA POINT.

WITH FRANK HEWLETT OF THE UNITED PRESS I HAD A FRONT ROW SEAT ON ONE OF THESE DUST-UPS IN WHICH A PLATOON UNDER LIEUT.RICHARD SLADE ACHIEVED THE TASK OF ELIMINATING A COUPLE OF ENEMY PILLBOXES WHICH WERE DELAYING PROGRESS ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE SANANANDA ROAD BEYOND THE HUGGINS ROAD BLOCK.

WE VISITED IT FIRST WHILE THE GENERAL WAS THERE CONFERRING WITH THE UNIT COMMANDER, THEN RETURNED AN HOUR LATER AND FOUND CONSIDERABLE FIREWORKS IN PROGRESS.

JAN 21 1943

LYING BEHIND THE PARTIAL SHELTER OF A SAND PILE AT THE BACK OF A FOX HOLE, CAPT.DUNCAN DUPREE OF POLAR, MONT., WAS HANDLING TWO TELEPHONES, TALKING TO LIEUT.SLADE ON ONE AND TO LIEUT.KENNETH LEIBACH OF MEDICINE LAKE, MONT., ON THE OTHER. SLADE, FORMER SCHENECTADY, N.Y., CROSS COUNTRY RUNNER, LIVES IN MOSCOW, IDAHO, AND HIS PARENTS IN NEW YORK CITY. A COUPLE OF HIS SQUADS WERE PINNED DOWN BY JAP MACHINE GUNS. HE WAS CALLING FOR MORTAR FIRE AGAINST THE PILL BOXES.

BY VERN HAUGLAND

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, JAN.19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-JAPANESE DEFENDING LAE THREW UP A HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT BARRAGE WHEN A FORMATION

OF B25S RAIDED MALAHANG AIRDROME IN THAT VICINITY, PILOTS REPORTED TODAY ON THEIR RETURN.

"IT WAS THE HEAVIEST ACK ACK WE'VE SEEN UP THAT WAY IN MY OPINION," SAID CAPT.A.G. THOMPSON OF WASHINGTON, D.C., FORMATION LEADER WHO BROUGHT UP THE REAR OF TWO FLIGHTS IN AN EFFORT TO ASCERTAIN THE

"WE BOMB

JAN 21 1943

FORMATION LEADER WHO BROUGHT UP THE REAR OF TWO FLIGHTS IN AN EFFORT TO ASCERTAIN THE RESULT OF THE RAID.

"WE BOMBED THE AIRDROME AND SUPPLY DUMPS, DROPPED MANY DEMOLITION BOMBS IN THE TARGET AREA, SAW COLUMNS OF SMOKE APPEAR, BUT IT WAS TOO CLOUDY TO OBSERVE THE RESULTS IN DETAIL."

THE PLANE PILOTED BY LIEUT. LAWRENCE TAMBER OF DICKINSON, N.D., WAS HIT BY BITS OF SHRAPNEL IN THE TAIL AND TURRET. THE GUNNER, CORP. ANGELO ZENGARI OF HARTFORD, CONN., WHO HAS SHOT DOWN FOUR ZEROS, WAS CUT BY BROKEN GLASS FROM THE TURRET, BUT WAS NOT BADLY INJURED.

AGAIN THE JAPANESE FAILED TO SEND UP ZEROS TO INTERCEPT THE LAE RAIDERS.

OTHER MITCHELL PILOTS TAKING PART IN THE RAID INCLUDED LIEUTENANTS CARL LAUSMAN, LOUISVILLE, KY.; WILLIAM UHLER, SECRET LAKE, CONN., AND NEW YORK CITY; BOYD HERMAN, CLEVELAND, O.; ERCOLI DUCCI, ROCHESTER, N.Y.; COURTNEY ATKINSON, COLQUITT, GA.

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CAPT. THOMPSON'S CREW INCLUDED LIEUT.JERRY EVANS, BURBANK, CALIF., AS CO-PILOT; LIEUT.WALTER BECK, LOUISVILLE, KY., BOMBARDIER; LIEUT.W.E.ROYALTY, PEORIA, ILL., NAVIGATOR.

WHILE THIS RAID WAS GOING ON LIBERATOR BOMBERS WERE ON ARMED RECONNAISSANCE. PILOTS OF THESE MISSIONS INCLUDED LIEUTENANTS FRANK DOWIE, DES MOINES; ROY OLSON, (1802 FRANKLIN) CEDAR FALLS, IA.

THE BARON AND THE JAPANESE MINISTER, KIYOSHI YAMAGATA HAD TAKEN THEIR GOLF [redacted] HOME FROM THEIR [redacted] COUNTRY CLUB LOCKERS SEVERAL DAYS AGO.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THEY AND THEIR STAFFS AND ITALIAN AMBASSADOR COUNT FILIPE ROSSI MIGHT REMAIN IN

JAN 21 1943

CHILE UNTIL THEY COULD BE EXCHA[redacted]LY THROUGH ARGENTINA

OFFICIALS SAID NO ACTION WOULD BE TAKEN AGAINST AXIS NATIONALS UNLESS THEY WERE FOUND TO BE ENGAGED IN [redacted] SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES.

END

([redacted] BY SECOND SHIP PREVIOUS WITH AXIS DIPLOMATS. EXAMINATIONS WERE M[redacted] LATER IN THE DAY.

-CAC-VARIOUS

THE GREATEST OUTRIGHT AXIS OFFENSE AGAINST CHILE

WAS THE SINKING OF THE CHILEAN FREIGHTER TOLTEN, 1,858 TONS, FORMERLY THE DANISH LOTTA, 30 MILES OUTSIDE NEW YORK HARBOR ON MARCH 13, 1942. ONLY ONE OUT OF THE CREW OF 28 WAS SAVED

FROM SANTIAGO

LIMA, PERU, JAN. 20-(AP)-PRESIDENT MANUAL PRADO Y UGARTECHE CABLED CHILE'S PRESIDENT JUAN ANTONIO RIOS TODAY OF THE "PLEASURE OF THE PERUVIAN PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT" OVER CHILE'S SEVERANCE WITH THE AXIS, AND A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID IT WOULD ENORMOUSLY BENEFIT THE AMERICAN CAUSE AND CONTINENTAL DEFENSE.

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"I RENEW OUR GREAT DESIRE TO STRENGTHEN THE CORDIAL RELATIONS THAT UNITED OUR COUNTRIES THROUGH MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING AND WIDE COOPERATION AT THIS HISTORICAL MOMENT IN WHICH THE WORLD'S DESTINY IS AT STAKE," PRADO'S MESSAGE SAID.

--DASH--

HAVANA, CUBA, JAN. 20-(AP)-CHILE'S BREAK WITH THE AXIS HAS LEFT ARGENTINA ISOLATED ON THE SOUTH AMERICAN CONTINENT AND IN THE POSITION OF AN ACROBAT LOSING BALANCE ON A SLACK ROPE, THE COMMENTATOR OF RADIO STATION O'SHEA OF HAVANA SAID TONIGHT.

ARGENTINA, HE ADDED, DOUBTLESS WAS LOOKING FOR AN OPPORTUNITY TO END RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS IN A WAY WHICH WOULD NOT CAUSE LOSS OF FACE IN VIEW OF ARGENTINA'S PAST ATTITUDE.

--DASH--

HAVANA, JAN. 20-(AP)-MUNDO PUBLISHED AN INTERVIEW TODAY QUOTING THE BRAZILIAN MINISTER, CARLOS MAXIMIANO DE FIGUEIREDO, AS SAYING HIS COUNTRY HAS "A FORCE OF 100,000, MAYBE 125,000, READY TO GO WHEREVER NECESSARY."

HE SAID BRAZIL WAS WHOLE-HEARTEDLY DEVOTED TO HER WAR EFFORT AND ADDED, "I AM UNABLE TO UNDERSTAND HOW THERE CAN BE NEUTRALS BETWEEN GOOD AND EVIL."

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--DASH--

PRESIDENT GETULIO OF BRAZIL HINTED SOME TIME AGO IN A STATEMENT IN RIO DE JANEIRO THAT BRAZIL MIGHT UNDERTAKE OVERSEAS WAR OPERATIONS.

TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS, JAN 20—(AP)—IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE WILLIAM WRIGLEY, JR., COMPANY WOULD ESTABLISH A RUBBER EXTRACTION ENTERPRISE NEXT WEEK IN THE PROVINCE OF COMEYAGUA, IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE RUBBER RESERVE COMPANY, AN AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JAN. 20,-(AP)- THREE MEMBERS OF THE U.S. ARMY AIR TASK FORCE IN THE ANTILLES HAVE BEEN HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE SOLDIER'S MEDAL FOR RISKING THEIR LIVES TO SAVE A PUERTO RICAN EXPLOYE CAUGHT IN A FLAMING GAS TANK, AIR HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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AWARDS FOR THE RESCUE OF THE PUERTO RICAN ON DEC. 11, WERE MADE BY GEN. THOMAS W. HASTEY, AIR COMMANDER OF THE AREA

AT A CEREMONY AT LOSEY FIELD.

THE RECIPIENTS WERE SERGT. EUGENE J. DELEHANTY, OF NEW YORK CITY, CORP. GEORGE FENNING, ALABAMA, HON. AND PRIVATE 1ST. CLASS DONALD P. LEMONS, LUDLOW, TEX.

JAN 21 1943

WASHINGTON, JAN 20-(AP)-HOMER C.KING, DIRECTOR OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION BUREAU OF SERVICE, TODAY ISSUED A GENERAL PERMIT UNDER WHICH THE RAILROADS MAY HAUL RICE FROM MEXICO TO CANADA.

KING ACTED UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORITY INCLUDED IN THE COMMISSION'S ORDER WHICH PROHIBITED THE HAULING OF GRAIN, IN CARLOADS, BY RAIL FROM ONE FOREIGN COUNTRY TO ANOTHER THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

IN ANOTHER MOVE, THE COMMISSION AUTHORIZED THE RAILROADS TO FURNISH UP TO THREE REFRIGERATORS CARS IN LIEU OF EACH BOX CAR ORDERED FOR WESTWARD MOVEMENT OF SOME MERCHANDISE.

AN OFFICIAL EXPLAINED THAT THIS STEP WAS TAKEN TO MAKE USE OF THE REFRIGERATOR CARS WHICH HAVE BEEN MOVING WESTWARD EMPTY BECAUSE THE SPACE IN THEM DID NOT PERMIT LOADING TO THE MINIMUM WEIGHT OF 30,000 POUNDS. THUS FREIGHT FORWARDERS NOW WILL BE ENABLED TO USE REFRIGERATOR CARS AND RELIEVED SOME BOX CARS FOR SERVICE ELSEWHERE.

OTTAWA, JAN. 20-(AP)— TWO REPRESENTATIVES OF PHILIP MURRAY, UNITED STEEL WORKERS OF AMERICA PRESIDENT, AND A. R. MOSHER, CANADIAN CONGRESS OF LABOR PRESIDENT, CONFERRED TODAY WITH LABOR MINISTER HUMPHREY MITCHELL ON THE DEADLOCK IN NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN 13,500 STRIKING STEEL WORKERS, [illegible] OF THREE STEEL PLANTS, AND THE GOVERNMENT.

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THERE WAS NO ANNOUNCEMENT AFTER THEIR MEETING, AND NO INDICATION THAT ANOTHER GOVERNMENT-UNION-MANAGEMENT MEETING WOULD BE HELD.

THE U.S.W.A.-UNIONS AT SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., SYDNEY A AND TRENTON, N.S., REJECTED MEDIATION TERMS PROPOSED BY THE GOVERNMENT WHICH INCLUDED A BASIC WAGE RATE OF 55 CENTS AN HOUR, INCLUDING COST OF LIVING BONUSES. THE STRIKERS SEEK THE 55 CENT WAGE, PLUS BONUS. PRESENT WAGES ARE 45 1/2 CENTS AND FIVE CENT BONUS AT SAULT STE. MARIE, [illegible] CENTS AND NEW NINE CENT BONUS AT SYDNEY.

JAN 21 1943

STEEL

OTTAWA, ONT., JAN. 20-(AP)-PROSPECTS FOR QUICK SETTLEMENT OF A STRIKE WHICH HAS TIED UP THREE OF CANADA'S LARGEST STEEL PLANTS WERE DIM TODAY AS UNION OFFICIALS REMAINED COOL TOWARDS A SEVEN-POINT SETTLEMENT PLAN PUT FORWARD BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA STILL WERE IN OTTAWA ALTHOUGH NO ANNOUNCEMENT HAD BEEN MADE OF ANY FURTHER MEETINGS SINCE THE GENERAL CONFERENCE YESTERDAY AFTER WHICH THE SEVEN-POINT PROPOSAL WAS MADE PUBLIC.

THE U.S.W.A. OFFICIALS HERE SAID IN A PREPARED STATEMENT LAST NIGHT THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN INFORMED ITS PROPOSED SETTLEMENT WAS UNLIKELY TO BE ACCEPTED BY THE WORKERS. THE GOVERNMENT OFFERED TO ESTABLISH A 55-CENTS-AN-HOUR MINIMUM WAGE RATE, INCLUDING COST-OF-LIVING BONUS.

AT SAULT STE.MARIE, ONT., AND SYDNEY, AND TRENTON, N.S., OFFICIALS OF THE U.S.W.A. INDICATED THE STRIKERS WERE UNLIKELY TO ACCEPT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S PLAN.

"WE'LL GO BACK WHEN WE GET WHAT WE ASKED FOR--55 CENTS AN HOUR BASIC RATE PLUS FULL COST OF LIVING BONUS," SAID ONE OFFICIAL. HE SAID THE UNION WAS DEMANDING THE INCREASE BE MADE RETROACTIVE TO LAST MARCH WHEN APPLICATION FOR IT WAS MADE TO THE ONTARIO REGIONAL WAR LABOR BOAR

LABOR BOARD.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JAN 21 1943

GERMANY'S PROPAGANDA MINISTER GOEBBELS HAS URGED THE CLOSING OF LUXURY BARS AND RESTAURANTS CATERING TO ONLY A FEW PERSONS AND CERTAIN "INSTITUTIONS AND SHOPS WHERE NOTHING CAN BE BOUGHT" IN ORDER TO FREE PERSONNEL FOR WAR WORK, A BERLIN BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED

30.24_491_

PRESS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

JAN 21 1943

THE BROADCAST SAID IT WAS "SENSELESS" TO KEEP SUCH PLACES OPEN, AND THAT THEY SHOULD BE CLOSED DUE TO THE NECESSITY OF "ADAPTING THE MODE OF LIVING AT HOME TO REQUIREMENTS OF THE WAR."

GOEBBELS SAID THERE WERE A NUMBER OF SUCH INSTITUTIONS "WHICH OFFER ADVANTAGES TO NO ONE OR ONLY TO VERY FEW AND WHICH REQUIRE PERSONNEL AND MATERIAL ABSOLUTELY OUT OF PROPORTION TO THE EFFECT."

THE BROADCAST ADDED THAT GOEBBELS DID NOT INCLUDE IN THIS CATEGORY 'DIO STATIONS OR THREATERS WHICH HAVE RELATIVELY SMALL STAFFS BUT RD THE ENTIRE GERMANNATION RECREATION."

BY GLENN BABB

JAN 21 1943

THE COST OF HITLER'S "CRUSADE AGAINST BOLSHEVISM" CONTINUES TO FALL MOST HEAVILY ON HIS HAPLESS ALLIES. DISASTER STRUCK THE RUMANIANS IN THE FIRST STAGES OF THE RUSSIAN WINTER OFFENSIVE. NOW IT IS THE TURN OF THE ITALIANS AND HUNGARIANS. THE VARIOUS "LEGIONS" OF ALLEGED VOLUNTEERS WHICH OTHER SATELLITE STATES SENT INTO THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN ALL HAVE BEEN PUNISHED HEAVILY.

ANY HOPES THAT THE SUBJECT STATES MAY HAVE HELD WHEN THEY SENT THEIR MEN TO THE EASTERN BATTLEFRONT RAPIDLY ARE GIVING WAY NOT MERELY TO DISAPPOINTMENT BUT TO TERROR LEST THEY LOSE NOT ONLY THE STAKES THEY PLACED IN THE GAMBLE BUT ALL THE RESERVES OF MILITARY POWER AND POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE THEY MANAGED TO WITHHOLD FROM HITLER'S GRASP. EVIDENCE OF THIS TREND COMES FROM MANY QUARTERS.

IT IS NOT MEANT TO SUGGEST THAT HITLER'S ALLIES CHERISHED ANY ILLUSIONS ABOUT THE REAL NATURE OF THE CRUSADE. THEY ENTERED LARGELY BECAUSE THEY FEARED TO REJECT THE PRESSURE OF THE GERMAN FUEHRER WHO SEEMED THEN TO BE ALL-CONQUERING, BECAUSE THEY HOPED TO PROPITIATE HIM AT NOT TOO GREAT A COST AND TO ESTABLISH A CLAIM TO SOME SHARE OF THE SPOILS WHEN HE WON. SINCERE BELIEF IN A GREAT CAUSE MIGHT HOLD SUCH A CONFEDERATION TOGETHER EVEN IN DEFEAT, BUT THE MOTIVES IN THIS CASE DOES NOT PROVIDE A CEMENT CAPABLE OF RESISTING THE STRESSES THAT COME WHEN THE PROSPECT OF BOOTY RECEDES AND THE LOSSES RISE TO TERRIFYING PROPORTIONS, AS THEY ARE DOING NOW.

THE RUMANIANS WERE THE FIRST TO SUFFER WHEN THE TIDE TURNED ALONG THE VOLGA AND THUS FAR THEY HAVE BEEN THE HEAVIEST LOSERS. IT IS CONSERVATIVELY ESTIMATED THAT RUMANIA HAS SENT MORE THAN 30 DIVISIONS, PERHAPS HALF A MILLION MEN ALL TOLD, TO THE EASTERN FRONT. THEY WERE BADLY MAULED AT ODESSA AND IN THE CRIMEA, BUT THE CLIMAX CAME ON THE APPROACHES TO STALINGRAD. THERE, ACCORDING TO RUSSIAN ANNOUNCEMENTS, NO FEWER THAN 16 RUMANIAN DIVISIONS EITHER WERE ROUTED, CUT TO BITS OR CAUGHT IN THAT TRAP BEFORE STALINGRAD WHERE THE RUTHLESS ANNIHILATION OF NEARLY A QUARTER MILLION MEN IS NEARING ITS END. TO KEEP RUMANIA IN LINE AFTER THIS BLOOD-LETTING HITLER FOUND IT NECESSARY LAST WEEK TO SUMMON MARSHAL ANTONESCU TO HIS HEADQUARTERS AND CONVINCE HIM THAT RUMANIA WAS IN THIS THING TO THE END.

JAN 21 1943

UNDATED--FIRST ADD INTERPRETIVE BY BABB [illegible] THE END.

THE RED ARMY'S NEW DRIVE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST FROM VORONEZH, WHICH NOW THREATENS TO ENGULF KHARKOV, FOUND THE HUNGARISNA DN ITALIANS BARRING THE WAY AND EXACTED FROM THEM A TOLL COMPARABLE TO THE RUMANIAN DISASTER BEFORE STALINGRAD. OF 52,000 PRISONERS TAKEN IN LESS THAN A [illegible]ZK 27,900 WERE HUNGARIANS AND 22,000 ITALIANS.

CCORDING TO MOSCOW'S COUNT. THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE WHICH ANNOUNCED THIS BAG OMITTED THE USUAL REFERENCE TO ENEMY DEAD, SUGGESTING THAT PERHAPS THE HUNGARIAN-ITALIAN RESISTANCE LACKED SOMETHING IN TENACITY, THAT PERHAPS A LOT OF HUNGARIANS AND ITALIANS ARE ASKING THEMSELVES WHAT THEY ARE FIGHTING FOR AND NOT FINDING CONVINCING ANSWERS.

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REPEATED REPORTS COME FROM HUNGARY THAT THE GOVERNMENT'S CHIEF CONCERN IS FINDING A WAY TO RESIST NAZI PRESSURE FOR MORE CANNON FODDER AND SALVAGE WHAT IT CAN OF THE FORCES ALREADY SENT TO RUSSIA. AS FOR THE ITALIANS, THE FATE OF THEIR DIVISIONS AND ARMY CORPS BELOW VORONEZH IS A STRIKING PARALLEL TO THAT OF THE SIX ITALIAN DIVISIONS ABANDONED IN THE EGYPTIAN DESERT WITHOUT FOOD OR WATER WHEN ROMMEL DECIDED TO RUN FOR IT. THE TRUTH ABOUT THESE EVENTS CAN NOT BE HIDDEN LONG FROM THE ALREADY WAR-WEARY PEOPLE OF ITALY.

THE TALE IS REPEATED MANY TIMES THROUGHOUT THE NEW ORDER. THE CROAT LEGION IS RETURNING HOME, "TO FIGHT COMMUNISM IN ITS OWN COUNTRY." THE SLOVAKS HAVE RECEIVED THEIR BITTER DOSE. WHAT IS HAPPENING IN RUSSIA RAPIDLY IS DESTROYING WHAT LITTLE TASTE FOR THE VENTURE REMAINED AMONG THE SPANIARDS, WHO SENT A "BLUE LEGION," THE FRENCH FASCISTS, THE DANISH NAZIS OR THE NORWEGIAN QUISLINGS, ALL OF WHOM MADE THEIR BLOOD CONTRIBUTIONS.

THIS DOES NOT MEAN THAT HITLER'S NEW ORDER WILL FALL APART AT ONCE. BUT IT DOES SUGGEST THE RAPID DISAPPEARANCE OF ANY ELEMENTS OF FREE WILL SUPPORT AMONG THE SATELLITES. FROM NOW ON FORCE, BLACKMAIL AND TERROR WILL BE INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT WEAPONS IN THE BATTLE TO KEEP THE CONFEDERATION TOGETHER. HITLER HAS THESE WEAPONS IN SUFFICIENT MEASURE AND THE MEN TO APPLY THEM WITH SUFFICIENT FEROCITY TO KEEP THINGS GOING FOR A LONG TIME.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

CHILE'S BREAK WITH THE AXIS WILL FACILITATE GERMANY'S WAR IN THE PACIFIC, ACCORDING TO THE GERMAN "REACTION" AS BROADCAST BY THE BERLIN RADIO EARLY TODAY (THURSDAY) AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THIS IS THE VIEW TAKEN BY THE BERLIN PROPAGANDISTS:

"REACTION IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL TO THE REPORT ANNOUNCING SEVERANCE OF CHILE'S DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS POWERS MAY BE SUMMARIZED AS 'REGRETTABLE, ESPECIALLY FOR CHILE.'

"THIS SOBER AND LACONIC STATEMENT IS SYMPTOMATIC OF THE GENERAL VIEWPOINT TAKEN IN THE MATTER THROUGHOUT GERMANY. CHILE'S DECISION IS INSIGNIFICANT AS FAR AS GERMAN WAR STRATEGY IS CONCERNED. IN FACT CHILE'S STEP WILL TO SOME EXTENT FACILITATE WARFARE IN THE PACIFIC, SINCE NOW GERMANY WILL HAVE NO MORE TO TAKE REGARD TO CHILE'S SPECIAL INTERESTS.

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"IT IS STRESSED IN BERLIN THAT CHILE HAS NO REAL CAUSE FOR BREAKING OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS POWERS. GERMANY'S ATTITUDE HAS ALWAYS BEEN CORRECT."

(AP) CHILE IS THE [redacted] TWENTIETH OF THE 21 AMERICAN REPUBLICS TO BREAK WITH THE AXIS. THE LINEUP:

AT WAR: UNITED STATES, MEXICO, ALL CENTRAL AMERICA, (X) BRAZIL, CUBA AND HAITI.

JAN 21 1943

BROKEN RELATIONS: [redacted] ALL NORTH, [redacted] CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA EXCEPT ARGENTINA.

(X) BRAZIL HAS NOT DECLARED WAR ON JAPAN.

30.29-493

British Close In Fast on Tripoli, Its Fall 'Only a Matter of Hours'; Reds Threaten Entire 1941 Line

AXIS FORCES BEND ALLIED TUNISIA LINE

Push Viewed As Effort To Give Rommel Path To Retreat

JAN 22 1943

British Libyan Army 30 Miles From Tripoli In Continued Drive

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Jan. 21—Rommel's continuing retreat to within thirty miles of Tripoli under British Eighth Army pressure and fresh advances by German tank columns in central Tunisia were viewed tonight as moves intended to prevent the Allies from severing communications by which the Africa Corps might withdraw into northern Tunisia.

Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery's advance guards in Libya occupied Tarhuna southeast of Tripoli and Homes on the coast fifty-six miles to the east and pressed on to a point only thirty miles from the outskirts of the last Italian colonial port.

Pressure Unrelenting

Unrelenting pressure from both the coastal and inland British columns was believed preventing German engineers from sowing mine-fields to retard the Bri[illegible]ance and give the Nazi marshal time to make a more orderly withdrawal to strong defense positions.

The German tank advance was in the mountain positions southwest of Pont du Fahs.

Hurricane bombers came to the support of the French defenders with a devastating attack with 500-pound bombs on enemy troop and supply columns moving up to support the *Panzers*, RAF headquarters announced.

Escorted By Spitfires

"Escorted by a strong force of Spitfires who added their fire power of cannon and machine guns, Hurricane bombers swept down on columns of transports, scoring many hits and scattering troops," the RAF announcement said.

One force bombed a house and, in the words of a pilot:

"The Germans streamed out of it as the attack was made."

The RAF said many casualties were inflicted by bursting bombs. Parking lots where trucks were hidden under trees also were blasted.

Parking lots where trucks were hidden under trees also were blasted.

The gains southwest of Point du Fahs were initiated by the Germans in a drive announced yesterday, when a seven-mile thrust was reported.

Until the German armored attacks were launched two days ago along both sides of a mountain ridge extending southwestward from the Point du Fahs area, the French had held high positions only thirty miles west of Enfidaville and dominating a large portion of the coastal plain.

Expert opinion was that Col. Gen. Dietloff von Arnim's thrust was designed to gain control of the whole evacuated area there by encirclement and thus protect communications essential to maintaining a link between General Field Marshal Rommel's retreating forces and the powerful Axis concentrations in northern Tunisia.

"Enemy vehicles and infantry in this area were attacked by Hurricane bombers," the communiqué said. "Our fighters, including the Lafayette Escadrille, attacked in support of French troops."

Flying Fortresses, roaring through heavily overcast skies, heavily bombed Camp Mangin, near Gabès, scoring direct hits on a barracks area and an adjacent railroad, as well as on the Gabès airdrome.

A small force of German fighters attacked the Flying Fortresses, whose guns downed two Messerschmitt-109s and damaged one Focke-Wulf 190. All the Flying Fortresses returned safely.

Axis Forces Score Tunisian Advance Against French

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The British 8th Army, with a Fighting French desert column on its left flank, today pushed Marshal Erwin Rommel's hard-pressed rear guard down the coastward slope from Nefusa Ridge to probably within 35 miles of Tripoli in a continuing advance past the hill village of Tarhuna and the coastal road town of Homs.

The occupation yesterday of the towns, one 40 miles southeast and the other 56 miles east of Tripoli, was announced in today's Cairo communique which said Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's forces pushed on "in close contact with the enemy retreating to the west."

Under steadily mounting aerial assault the Axis withdrawal showed signs of disorganization, but informed sources said there was no authoritative indication that bomb-battered Tripoli was being evacuated.

Axis Makes New Advance.

On the Tunisian land front, where it was suggested that new Axis offensive thrusts might be intended to hold open a corridor for Marshal Rommel's withdrawal, Axis troops under Col. Gen. Jurgen von Arnim made a new advance against French positions southwest of Pont Du Fahs.

This was in the section where a communique yesterday disclosed a German penetration of 7 miles. Today's war bulletin described the new gain as "a small advance" and said Allied bombers and fighters, including the French Lafayette Escadrille, were striking in support of the French troops.

JAN 22 1943

Minor engagements continued in the Bou Arada region north of the French positions. There a German thrust was reported yesterday to have been repulsed after a hard mauling.

Reports from the front said the German penetration in the ridged, ravine-cut country southwest of Pont Du Fahs created a fluid front from which one of the decisive battles of the Tunisian campaign might take form.

Counter-Move Expected.

Allied plans for a counter-move were kept secret, of course, but it seemed certain that one was in the making.

The Allies kept their ascendancy in the air on both sides of the dwindling Axis position.

A United States communique said B-24 Liberators raided Tripoli in two separate attacks without the loss of a plane.

"In the first attack," the communique said, "bombs burst along the Spanish mole starting fires which were confirmed by our aircraft reaching the target area later. A probable hit was scored on a merchant vessel.

"In the second attack the target was almost totally obscured by cloud coverage, but the bombs found their mark and started a huge fire that caused columns of black smoke to penetrate heavy cloud coverage at 10,000 feet."

Other Allied planes bombed Axis troops dug in along the coastal road between Homs and the capital.

The adjacent Axis air base at Castel Benito was bombed anew, and enemy troops and transport concentrations near Tripoli were under virtually incessant attack.

Torpedo-carrying Allied planes sank one ship and damaged two others off the Tunisian coast and sent another to the bottom in the Aegean Sea.

Enemy Tanker Attacked.

From the west, Flying Fortresses and British Bisleys kept up their battering of military camps and supply routes behind the enemy's Tunisian line. American Billy Mitchell bombers, escorted by Lightnings, attacked an enemy tanker between Tunisia and Sicily and left it hard hit.

The Italian communique, reporting 1,500 prisoners captured on the Tunisian front in three days, said positions which had been gained there were being consolidated.

The German communique, however, said the positions were held against strong enemy counter-attacks, but reported them "improved considerably in some places."

The news that the Fighting French actually had made contact with the onrushing British after sweeping northward across hundreds of miles of Libyan desert was disclosed last night in a communique from Brig. Gen. Jacques Le Clerc's headquarters.

Gen. Le Clerc said his troops now were "brilliantly taking part with their British allies in the advance on Tripoli," moving steadily forward on the 8th Army's flank, thus compressing Marshal Rommel's fleeing Afrika Korps into a narrow strip along the Mediterranean coast.

An Allied communique announced that Axis tanks and infantry made a small advance, and a spokesman disclosed that the enemy vanguard had reached a point about two miles from Robaa, itself twenty-seven miles from Pont du Fahs and sixty miles southwest of Tunis.

The spokesman reported that the Nazi armored forces were making a twin thrust down parallel valleys further south in the direction of Ousseltia. This was interpreted as an effort to isolate and then occupy the high ground between the two valleys. German occupation of this high ground would insure protection for the coastal route further east along which Rommel's forces may move in from Libya.

This was in the section where a communique yesterday disclosed a German penetration of seven miles. Today's war bulletin described the new gain as "a small advance," and said that Allied bombers and fighters, including the French Lafayette Escadrille, were striking in support of the French troops.

Reports from the front said that the German penetration in the ridged, ravine-cut country southwest of Pont du Fahs had created a fluid front from which one of the decisive battles of the Tunisian campaign might take form. Allied plans for a counter-move were kept secret, of course, but it seemed certain that one was in the making.

In a communique broadcast by the Rome radio, the Italian High Command declared that the Axis had taken 1,500 Allied prisoners, along with twenty guns and other booty in the last three days in Tunisia. "Thirty motor vehicles were destroyed," the statement continued, and added that the positions won were being consolidated.

The German communique, on the other hand, said that the positions were held against strong enemy counter-attacks, but reported them in some places considerably improved.

Job Is to Overtake Rommel.

The British Eighth Army therefore had two tasks before it, the occupation of Tripoli and an effort to overtake and engage the main body of Rommel's army as quickly as possible.

Under steadily mounting aerial assault, the Axis withdrawal meanwhile showed signs of disorganization, but informed observers here said that there was no authoritative indication yet that bomb-battered Tripoli was being evacuated.

In any case, the occupation of the port by the British was regarded simply as a matter of time, perhaps of a few days.

The Allies kept their ascendency in the air on both sides of the dwindling Axis position. Big American bombers blasted again by daylight yesterday at the harbor of Tripoli, last stronghold of Mussolini's African Empire, while other Allied planes bombed Axis troops dug in along the coastal road between Homs and the capital. The adjacent Axis air base at Castel Benito was bombed anew, and enemy troops and transport concentrations near Tripoli were under virtually incessant attack.

Torpedo-carrying Allied planes sank one ship and damaged two others off the Tunisian coast, and sent another to the bottom in the Aegean Sea.

From the west, Flying Fortresses and British Bisleys kept up their battering of military camps and supply routes behind the enemy's Tunisian line. American Mitchell bombers, escorted by Lightnings, attacked an enemy tanker between Tunisia and Sicily and left it hard hit.

Fortresses also blasted a military camp near Gabes, the southernmost of the major enemy supply ports on the Tunisian coast.

The United States Air Forces, Middle East Command, announced at Cairo that the American Liberators raided Tripoli in two separate attacks without the loss of a plane. "In the first attack," the communique said, "bombs burst along the Spanish Mole, starting fires which were confirmed by our aircraft reaching the target area later. A probable hit was scored on a merchant vessel. In the second attack the target was almost totally obscured by cloud coverage, but the bombs found their mark and started a huge fire that caused columns of black smoke to penetrate heavy cloud coverage at 10,000 feet."

TRIPOLI IN FLAMES, BRITISH TROOPS IN OUTSKIRTS OF CITY

JAN 22 1943

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 22—(AP) The Daily Mail's Madrid correspondent, quoting reports there from North Africa, said today that great fires were raging in Tripoli, main Axis base in Libya, and that the British Eighth army's advance units were only five miles outside the city.

Tripoli was said to have been damaged heavily by Allied air raids and also by German demolition squads. Coastal defense batteries were reported destroyed.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—New advances by the Axis forces in Tunisia in an operation apparently aimed at throwing a strong barrier between the Allies and the coast to protect the line of German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's retreat westward from Libya were reported today from Allied Tunisian headquarters, as the British Libyan army drove on behind Rommel to within about thirty miles of Tripoli.

[At Washington, War Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson said Thursday: "It would seem very plain that the fall of Tripoli is only a matter of hours."]

Another small forward movement by Axis tanks and infantrymen into French-held mountain positions southwest of Pont du Fahs was announced in an Allied communique, and a headquarters spokesman disclosed as well that German armored columns were pushing down parallel valleys toward the town of Ousseltia, apparently seeking to isolate and then occupy the intervening heights.

This maneuver, if successful, would afford protection for a large section of the coastal route over which Rommel's retreat from Libya would take him in the effort to join up with Colonel General Jurgen von Arnim's Tunisian army.

Rommel Falling Back Fast

Rommel still was falling back fast today but was under severe attack from the pursuing British 8th Army of General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, from the Allied air arm and from Fighting French columns supporting the advance on the British left.

It was announced yesterday that a column from the Lake Chad troops of Fighting French General Jacques Le Clerc had made contact with the British moving on Tripoli. A second meeting of Fighting French soldiers with Allied forces was announced today by the Brazzaville radio, which was quoted by the Reuters (British) news agency as saying that a Le Clerc column under a Colonel Cartier had established contact with French troops of General Henri Honore Giraud in the Djanet region of Algeria, 900 miles southeast of Algiers.

A British communique issued at Cairo announced occupation yesterday of the towns of Tarhuna and Homs, on the left and right British flanks—Tarhuna is forty miles southeast and Homs fifty-six miles east of Tripoli—in a continuing push that by tonight had proceeded considerably farther and was driving Rommel down the coastward slope from the Nefusa ridge. "Close contact" with the enemy was being maintained, the British said.

Tripoli Ablaze From Bombing

Almost continuous bombing attacks on Tripoli were keeping that city aflame. German radio announcements that it was on fire suggested the Axis public was being prepared for its loss to the Allies. There was, however, no information direct from the front to indicate that Tripoli was as yet being abandoned by Rommel. In any case, the greater issue was how much of his army Rommel was going to be able to take into Tunisia itself.

Along the line of his retreat in western Libya Allied fighter-bombers machine-gunned his troop and transport columns and night-fighter planes took up where the day squadrons left off.

Axis Mediterranean ship lanes were under continual attack, Cairo headquarters announcing that two more enemy supply ships had been sunk and two others badly damaged.

In all these far-ranging operations under the Allied Cairo command only three Allied planes were lost.

At the Tunisian end of the North African theater Lieutenant General Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters announced a series of air attacks on Axis vehicles and infantry in the fighting areas southwest of Pont du Fahs in support of French ground forces. American and British bombers attacked enemy communications and military camps.

"Our bombers," General Eisenhower's announcement remarked, "were attacked by enemy fighters and got two of them."

It was added that four Axis bombers had been destroyed during the nights of Jan. 19-20 and 20-21 and that in all these actions only one Allied plane was lost.

FIGHTING FRENCH FROM LAKE CHAD JOIN WITH GIRAUD

Junction Made at Djanet, 900 Miles Southeast of Algiers

JAN 22 1943

LONDON, Jan. 21—(AP) Fighting French soldiers pushing up from Lake Chad in Equatorial Africa have made contact with French forces of Gen. Henri Honore Giraud in the Djanet region of Algeria, some 900 miles southeast of Algiers, a Fighting French communique heard by Reuters reported tonight.

The announcement broadcast by the Brazzaville radio said:

"Contact was established between Fighting French troops under Col. Cartier and French forces in the Djanet region.

"Gen. Jacques LecLerc had called on them to occupy Gat, where there were still some Italians who had been prevented from escaping to the north by the capture of Fezzon."

Djanet is 65 miles west of Gat, in Algeria across the border from Libya. It is 40 miles inside the frontier. The Fighting French have reported the capture of Gat.

An announcement yesterday said that a LecLerc column had pushed north through the Fezzan region of Tripolitania and made contact with the left wing of the British Eighth army moving on Tripoli.

The Fighting French announcement indicates that a column of Gen. LecLerc's army turned westward to join the Giraud troops.

507 Britons on Carrier Perished Off North Africa

Avenger Was One of 16 Allied Losses in Landing Armadas

LONDON, Jan. 22 (Friday).—(AP).—The Admiralty announced today that 507 British seamen, including sixty-eight officers, were lost in the torpedo sinking of the aircraft carrier Avenger during the French North African landing operations.

The total number of men aboard was not disclosed.

The Avenger was one of sixteen allied naval vessels officially listed as lost out of landing armadas estimated to have numbered 850 transports and warships.

Decisive Battle May be Near.

With the Allied Forces At Bou Arada, Tunisia, Jan. 20 (Delayed) (A. P.).—A German thrust into the French sector southwest of Pont du Fahs has thrown the whole central Tunisian front into a state of fluidity that may well develop into a decisive battle of the French North African campaign.

The Allied plans to counter the German move remained hidden in war councils, but confidence was expressed in front line areas that the situation would be rectified without loss of our favorable positions.

Two possible explanations of the sudden German offensive were discussed here. One was that Col.-Gen. Jurgen von Arnim, Hitler's new commander in Tunisia, was simply following the old military dictum that the best defense is an offensive. The second was that the Nazis were making a desperate effort to clear a space for the retreat of Rommel's defeated army into Tunisia.

Hard-Fighting Invaders Are Sightseeing Boys

JAN 22 1943

By HAL BOYLE

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY, Casablanca, French Morocco — Five thousand eggs were the victory gift personally bought by a major general as a reward for the troops in his division for capturing Mazagan, en route to Casablanca, without firing a shot.

Mazagan garrison capitulated after seeing the strength of U. S. armored forces which earlier took Safi, southern landing point. Navy planes droning overhead helped them make up their minds.

The eggs were a welcome variety to soldiers who had nothing but K field rations.

A direct attack upon the city of Safi by two companies of infantry landed after a suicide dash through the harbor defenses by two stripped-down destroyers, was one of the most spectacular feats of the brief campaign.

The old-type destroyers, loaded with men armed with tommy guns and razor-edged knives, slipped through mine fields in the darkness under fire from French .75's.

One destroyer drove full speed onto beach and troops climbed down rope nets and ran through Safi streets with lead-spitting tommy guns. The other, firing at coastal defenses, ran through a hail of rifle and machine-gun fire under the glare of searchlights, to loading facilities, thereby simplifying the problem of landing heavy armored forces.

The Safi landing was one of the best coups of the war.

The eyes of an Iowa farm boy bulged when he saw his live camel ambling down a Moroccan road a few hours after troops landed at Fedala. Forgetting battle temporarily, he cried:

"Look, fellows, I'm seeing things. First time I ever saw one of those outside a geography book!"

The tide of United States money has swept many poorly-paid workers to delirious prosperity. Arab shoe-shine boys are often tossed five, ten or more francs by free-spending soldiers and sailors, who haven't yet convinced themselves that the brightly colored French paper is money.

Drivers of the horse-drawn public carriages also share in the golden harvest. Every day the streets are filled with carriages crowded with sightseeing soldiers. Everyone has a good time but the horse.

Perfume shops have enjoyed a steady run. The more expensive French brands, irreplacable now, were quickly bought up for gifts to the girls back home.

In a shop at Rabat, the capital of French Morocco, a French woman watched a group of soldiers buying out the perfume supply and sighed:

"Ah, there won't be any left for the French girls."

An American soldier, who overheard her remark, gallantly presented her with a choice bottle of perfume.

Voroshilovsk Taken by Reds; Trans-Caucasian Rail Junction

Russians Also Closing Ring Around Rostov —Two Armies Driving to Sea West and South of City

JAN 22 1943

Closing Ring on Rostov.

Moscow, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—The Russian forces driving down to the south from a Donets River crossing were today reported threatening the industrial city of Voroshilovgrad and heading toward the Sea of Azov west of Rostov in what may prove to be a vast encirclement maneuver.

By capturing Mityakinskaya, the Russian Army had thrust to a point twenty miles east of Voroshilovgrad, major city of the Donets Basin. Voroshilovgrad lies only ninety-five miles north of Rostov, which is also threatened by the lower Don army sixty miles to the east and by the forces driving up from the north Causasus.

In the Caucasus, Russian shock troops crossing the Manych River were declared to be within fifteen miles of the important railway junction of Salsk, 100 miles south-east of Rostov.

Feverish German efforts to fix a stable line along the left bank of the Manych, a placid, lake-fed stream which flows into the Don thirty miles east of Rostov, are failing, field dispatches said.

[In a broadcast picked up by the Associated Press, the Moscow radio said today that more than 500,000 Axis troops have been killed and 200,000 captured on the Russian front from November 19 to January 19. The figures were attributed to Alexander Shcherbakov, chairman of the Moscow Soviet, who added that in the same two-month period the Russians captured more than 6,000 tanks, 12,000 guns and 3,500 planes.]

Other Objectives Listed.

Red Star announced that Soviet detachments were capturing point after point while the Germans were blowing up bridges and trying to lay more mines in a rapid retreat. They already have been driven from a number of positions on the Salsk side of the Manych, it said.

There and elsewhere on the long front the Russians were declared moving ever westward in the tenth week of their winter offensive, with Rostov, Kharkov, Voroshilovgrad and the Maikop oil fields of the Caucasus among their objectives.

With a northern army reported seventy-nine miles east of Kharkov, at Urazova, a southern force swept seventeen miles westward to capture Byelokurakina, 115 miles southeast of Kharkov, a special Russian communique said last night.

These two troop bodies threatened to clamp pincers on Kharkov. The troops who had reached Byelokurakina had accomplished actually the deepest penetration of the Ukraine Republic since the Russians were forced to retreat in this region by the Germans' 1942 summer offensive.

Byelokurakina is about fifty miles inside the Ukrainian border. South of that area, the special communique said, Red Army troops also moved into Byelovodsk, a district center forty-five miles above Voroshilovgrad.

[The German communique said there was "continuous hard fighting south of Lake Ladoga," where the Russians are battling to widen their supply corridor to Leningrad. Without a reference to specific gains or losses, the communique said that Axis shock troops were successfully employed in local combat on the central front and south of Lake Ilmen, and that the Russians

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were repulsed during continued violent assaults in the south. Trapped troops at Stalingrad were reported to have stood firmly against mass assaults.]

The advance on Rostov from the Don Valley and from the Caucasus found the Russian Army firmly intrenched at Proletarskaya, the Soviet Information Bureau's bulletins said, marking the clearing of the entire region north of the Manych waterway.

In the Lower Caucasus, the Russians claimed the recapture of Nevinnomysskaya, 200 miles southeast of Rostov but only fifty miles from the next key Caucasus strongpoint of Armavir.

Armavir is on the main Baku-Rostov railway and at the head of the spur that runs through the Maikop oil fields to Tuapse on the Black Sea. It is the gateway to Kropotkin and Krasnodar and the entire Kuban valley defense zone south of Rostov.

An advance through Armavir and Kropotkin on the railroad would open the path for a union of the army of the Caucasus with that driving toward Salsk.

The latest communiques had little to say of the offensive to clear the German besiegers out of the Leningrad area.

Dispatches from the front which told of the Russian seizure of the fortress at Ostrogozhsk after a two-day siege said that two trainloads of German automobiles were captured in the town. Red Army troops held the siege on the town while other troops speared down to Valuikiand Urazova in gains reported previously.

deep in the eastern Ukraine and encroaching on Kharkov. Their southern wing was at Byelokurakina, 115 miles southeast of Kharkov, and the northern arm at Urazova, seventy-nine miles east.

Nazi Division Trapped

The noon communique said a ring of encirclement was tightened around an entire enemy division trapped far behind the front near the Moscow-Rostov railway.

At one point a Hungarian battalion surrendered.

A Moscow radio broadcast recorded by the Associated Press in London reported that more than 500,000 Fascist troops have been killed and 200,000 captured on the long Russian front between November 19, when the Russians launched their first winter offensive, and January 19.

(The radio attributed these figures to chairman Alexander Sherbakov, of the Moscow Soviet, in a speech at a meeting commemorating the nineteenth anniversary of Lenin's death. It also declared that the Axis had lost more than 6,000 tanks, 12,000 guns and 3,500 planes in the same two months).

Continued advances were reported in the north Caucasus. Driving down the Stalingrad-Tikhoretsk railway across the Manych river, dispatches said, the Red army was within fifteen miles of Salsk where another railway leads one hundred miles northwest to Rostov.

Along the Rostov-Baku railway, the capture of Nevinnomysskaya on the Kuban river placed the Soviets only fifty miles short of Armavir

Around liberated Leningrad the Russians were said to have "continued engagements in the same directions" south of Lake Lagoda.

[The Germans said violent Russian attacks were repulsed all along the southern front and that hard fighting continued south of Lake Ladoga. Mass assaults on the Germans before Stalingrad were reported and he fighting in the center and south of Lake Ilmen was termed local.]

Col. Gen. N. F. Vatutin's army of the southwest, thrusting toward Voroshilovgrad, Rostov and Likhaya, had occupied three settlements since last night and had Likhaya within artillery range. The trans-Don railway from Stalingrad meets the Rostov-Voronezh-Moscow line there.

Many Locomotives Seized

In capturing Kamensk earlier in the week, the Russians said they seized three train-loads of trucks and materiel and "many locomotives." Vatutin's men were only seventy-five miles nort hof Rostov, key to the Caucasus.

Between Vatutin and the Caucasus, the armies of the lower Don commanded by Col. Gen. K. K. Rokossovsky were sixty miles east of Rostov, mopping up between the two fronts.

The Caucasus army of Col. Gen. A. I. Yeremenko with its Cossack cavalry was reported to have cleared all the Germans from the north bank of the Manych and was pressing toward a junction with the troops moving up the Rostov-Baku railway.

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Rail Town Captured

The capture of the rail town of Proletarskaya north of the Manych came after three days and nights of battle in which the Germans were defeated in street fighting, the noon communique said.

The Germans tried, without success, to fix a stable defense line south of the Manych by blowing up bridges and strewing mines. The river is not yet frozen. The Germans were reinforced there by storm troops and were reported offering determined opposition.

The nearest approach to Voroshilovgrad was at Mityakinskaya, twenty miles to the east. The capture of Chebotovka placed the Russians fifteen miles northeast of Mityakinskaya.

City Falls To Russians After 'Fierce Fighting'

Soviets On Donets Front Threaten Voroshilovgrad; Nazis' Losses Since Nov. 19 Put At 700,000

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow Jan. 21—The great industrial center of the Donets basin, Voroshilovgrad, was menaced tonight by the Red army which had advanced within twenty miles of that strongpoint and appeared to be driving toward the Sea of Azov to throw a noose around Rostov and all the Germans in the Caucasus.

Russian columns were fifty miles and 100 miles from the Maikop oil fields, served by a branch line from Armavir.

More Gains Indicated

Overnight gains of ten to twenty miles indicated the great Russian winter offensives were increasing in speed and power, even though at places the Reds were battling reinforced troops in deep defenses. The noon communique listed 2,200 enemy troops killed or captured.

ENTIRE NAZI FRONT PERILED BY SWEEP IN UKRAINE SECTOR

Two Columns Push Toward Kharkov, Other Key Points Menaced.

VOROSHILOVSK FALLS

Gateway to Maikop Oil Fields Again Controlled by Russians.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 22.—Red army troops striking straight west below Voronezh have reached a point only 85 miles southeast of Kursk, thus threatening the entire Nazi front extending from central Russia to the Sea of Azov, according to a midnight Russian communique as broadcast by Moscow and heard by the Soviet Monitor today.

The Red army already has two columns pushing toward Kharkov, south of Kursk, another threatening Voroshilovgrad, and several more, including those in the Caucasus, menacing Rostov, the German communications peg for southern Russia.

Other Towns Fall

The latest Russian communique announced the capture of Golofyevka, on the Yelets-Kupyansk railway only ten miles below the communications center of Staraya-Oskol, and 85 miles from Kursk, Sini Libyagi, 100 miles east of Kursk, also fell to the advancing Red army. The latter town is 35 miles southwest of Voronezh, and 30 miles northeast of Staraya Oskol, which apparently is being enveloped in this latest westward sweep.

Voroshilovsk Captured

Earlier a special communique had announced the fall of Voroshilovsk in the Caucasus. This town is only 40 miles east of Armavir, communications key to the Maikop oil fields farther west. The midnight communique also told of the capture of other localities near Voroshilovsk, including Staromaryavka 10 miles to the east, and Kugulta, 20 miles to the northeast.

Other Soviet troops driving toward Armavir are beyond Nevinnomysskaya, 50 miles southeast of that railway junction and 35 miles south of Voroshilovsk.

The rapidity of the Russian advance on the broad front below Voronezh suggested again that Axis satellite divisions—Hungarians and Italians—were being torn to pieces by a Red army displaying its greatest striking power since the war began.

500,000 Axis Troops Killed

A Moscow radio report recorded here last night by the Associated Press reported that more than 500,000 Axis troops had been killed and 200,000 captured since the Russians began their advance on Nov. 19. In addition, this broadcast attributed to a speech by the Moscow Soviet chairman, Alexander Sherbakov said the Axis had lost more than 6,000 tanks, 12,000 guns and 3,500 planes in two months.

Russian troops already had been reported within 70 miles of Kharkov, below Kursk, after the capture of the Valuiki-Urazovo area. Another group making a deep penetration of the eastern Ukraine was operating in the Byelokurakina sector 115 miles southeast of Kharkov.

Other columns were still south of these, pushing to a point within 20 miles of the great industrial center of the Donets basin, Voroshilovgrad. With that point captured the Russians presumably would turn southward toward the Sea of Azov in the Taganrog area behind Rostov. Taganrog was the southern anchor of the German line last year.

Salsk Threatened

Rostov already is menaced by Red army columns arrayed fanwise around it on three sides. Soviet troops were about 75 miles north of the Caucasian gateway city, 60 miles to the east, and to the southeast were threatening Salsk, railway junction 100 miles away.

The Russians were reported fighting in the outskirts of a "large populated place," which may be Salsk itself.

But today's Soviet bulletin showed that despite these prodigious drives involving hundreds of thousands of men and enormous supply problems, the Russians still had the strength to hurl other troops into action on the front just below Voronezh.

In that area the Russians now are fighting their way across territory which the Germans seized early in their drive last summer—a drive that was stopped at Voronezh itself and then wheeled southeastward to Stalingrad and the Caucasus.

The front above Voronezh has remained stationary since last winter with the exception of the central sector northwest of Moscow and at Leningrad where a corridor has been pushed through to relieve that city after a 17-month siege.

From Voronezh the front curves northwestward to the Orel sector, 75 miles above Kursk.

The present column striking in the direction of Kursk apparently did so after reducing the Axis garrison at Ostrogozhsk. Dispatches from Moscow said the enemy had thrown in reserves after the fall of that city, 55 miles to the southeast, but failed to halt the Red army.

Hungarian Units Smashed

The communique told of wiping out hundreds of Hungarians and capturing great quantities of equipment. It suggested that the Russians were meeting their stiffest resistance in the Rostov area and the Caucasus where most of the German troops apparently are being thrown in to try to hold the Sea of Azov corner.

As an example of the ground gained by the Russians since their first offensive developed at Stalingrad, a line drawn straight west of the Volga river would find Russian spearheads more than 230 miles from Stalingrad. These are the troops that are threatining the Donets basin capital of Voroshilovgrad.

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Immediately before Stalingrad, between the Don and Volga rivers, a heavy core of Nazi resistance remains. But the Russians said their troops killed 1,400 more Germans yesterday in this area where the remnants of 22 Nazi divisions, believed to number less than 50,000 men now, are trapped. This annihilation has been going on for days, ever since the Germans refused to surrender, the Russians said.

The communique spoke of whole companies of enemy infantry being wiped out in the snow-covered steppes, of the Russians encircling and smashing isolated pockets of resistance, and then pushing on westward "on the heels of retreating Germans."

LONDON (AP). — Reuters quoted a Moscow radio broadcast today as saying that German casualties on the Russian front in the last six weeks totaled 750,000, including 250,000 dead.

Highway Built on Frozen Lake Aided Soviet City Under Siege.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The 17-month old German siege of Leningrad, Russia's second largest city, was cracked last Monday by the Red army. Last night, Russian war relief officials in New York announced that American supplies are entering the city by the land route around the shores of Lake Ladoga. The following story, the first of two, gives an idea of what life was like in the city during the siege.)

By JOHN FERRIS

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—(AP) On the night of Nov. 16, 1941, a small hydrographic expedition led by two officers of the Russian Baltic navy set out across the snow-covered ice of Lake Ladoga on a momentous mission.

Leningrad, center of the proletarian struggle in 1917, had been under siege for three months. The Nazis, in their swift advance, had seized Tikhvin, railroad junction and control point for the shipment of goods by rail from the north.

Planes Bring in Supplies

Planes had already tackled the job of getting food and other supplies into the beleaguered city; and in the summer months still far away there would be meager lots of fish from the lake, garden stuffs raised within the siege limits and other vegetables and fruits smuggled in at night by guerrillas through the German lines.

Death from starvation, wounds and disease and the evacuation of thousands of children and some adults were to reduce the city's population of 3,000,000 by half.

But on the night of Nov. 16, 1941 no one could foresee what would happen. Through the seventeen months of the siege stories filtered through to the Russian war relief here, and now that the siege has been lifted some of them are being told.

None is more typical of the Russian spirit of resistance and ingenuity than the building of the great ice highways across Lake Ladoga.

The men wore padded winter clothes and warm gauntlets and carried pistols and tommyguns. On a sled fitted with wide wooden runners they had set up a marine compass and on another they carried a pile of wooden road signs.

Leningrad Supply Trucks Used Road Across Ladoga

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Icy winds streamed down from the Arctic in the black night. The cold and strain were terrible but the men went on, measuring the thickness of the ice, placing their signs.

Morning came and one of the officers raised his field glasses and studied the ice ahead. Suddenly he cried out in anger and momentary frustration. Something had happened to the compass and in the darkness the men had made a circle to shore near their starting point.

Workers Begin Again

The men's bodies ached, their feet were sore. Gloom settled on them. But the job had to be done. After a rest they started again, first checking the compass three times.

The frost numbed their fingers and chilled them. From time to time they stopped to gauge the thickness of the ice. One of the officers would swing an axe, sending the chips flying. The ice was like rock and it was hard work. The first hole was seven inches deep before they hit water. The seamen joked about the fine work of jack frost.

A note was made on the chart and a road sign set in place. Then the group moved on, halting every ten minutes to dig again.

Somewhere close at hand was the front line. They could hear artillery and machine gun fire. There was a chance they would meet German scouts. They kept a watch, ready to go into action.

Where there was snow they wore skis. On the windswept glassy surfaces they slid along, supporting each other from falling.

Huge blocks of piled ice sometimes barred the way. They skirted hesitantly, walking gingerly with their equipment.

Once when they were proceeding in single file, one of the officers fell and sprained his ankle. They placed him on a sled and went on.

It was dark when they saw the lights of the small town of Lipki. The Germans were there and the men heard the fire of machine guns.

Through two days they worked, covering nearly 40 miles, before they reached the western shore of the lake. Through the next two days they worked up their material. Then they submitted a chart to the authorities.

Weather Grows Colder

Daily the weather grew colder and the ice thickened. Hundreds of men and women came out from Leningrad to work on the new road. Three-ton trucks towed big wooden triangles to sweep the ice clear of snow. Ice houses were built along the route; traffic signs were set up, and at night lanterns were raised on poles or set on the ice.

As they worked changes appeared in the ice. Cracks would suddenly make a section of the road dangerous. Red warning lanterns were introduced.

By Nov. 28, the preliminary work was finished and at nightfall the first hundred trucks started out with their precious cargoes. They drove at full speed and their lights quickly vanished in the frosty night air.

Halfway across they met a blizzard. Winds of hurricane force blew. Snow whirled into the faces of the drivers and the road lights blotted out.

A road commissar took the situation in hand. In a small four-seater he went ahead to reconnoiter. He came back and ordered the trucks into line again. Then he led the way through the blinding storm. The trip took hours and morning was at hand when the trucks reached shore. But the ice road had been proved practical.

Road Used Regularly

Thereafter, the road was used regularly. At first men felt nervous driving across the open spaces where the bare ice looked gray and rotten, but they soon became accustomed to it, and to the storms and drifts.

Powerful snow cleaners worked at all times. Traffic officers, tough men with plenty of grit and endurance, were assigned to the road. In frost and blizzard they stodo at their posts, guiding the trucks across the lake. They lived in the little ice houses, whose floors were piled with the branches of trees.

This was war and the men were proud of what they were doing.

By day and night the trucks rolled, laden high with boxes of ammunition, bags of flour, sugar and rice and meat for the city and the front lines. Sometimes as many as 2,000 trucks passed over in a day.

German planes appeared almost daily, swooping out of the clouds to drop their bombs and then zooming back to cover.

Drivers Dodge Bombs

The drivers got used to them. They learned how to time the bombs and how to maneuver to avoid the explosives. Some trucks, a negligible number, were destroyed. But the work went on while Russian planes patrolled the skies.

Many times there were big aerial battles above the road. A pilot named Sychev engaged in 15. Frequently the Russians were outnumbered but they brought down more planes than the number of trucks they lost.

Official Russian sources in Moscow have said that 100,000 tons of supplies have reached Leningrad during the siege. How much of this was food and how much was munitions and raw materials and medical supplies has not been disclosed. Nor is there any available information here on the quantity of the supplies moved across Lake Ladoga, but what did move was important in alleviating the sufferings of the people and in making possible the long stand against the invaders, whose lines now have been broken.

Known Death Toll 44, 50 Hurt in Bombing Of London School

Rescuers Work Through Night Probing Debris; Scattered Raids Continue

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The known death toll in the London school smashed by a German bomb yesterday was raised to 44 today after rescue workers worked through the night in the debris.

Three teachers were among the killed, the rest were children. Fifty others were reported injured.

One enemy fighter which appeared off the southeast coast of England was shot into the sea this morning by British fighter planes, an authoritative statement said.

Two German airplanes were reported destroyed over England last night during scattered night raids which caused four alarms to be sounded in London.

Bombs Dropped at Few Places.

An authoritative statement said the raiders operated over coastal districts of South and Southeast England and East Anglia and a few of them flew in as far as the home counties bordering London.

"Bombs were dropped at a few places," it said. "Only slight damage was done and there were no reports of any casualties."

Incendiary bombs were dropped in the southeast section of the Greater London area during one alert, but the Germans never penetrated beyond the outskirts—and then but once.

Throughout the night rescue workers probed the fire-blackened debris for the bodies of children buried in the school.

The rescue work began immediately after the school was hit and a resultant fire was extinguished. Regular civil defense workers and volunteers labored through the misty night by the light of shaded lamps and flares. Twice the lights were extinguished when alerts were sounded, but the digging went on.

Soldiers Help Clear Debris.

Canadian soldiers in trucks equipped with winches and wire hawsers aided the workers, dragging away great blocks of masonry weighing several tons.

Some of the pupils returned for lessons today, a few with bandaged heads and arms. All they were able to do, however, was to watch the weary men continue digging in the debris.

Three girls who had witnessed the bombing from a nearby street corner a minute or two after they had left the building, reported punctually at 9 A. M. today, their books under their arms. Smiling teachers told them they would be called when it was time for classes to resume.

The girls said that three planes swooped "right over the rooftop" in the attack. "One dropped a bomb," they said. "Our school just seemed to fold up. We came back to see if we could help kids get out but some people across the street took us away."

Rescuers Work All Night.

Another eyewitness said: "There were no balloons up and the warning hadn't sounded when the raiders came. There was a terrific explosion and the center of the school just fell to pieces."

Among the rescue workers was Gunner Charles Alford, an artilleryman home on leave. He had lost one daughter in the blast and kept digging hour after hour, because, he said, "I know my other daughter, Lorina, is in there."

Throughout the night rescue workers probed the fire-blackened debris for bodies. The rescue work began as soon as the structure was hit and the resulting fire extinguished, and continued without pause, regular civil defense workers and volunteers laboring through the long, misty night by the light of shaded lamps and flares. Twice the lights were extinguished when alerts were sounded, but the digging went on. Canadian soldiers in trucks equipped with winches and wire hawsers aided the workers, dragging away great blocks of masonry weighing several tons.

British Attack France.

Meanwhile today one enemy fighter that appeared off the southeast coast of Engl[illegible] was shot into the sea by Briti[illegible] ghters, an authoritative sta[illegible]ment said, while through the night two German planes were reported destroyed over England during scattered raids that caused four alarms to be sounded in London. The Government announced that the night raiders operated over the coastal areas of the south and southeast of England, and that a few flew in as far as the home counties surrounding London.

Rescue squads worked all day and into the second night to locate nine missing children in the wreckage of the London school where forty-four persons were killed yesterday by a bomb dropped from a low-flying German raider.

A battered school register recovered tonight from the rubble enabled authorities to establish the number still missing. There was little hope that they would be found alive although ten-year-old Joan Cinamon was rescued after ten hours of search.

She had been thrown into a part of the building still standing when the bomb sliced off a wing. Partly buried in debris she was crying "I want my mummy."

Rescuers praised the heroism of twelve-year-old Molly Kinnerman, rescued with three others after being trapped for hours. "One of the bravest I know," said E. W. Palmer, who found her. "She was pinned down by timber, and both her legs were broken, but she didn't whimper a bit."

At the mortuary identification attempts still were being made of badly mutilated bodies. Little blue hats and coats recovered from the tons of debris were carefully hung up in the hall of a church near the wrecked school. Empty shoes also were laid out in rows.

This afternoon a strong force of British bombers, escorted by squadrons of fighters, was reported roaring across the channel toward Dieppe.

The Ministry of Health indicated that the evacuation of London school children on a large scale may be resumed as a result of yesterday's tragedy. Organized evacuations were halted after the heavy raids of 1941, and children have been returning to the city at such a rate that now only about 125,000 evacuees remain outside London county as compared with 250,000 at the peak.

The school smashed yesterday was typical. At one time about 230 of its pupils were evacuated, but all but seventy had returned before yesterday's disaster.

Little Girl Sits With Dead Classmates All Night in Wreckage of Bombed School

London, Jan. 21 (A. P.)—As the search for bodies continued this afternoon in the wreckage of the London schoolhouse hit yesterday by a German bomb—three teachers and forty-one children were killed—one rescue worker climbed to the top floor of the shaky structure and there found three children, each about 5 years old.

Two were dead.

The third, a little girl with an injured arm, had been sitting on the floor for more than twenty-four hours.

"It's all right; I can walk," she cried, and, scrambling down to the ground, ran straight into a waiting crowd and found her mother.

Britain's New Speedy Fighter Bags Five Nazis Without Loss

LONDON, Jan. 21—(AP) Five of 14 German planes shot down yesterday in the defense of [illegible] were [illegible]d by new l[illegible] speed fig[illegible]hter named "[illegible]," the Air ministry announced today.

No Typhoons were lost in yesterday's battles.

The Hawker Typhoon is a product of the same firm which designed the Hurricane. It is powered by a Napier Sabre engine.

They now have been victorious over German's best planes, including the Focke-Wulf 190, Messerschmitt 109, Messerschmitt 210, Junkers 210 and Dornier 217.

The Typhoon is better armored and has longer range than the Spitfire or the Hurricane.

Its exact top speed is a secret but is known to be more than 400 miles an hour. It is described as the fastest fighter ever produced in Britain.

The Typhoon's 24 cylinder Napier-Sabre engine develops 2,400 horsepower and it is armed with cannon and machine guns.

The first mention of the Typhoon in production was in April, 1941.

Its designer is Sidney Camm, who also designed the Hurricane.

Experts who watched it in action said it "climbs like a rocket, going almost straight up with a full war load."

Some Shelters Barred To Londoners in Raid

Locked to Prevent 'Scandalous Misuse,' Morrison Says

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP).—A number of Londoners were unable to get into air raid shelters at the height of yesterday's daylight raid because the shelters were kept locked to prevent "scandalous misuse," it was revealed in the House of Commons today.

Sir William Davison asked Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, whether he was aware that "in yesterday's raid a considerable number of people who ran to the shelters for safety were unable to get shelter by reason of the fact that they were locked."

Said Morrison: "The shelters were kept locked owing to scandalous misuse and damage by citizens."

He added that the Health Ministry is in a dilemma about locking the shelters. The wardens, he said, have keys to those locked, but it is a great problem to get shelters open when there is little time between sirens and bombs.

U. S. FLYERS JOIN RAF IN COAST RAIDS

Two Army Air Squadrons Take Part In Sweeps Over France, Holland

[illegible]en, Cherbourg, Flushing And Airdrome Near [illegible]e Havre Hammered

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 21—Swarms of RAF fighters and bombers, aided by two

squadrons of the United States army air forces, swept northern France and the Lowlands today without loss in raids on Caen, Cherbourg, Flushing and an airdrome near Le Havre. Three German planes were destroyed.

Several German planes crossed the southeast coast of England tonight and were met by heavy ground fire. There were no immediate reports of bombings.

Army Flyers Escort Bombers

The United States planes were medium bombers and Bostons which bombed the German airfields at Caen and the Tircqueville airport near Le Havre, the Air Ministry said.

Other Bostons battered the docks at Cherbourg and at Flushing in Holland. Le Havre and Cherbourg are major French channel ports and Caen lies inland about midway between them.

Many squadrons of Spitfires also carried out offensive sweeps over northern France.

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R.A.F. OVER CONTINENT

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 22—(AP) All German radio stations except those at Breslau and Vienna went off the air suddenly early today, usually a sign that the R.A.F. is raiding.

British Employ 8000 On U. S. Mission Staffs

London, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons today that the staffs of various British wartime missions now in the United States total about 8,000 persons, of whom about three-quarters were hired in the places where their offices are set up.

The organization of all such missions is being reviewed to see if economies can be effected, he said.

King Says Greeks Still Help Allies

London, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—King George II of Greece said today "my people's splendid resistance is immobilizing seventeen Axis divisions."

He said the Greeks had never stopped fighting and would continue resistance in every possible way.

Urges British- U. S. Boa[illegible]

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP).—Lord Davies served notice today that he would ask the British government in the House of Lords to suggest to the United States formation of a joint committee of Americans and Britons to devote full time to the solutiton of the German submarine problem.

Naming of Juliana's Child Explained by Wilhelmina

Margriet (Daisy) a Symbol of Reblooming Netherlands

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP).—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands told her people in occupied Holland today that her new granddaughter, born in Ottawa yesterday to Crown Princess Juliana, had been named Margriet as a "reverent tribute to our heroes" and "to establish a lifelong bond between our grievously tried peoples . . . and the newly born."

The Queen, speaking over Radio Orange, the Netherlands station here, asked: "Who does not remember the marguerites—daisies—budding in the month of May on the meadows and fields, reclothing with their whiteness every year the memory of the suffering and grief of those terrible days in May, 1940, and whispering of a better future?" (margriet is translated "daisy.")

"May it soon be given to Margriet," she said, "to grow up in her country amidst her people and, like her namesakes which bloom in the fields, live ever as a continuing tribute to all those who made the great sacrifice which one day will prove the seed from which a really great, free country and kingdom shall emerge."

Lone Destroyer Sinks Ship in Convoy Melee

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Admiralty told today how a British destroyer in a single-handed midnight attack on an enemy convoy sank one merchantman, badly damaged another and created such confusion among three escort vesels that they fired at each other.

The destroyer, the Admiralty said got away with only a shell hole in a funnel.

The battle, which raged for four hours, occurred on October 31, 1942, but details were not announced until today because of security reasons, it was stated.

There were three merchantmen in all in the convoy, escorted by an armed trawler and two fast and well-armed torpedo boats. The Admiralty said the convoy was believed to have been an important one.

New Labor Decree in Italy

MADRID, Jan. 21 (AP).—A Rome dispatch published today by the Madrid newspaper "Abc" said that under a new decree all Italian women from fourteen to sixty and all men from fourteen to seventy are to be mobilized for labor service.

AIMO K. CAJANDER, 63, FINNISH EX-PREMIER

Quit Post at Start of Russian War—Twice Acting President

HELSINKI, Jan. 21 (AP)—Professor Aimo Kaarlo Cajander, who was Premier of Finland from 1937 to the outbreak of the Winter war with Russia in November, 1939, died today of a heart ailment at the age of 63. He was head of Finland's forest administration at his death.

Mr. Cajander served as acting President twice during illnesses of the late President Kallio.

The Finnish Cabinet of Professor Cajander resigned on Dec. 1, 1939, under the pressure of the Soviet invasion, despite a vote of confidence by Parliament. A new Finnish Government headed by Risto Ryti, international banker, was established the following day.

Professor Cajander later was named by the new Premier as chairman of a civilian committee in Helsinki which administered American relief funds to noncombatants. In this capacity Professor Cajander worked in close touch with former President Herbert Hoover, who served in this country as head of the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc.

In a statement issued in February, 1940, Professor Cajander expressed thanks for the material help his country had received from the world and disclosed that almost 90 per cent of Finnish relief funds had come from the United States.

Professor Cajander was educated at Helsinki University and was a lecturer in botany there from 1904 to 1911; he then became Professor of Forestry there. He served as Premier in 1922 and 1924, as Minister of Defense from 1928 to 1929 and Deputy Minister from 1929 to 1933.

ICEL[illegible]D CURBS [illegible]ES

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Jan. 21—(AP) Iceland's new government, whose main object is to check inflation, today established ceiling prices for all consumer goods and ordered price reductions in food and other vital necessities.

Marines on Guadalcanal Relieved by Army Units

Gen. Alexander M. Patch Takes Command of Solomons Island Force.

JAN 22 1943

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—(AP) The fighting Marines who wrested Guadalcanal from the Japs back in August and hung on to it triumphantly through five months of bitter fighting have now turned it over to the Army, officials announced today.

The Navy in a communique and Undersecertary of War Robert P. Patterson at a press conference disclosed that hard-bitten Major General Alexander A. Vandegrift of the Marine corps had turned over command to Major General Alexander M. Patch, Jr., 53-year-old infantryman with 29 years of army service.

More Hard Fighting Ahead

Mr. Patterson forecast additional hard fighting, saying that "while our position in the Solomon Islands has materially improved, it is probable that the Japanese will make further efforts to recover lost territory there."

He paid high tribute to those dogged Leathernecks who battled day and night for months against the Japanese. Now they are enroute to a well-earned rest—and later there will be other hostile shores to win.

They spent more time in the 24-hour-a-day battle of Guadalcanal than ever was spent in day-to-day fighting by any American unit, Navy men believe. The first division on the A. E. F. spent 223 days at the front in the first World war but that time included a training period and some battle lulls.

But there had been few lulls for the Marines since they leaped into the surf and raced onto the narrow beaches of Guadalcanal August 7.

They battered the enemy back from the airfield the Japanese were constructing and took it for their own. They named it Henderson field and with the Navy carried on the construction job. Now that airfield is a base for far-flung attacks on enemy shipping, and for forays against the Japanese air and naval bases at Munda, on Bougainville and other islands.

Shared Danger with Men

Gen. Vandegrift, 55 years old, moved onto the island with his men when they jumped out of their landing barges under cover of naval bombardment. He has lived, worked, played and fought with them since, sharing their danger in the day and night bombing attacks of the Japanese and in the countless jungle battles between small patrols and between large units.

Steadily those engagements wiped out the enemy. No definite totals on Japanese losses during the entire campaign have been compiled, but in one five-day period, the Navy reported yesterday, 1,032 Japanese were slain. The Navy reported Nov. 7 that at least 5,188 enemy bodies had been counted in the jungles.

Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, who visited Guadalcanal, told of the island life. "In the Solomons," he reported, "I found men living and fighting in hell holes of mud and corruption."

Despite their hardships, the Marines, and the soldiers and sailors with them, found time for amusement—for swimming in narrow jungle streams, for sports in jungle clearings. Their favorite amusement was listening to shortwave news broadcasts.

Gen. Vandegrift won the Navy Cross with this citation for the Guadalcanal invasion:

"He, in spite of much enemy opposition, led his command with great courage and superb determination to the end that all objectives were captured and opposing enemy forces destroyed."

The destruction continues. The Navy announced that bombers from the Solomons had damaged a Japanese destroyer off Cape Friendship at the easternmost tip of Bougainville, and that eight enemy fighters were shot down in another raid on surface vessels in the Shortland island area.

U. S. Heavy Bombers Batter Rail Junction In Central Burma

British Air Forces Also Join in Daily Assaults On Japanese Bases

By the Associated Press.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21.—United States heavy bombers made a punishing attack Tuesday on railway installations at Thazi, a rail junction in Central Burma, 80 miles south of Mandalay, an American Army communique announced today.

This was part of a series of daily assaults in which the American and British air forces based in India are pounding Japanese bases throughout Burma.

The communique described Thazi as a point of rail communication between Rangoon and Mandalay and reported many hits on the railway junction and among storage sheds. One was followed by a black fire, indicating destruction of a Japanese oil supply. All the American planes returned safely.

RAF bombers, continuing their round-the-clock assaults on Japanese bases in Central and Western Burma, blasted the airdrome at Toungoo last night and again attacked oft-bombed Akyab Island, a British communique announced today.

These raids followed daylight attacks on scattered targets, including a train in the Magwe area and an airdrome at Schwebo, the announcement said. The preceding night Wellington bombers were reported to have bombed Heho airdrome and the railway junction at Myingyan.

All these operations were carried out without the loss of a single aircraft, the communique added.

The bulletin said it had been confirmed that two of four enemy bombers which attacked the Calcutta area Tuesday night had been shot down by RAF fighters. One Brit[illegible]s sh[illegible]d [illegible]ls [illegible] out the pl[illegible]e announcement said.

Remaining Jap Units In Sanananda Area Declared Crumbling

Allied Bombers Blast Enemy Bases at Lae And on New Britain

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEAD[illegible]RS IN AUSTRALIA, Jan. 21 [illegible]Japanese positions in the Sanananda Point area of New Guinea are crumbling under the steady blows of Allied jungle fighters, a headquarters spokesman said today.

There is still an enemy pocket northwest of the spot where the Sanananda road meets the beach and on the other side of the point between Giruwa and Tarakena, the Japanese have attempted to break out and there is heavy fighting, advices from the front said.

And there were still reported to be a couple of enemy groups still fighting along the inland road.

But today's headquarters bulletin said briefly "Our forces have further reduced the enemy's remaining positions" and the spokesman added his observation that "The whole thing is crumbling."

Allied bombers went out again on widespread forays yesterday, the communique reported.

Fires were set in a heavy attack on Lae, the wharf area of Finschhafen was bombed and the airdrome and wharf areas of Madang [illegible]t in the New Guinea sector.

JAN 22 1943

Enemy airdromes at Cape Gloucester and Gasmata, in New Britain, were struck by the Allied planes and a reconnaissance unit damaged a Japanese barge concentration off Willaumez Peninsula.

More activity in the northwest approaches to Australia was noted by headquarters with Allied bombing attacks on points in the Aroe Islands, on Ambon and on Timor.

JAP CRUISER HIT, 3 SHIPS DAMAGED

MacArthur's Bombers Carry Out Widespread Raids in South Pacific.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Friday, Jan. 22—(AP) In two widely separated attacks on Japanese ships, Allied bombers yesterday hit a cruiser and at least three merchant vessels while ground forces, operating in pouring rain, continued the final bitter stages of mopping up around Sanananda.

At Ambon harbor a cruiser was left listing and smoking heavily and a 5,000-ton merchant ship was hit by a formation of Liberators, all of which returned after downing two out of 20 Japanese fighters and damaging others.

At least two other merchant vessels were damaged in a raid on Rabaul.

150 Japs Slain

On the fighting front at Sanan-

30.24-497

and a 5,000 ton merchant ship," the noon communique stated.

"The cruiser was last seen listing with heavy smoke pouring out. Our aircraft were intercepted by approximately 20 enemy fighters and shot down two and damaged others. All our planes returned."

At Rabaul, New Britain, medium and heavy bombers swooped low over the harbor before dawn.

Two merchant ships, one of 6,000 tons, the other of 2,000 were damaged, the communique reporting the larger ship was so badly mauled that it was being beached.

Ambon is in the Dutch East Indies group, between the Celebes and northwestern New Guinea. It is directly north of Darwin.

In the vicinity of Wewak, New Guinea, the communique reported a thrilling Allied air victory. Four heavy bombers were set upon by twenty-five Japanese fighter planes. The running fight which resulted lasted for nearly an hour, during which twelve enemy planes were shot down and six others damaged, without the loss of an Allied plane.

Aussie Bombing of Tokio Predicted This Year

By the Associated Press.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 21.—Air Minister Arthur S. Drakeford predicted today that Australian airmen, piloting Australian planes, would drop Australian-made bombs on Tokio before 1943 ends.

In an address he said the Royal Australian Air Force would not stay home after the immediate threat to Australia's shores was gone, but would go out after the enemy and repay the treachery to Pearl Harbor and the burtality to Broome, North Australian base.

A long, bitter war, however, is the Allies' outlook in the Southwest Pacific before Japan is defeated, Mr. Drakeford said.

The threat of invasion of Australia was temporarily removed, he noted, by naval victories in the Pacific, but he told Australians that before the drive on Tokio began the continent would have to work still harder to supply the needs of its fighting men.

Admiral Ingram Says Nazi Surface Raider Was Scuttled South of Equator.

JAN 22 1943

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Rear Admiral Jonas H. Ingram, commander of United States naval forces in the South Atlantic, announced today that five Axis submarines had been sunk in the last month in the South Atlantic.

Admiral Ingram said that a German surface raider had been intercepted in these waters and scuttled by her crew in the same period.

His announcement brought to ten the number of Axis submarines reported sunk in Brazilian waters in recent months. Air Minister Joaquim Salgado previously had told of the sinking of five submarines by the Brazilian Air Force, the most recent of which occurred about three months ago.

"There have been comparatively few sinkings of Allied ships in the South Atlantic," Admiral Ingram told a press conference, "and we've gotten a high percentage of enemy craft—higher, I believe, than in other zones.

"We can account for five submarines within the last month. Our success is due largely to the fine air forces of the United States and Brazil, which are doing a magnificent job operating from bases extending from Bahia northward."

The Admiral said his theory of operations was absolutely offensive. "We have thrown defense aside," he continued.

The newspaper O Globo published a dispatch from Recife which quoted Joaquin Salgado, Brazilian Air Minister, as saying:

"I am almost sure that within two months the African continent will be free of Axis armies. The North American air forces will throw them out of the Mediterranean, and we are giving this victory full hearted co-operation.

Admiral Ingram said the job of the South Atlantic forces was "to guard the South Atlantic shipping lanes from the coast of Brazil almost to Africa, protecting ships going to Africa and the Near East."

"Our ocean patrols between here and Africa are very heavy, very efficient and backed by great numbers of aircraft," he said.

The Admiral disclosed that, although the British patrol the South Atlantic close to Africa, the United States Navy already is using the base at Bathurst, Gambia, and expects very soon to have its own bases at Dakar and Freetown.

Within the last few days many survivors of sunken Axis submarines have been captured on or near the coast of Brazil, he said.

Asked how long he thought the war would last, Admiral Ingram said: "Some time yet. We do it right this time or not at all. If the enemy is not completely whipped there will be another war within twenty years or so."

Five U-boats Sunk in Atlantic

JAN 22 1943

FIVE U-BOATS, OCEAN RAIDER DESTROYED

Admiral Ingram Reveals Success Against Axis In South Atlantic

Defense Thrown Aside For Absolute Offensive, Old Annapolis Star Says

[By the Associated Press]

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 21—Allied forces on the offensive in the South Atlantic have sunk five Axis submarines in the last month, Rear Admiral Jonas H. Ingram disclosed today, bringing to ten the announced total of undersea craft destroyed in the bitter war in these waters.

The one-time Annapolis football star, now commander of the United Nations naval forces in the South Atlantic, announced at a press conference the sinking of the five submarines in the last month. Brazilian Air Minister Joaquin Salgado previously had reported five submarines were sunk by Brazilian air forces, the most recent about three months ago.

Assurance To Chile

Some observers here considered that Admiral Ingram's disclosures were timed with Chile's rupture of relations with the Axis to give that coastal nation assurance that the Axis submarine depredations were being at least partly countered. Chile, which severed relations with the Axis yesterday, has a long and exposed coastline.

Within the last few days many survivors of submarines have been captured on Brazilian soil near the coast.

Ingram also said that a German surface raider was scuttled when she was intercepted in these waters and her survivors now are in Brazilian prisons.

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Offensive Replaces Defense

Ingram was optimistic over the course of the south Atlantic warfare, explaining that there has been "comparatively few sinkings of Allied ships."

The admiral told a press conference that the Allies have "gotten a high percentage of enemy craft—higher, I believe, than in other zones."

"We can account for five submarines within the last month. Our success is due largely to the fine air forces of the United States and Brazil, which are doing a magnificent job operating from bases extending from Bahia northward."

"We have thrown defense aside," Ingram said, "in favor of operations absolutely offensive."

Protect Brazil's Cajital

"For example," he continued, "we station no North American (United States) troops at Rio de Janeiro, but if the capital is threatened we can throw heavy forces here immediately."

The south Atlantic forces, he said, must "guard the south Atlantic shipping lanes from the coast of Brazil almost to Africa, protecting ships going to Africa and the Near East.

"We must free the lanes of preying submarines and raiders and keep blockade-runners from going between Germany and Japan.

"Our ocean patrols between here and Africa are very heavy, very efficient and backed by great numbers of aircraft. The Brazilian Navy and air force are doing great work with us."

CHILE HUNTING FOR AXIS SPIES

Strikes at Fifth Columnists After Diplomatic Break.

JAN 22 1943

Santiago, Chile, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Chilean authorities undertook today the suppression of Axis espionage and liquidation of fifth column activity following Chile's rupture of relations with Germany, Italy and Japan. The Government pledged that no steps would be taken against Axis nationals who abided by Chile's newly adopted position.

It was estimated there are about 20,000 German nationals in Chile, chiefly in the southern part of the country, about 12,000 Italians, chiefly retail tradesmen spread evenly throughout the country, and 700 Japanese. The latter are comparatively recent arrivals and reside chiefly in northern Chile's strategic ports and mining centers.

President Juan Antonio Rios explained Chile's action last night in a broadcast address to the nation, saying it had been done for the defense of democracy and continental solidarity.

He said: "No nation and no individual can look with isolated indifference" on the war.

Minister of Interior Raul Morales received a message from United States Assistant Secretary of State Sumner Welles, stating: "Through the measures taken by her Government, Chile has occupied rightfully a proud place at the side of those members of the family of American nations which have united in the defense of the integrity of the Western Hemisphere and liberties so precious to the American peoples."

Mexico's 1943 Budget Is Highest In History

Mexico City, Jan. 21 (AP).—Higher taxes on income, alcoholic beverages, petroleum production and gasoline will be established in order to balance the 1943 national budget, President Manuel Avila Camacho announced today.

The new taxes, expected to raise $8,000,000, will be decreed by the President, who was granted such emergency power by Congress.

The President explained that the higher taxes are necessary "to meet the costs of the war and to enable the Government to continue the program of fundamental projects for the economic progress of the nation."

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Mexico's 1943 budget, $141,400,000, is the highest in the nation's history.

Brazil Again Gives Hint She Will Fight Overseas

By the Associated Press.

HAVANA, Jan. 21.—Mundo published an interview yesterday quoting the Brazilian Minister, Carlos Maximiano de Figueiredo, as saying his country has "a force of 100,000, maybe 125,000, ready to go wherever necessary."

He said Brazil was wholeheartedly devoted to her war effort and added, "I am unable to understand how there can be neutrals between good and evil."

President Getulio Vargas of Brazil hinted some time ago in a statement in Rio de Janeiro that Brazil might undertake overseas war operations.

HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 21 (AP).—Chile's break with the Axis has left Argentina isolated on the South American continent and in the position of an acrobat losing balance on a slack rope, the commentator of Radio Station O'Shea of Havana said last night.

Argentina, he added, doubtless was looking for an opportunity to end relations with the Axis in a way which would not cause loss of face in view of Argentina's past attitude.

Lists Montclair Man As Probably Dead

Ottawa, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—The Royal Canadian Air Force, in its 477th casualty list, yesterday gave as presumably dead, Sergt. Alan Arthur Margrett of Montclair, N. J., who previously had been reported missing.

His next of kin was given as his father, R. A. Margrett, of 73 Grove street, Montclair.

Out of Army To Mine

Ottawa, Jan. 21 (AP).—Coal miners serving in the Canadian Army within the Dominion will be given three-month leaves of absence to work in the coal fields to help relieve a fuel shortage, the Defense Department announced today.

30.29-499

U. S. TRANSPORT CRASHES ON DUTCH GUIANA COAST; 2 MARYLANDERS KILLED

17 Army Officers Bound For Overseas Duty And Eric Knight, English-Born Novelist, Victims Of Wreck In Desolate Area Week Ago

JAN 22 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 21—Thirty-five men were killed when a huge American transport plane bound for Africa crashed on the desolate coast of Dutch Guiana, in South America, the War Department announced today.

It was the worst disaster in American aviation history. Never before had a single crash cost so many American lives.

Eric Knight Is One Of Victims

The victims included:

Eric Knight, English-born novelist who wrote "This Above All."

P. E. Foxworth, crack G-man who worked on the Lindbergh kidnapping and the roundup of the eight Nazis who came ashore from U-boats.

William Hodson, New York city Welfare Commissioner, who was going to North Africa as relief director.

Two of the victims were Marylanders, First Officer Theodore M. Wagner, Glen Echo Heights, and Flight Purser Eugene Demff, Brookmont.

17 United States Army Officers Aboard

Also aboard were seventeen United States Army officers bound for overseas stations, six civilians in addition to those named, and seven other members of the crew.

The ship, flying south, crashed on a remote section of the Guiana coast last Friday, killing everyone aboard. The news was delayed because of the time required to reach the scene and determine the extent of the casualties and then notify the next of kin.

Maj. Gen. Harold L. George, commanding general of the Air Transport Command, who made the announcement, said the cause of the disaster was not known, but that an army board was investigating.

"I might add," he commented, "that the pilot and crew were just about the best in the business."

Type Not Disclosed

The type of plane was not disclosed, but it apparently was one of the new four-motored transports and unquestionably w[illegible]arger than the DC-3's commonly used by United States commercial air lines which normally accommodate twenty-one passengers.

The plane was operated by a commercial air line which officials did not identify, one of those serving the Air Transport Command on regular schedules throughout the world.

The percentage of losses on these contract lines has been extremely low, General George noted, although as larger planes come into service the fatalities from individual crashes will mount.

Heaviest Loss Was 25

The heaviest loss of life in an American plane crash previously had been the twenty-five, including Senator Ernest Lundeen, of Minnesota, killed when a passenger ship hit a hillside at Lovettsville, Va., August 31, 1940.

Forty-nine persons were killed in the crash of the Russian land plane, Maxim Gorky, May 18, 1935.

Knight, 45-year-old Englishman who served with the Princess Pats of Canada in the last war, was a major in the special services division of the American army and had done much work on military motion pitcures.

On Special Mission

He and Capt. Basil D. (Reds) Gallagher, former New York newspaperman, another victim, were on a special mission for the services of supply. Gallagher had worked on the army newspaper *Yank*.

A third victmi from the army's special service division was Morris Lewis, New York publicist who assisted in preparing guide books for troops abroad.

In addition to "This Above All," poignant novel about a British army deserter, Knight was well known as the author of "The Happy Land," "The Flying Yorkshireman" and other stories. His home was at Pleasant Valley, Pa.

Pay Tribute To Foxworth

In addition to Foxworth, whom J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director called "one of my most capable assistants," Horald D. Haberfeld 30, FBI agent from Buffalo, N. Y. also lost his life.

The two were on a special mission together which the FBI would not detail, but in view of Haberfeld's background they presumably were bound for North Africa.

Haberfeld spoke German, had worked as an accountaint in Algiers and had traveled extensively in North Africa. Foxworth, 36 years old, formerly headed the New York office of the FBI and had served at Jacksonville, Fla., and Oklahoma City.

Hull Expresses Regret

Secretary Hull expressed regret over the deaths of Hodson and Osmon E. Henryson, of his department, in the disaster, saying that they "died in the performance of their duties and have been added to the list of those other Americans who have given their lives for their country."

Hodson, 51, had been granted leave of absence from his New York city post to serve under former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, director of foreign relief and rehabilitation operations. Henryson, 36, was going to Algiers as a clerk in the American consulate general.

List Of Casualties

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 21—The War Department issued the following list today of the thirty-five dead in the air transport crash in Dutch Guiana January 15, with their addresses and next of kin:

MAJOR ERIC M. KNIGHT (Mrs. Eric M. Knight, wife), Spring House Farm, Pleasant Valley, Bucks County Pa.

CAPT. BASIL D. GALLAGHER (Mrs. Basil D. Gallagher, wife) Plainfield, N. J.

CAPT. ALBERT L. SEEMAN (Mrs. Elizabeth G. Seeman, wife) Seattle, Washington.

FIRST LIEUTENANT CHARLES W. CAMPBELL (Mrs. Ruth N. Campbell, wife) Salt Lake City.

FIRST LIEUTENANT DONALD C. MARTIN (Harry G. Martin, father), Ann Arbor, Mich.

FIRST LIEUTENANT PETER D. BARNHART (P. W. Barnhart, father), Atlanta, Ga.

SECOND LIEUTENANT ROBERT B. WALKER (Mrs. Nelda N. Walker, mother), Seattle, Wash.

SECOND LIEUTENANT THOMAS G. GIRLING (Mrs. J. R. Girling, mother), Los Angeles.

SECOND LIEUTENANT THOMAS L. GALLAGHER (Mrs. Maurice J. Gallagher, mother), Upper Darby, Pa.

SECOND LIEUTENANT CARL A. MATTEO (Sam Matteo, brother), Niles, Ohio.

SECOND LIEUTENANT MAX SOLOMON (Mrs. Pauline S. Solomon, mother), Turners Falls, Mass.

FLIGHT OFFICER CHARLES S. SHIVELY, North Bend, Ore.

STAFF SERGEANT RUSSELL A. BAUGHMAN (Mrs. Loretta Baughman, mother), Whittaker, Pa.

STAFF SERGEANT ROGER M. STOFLET (no address or next of kin available).

STAFF SERGEANT ELLIS H. ROBERTS, JR. (Ellis H. Roberts, Sr. father), Bonham, Texas.

STAFF SERGEANT HEYWARD O. WYLIE (Mrs. Mary A. Wylie, mother), Decatur, Ill.

SERGT. CHARLES S. ROBERTS, JR. (Mrs. Sarah L. Roberts, mother), Bowman, Ga.

SERGT. OSCAR SPAHR (Mrs. Irene I. Spahr, wife), Miami Beach, Fla.

All these were members of the army of the United States. The civilian passengers were:

P. E. FOXWORTH, 36, assistant director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in charge of the New York city office.

WILLIAM HODSON, of New York city, on a special mission for the State Department.

H. D. HABERFELD, 30, special agent of the Buffalo (N. Y.) office of the FBI.

DR. S. S. DORRANCE, Alexandria, Va., flight surgeon for Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc. His wife, Mrs. Elsa S. Dorrance, lives at Albany, N. Y.

MORRIS LEWIS, information specialist, office of the chief of special services, War Department. His wife, Mrs. Mary O. Lewis, lives in New York city, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Telford Lewis, at Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

C. H. BROWN, a representative of the California-Arabian Oil Company, but not identified otherwise yet.

O. E. HENRYSON, of the State Department, Washington, whose home formerly was at Story City, Iowa.

JAMES W. SEEGER, civilian employe, Signal Corps, Fort Monmouth, N. J.

The members of the crew, all civilian employes of the airline operating the plane, were:

CAPT. BENJAMIN HART DALLY, JR., Mission, Kan. His wife, Mrs. Susan D. Dally, lives at Alexandria, Virginia.

FIRST OFFICER THEODORE M. WAGNER, Glen Echo Heights, Md. His wife lives at Beverly Park Gardens, Alexandria, Va.

SECOND OFFICER EVERETT LEE BACON, Falls Church, Va. His father, E. S. Bacon, Dallas, Texas.

FIRST NAVIGATOR JASON E. VOSS, Alexandria, Va. His father, Elmer C. Voss, St. Louis, Mo.

SECOND NAVIGATOR JAMES M. KANE, Washington, D. C. His wife Mrs. Alice Kane, Beverly Hills, California.

FLIGHT ENGINEER CLYDE E. QUISENBERRY, Alexandria, Va.

FIRST RADIO OPERATOR LEONARD LAFRANK, Alexandria, Va.

SECOND RADIO OPERATOR LEO J. MORIARITY, Alexandria, Va. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leo F. Moriarity, St. Joseph, Mo.

FLIGHT PURSER EUGENE DEMPF, Brookmont, Md. His mother, Mrs. Mathilda Dempf, Brooklyn, N. Y.

U. S. S. YORKTOWN JUMPS WAYS GUN

Mrs. Roosevelt Breaks Bottle Just in Time on Successor to Carrier Lost at Midway

ADMIRAL IS INTERRUPTED

Heaviest Warship at Newport News Rips Restraints and Slides Into James River

JAN 22 1943

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 21 (AP)—As if impatient to undertake completion of the task begun by her great predecessor, the new aircraft carrier Yorktown, carrying much equipment usually added after in a fitting basin, jumped the gun on her launching today and without mishap slid proudly into the James River before a group of surprised and cheering spectators.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, here to duplicate her mission of seven years ago when she sent the first Yorktown down the ways, stepped forward quickly, however, and saw to it that the great naval craft got her proper wetting with wine.

Rear Admiral Elliott Buckmaster, commanding officer of the carrier Yorktown which was lost in the battle of Midway, had just begun his address. Waiting on the platform with prepared addresses were Artemus L. Gates, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Mrs. Roosevelt, the sponsor.

Straining to get under way, the Yorktown, heaviest warship ever launched at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company's yards, groaned against the ways and, with a mounting roar, began sliding into the river.

Admiral Buckmaster's voice was drowned out. Mrs. Roosevelt, surprised, stepped forward quickly and swung twice to smash a bottle of champagne before the receding prow of the carrier moved out of reach.

The Yorktown was 2,000 tons heavier than any warship ever launched here, said Rear Admiral O. L. Cox, superintendent of naval construction at the yard, adding that she was "months ahead of schedule."

Admiral Cox said that within a week or ten days the keel of another aircraft carrier would be laid on the same ways.

"We deem it our sacred duty to continue this fight and to destroy utterly those who are endeavoring to enslave us," Admiral Buckmaster said.

"May this new ship that will carry the name Yorktown continue the aggressive fighting spirit that lived so gloriously in the old Yorktown.

"I appreciate this opportunity to pay tribute to all of you men who built the new Yorktown. Your efforts to weld together the natural resources of America that go into the construction of such magnificent fighting craft is beyond praise."

It was at this point that the ship went down the ways seven minutes ahead of time.

Assistant Secertary Gates outlined in his prepared address the part which aircraft carriers had played in the United States landing operations in Africa in November, stating that they "neutralized strong opposition which might otherwise have made this expedition an exceedingly costly affair."

LOUIS LOCHNER HONORED

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 21—(AP) Louis P. Lochner, former Associated Press bureau chief in Berlin, today was given an honorary membership in the University of Wisconsin chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, national professional journalism fraternity. A similar membership was conferred on cartoonist Carl Anderson.

Bankhead Would Make Arms And Let Allies Raise Armies

JAN 22 1943

Senator Holds America Should Concentrate on Producing Food and Weapons—Says 7,000,000 Americans Are in Service.

Washington, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Senator Bankhead, Democrat, of Alabama, proposed today that the United States concentrate on the production of food and weapons and call on the other United Nations to furnish any additional fighting men needed to win the war.

Declaring that some 7,000,000 physically fit Americans already have entered the service and that present plans call for the monthly addition of 400,000 more, Senator Bankhead told the Senate:

"In view of the absolute necessity of at least continuing and, if possible, increasing the production of war materials and instruments and implements, it is apparent that it will be dangerous to withdraw from war production many more men for service in the armed forces."

Senator Bankhead said that it seemed to him that the most practical solution "is to continue in position to serve ourselves and our Allies as an arsenal for the production and supply of food and instruments of war, and call upon our Allies to furnish the additional man power necessary to constitute any sized army that may be used to our advantage."

He said that the time had come for Congress to reappraise the entire man power program with special reference to fixing the maximum number to be inducted into the Army and to that end offered a resolution calling for hearings on the problem by the Senate Appropriations Committee, of which he is a member.

Says China Needs Arms.

"The soldiers who are supplied by Russia and China are in immediate contact with our enemies," he said. "The soldiers supplied by Great Britain and her dominions are in large measure in the same situation.

"Soldiers to be furnished by the United States, if sent across the Atlantic Ocean, must travel a distance of more than 3,000 miles and be confronted with the hazards of the German and Italian flotilla of submarines and airplanes. Our soldiers who are sent across the Pacific must travel six or seven thousand miles and encounter the dangers of destruction from the fleet, submarines and airplanes of the Japanese.

"In addition to the transportation of our soldiers over such long distances, we must also send with them guns of every kind being used in the war, including rifles, machine guns, anti-aircraft guns, cannon and tanks. We must also send food and clothing to supply their requirements.

Many Ships Are Needed.

"A large number of ships will be needed for conveying and convoying the soldiers as well as the supplies."

Of all the countries in the world, he asserted, China and Russia are in the best position to furnish men, while this nation is in the best position to furnish equipment. He estimated that China alone could raise a 25,000,000 man army.

"Why should we not accept these undisputed facts and apply to them the rule of sound reason and unanswerable logic?" he asked.

Like other farm State Senators, Mr. Bankhead was concerned about keeping enough men on the farms to produce needed food.

"It is now evident," he said, "that during 1943, even with weather conditions above normal, rationing of foods will be extended to the point that the average standard of living may be substantially reduced; and still the reductions in the number of farm workers continues, thereby increasing the number in our armed forces and in our war production workers."

Senator Bankhead cited estimates that from twelve to seventeen civilians are needed for every man in service, and said that if fifteen are required, "we could not support an armed force in excess of 8,600,000."

Present estimates are that the armed forces will total 9,700,000 by the end of this year.

WAINWRIGHT HELD AS JAP PRISONER

JAN 22 1943

12 Other American Generals Captured, Red Cross Reports.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 — (AP) The first official confirmation that Lieutenant General Jonathan M. Wainwright and twelve other American generals captured in the Philippines actually are prisoners of war was announced today by the War department.

The department said the official notification had been cleared through the International Red Cross, and that the American officers were prisoners in Taiwan camp on the island of Formosa. "Skinny" Wainwright took over the command of American forces in the Philippines when General MacArthur was ordered to Australia last March, and headed the last defense of Bataan and Corregidor. His wife lives at Skaneateles, N. Y.

Others on the list were:

Major General Edward P. King Jr., whose brother, J. Olmsted King, lives at Atlanta, Ga.

Major General George F. Moore, whose brother Lieutenant General J. Marks Moore is now at the military academy at West Point, N. Y.

Major General George M. Parker, Jr., of Portland, Ore.

Brigadier General Lewis C. Beebe, of Faribault, Minn.

Brigadier General Clifford Bluemel, of Trenton, N. J.

Brigadier General William E. Brougher, of Decatur, Ga.

Brigadier General Charles C. Drake, of Washington, D. C.

Brigadier General Arnold J. Funk, of Sarasota, Fla.

Brigadier General Maxom Lough, whose brother Thomas J. Lough, lives at Highland Park, Mich.

Brigadier General Allen C. McBride, of Washington, D. C.

Brigadier General Clinton A. McBride of Washington, D. C.

Brigadier General Clinton A. Pierce, of Sierra Madre, Calif.

Brigadier General James N. Weaver, of Columbus, Ga.

PATTERSON SAYS WAR IS BRIGHTER

JAN 22 1943

Washington, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Under-Secretary of War Robert Patterson, in a broad review of the war situation, said today that except for the submarine sinkings of Allied cargo ships "the over-all picture is bright." Mr. Patterson, at a press conference, orally painted this picture:

1. Russian successes against the Germans may force them to retreat even to the Dneiper River. German troops encircled at Stalingrad seemed doomed, he said, and the lifting of the siege of Leningrad was one of the most remarkable things that has ever occurred in this war.

2. Unfavorable weather has caused a lull in Tunisia but Allied air forces maintain a two-to-one superiority over Axis air forces; French forces are playing an important part, not being deterred by political differences, and in North Africa the fall of the city of Tripoli would seem to be but a matter of hours.

3. Construction of new ships now exceeds submarine sinkings but the drain on shipping and supplies is still heavy. Greater emphasis is being placed on anti-submarine warfare and protection of shipping and new ships are both better and faster than those being sunk.

16 Navy Officers and Men Decorated for Heroism

Washington, Jan. 1 (A. P.).—Decoration of twelve officers and four enlisted men for heroic conduct in action was announced by the Navy Department today.

The Navy Cross was awarded to Ensign Harold White, 27 years old, son of Lawrence B. White of Florence, S. C., for bravery in bombing and strafing Japanese naval forces in the battle of Midway. The Distinguished Flying Cross for heroism in the battle of Midway went to Ensign Philip J. Rusk, 23, son of Mrs. Henry J. Rusk of Cold Spring, N. Y.

83 NEW CASUALTIES IN NAVY ARE LISTED

JAN 22 1943

Troy Lieutenant Among 3 Dead —13 Others Are Wounded and 67 Missing

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Navy announced today eighty-three new casualties, including three men killed, thirteen wounded and sixty-seven missing.

This list brings total Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties since Dec. 7, 1941, to 21,534.

Among the dead were Lieutenant William R. Herzog of Troy, who had been reported missing last month. Another officer, Lieut. Comdr. Seabury Cook of Summit, N. J., who was listed two days ago as missing, is now reported to be safe.

The names of those on today's list from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, with next of kin, were given as follows:

New York

OFFICERS

REPORTED SAFE

Herzog, William R., lieutenant; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Loren W. Herzog, 232 Pawling Avenue, Troy. [Previously reported missing on Navy casualty list No. 18, released Dec. 12, 1942.]

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

MISSING

D'Oristano, Anthony, J., seaman 2d class; mother, Mrs. Mary Mendez, 70 Church Street, Inwood, L. I.

Fonda, Francis A., seaman 2d class; father, Winfield S. Fonda, South Main Street, Fultonville.

Hine, Norman E., Jr., seaman 2d class; father, N. E. Hine Sr., 93 East Boulevard, Gloversville.

Killimayer, Joseph M., machinist's mate 1st class; father, Joseph P. Killimayer, 3938 Victory Boulevard, Travis.

Marshman, William D., chief quartermaster; wife, Mrs. Helen F. Marshman, 99 Second Street, Deposit.

Mooney, James J., seaman 2d class; father, John J. Mooney, 57 West Eighty-ninth Street, New York City.

Page, Herbert B., gunner's mate 3d class; mother, Mrs. Charlotte F. Schneider, 150-06 Grand Central Parkway, Jamaica.

New Jersey

OFFICERS

REPORTED SAFE

Cook, Seabury, lieutenant com-

[illegible] Mrs. Elizabeth Le[illegible]hurray [illegible] 10 Fernwood Road, Summit, previously reported a missing [illegible] Navy casualty list No. 20, [illegible] Jan. 19, 1943.]

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

MISSING

Gallagher, John J., fireman 2 class; father, James P. Gallagher, 93 Lexington Ave., Bayonne.

Herbst, Vincent, seaman 2d class; father, Jack Herbst, Berkeley Heights, Union.

Higgins, Robert L., electrician's mate 3d class; mother, Mrs. Frieda Higgins, 3 Langley Place, New Brunswick.

Jakway, Andrew B., Jr., seaman 2d class; father, A. B. Jakway, 1125 Collings Road, Camden.

Martin, John T., Jr., seaman 2d class; father, J. T. Martin Sr., 23 Mead St., Newark.

Reeves, Raymond P., fireman 3d class; father, Edgar Reeves, 764 Newark Ave., Elizabeth.

Connecticut

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

MISSING

Landry, Fred, seaman 2d class; mother, Mrs. Frank Landry, 2 East St., Suffield.

Matlak, Joseph I., carpenter's mate 3d class; mother, Mrs. Katharine Matlak, 538 State St., Stamford.

COAL STRIKE ENDS; PRESIDENT PLEASED

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Jan. 21 (A. P.).—A wildcat work stoppage in Pennsylvania's hard coal fields, which crippled wartime production so badly that President Roosevelt intervened, virtually ended today with the expiration of a forty-eight-hour zero period fixed by the President.

Miners streamed back to their jobs by the thousands. Of the 24,000 who participated in the three-week revolt against the United Mine Workers' leadership all had returned to work by noon except approximately 3,400 in three collieries.

At Washington the White House said that President Roosevelt, learning of the general compliance with his order to resume production, was gratified at the response and was confident that the comparatively few who had not returned to work would join their associates in the mines.

"The President, knowing the coal miners as he does, felt confident when he issued his appeal on Tuesday that they would respond to the appeal and abide by the national no-strike policy for the duration of the war," said a statement issued by Stephen Early, White House secretary.

While there was no official statement as to what would be done about those who still have not gone back to work, the general understanding was that the President planned no action until the back-to-work trend could be fully adjudged.

250,000 Ordnance Items Used by A.E.F. in Africa

U. S. 'Can't Coast to Victory,' Arsenal Head Warns

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 21 (AP).—American troops who invaded North Africa needed more than 250,000 pieces of ordnance equipment, Brigadier General A. C. Gillespie, commandant of the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., said today in awarding the Army-Navy "E" pennant to the Westinghouse East Springfield plant.

Declaring that there could be "no let down in your efforts," General Gillespie told thousands of assembled workmen that "the amount of equipment needed for our troops in the field is enormous. It totals millions of rounds of ammunition and thousands upon thousands of tanks, planes and guns.

"To give you but one example—it took 250,000 different items of ordnance for the North African expedition last November, and that figure does not include thousands of other pieces of equipment from first aid dressings to steel pontoon bridges, not classed as ordnance items, that were needed before our troops could go ashore ready to fight. . . ."

"Do not, I beg of you, be deluded by the thought that time is on our side," General Gillespie said, adding: "We cannot coast along to victory in this conflict. There is no time for relaxation, for vacations or for any pleasant pursuits of peace. There is only time for war and the struggle for victory."

House Proposal to Force Tugwell Recall Opposed

Senate Report Assails Plan to Deny Food to Puerto Rico

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Senate Territories Committee criticized today a "committee of the House," meaning the House Agriculture Committee, for recommending that a $15,000,000 appropriation for food relief in Puerto

30.24—501

Rico be withheld so long as Rexford Guy Tugwell is Governor.

Instead of such action, Congress ought to "bring the Governorship periodically under legislative review," the Territories Committee said in a report which recommended prompt passage of a bill by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, to make the Governor subject to Senate confirmation every four years.

The report said that at present if Congress "believes that a change of Governors is desirable," it has "only three recourses available and none of them may be practical."

The three methods, it said, are impeachment, resolutions requesting the President to remove the Governor and "some such collateral device" as used by the House committee.

The House committee's action "was scarcely tenable procedure," said the report, submitted by Chairman Millard E. Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland, "since it leaves the dire distress of our island wards at the mercy of a political decision for which they are not responsible and which they cannot control."

Senator Tydings filed another report recommending Senate adoption of Senate Resolution 26, by Senator Dennis Chavez, Democrat, of New Mexico, which would continue a subcommittee headed by Mr. Chavez, investigating economic and social conditions in Puerto Rico. The resolution was referred to the Audit and Control Committee, since it requires $25,000 for expenses.

SWEDISH SHI... ...DED

U-Boat Officer Ignores Captain's Plea That He Is Neutral

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Navy announced today that survivors had landed at unidentified ports in South America from a small Swedish merchant vessel torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine off the northern coast of South America in mid-December.

The vessel was stopped by a submarine, the Navy said. In response to a question her captain told the German officers that his ship was a neutral vessel and proceeded on his course. Thereupon the submarine blinked an order to abandon ship within thirty minutes.

"Scarcely had the last man gone into the lifeboat," the Navy said, "when a torpedo ripped a great hole in the vessel's side. She sank stern first, bow reared high in the air."

The submarine then surfaced, approached the survivors in two lifeboats, and gave them the course to the nearest land. There were no casualties, the Navy said.

HOOVER SAYS BIG NEED IS MEAT AND FAT

Avers Exports Are Less, But Shortage Greater Than In Last War

JAN 22 1943

Urges Agriculture Be Envisaged As A Munitions Industry

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 21 — Former President Herbert Hoover declared tonight that we are exporting less than half the meats and fats to our allies than we did in World War I and yet are facing a greater shortage of these commodities on the home front than we did then.

In a broadcast address before the National Industrial Conference Board Hoover urged that we envisage agriculture as a munitions industry.

Lists Blockades

He listed the shortage of farm labor, the methods of food price control and the seventy-five per cent. reduction in the manufacture of farm machinery as blockades to possible increased production necessary to support military operations and to aid in saving "the world from anarchy after the war."

"The larger problem which confronts us," the former President said, "is that since the last war American livestock has decreased in proportion to the growth of human population.

"At the end of that war we had twenty-six per cent. more beef cattle for each 1,000,000 of human population than we had twenty-three years later on January 1, 1942. We had twenty-six per cent. more hogs in proportion to the population.

Cows And Sheep

"We had proportionately five per cent. more milch cows than now. But the modern cow gives more milk. We have in 1943 about the same sheep proportionately as in the last war. We have less chickens in proportion to our population but the chickens work harder and produce more eggs."

The imperative demand now, said Hoover, who served as relief director in World War I, is to build up flocks and herds and the production of vegetable oils.

Citing figures to show there has been an "undue slaughter of cows, ewes and sows," the former President said such slaughter gives a temporary increase in meats, but "is an illusion."

Won't Starve, He Says

"... The numbers slaughtered so far are not disastrous," he said. "We will not starve. Our allies will not starve.

"But these demoralizing forces are continuing. And if we keep traveling in this direction we will see more hardships at home if we supply the Allies and armies.

"And with such a situation, it is nonsense to talk about furnishing meat and fat supplies to 300,000,000 additional famine-stricken people after this war is won."

Declaring he had no sympathy with the attacks made upon farmers by "armchair consumers," Hoover said his purpose was to speak in behalf of the farmers to "you who represent the industrial world."

Farm Labor Shortage

On the question of farm labor shortage, he said that women with training can be of service for lighter, simpler tasks, but that it was useless to talk of making up the shortage wholly from women and children, since much farm work is hard labor and requires skills and mechanical ability.

"There are other major remedies," he said. "The first is to cease the draft of labor from the farms into arms and munitions. The second is for industry to rigidly economize on labor and release the economies to the farmer.

"The third is large and temporary import of Mexican farm labor. The fourth is to give consideration to the method of European armies. That is to furlough farm boys from the army for the few months of peak planting and harvest, they remaining under military direction, and in our case to draw both the army and armers' pay."

Food Prices

He declared that food prices had increased approximately sixteen per cent. since price controls were partially applied a year ago and about nine per cent. since they were fully applied.

"... This in fact comprises a slightly larger rise than took place during the first year of food control in the last war under other methods," Hoover declared.

He suggested that we abandon retail-price ceilings on food and fix the prices "as near the farm as possible," thereby stimulating production.

The consumers could be protected, he added, by regulating the turnover and profits of food processors and the markups of wholesalers and retailers.

All price-control functions, Hoover said, should be vested in the Secretary of Agriculture "instead of several other places as at present."

Rickenbacker Bares Detail Of Days Adrift After Crash

Tells of Capture of Gull, as if by 'Miracle' in Pacific Odyssey.

JAN 22 1943

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 — (AP) Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker and his seven companions floated and burned for seven days after their planes came down on the Pacific ocean, with four oranges as their only food. And then came "a miracle."

They had held their daily religious service. As always, they had read this New Testament quotation:

"Therefore take no thought, saying, what shall we eat? Or what shall we drink? Or, wherewithal shall we be clothed? . . . For your Heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things. But seek ye first the Kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you. Take therefore no thought for the morrow: For the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." (Matthew 6:31-34).

Gull Landed on Hat

"About an hour later," says Capt. Rickenbacker in an article "Pacific Mission," in this weeks issue of Life magazine, "when I was dozing with my hat pulled down over my eyes, a gull appeared from nowhere and landed on my hat.

"I don't remember how it happened or how I knew he was there. x x x I reached up for him with my right hand—gradually. The whole Pacific seemed to be shaking from the agitation in my body, but I could tell he was still there from the hungry, famished, almost insane eyes in the other rafts."

Capt. Rickenbacker captured the gull, wrung its neck, carved up the body, and divided the meat into equal shares, holding back only the intestines for bait.

"Even the bones were chewed and swallowed," Capt. Rickenbacker relates. "No one hesitated because the meat was raw and stringy and fishy. It tasted fine. After Cherry had finished his piece, I baited a hook and passed it over to him. The hook, weighted with Whittaker's ring, had hardly got wet before a small mackerel hit it, and was jerked into the raft. I dropped the other line, with the same miraculous result, except that mine was a small sea bass.

The outlines of Capt. Rickenbacker's adventures are well known. But the full day-by-day account, as published in Life, add dramatic detail to the tale he told when he returned to the United States in December. Capt. Rickenbacker's trip was part of a mission for Secretary of War Stimson. His job was, and still is, to visit battlefronts to study all aspects of air fighting.

Near Crack-up in Take Off

He set out for "island X" in the Pacific, from Hickam field, Honolulu, Oct. 20—in a defective plane. The take-off was a near crack-up. But by 1:30 a.m., Oct. 21, he was off again, he and his aide, Col. Hans Adamson, an old friend; the five members of the crew, and an extra man, Sergt. Alexander Kaczmarczyk, who had been ill and was returning to his unit in Australia.

Somehow the plane overshot mark, repeated SOS calls went acknowledged, and Capt. Rickenbacker, realizing what they were in for, found himself studying his companions.

"Other than Adamson, they were strangers."

The co-pilot, Lieut. James Whittaker, "a heavy-set, self-assured fellow of about 40;" the navigator, Lieut. John de Angelis, only 23; Private John Bartek, the flight engineer, 23; Sergt. James Reynolds, the radioman, "a tall, skinny chap, several years older;" Captain William T. Cherry, Jr., the pilot, and Sergt. Alex, "he had had little to say, and studying him I thought he looked frail."

"The last minutes ran out fast x x x We dumped all that high-priority mail into the blue Pacific. Then the tool box, the cots, the blankets, the empty thermos bottles, a brand new beautiful burberry coat I had bought only a few weeks before in London x x x I had frugally removed a spare bridge that my dentist had just made for me, but after a second's deliberation I threw that away too. After it went my brief-case, bulging with papers of which no copies existed—papers that I had considered important. Let the moment come when nothing is left but life and you will find that you do not hesitate over the fate of material possessions, however deeply they may have been cherished."

Rations Left Behind

After the touch and go crash landing, the men hurried so to get away from the sinking plane and onto the rafts, that they left their food and water rations behind—all but four oranges.

Freeing the line of one raft, Pvt. Bartek cut his fingers to the bone, so that "blood reddened everything he touched."

Col. Adamson's back was badly wrenched, and Sgt. Reynolds' nose was slashed.

Capt. Rickenbacker was more worried over the shortage of clothing than lack of food. Only he and Col. Adamson were fully dressed. The others, expecting to swim, had taken off shoes, hats, sweaters, even socks.

In the fierce sun "face, neck, hands, wrists, legs and ankles burned, blistered, turned raw, and b u r n e d again. x x x My hands swelled and blistered; when the salt water got into the flesh, it burned and cracked and dried and burned again. Three months later the scars still show on the knuckles. Our mouths became covered with ugly running sores. x x x Reynolds x x x turned into a solid red mass of hurt. Even the soles of his feet were burned raw. x x x

"These first five or six days were the worst I have ever known."

Sharks Follow Rafts

Sharks followed the rafts. Every now and then one would bump against a raft's canvas bottom with force enough to lift one of the men three or four inches.

"What made the nights hardest was that we could never stretch out. Some day I shall meet the man who decided these rafts could hold two men and five men each."

Sgt. Alex and Lieut. de Angelis in the two-man raft "had to sit facing each other, one with his legs over the other man's shoulders, while he took the legs of the other under his armpits, or they sat back to back, dangling their legs in the water . . . imagine two men in a small, shallow bathtub.

"Reynolds talked about how much soda pop he was going to drink the rest of his life. Cherry couldn't think about anything but chocolate ice cream. x x x My own mind slowly filled with visions of chocolate malted milk. I could actually taste it, to the point where my tongue worked convulsively. x x x I hadn't had a chocolate malted milk in nearly 25 years."

Sgt. Alex became delirious, poisoned by the salt water he had drunk secretly, in the night. On the twelfth night, he died, and next morning, after Lieut. de Angelis murmured what he remembered of the Catholic burial service, they rolled the body over the side.

Rain on the ninth day saved the group from death of thirst, and on the 20th day, over Capt. Rickenbacker's protests, the three rafts went their separate ways. Within two days more all seven were rescued.

Two Nazi Spy Suspects Accused In Plot to Copy Plane Secrets

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—(AP)—The arrest of two German-born men on charges of conspiring with a convicted Nazi espionage agent to forward to Germany microfilm of blueprints and plans of airplane parts and assembly was announced today by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The two arrested were identified by the FBI as Paul Hermann Karl Grohs, 47, and Frank Heinrich Wilhelm Grote, 42, both of New York. They pleaded guilty upon arraignment before U. S. Commissioner Martin C. Epstein and were held in $25,000 bail each.

They were accused by the FBI of conspiring with Carl Reuper who was arrested with others on June 28, 1941, and convicted for violation of the espionage statutes. Reuper, the FBI said, was trained in Germany to obtain data about war material production and other matters relating to national defense in the United States.

The FBI said that Grohs, a machinist and a tool maker in a national defense plant until his arrest, used equipment in Grote's photography studio to copy plans stolen by Reuper from defense plants in the metropolitan area. Grote actively assisted Grohs in copying the material and used his knowledge of photography to make microfilm of the stolen plans, the FBI said. The microfilm could be enlarged to readable size when it was received in Germany.

Grote was described as a machinist in New York until 1930 when he opened the photography studio. Then he closed the studio in October, 1941 to become a machinist for a defense plant.

Grote came to the United States in 1925 and is married to a German alien, the FBI said. The law enforcement agency said Grohs arrived in this country in 1928 and obtained citizenship papers in 1936.

GERMANS REPORT SLOVAKIAN STRIFE

The Berlin radio indicated today that the Nazi satellite state of Slovakia is having some kind of internal trouble. It broadcast this dispatch, datelined Bratislava (Slovakia's capital):

"The Slovak police are carrying out a systematic cleaning up of the Slovak capital. Disorderly elements and other suspects are being rounded up and put in work camps or asylums."

The broadcast was recorded in New York by the Associated Press.

Slovak units, like the Rumanians and Hungarians, have suffered heavily in the fighting in Russia. This has caused bitter discontent in both Rumania and Hungary, and this may have spread to Slovakia.

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rationing necessary, he said.

LONDON, JAN 21-(AP)-A RETUERS DISPATCH QUOTING A COMMUNIQUE FROM BRIG.-GEN.JACQUES LE CLERC'S HEADQUARTERS INDICATED TODAY THAT THE FIGHTING FRENCH TROOPS HAD MADE CONTACT IN TRIPOLITANIA WITH FORCES UNDER GEN.HENRI GIRAUD'S COMMAND FROM TUNISIA.

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LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL X X X NORTHERN FRANCE.

CANADIAN, NEW ZEALAND, POLISH, CZECH, NORWEGIAN AND FIGHTING FRENCH PILOTS PARTICIPATED WITH THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH FLIERS IN

london, jan.21-(ap)-- the food situation in india is causing anxiety and the british government is urgently considering heavy shipments of wheat to tide the country over xxx until april, when spring wheat will be available there, lt.col.xxx l.c.m.s.amery, secretary for india, told the house of commons today.

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amery explained that the loss of x 1,500,000 tons of rice normally imported from burma, the failure of the millet crop in some areas and increased demands of the army were pushing prices up and causing definite shortages.

hoarding and profiteering is complicating government efforts to equalize supplies in various sections.and make any xxxxxx rationing necessary, he said.

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THE RAIDS.

THE AIR MINISTRY DISCLOSED THAT THE NEW HAWKER TYPHOON, A FASTER FIGHTER WITH LONGER RANGE AND BETTER ARMOR, HAS COME INTO SERVICE AND DESTROYED FIVE OF THE 14 NAZI CRAFT SHOT DOWN IN THE DEFENSE OF LONDON YESTERDAY. THE DEATH TOLL AT THE LONDON SCHOOL THE GERMANS BLASTED ROSE TO 44. ANOTHER RAIDER THAT APPROACHED THE SOUTHEAST COAST DURING THE DAY WAS SHOT DOWN INTO THE SEA AND TWO WERE DESTROYED LAST NIGHT.

THE TYPHOON IS KNOWN TO MAKE MORE THAN 400 MILES AN

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THE TYPHOON IS KNOWN TO MAKE MORE THAN 400 MILES AN HOUR AND IS ARMED WITH CANNON AND MACHINEGUNS. ITS 24-CYLINDER NAPIER-SABRE ENGINE GENERATES 2,400 HORSEPOWER. THE TYPHOON WAS DESIGNED BY SIDNEY CAMM, CREATOR OF THE HURRICANE. IT CAN "CLIMB LIKE A ROCKET, GOING ALMOST STRAIGHT UP WITH A FULL WARLOAD.

FIRST LEAD CASUALTIES

LONDON, JAN 21-(AP)-MORE THAN 500,000 AXIS TROOPS HAVE BEEN KILLED AND 200,000 CAPTURED ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT FROM NOV.19 TO [illegible] A MOSCOW BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID TODAY.

THE FIGURES WERE ATTRIBUTED TO CHAIRMAN ALEXANDER SHERBAKOV OF THE MOSCOW SOVIET, WHO MADE THE REPORT AT A MEETING COMMEMORATING THE 19TH ANNIVERSARY OF LENIN'S DEATH.

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IN THE SAME TWO-MONTH PERIOD, IT WAS DECLARED, THE RUSSIANS CAPTURED MORE THAN 6,000 TANKS, 12,000 GUNS AND 3,500 PLANES.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT 500,000 INVADERS HAD BEEN KILLED AND 200,000 CAPTURED SINCE JAN.19 FOLLOWED A MOSCOW BROADCAST WHICH REUTERS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT GERMAN DEAD, WOUNDED AND MISSING ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT IN THE PAST SIX WEEKS TOTALED 750,000 MEN, INCLUDING 250,000 KILLED.

LONDON, JAN 21-(AP)-FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT GREAT BRITAIN LOOKED "FORWARD TO THE DAY WHEN THE WHOLE SOUTH AMERICAN CONTINENT WILL HAVE CEASED TO BE IN RELATIONS WITH OUR COMMON ENEMY." JAN 22 1943

ARGENTINA NOW IS THE ONLY NATION IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE WHICH MAINTAINS DIPLOMATIC AND COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH GERMANY, ITALY AND JAPAN.

LONDON, JAN 21-(AP)-THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE RECORDED HERE TODAY DECLARED THE AXIS HAD TAKEN 1,500 ALLIED PRISONERS IN TUNISIA.

THE HIGH COMMAND SAID THESE HAD BEEN ROUNDED UP IN THE LAST THREE DAYS, ALONG WITH BOOTY WHICH INCLUDED 20 GUNS.

"THIRTY MOTOR VEHICLES WERE DESTROYED," IT DECLARED. JAN 22 1943

LOUDON, JAN.21-(AP)-A DNB DISPATCH BROADCAST BY THE GERMAN RADIO SAID TODAY THE DEATH LIST OF THE RAF RAID UPON BERLIN SATURDAY NIGHT HAD RISEN TO 110.

LONDON, JAN.21-(AP)-THE CREW OF A FLYI[illegible] DESTROYED THREE NAZI PLANES AND ABSORBED TERRIFIC GERMA[illegible] IN THE S. RAID ON LORIENT DECLARED TODAY THEY WERE "READY FOR BERLIN."

CAPT.E.E.TRIBBETT OF THORNTOWN, IND., VOICED THE WISH TO BOMB THE GERMAN CAPITAL AS HE TOLD OF HIS CREW'S EXPLOIT OVER THE FRENCH NAVAL BASE, NOW HITLER'S CHIEF SUBMARINE LAIR ON THE ATLANTIC.

TRIBBETT'S CREW SHOT THEIR WAY THROUGH A "SWARM" OF FIGHTERS AND HE PULLED THE SHIP SAFELY OUT OF A 7,000-FOOT DIVE CAUSED BY SIMULTANEOUS CANNON SHELL HITS ON BOTH WINGS.

ON THE WAY HOME SIX ENEMY FIGHTERS, DIVING IN PAIRS, ATTACKED.

SGT. C.S.JOHNS OF SAN JOSE,CALIF., SHOT DOWN TWO BUT HIS OXYGEN MASK AND AMMUNITION BOX CAUGHT FIRE FROM THE HEAT OF A BURSTING CANNON SHELL IN THE TAIL TURRET. HE WAS FORCED INTO THE WAIST OF THE FORTRESS AND THE WAIST GUNNER, SGT. JOSEPH A.MORRIS, OF MIAMIA, FLA., HELPED HIM PUT OUT THE FIRE.

THE CO-PILOT WAS LIEUT. H.T.HEARDON, OF WEST LOS ANGELES, CALIF. HIS HEADSET WAS SHOT AWAY.

THE TOP TURRET GUNNER, SGT. OLIVER H.MOORE, OF NEW BRIGHTON, PA., SHOT DOWN A THIRD ENEMY FIGHTER IN FLAMES.

"IT WAS JUST LIKE SHOOTING GROUSE ONLY THESE SO-AND-SOS SHOOT BACK," HE SAID.

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DURING THE RUNNING BATTLE, TIBBETT HEADED THE FORTRESS DIRECTLY INTO THE ATTACKERS. LIEUT. JULIUS DORMAN OF PHILADELPHIA, THE BOMBARDIER, PACED THROUGH THE SHIP ADMINISTERING FIRST AID.

RADIO OPERATOR P.E.GALLOWAY OF SALT LAKE CITY WAS HIT ON THE HEAD AND WOUNDED SUPERFICIALLY BUT HE STAYED AT HIS POST.

OTHERS IN THE CREW WERE SGT. RICHARD J.SUTTERFIELD OF FAIRMONT, W.VA., AND LIEUT. E.H.VANNALA OF DULUTH, MINN., THE NAVIGATOR.

BERN, JAN. 21-(AP)-SWISS POSTAL AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED TODAY THA THAT MAIL AGAIN WOULD BE ACCEPTED FOR AMERICA AND BRITAIN, VIA LISBON. SOMEDELAY WOULD BE CAUSED BY CENSORSHIP, THEY SAID.

BERN, [illegible]ERLAND, JAN. 20--(DELAYED)---(AP)---THREE PERSONS WERE EXECUTED TODAY UPON CHARGES OF TREASON AFTER THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY [illegible] REJECTED THEIR PLEAS FOR MERCY, BRINGING TO SIX THE TOTAL OF SWISS PUT TO DEATH FOR TREASON SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JAN. 21 (AP)---PRAGUE NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED HERE TODAY REPORTED THAT SIX CZECHS HAD BEEN EXECUTED AFTER A PRAGUE COURT HAD CONVICTED THEM OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

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OR TREASON AGAINST THE GERMAN REICH AND ITS BOHEMIA-MORAVIA PROTECTORATE.

BY EDWIN SHANKE

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, JAN.21-(AP)-TRAVELERS REACHING SWEDEN FROM GERMANY SAID TODAY THAT MANY NAZIS FROM OFFICIALS DOWN TO SMALL FRY WARD HEELERS ARE BEGINNING TO REMOVE THEIR PARTY BADGES FROM THEIR LAPEL BUTTONHOLES BECAUSE THEY ARE LOSING FAITH IN VICTORY AND FEAR THE CONSEQUENCES.

THESE SOURCES ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT ALTHOUGH THIS IS ONE OF THE FIRST SIGNS OF THE NAZIS RUNNING FOR COVER, THEY STILL CAREFULLY CARRY THE BUTTONS WITH THEM AND WEAR THEM AT OFFICIAL FUNCTIONS TO KEEP UP APPEARANCES.

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THIS REPORTED SYMPTOM OF DETERIORATING MORALE REVERSES A TREND WHICH STARTED EARLY IN 1938 WITH HITLER'S BLOODLESS CONQUEST OF AUSTRIA. THEN SWASTIKAS POPPED OUT OVERNIGHT ON LAPELS. MANY PERSONS WHO WERE MEMBERS OF THE PARTY FOR YEARS CAME INTO THE OPEN AND BEGAN WEARING THEM FOR THE FIRST TIME. THE PARTY ITSELF GREW RAPIDLY IN THE YEARS OF CHEAP VICTORY.

THE EXPLANATION THAT THE TRAVELERS GIVE IS THAT THE GERMANS SPORTING THE SWASTIKAS AND PARTY BADGES NOW ARE BEGINNING TO SEE THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL AND AT THE SAME TIME SENSE THE UNDERLYING HATRED TOWARD THEM AMONG THE MANY WHO HAVE SUFFERED AT THEIR HANDS. THIS FEELING HAS BEEN AGGRAVATED AS A RESULT OF MILITARY REVERSES, THE ECONOMIC PINCH OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF WAR, AND THE GENERAL REPERCUSSION OF CASUALTIES WHICH THEY CANNOT ESCAPE BECAUSE SOLDIERS DAILY HOBBLE ABOUT ON ONE LEG OR DANGLE AN ARMLESS SLEEVE ON THE STREETS.

WITH THE SWASTIKAS GONE, THEY HOPE THE PEOPLE WILL FORGET.

DESPITE THE FACT THAT THEY ARE CONSTANTLY IN THE SHADOW OF THE GESTAPO, HOWEVER, THE GERMANS FREQUENTLY REMARK: "WE KNOW EVERY NAZI, EVERY SA, EVERY SS MAN (STORM TROOPS AND ELITE GUARDS), EVERY PARTY BONZEN (RACKETEER) AND WE WILL KNOW WHERE TO FIND THEM WHEN THE TIME COMES," THESE TRAVELERS SAID.

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THE TRAVELERS ALSO SAID THEY HAD WITNESSED OPEN EXPRESSIONS OF PROTEST AGAINST THE GESTAPO TREATMENT OF THE JEWS AND HAD HEARD GERMANS DENOUNCE THE PERSECUTION, SOMETHING THEY NEVER DARED DO BEFORE.

A81

ALSO, WORKERS WERE SAID TO BE TIRED OF THE CEASELESS DRIVING BY THE NAZIS TO INCREASE WAR PRODUCTION. THE NAZIS, THEREFORE, HAVE TO CONTEND WITH ABSENTEES IN FACTORIES ON AN INCREASING SCALE, THE TRAVELERS SAID, ALTHOUGH THE WORKERS RUN A RISK OF SEVERE PUNISHMENT FOR BEING AWAY FROM WORK WITHOUT CAUSE.

THE NAZIS ARE TRYING TO COUNTERACT THESE TENDENCIES WITH A JARRING PROPAGANDA WHICH EMPHASIZES THAT NOT ONLY THE NAZIS AND PARTY LEADERS BUT ALSO THE GERMAN PEOPLE WOULD HAVE TO PAY FOR DEFEAT.

30.29-505

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, JAN.21-(AP)-RELIABLE REPORTS FROM OSLO TODAY SAID 14 AMERICAN WOMEN ARRESTED BY THE GESTAPO IN NORWAY LAST AUTUMN HAD BEEN REMOVED BEFORE CHRISTMAS FROM THE GRINI CONCENTRATION CAMP NEAR OSLO TO THE LIEBENAU INTERNMENT CAMP IN GERMANY NEAR THE SWISS BORDER.

FRIENDS REPORTED THEY RECEIVED SEASONAL GREETING CARDS WHICH THE WOMEN MAILED FROM LIEBENAU.

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STOCKHOLM, JAN. 21 (AP)---SWEDISH PRESS

DISPATCHES SAID TODAY THAT SCORES OF NORWEGIAN PRISONERS HAD BEEN TAKEN TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS IN GERMANY RECENTLY.

MANY OF THEM HAD BEEN ARRESTED BY THE GERMAN GESTAPO FOR KNOWING FORBIDDEN MOTION PICTURES.

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FIFTY-TWO WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM THE GRINI CONCENTRATION, NEAR OSLO, WHERE IT WAS REPORTED 1,000 MEN AND 2,000 WOMEN STILL ARE HELD BY THE GERMANS. A FEW NORWEGIAN ARMY OFFICERS WERE ~~XXXX~~ TAKEN TO A CAMP IN POSEN WHERE OTHER NORWEGIAN OFFICERS ARE IMPRISONED.

~~XXXXX~~ ANOTHER DISPATCH SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THE GERMANS HAD RELEASED DIDRIK SEIP, FORMER PRESIDENT OF OSLO UNIVERSITY, WHO HAD BEEN TAKEN TO A CONCENTRATION CAMP IN GERMANY BECAUSE

HE OPPOSED EFFORTS TO NAZIFY HIS UNIVERSITY.

THIS GESTURE WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN DICTATED BY

THE GERMAN REICH COMMISSIONER FOR NORWAY, JOSEPH TERBOVEN, AND

WAS EXPLAINED AS AN EXPRESSION OF THANKS FOR CARE GIVEN

BY NORWEGIAN DOCTORS TO WOUNDED GERMAN SOLDIERS AT NARVIK.

Stockholm, Sweden, Jan. 21—(ap)—A Berlin dispatch

to the Stockholm sports newspaper Idrottsbladet reported

tonight that football playing in the German capital has been

cancelled as a resupt of the raf bombings of the city.

The German national football championship also

has been postponed indefinitely, it was said. Football, ~~it was~~

said here, was one of the last pleasures still enjoyed by Germans

in wartime.

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FIRST LEAD FRONT

BY WILLIAM B.KING

WITH ALLIED FORCES AT BOU ARADA, TUNISIA, JAN.20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A GERMAN THRUST INTO THE FRENCH SECTOR SOUTHWEST FROM PONT DU FAHS HAS THROWN THE WHOLE CENTRAL TUNISIAN FRONT INTO A STATE OF FLUIDITY WHICH MAY WELL DEVELOP INTO A DECISIVE BATTLE OF THE FRENCH NORTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

(A COMMUNIQUE FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS YESTERDAY ANNOUNCED THE GERMANS HAD DRIVEN SEVEN MILES SOUTHWESTWARD FROM PONT DU FAHS AND TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE REPORTED AN ADDITIONAL SMALL GAIN FOR THE AXIS IN THIS SECTOR)

ALLIED PLANS TO COUNTER THE GERMAN MOVE REMAINED HIDDEN IN WAR COUNCILS, BUT CONFIDENCE WAS EXPRESSED IN FRONT LINE AREAS THAT THE SITUATION WOULD BE RECTIFIED WITHOUT LOSS OF OUR FAVORABLE POSITIONS.

TWO POSSIBLE EXPLANATIONS OF THE SUDDEN GERMAN OFFENSIVE WERE DISCUSSED HERE.

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ONE WAS THAT COL.GEN.JURGEN VON ARNIM, HITLER'S NEW COMMANDER OF AXIS FORCES IN TUNISIA, WAS SIMPLY FOLLOWING THE OLD MILITARY DICTUM THAT THE BEST DEFENSE IS AN OFFENSIVE.

THE SECOND WAS THAT THE NAZIS WERE MAKING A DESPERATE EFFORT TO CLEAR THE ROUTES FOR THE RETREAT OF MARSHAL ROMMEL'S DEFEATED ARMY INTO TUNISIA.

GENERAL VON ARNIM'S TANKS AND INFANTRY TURNED SOUTHWARD AGAINST THE FRENCH POSITIONS AFTER AN ABORTIVE ATTACK ON BRITISH FORMATIONS IN THE BOU ARADA-GOUBELLAT AREA. THE BRITISH PUSHED THE GERMANS BACK ALONG THE ROAD FROM BOU ARADA TO PONT DU FAHS.

ALTHOUGH STILL POORLY EQUIPPED, THE FRENCH FOUGHT FIERCELY AGAINST THE SHIFTED FORCES.

A GERMAN TANK COLUMN SUPPORTED BY INFANTRY FOUGHT ITS WAY DOWN THE MAIN ROAD FROM PONT DU FAHS TO WITHIN THREE MILES OF ROBAA, A SUPPORTING COLUMN MOVED ALONG CARAVAN TRAILS FROM THE EAST TO A LANDMARK KNOWN AS THE BYZANTINE RUINS.

THE BRITISH HAD MAULED THE GERMAN FORCES CONSIDERABLY IN FRUSTRATING THE PREVIOUS ASSAULTS.

30.24 - 507

THE GERMANS, WHO WORKED FEVERISHLY THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT TO RECOVER THE TANKS KNOCKED OUT WHEN THEY SENT THEM ALONG THIS ROAD IN A TWO-PRONGED ATTACK ON THE BRITISH, FELL BACK SLOWLY IN THE FACE OF QUICK JABS AND SHORT ENVELOPING MOVEMENTS.

A REVIEW OF THE BATTLE SHOWED THAT THE NAZIS ENDED THE DAY WITHOUT POSSESSING ANY GROUND TAKEN FROM THE ALLIES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE AREA HELD BY A SMALL, ALMOST ISOLATED BAND WHICH DUG ITSELF IN ON THE WEST SIDE OF GOUBELLAT ROAD. IT WAS EXPECTED TO BE MOPPED UP IN A MATTER OF HOURS.

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ON THE OTHER HAND, THE GERMANS SUFFERED LOSSES WHICH WERE SEVERE COMPARED TO THE SCOPE OF THE FIGHT.

EIGHT GERMAN TANKS DEFINITELY WERE KNOCKED OUT WHILE OTHERS FARTHER BACK WERE SO DAMAGED THAT THEY HAD TO BE PULLED OFF BY NIGHT RECOVERY PATROLS.

APPROXIMATELY 50 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN WHILE OTHER NAZI CASUALTIES WERE ESTIMATED AT ABOUT 150.

THE BRITISH LOST NO TANKS AND INFANTRY CASUALTIES NOWHERE NEARLY APPROACHED THE GERMAN FIGURE.

THE GERMANS BY INFILITRATIONS DURING THE MORNING GAINED POSITIONS ON HEIGHTS OCCUPIED BY THE BRITISH BUT THIS MOMENTARY SUCCESS PROVED A BOOMERANG. THROUGHOUT THE AFTERNOON INFANTRY SUPPORTED BY TANKS WAS SENT AGAINST THESE POCKETS, RESULTING IN THE KILLING OF CAPTURE OF MOST OF THEM.

THE GERMANS COORDINATED THEIR ATTACK IN THE BOU ARADA AREA WITH A DRIVE AGAINST THE FRENCH-HELD LINE FARTHER SOUTH IN WHAT APPEARED TO BE AN EFFORT AT A WIDE ENVELOPING MOVEMENT TOWARD THE NORTHWEST. THERE WAS LIMITED INFORMATION IN THIS AREA OF THE OUTCOME OF THE OPERATION, THOUGH THE GERMANS WERE KNOWN TO HAVE MADE SOME PROGRESS.

THE GERMANS, APPARENTLY FEARFUL THE BRITISH WERE MOUNTING A COUNTER-ATTACK, RAIDED BOU ARADA AND EL AROUSSA, VILLAGES ON THE MAIN ALLIED ROAD IN THIS SECTOR, FROM THE AIR DURING THE DAY.

I WAS IN EL AROUSSA, WHEN 14 JU-87'S POINTED THEIR NOSES DOWN AND LOOSED A BOMB LOAD ON THE CENTER OF THE VILLAGE.

JAN 22 1943

FIRST LEAD TUNISIAN

W NOLAND NORGAARD

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JAN.21-(AP)-AN ALLIED COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT AXIS TANKS AND INFANTRYMEN MADE ANOTHER SMALL ADVANCE YESTERDAY IN THE FRENCH-HELD MOUNTAINS SOUTHWEST OF PONT DU FAHS AND A SPOKESMAN DISCLOSED THAT THE VANGUARDS HAD REACHED A POINT ABOUT TWO MILES FROM ROBAA, ITSELF 27 MILES FROM PONT DU FAHS AND 60 MILES SOUTHWEST OF TUNIS.

THE SPOKESMAN REPORTED THAT NAZI ARMORED FORCES WERE MAKING A TWIN THRUST DOWN PARALLEL VALLEYS FARTHER SOUTH IN THE DIRECTION OF OUSSELTIA. THIS WAS INTERPRETED AS AN EFFORT TO ISOLATE AND THEN OCCUPY THE HIGH GROUND BETWEEN THE TWO VALLEYS.

GERMAN OCCUPATION OF THIS HIGH GROUND WOULD INSURE PROTECTION FOR THE COASTAL ROUTE FARTHER EAST ALONG WHICH MARSHAL ROMMEL'S FORCES MAY MOVE IN THE WITHDRAWAL FROM TRIPOLITANIA.

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THE GAINS SOUTHWEST OF PONT DU FAHS WERE INITIATED BY THE GERMANS IN AN OFFENSIVE ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY, WHEN A SEVEN-MILE DRIVE WAS REPORTED.

"ENEMY VEHICLES ETC., XXX THIRD GRAF ORIG.

FIRST LEAD LIBYAN

BY STEPHEN BARBER

CAIRO, JAN.21-(AP)-THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY CAPTURED HOMS AND TARHUNA YESTERDAY, CLOSING IN STEADILY ON TRIPOLI, WHILE ALLIED PLANES BATTERED DEFENSES AROUND THE CAPITAL AND BIG AMERICAN BOMBERS RAIDED THE CITY AGAINIBY DAYLIGHT, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE ADVANCE CARRIED THE BRITISH TO WITHIN 40 MILES OF TRIPOLI FROM THE SOUTHEAST, WHERE TARHUNA WAS OCCUPIED, AND WITHIN 56 MILES OF THE CAPITAL ALONG THE COASTAL ROAD THROUGH HOMS.

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BETWEEN HOMS AND TRIPOLI ENEMY TROOPS WERE REPORTED DUG IN ALONG THE COASTAL ROAD. THEY WERE UNDER ATTACK BY ALLIED PLANES. TO THE SOUTH AND WEST STREAMS OF AXIS MOTOR TRANSPORT WERE KEPT UNDER ALMOST CONSTANT STRAFING.

A UNITED STATES COMMUNIQUE SAID THE B-24 LIBERATORS RAIDED [illegible] IN TWO SEPARATE ATTACKS WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A PLANE.

"IN THE FIRST ATTACK," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, "BOMBS BURST ALONG THE SPANISH MOLE STARTING FIRES WHICH WERE CONFIRMED BY OUR AIRCRAFT REACHING THE TARGET AREA LATER. A PROBABLE HIT WAS SCORED ON A MERCHANT VESSEL.

"IN THE SECOND ATTACK THE TARGET WAS ALMOST TOTALLY OBSCURED BY CLOUD COVERAGE BUT THE BOMBS FOUND THEIR MARK AND STARTED A HUGE FIRE THAT CAUSED COLUMNS OF BLACK SMOKE TO PENETRATE HEAVY CLOUD COVERAGE AT 10,000 FEET."

THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THEY HAD PENETRATED TO THE HOMS-TARHUNA AREA BUT HAD NOT ANNOUNCED OCCUPATION OF THE VILLAGE.

IN WIDESPREAD AERIAL ACTIVITIES EXTENDING FROM THE TUNISIAN SHORES TO THE AEGEAN, ALLIED PLANES SANK TWO MORE AXIS SUPPLY SHIPS AND BADLY DAMAGED TWO OTHERS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

ALLIED AIRMEN ALSO BLASTED BY DAY AND NIGHT AT THE RETREATING AXIS FORCES AND HAMMERED AT TARGETS IN THE TRIPOLI AREA, INCLUDING DOCKS AND THE CASTEL BENITO AIRDROME, 13 MILES TO THE SOUTH.

WITH AMERICAN FIGHTERS WITH THE RAF IN THE WESTERN DESERT, JAN.20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-CAPT.ROBERT A.BARNUM, OF LAKE CITY, MICHIGAN, CELEBRATED HIS 25TH BIRTHDAY BY BEING SHOT DOWN BY GERMAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WHILE ON A BOMBING AND STRAFING MISSION, AND ESCAPED WITHOU A SCRATCH.

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THE FIGHTER PILOT, WHO MOPPED FLOORS AND WAITED TABLE AT A GIRLS' DORMITORY WHILE A STUDENT AT MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE BEFORE JOINING THE U.S. AIR FORCE, RETURNED TO HEADQUARTERS HERE WEARING A TWO-DAY BEARD, A RED SCARF AND A LEATHER SLEEVELESS JACKET PRESENTED TO HIM BY THE CAPTAIN OF AN ARMORED UNIT WHO PICKED HIM UP.

HIS PLANE HAD BEEN SO BADLY DAMAGED BY THE ENEMY FIRE THAT HE HAD TO MAKE A CRASH LANDING.

NORTH AFRICA ADD

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SO FAR NO REPORTS HAVE SHOWN THAT U.S. GROUND TROOPS HAVE BEEN PARTICIPATING IN THIS ACTION, BUT AMERICAN FIGHTER PLANES AND BOMBERS JOINED IN HEAVY ATTACKS ON THE AXIS FORCES IN MAIN AREAS. U.S. FIGHTERS, RAF HURRICANE BOMBERS AND THE FRENCH LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE TEAMED UP IN STRAFING AND BOMBING OF AXIS TROOPS IN THE MAIN BATTLE AREA.

3o.24—5o.9

CHUNGKING, JAN.21-(AP)-FURTHER STRENGTHENING OF THE TIES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA WAS FORECAST BY A CHINESE SPOKESMAN TODAY AS A RESULT OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S RECENT ORDER FOR THE CHINESE MILITARY MISSION IN WASHINGTON TO RETURN HOME.

"THE MISSION'S RETURN WILL BE BENEFICIAL TO THE PARTIES CONCERNED NOT ONLY IN MATTERS OF MILITARY COOPERATION BUT, IN A GENERAL WAY, IN HELPING STRENGTHEN TIES OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES," THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

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LIEUT.GEN. HSIUNG SHIH-FEI HEADS THE MISSION. IT WAS ANNOUNCED HERE JAN.2 THAT HE WOULD RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES AFTER MAKING A REPORT TO THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

CHUNGKING, JAN.21-(AP)-FORTY-EIGHT THOUSAND JAPANESE AND THAI TROOPS HAVE PENETRATED A FEW MILES INTO YUNNAN PROVINCE IN AN EFFORT TO DISSIPATE CHINESE STRENGTH AND BECAUSE OF JAPANESE FEARS OF AN ALLIED INVASION OF BURMA, A CHINESE SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

THIRTY THOUSAND THAILANDERS MADE UP THE STRIKING FORCE, THE SPOKESMAN SAID, AND THE ENEMY APPARENTLY IS TRYING TO CAPTURE THE CHINESE BASES OF NANKIAO, FOHAI AND CHELI JUST NORTH OF THE BORDER OF THE NORTHERN SHAN STATES.

MEANWHILE THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE 24-DAY JAPANESE CAMPAIGN IN THE TAPIEH MOUNTAINS OF HUPEH AND ANHWEI PROVINCES HAD BEEN A FAILURE, WITH THE CHINESE REGAINING ALL THE POINTS THE ENEMY HAD OCCUPIED AND INFLICTING 5,000 CASUALTIES ON THE ENEMY.

AN EARLIER REPORT HAD SAID THAT ONE JAPANESE VICTIM WAS A GENERAL HATA, BUT LATER REPORTS SAID IT WAS BELIEVED THE SLAIN OFFICER WAS LIEUT.GENERAL TSUKADA, COMMANDER OF ARMY CORPS HEADQUARTERS AT HANKOW.

HW1218AEW

CHUNGKING, JAN. 21—(AP)—ABOUT 48,000 JAPANESE AND THAI TROOPS ARE ENGAGED IN A DRIVE WHICH HAS SLIGHTLY PENETRATED SOUTHWESTERN YUNNAN PROVINCE, A CHINESE ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY. AMONG THE ENEMY BASES FOR THE OFFENSIVE IS KENGTUNG, CAPITAL OF THE SHAN STATES.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE UNITS INVOLVED WERE THE 18TH JAPANESE DIVISION, 18,000 STRONG, AND THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH THAI DIVISIONS OF ABOUT 10,000 EACH.

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ONE OBJECT IS TO CAPTURE THREE CHINESE BASES, NANKIAO, FOHAI AND CHELI, NORTH OF THE SHAN STATES FRONTIER.

BY PAUL KERN LEE

ANKARA, TURKEY, JAN 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE RUMANIANS HAVE WRITTEN OFF AS LOST THEIR ENTIRE ARMY OF MORE THAN 300,000 MEN IN RUSSIA, REPORTS FROM THE BALKANS REACHING ALLIED QUARTERS SAID TODAY.

THE EXACT NUMBER ALREADY KILLED, CAPTURED OR WOUNDED WAS UNCERTAIN BUT THE RUSSIANS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE CLAIMED 17 OF 20 DIVISIONS HAVE BEEN SMASHED AND REPORTS HERE SAID 27,000 RUMANIANS WERE CAPTURED IN THE FIRST DAYS OF THE PRESENT RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

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SOME SOURCES SAID THE RUMANIANS HAD AS MANY AS 30 DIVISIONS IN RUSSIA BUT MORE CONSERVATIVE QUARTERS ESTIMATED THAT 20 EFFECTIVE DIVISIONS WAS NEARER CORRECT, WITH PROBABLY SIX TO SEVEN IN THE

CAUCASUS AND THE REMAINDER IN THE STALINGRAD, DON AND DONETS AREAS.

PREMIER ANTONESCU WAS REPORTED TO HAVE REQUESTED ADOLF HITLER TO ALLOW THE RUMANIANS IN RUSSIA TO FUNCTION AS AN ENTITY BUT HIS REQUEST WAS REJECTED AND THE RUMANIANS ARE STILL STANDWICHED AMONG THE GERMANS WITH A GERMAN OVERALL COMMAND.

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THIS WAS DONE, ACCORDING TO INFORMATION REACHING REACHING HERE, BECAUSE ON THE OCCASION OF THE BRITISH VICTORY AT EL ALAMEIN AND THE AMERICAN LANDINGS IN NORTH AFRICA THE RUMANIAN OFFICERS DUG OUT THEIR LAST BOTTLES OF CHAMPAGNE AND TOASTED AN ULTIMATE ALLIED VICTORY.

KK11PEW

THE GUEST LIST FOR A

ANKARA, JAN. 20--(DELAYED)---(AP)---A DIPLOMATIC DINNER SIGNIFIED CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT TODAY IN TURKISH-RUSSIAN RELATIONS AFTER A PERIOD OF EXTREME DELICACY.

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FOREIGN MINISTER NUMAN MENEMENCIOGLU ENTERTAINED U.S. AMBASSADOR LAURENCE A. STEINHARDT, SOVIET AMBASSADOR SERGEI A. VINOGRADOV AND BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR HUGHE KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN AT A DINNER IN HONOR OF CEVAT ACIKALIN, TURKISH AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA.

ACIKALIN IS DEPARTING FOR MOSCOW NEXT FRIDAY AFTER 10 DAYS OF CONFERENCES IN ANKARA.

APL 165 LEES 0191O JRT 255PEW

B22 (E)

CX KX DC ST PX PG CO DT DT

BY DEAN SCHEDLER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JAN 21-(AP)-TEN AMERICAN OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN, MEMBERS OF THE CREWS OF BOMBING PLANES WHICH DESTROYED FIVE OR MORE ENEMY AIRCRAFT IN COMBATS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, BECOME "BOMBER ACES" TODAY IN THE OFFICIAL BOX SCORE COMPILED BY LIEUT. GEN. GEORGE C. KENNEY, IN COMMAND OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE AREA.

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GEN. KENNEY'S BOX SCORE SHOWS JAPANESE PLANES SHOT DOWN BY AMERICAN BOMBERS IN COMBAT WHILE ON BOMBING OR RECONNAISSANCE MISSIONS.

ALTHOUGH DESIGNED PRIMARILY FOR BOMBING, THE AMERICAN BOMBERS HAVE SHOWN IN THE PACIFIC THAT THEY HAVE THE FIRE POWER TO ADMINISTER SEVERE PUNISHMENT TO ENEMY FIGHTERS. FREQUENTLY THEY FOUGHT OFF SWARMS OF JAPANESE ZEROS.

NO AMERICAN BOMBERS OR FIGHTERS HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN BY JAPANESE BOMBERS.

SINCE IT IS VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE TO GIVE CREDIT FOR KNOCKING DOWN A ZERO TO ANY ONE MEMBER OF A BOMBER CREW, GEN. KENNEY'S OFFICIAL LIST OF ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED CREDITS EACH MEMBER OF THE CREW PARTICIPATING IN THE SKILL. JAPANESE PLANES BOMBED OR STRAFED ON THE GROUND ARE NOT COUNTED.

EIGHT OFFICERS AND MEN ARE CREDITED WITH HAVING PARTICIPATED IN AIR FIGHTS BETWEEN AMERICAN BOMBERS AND JAPANESE FIGHTERS IN WHICH AT LEAST SEVEN ENEMY PLANES HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN.

LISTED ARE CAPT. JOHN L. DUFRANE, VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.; FIRST LIEUT. RICHARD V. MEGLEY, JR., 310 PASEO ESINAL, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; SECOND LIEUT. WILVLIRO

30.24-511

SECOND LIEUT. WILLIAM W. BURNEY, ARTESIA WELLS, TEX.; SECOND LIEUT. SAMUEL S. PATILLO, DENISON, TEX.; STAFF SERGT. JACK W. COLEMAN, 2545 FILLMORE ST., SALT LAKE CITY; SERGT. LEWIS H. KEIGHTLEY, 2408 WEST SOLWAY STREET, SIOUX CITY, IOWA; CORPORAL RUSSELL F. BOUDRIA, 26 ORANGE STREET, HARTFORD, CONN.; AND PRIVATE HARRY R. PARRY, 259 SOUTH SECOND STREET WEST, SALT LAKE CITY.

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B23 (E)

ALL WERE SERVING ON FLYING FORTRESSES (BOEING B-17S).

STAFF SERGT. KENNETH A. GRADLE, 514 EAST GANO AVE. ST. LOUIS, MO., HAS BEEN A MEMBER OF A BOMBER CREW ON SIX MISSIONS DURING WHICH ENEMY PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN.

FIRST LIEUT. RICHARD P. HANEY, 2803 NORTH HASKELL ST., DALLAS, TEX., PARTICIPATED IN FIVE AIR BATTLES BETWEEN HIS BOMBER AND JAPANESE PLANES IN WHICH ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED.

OFFICERS AND MEN CREDITED WITH HAVING PARTICIPATED IN BOMBER VERSUS ZERO AIR BATTLES IN WHICH AT LEAST FOUR ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED INCLUDED CAPT. ERNEST L. REID, 359 CENTRAL AVENUE, NEW HAVEN, CONN.; CAPT. RICHARD W. ROBINSON, WILKINSBURG, PA.; FIRST LIEUT. ROBERT F. MILLER, 302 ROLLA ST., ROLLA, MO.; FIRST LIEUT. SHERRILL OLIVER, WINTERS, TEX.; FIRST LIEUT. LEONARD S.M. HUMISTON, PUYALLUP, WASH.; SECOND LIEUT. C.H. BUDZ, HOUSATONIC, MASS.

MASTER SERGT. RALPH J. STILES, 12 FRONT STREET, EASTON, PA.; STAFF SERGT. DONALD E. FRY, 129 VIRGINIA AVE., DAYTON, OHIO; STAFF SERGT. BENJAMIN L. HALE, 1618 SAN FERNANDO ROAD, SAN FERNANDO, CALIF.; STAFF SERGT. GEORGE T. TEAGUE, 19 TYLER PLACE, GREENFIELD, MASS.; TECHNICAL SERGT. WILLIAM H. MAGEE, BROOKHAVEN, MASS.; SERGT. ROBERT J. FORSYTH, LARIMER, PA.; SERGT. ROBERT W. FREEMAN, WENDELL, IDAHO; CORPORAL WILLIAM D. CLARK, 1816 MALCOLM AVENUE, WEST, LOS ANGELES, CALIF; CORPORAL EARLE W. CURTIS, 438 LOWELL STREET, MANCHESTER, N.H.; CORPORAL JAMES C. UNDERWOOD, HUMANSVILLE, MO.; CORPORAL HAROLD VAN DORN, 2950 NEBRASKA STREET, DETROIT, MICH.

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CREWMEN OF BOMBERS CREDITED WITH PARTICIPATING IN SHOOTING DOWN FROM ONE TO THREE JAPANESE PLANES MAKE A LONG LIST.

A FLYING FORTRESS HOLDS THE RECORD FOR SHOOTING DOWN FOUR JAPANESE ZEROS OVER BUNA LAST JULY 30. THE LONE B-17 WAS ATTACKED WHILE ON PATROL BY 10 ZEROS AND IN A ONE-HOUR RUNNING BATTLE SENT FOUR HURTLING TO THE GROUND BEFORE THE OTHER SIX TURNED TAIL FOR HOME.

IN THE BOMBER'S FIGHTING CREW WERE CAPT. REID, LIEUT. HUMISTON, LIEUT. BUDZ, SERGEANTS HALE, FORSYTH, FREEMAN AND GRADLE AND CORPORALS CURTIS AND VAN DORN.

WHEN NINE ZEROS ATTACKED A B-25 NORTH AMERICAN MITCHELL) OVER LAE JUNE 16 THREE WERE SHOT DOWN IN 30 MINUTES BY CAPTAIN ROBINSON, LIEUT. HANEY, LIEUT. OLIVER, AND SERGTS. MAGEE, FRY AND TEAGUE.

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B24 (E)

A B-17 ON PATROL WAS ATTACKED BY 15 ZEROS OVER LAE ON JULY 15 AND ALSO SHOT DOWN THREE ENEMY PLANES. IN THE BOMBER'S CREW WERE CAPTAIN MAURICE C. MORGAN, GRAND COURTS, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; FIRST LIEUT. VIRGIL P. LINDSEY, WASHINGTON PARK, N.C.; AND FIRST LIEUT. THEODORE O. PASCOE, 23 SOUTH PROSPECT, PARK RIDGE, ILL.

Z711AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, FIRST ADD FORTRESSES

XXX PARK RIDGE, ILL.

FIRST LIEUT.EDWARD R.YERRINGTON, 127 SINCLAIR ST., GLENDALE, CALIF.; TECH SERGT. JACK R.TRIBBLE, PONCA CITY, OKLA.; STAFF SERGT. DAN EARHEART, KLAMATH FALLS, ORE.; SERGT. GEORGE H. HANCOCK, ALTO PASS, ILL.; SERGT. HARVEY D.JOYNER, 35 SOUTH SECOND EAST STREET, SALT LAKE CITY; STAFF SERGT.BILLIE S.SUTTON, SEBASTOPOL, CALIF.; CORPORAL HERBERT E.BAISCH, 1600 CLARK AVENUE, ST.LOUIS, MO.

JAN 22 1943

ANOTHER FORTRESS ATTACKED BY 12 ZEROS OVER RABAUL ON MAY 22 SHOT DOWN THREE BEFORE THE COMPLETION OF ITS MISSION. ITS CREW INCLUDED CAPT.CLYDE H.WEBBER, 121 BARKER AVE., PEORIA, ILL.; FIRST LIEUT.EDWARD M.JACQUET, 1132 MASON ST., KALAMAZOO, MICH.; FIRST LIEUT.STANLEY COTTAGE, 510 WEST 112TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY; SECOND LIEUT. CECIL E.GREGG, DEQUEEN, ARK.; STAFF SERGT. JOHN A. WALLACH, MANCHAUG, MASS.; SERGT. EDWARDNG.OSBORNE, DANVILLE, OMIO; SERGT.NORRIS REYNOLDS, JACKSBORO, TEXAS; PRIVATE SYMIEL GLENN, MEMPHIS, TENN.

JAN 22 1943

ANKARA, TURKEY, JAN. 21-(AP)-TWENTY-FIVE GERMAN OFFICERS AND TECHNICIANS WERE KILLED JAN. 11 IN AN EXPLOSION IN A SHIPYARD NEAR PIRAEUS, GREECE, [redacted] WHERE THE GERMANS ARE CONSTRUCTING CONCRETE INVASION BARGES AND OTHER SMALL CRAFT, WELL-INFORMED BALKAN CIRCLES SAID TODAY.

THE GERMANS WERE SAID TO HAVE SHOT 12 GREEKS IN REPRISAL.

MOSCOW, JAN. 21 (AP)---THE [redacted] 19TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF NIKOLAI LENIN, FOUNDER OF THE SOVIET STATE, WAS OBSERVED THROUGHOUT THE SOVIET UNION TODAY WITH COMMEMORATIVE MEETINGS IN ARMY [redacted] UNITS, WAR PLANTS AND GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS, THE TASS NEWS AGENCY REPORTED.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JAN 21-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS TODAY TO CAPT.HAROLD E. HANTLEMAN, 1317 SOUTH GRANVIEW AVENUE, DUBUQUE, IOWA, FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM IN ACTION NEAR BUNA, NEW GUINEA, LAST DEC. 1 AND 3. HANTLEMAN ALSO WAS PROMOTED TO THE RANK OF MAJOR.

HANTLEMAN, A MEMBER OF THE 32ND DIVISION, CARRIED ON HIS DUTIES AS BATTALION STAFF OFFICER AND COMMANDER OF A HEAVY WEAPONS COMPANY DURING AN ATTACK ON BUNA VILLAGE WITH COMPLETE DISREGARD FOR HIS PERSONAL SAFETY, THE CITATION SAID.

IN ADDITION TO ORGANIZING AND DIRECTING MORTAR FIRE WHILE EXPOSED TO THE ENEMY, HE LED AN ASSAULT ON A FORTIFIED JAPANESE POSITION, AGAIN EXPOSING HIMSELF WHILE HE THREW HAND GRENADES INTO A MACHINE-GUN EMPLACEMENT.

ALTHOUGH WOUNDED IN THE HEAD IN THIS ACTION, HE CONTINUED TO LEAD HIS TROOPS IN A SUCCESSFUL ASSAULT ON THE POSITION.

HANGLEMAN IS NOW IN A HOSP

HANTLEMAN IS NOW IN A HOSPITAL RECOVERING FROM HIS WOUNDS.

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BY VERN HAUGLAND

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, JAN.20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-HEAVY LIBERATOR BOMBERS FOUGHT TWO DOZEN OR MORE ENEMY ZERO FIGHTERS OVER THE OCEAN OFF WEWAK FOR ALMOST AN HOUR TODAY AND SHOT DOWN 12 AND DAMAGED SIX MORE.

THE AIR BATTLE, ONE OF THE MOST FURIOUS OF THE WAR IN THIS AREA, RANGED 100 MILES SOUTHEASTWARD FROM THE WEWAK SECTOR AND WAS WAGED AT ALTITUDES RANGING FROM 2,000 TO 9,000 FEET.

JAN 22 1943

THE ZEROS FIRST ATTACKED ON A FLANK AND THEN FROM EVERY DIRECTION. TWO ENEMY CRAFT DIVED DIRECTLY THROUGH THE FORMATION OF LIBERATORS.

AMERICAN PILOTS REPORTED THAT THE JAPANESE PLANES WERE DIRECTED BY A SILVER ZERO THAT HOVERED A THOUSAND FEET ABOVE THE BATTLE SCENE AND NEVER TOOK PART IN THE FIGHTING ITSELF.

SOME OF THE LIBERATORS CAME LIMPING HOME TONIGHT. MANY SHOW THE SCARS OF BATTLE. TWO WERE OPERATING WITH ONE OF THEIR FOUR ENGINES CUT OUT. NOT ONE CREW MEMBER WAS INJURED, HOWEVER.

THE HEAVIEST TOLL OF ENEMY PLANES WAS TAKEN BY A SHIP PILOTED BY LIEUT. FRANK DOWIE, OF DES MOINES, IA.--HIS PLANE SHOT DOWN FOUR ZEROS AND DAMAGED ONE. THE BOMBER ITSELF WAS BADLY SHOT UP IN THE WINGS, THE BOMB BAY, AND THE NOSE AND ONLY THREE MOTORS WERE OPERATING WHEN IT CAME IN.

ANOTHER BADLY DAMAGED PLANE--A BIG PIECE HAD BEEN SHOT OUT OF ONE RUDDER AND ONE ENGINE WAS OUT--WAS PILOTED BY MAJOR CECIL FAULKNER, OF BELLEVUE, TEX. IT ACCOUNTED FOR TWO ZEROS BEFORE IT CAME HOME.

GM901PCW NM

BY WALTER B. CLAUSEN

HONOLULU, T.H., JAN.21-(AP)-THE BOMBING OF JAPAN REMAINS ON THE LIST OF FUTURE WAR MISSIONS BUT "THERE ARE REASONS WHY IT CAN HARDLY BECOME A MATTER OF REGULAR ROUTINE," CAPT. RALPH A. OFTSIE, AVIATION OFFICER ON THE STAFF OF ADMIRAL CHESTER W. NIMITZ, SAID TODAY.

JAN 22 1943

"THERE IS NO 'ROYAL ROAD TO TOKYO'," CAPTAIN OFTSIE, WHO ONCE COMPETED WITH JIMMY DOOLITTLE, FAMED LEADER OF THE AMERICAN BOMBERS OF TOKYO, TOLD THE HONOLULU CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

"POSSIBLY SOME OF YOU ARE DISAPPOINTED AT THE PROGRESS BEING MADE. YOU MAY HAVE FELT THAT BOMB JAPAN SHOULD BE FIRST ON THE LIST OF MISSIONS ASSIGNED AND THAT PROPERLY CARRIED OUT BOMBING OF JAPAN WOULD RESULT IN EARLY TERMINATION OF THE WAR. I ASSURE YOU THAT BOMB JAPAN IS ON THE LIST BUT FOR THE PRESENT THERE ARE REASONS WHY IT CAN HARDLY BECOME A MATTER OF REGULAR ROUTINE."

CAPTAIN OFTSIE, OF EVERETT, WASH., PARTICIPATED IN 1925 IN THE SCHNEIDER CUP RACES AT BALTIMORE WITH DOOLITTLE, THEN AN ARMY CAPTAIN.

"THIS IS QUITE A SEPARATE AND DISTINCT STRUGGLE FROM THAT IN EUROPE," HE SAID.

"YOU WILL FIND, TOO, IT IS AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT KIND OF WAR.

"AFTER THE INITIAL SERIES OF ADVANCES BY THE JAPANESE AND, WHEN THEY CAME FACE TO FACE WITH GOOD SOUND AMERICAN OPPOSITION, THIS WAR REDUCED ITSELF TO A STRUGGLE IN JUNGLE ISLANDS OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC SEAS, FROM AUSTRALIA TO ALASKA AND AGAIN IN BARREN ISLANDS OF THE FAR NORTH."

BUENOS AIRES JAN 21-(AP)-SEVEN PRIVATE RAILROADS, FORMING A PRINCIPAL PART OF ARGENTINA'S INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM, TODAY PETITIONED THE GOVERNMENT TO AUTHORIZE AN INCREASE OF 20 PER CENT IN FREIGHT RATES AND A 10 PER CENT INCREASE IN PASSENGER FARES.

AT THE SAME TIME, THE FARMERS COOPERATIVE ASKED THE GOVERNMENT TO INCREASE ITS PURCHASE PRICE OF WHEAT AND LINSEED ONE PESO (TWENTY-FIVE CENTS) PER QUINTAL, A MEASURE EQUIVALENT TO 3.7 BUSHELS.

THE RAILROADS, ALL FORMED BY BRITISH CAPITAL, ARE THE ARTERIES THROUGH WHICH ARGENTINE PRODUCE FLOWS FROM THE GRAZING, FRUIT AND GRAIN LANDS OF THE INTERIOR TO THE PORT OF BUENOS AIRES, WHICH IS NOW GIVEN OVER ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY TO EXPORTS OF MEATS AND GRAINS TO EMBATTLED ENGLAND.

JAN 22 1943

THE CARRIERS SIGNING THE PETITION FOR INCREASED RATES INCLUDED: ERROCARRIL SUD Y OESTE, FERROCARRIL AL PACIFICO, FERROCARRIL DE ENTRE RIOS Y DEL NORDESTE ARGENTINO, CENTRAL ARGENTINO, COMPANIA GENERAL BUENOS AIRES, FERROCARRIL DE SANTA FE AND THE FERROCARRIL CENTRAL DE BUENOS AIRES Y ROSARIO A PUERTO BELGRANO.

BUENOS AIRES, JAN. 21--(AP)---THE FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT CAPT. DIETRICH NIEBUHR, GERMAN NAVAL AND AIR ATTACHE WITHDRAWN BY BERLIN AT THE REQUEST OF THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT AFTER THE REICH REFUSED TO WAIVE DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY SO THAT HE MIGHT BE TRIED ON ESPIONAGE CHARGES, WOULD LEAVE ABOARD THE SPANISH LINER CABO DE HORNOS.

JAN 22

SAFE CONDUCT WAS GRANTED BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF BRAZIL, THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN, THE LINER [redacted] HAD DELAYED ITS DEPARTURE TWO DAYS.

SANTIAGO, CHILE, JAN 21--(AP)--

JORGE GONZALEZ VON MARCKE, [redacted] FORMER LEADER OF THE CHILEAN NAZI PARTY, WAS THE ONLY MEMBER OF CONGRESS WHO TOOK ISSUE WITH PRESIDENT RIOS' DECISION TO BREAK OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS.

JAN 22 1943

GONZALEZ'S REMARKS DREW THE STRONG PROTESTS OF DEPUTY BERNARDO IBANEZ, CHIEF OF THE CONFEDERATION OF WORKERS OF CHILE, WHICH HAS OVER 300,000 MEMBERS. IBANEZ CALLED GONZALEZ "AN ASPIRANT TO BE A NATIVE-BORN QUISLING."

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, JAN. 21--(AP)--DOCUMENTS WHICH CHIEF INVESTIGATORS TERMED "INTERESTING REGARDING NAZI ACTIVITIES IN BOLIVIA" WERE SEIZED TODAY BY POLICE IN A RAID ON HEADQUARTERS OF A GERMAN CLUB.

OTTAWA, JAN. 21-(CANADIAN PRESS)-SALES OF GASOLINE IN CANADA FOR THE 10 MONTHS ENDED LAST OCT. 31 TOTALLED 779,255,000 GALLONS, A DECREASE OF 53,818,000 GALLONS OVER THE SAME PERIOD OF 1941 WHEN THE TOTAL WAS 833,073,000, THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS REPORTED TODAY.

STOCKS OF CANADIAN WHEAT IN STORE OR IN TRANSIT IN NORTH AMERICA FOR THE WEEK ENDED JAN. 14 TOTALLED 468,535,902 BUSHELS AGAINST 468,509,037 IN THE PREVIOUS WEEK AND 497,988,148 IN THE CORRESPONDING WEEK OF 1942, THE BUREAU REPORTED.

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HAVANA, JAN 21—(AP)—PRESIDENT FULGENCIO BATISTA TODAY CONGRATULATED CHILE ON BREAKING OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS POWERS.

JAN 22 1943

IN A MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT JUAN ANTONIO RIOS, THE CUBAN CHIEF EXECUTIVE DESCRIBED GERMANY, ITALY AND JAPAN AS "THE INSTIGATORS OF THE WAR AGAINST THE MOST ELEMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF HUMAN SENTIMENTS."

OTTAWA, JAN. 21—(AP)— SGT. RICHARD JOHN HAAG, WHOSE FATHER IS M.D. HAAG, 3736 SULPHUR SPRINGS ROAD, [redacted] TOLEDO, O., WAS LISTED BY THE CANADIAN AIR FORCE TONIGHT AS KILLED IN ACTION ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

OTTAWA, JAN. 21-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING IN A LETTER TONIGHT TO C.H. MILLARD, NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA (CIO), DEALING WITH THE STRIKE IN THREE MAJOR CANADIAN PLANTS, SAID "I AM UNABLE TO UNDERSTAND WHY YOU HAVE NOT DONE ALL IN YOUR POWER TO URGE THE IMMEDIATE RETURN OF THE MEN TO WORK."

JAN 22 1943

THE PRIME MINISTER'S LETTER CONTAININED NO SUGGESTION OF FURTHER MEETINGS TO TRY TO SOLVE THE STRIKES OF 13,500 MEN AT THE SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., PLANT OF THE ALGOMA STEEL CORPORATION, AND THE SYDNEY AND TRENTON, N.S., PLANTS OF THE DOMINION STEEL AND COAL CORPORATION.

THE MEN WANT A BASIC MINIMUM WAGE OF 55 CENTS AN HOUR. THE PRESENT

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WAGE IS 45 1/2 CENTS IN THE ONTARIO PLANT AND 43 1/2 CENTS IN THE NOVO SCOTIA PLANTS.

MILLARD IN A LETTER TO KING EARLIER HAD TERMED GOVERNMENT'S PLANS TO END THE STRIKE "PALTRY PROPOSALS."

OTTAWA, JAN. 21-(AP)-THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS, IN ITS THIRD ESTIMATE OF CANADA'S 1942 WHEAT CROP, TODAY PLACED PRODUCTION AT A RECORD HIGH OF 592,700,000 BUSHELS, BUT 22,500,000 LOWER THAN THE FIRST CALCULATION.

JAN 22 1943

THE FIRST CROP ESTIMATE IN SEPTEMBER PLACED WHEAT AT 615,200,000 BUSHELS, BUT THIS FIGURE WAS CUT BY 15,000,000 IN A SECOND GUESS IN NOVEMBER. THE CURRENT ESTIMATE OF 592,700,000 COMPARED WITH 314,800,000 IN 1941.

GROSS VALUE AT THE FARM OF ALL FIELD CROPS PRODUCED IN 1942 WAS PLACED AT $1,143,776,000, AN INCREASE OF $461,889,000 OVER 1941. AN AREA OF 60,809,200 ACRES WAS USED IN 1942 PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL FIELD CROPS, A 4,000,000-ACRE GAIN OVER 1941.

OTHER ESTIMATES INCLUDED OATS, AT 652,000,000 AGAINST 306,000,000 IN 1941 AND BARLEY AT 259,000,000 AND 111,000,000, RESPECTIVELY. RYE WAS PLACED AT 25,000,000 COMPARED WITH 12,000,000 IN 1941 WHILE FLAXSEED OUTPUT WAS PLACED AT 15,000,000 AND [illegible],000, RESPECTIVELY.

OTTAWA, JAN. 21-(AP)-A CANADIAN-DESIGNED FLYING CLASSROOM IS THE "MARK V" ANSON AIRCRAFT WHICH RECEIVED ITS FIRST TEST FLIGHT UNDER RCAF AUSPICES HERE TODAY.

DESIGNED SPECIALLY FOR TRAINING NAVIGATORS, WIRELESS OPERATORS AND BOMB AIMERS, THE AIRCRAFT HAS A FUSELAGE MADE OF MOULDED PLYWOOD

VENEER AND TWO PRATT AND WHITNEY ENGINES WHICH REPLACE THE JACOBS ENGINES IN THE ANSONS NOW IN USE IN RCAF TRAINING ESTABLISHMENTS.

THE PLANE ALSO EMBODIES SOME 30 REFINEMENTS IN EQUIPMENT BASED ON THE TRAINING EXPERIENCE OF RCAF. IN THE OPERATION OF THE COMBINED TRAINING ORGANIZATION FORMERLY THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AIR TRAINING PLAN.

JAN 22 1943

AIR VICE MARSHAL C.A.FERRIER, AIR MEMBER FOR AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING, WAS IN THE FIRST AIR FORCE TEST OF THE NEW MACHINE, RECENTLY DELIVERED FROM THE FACTORY.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT., JAN.21-(AP)-FLYING OFFICER AL CHEESMAN OF THE RCAF, PILOT WITH SIR HUBERT WILKINS' ANTARCTIC AND ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS, WAS REPORTED "MISSING," IN A MESSAGE RECEIVED TODAY BY HIS WIFE, MRS. EVA CHEESMAN. HE WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN FLYING ON AN ATLANTIC PATROL.

NEW YORK, JAN. 21-(AP)-THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION SAID TODAY THAT A ROME DISPATCH IN THE SWISS NEWSPAPER DIE TAT REPORTED THE ITALIAN PRESS [redacted] SHOWING "GREAT RESERVE" TOWARD THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY'S SWEEP ACROSS LIBYA.

COMMENT

THE ONLY [redacted] OF THE NEW ADVANCES WAS SAID TO HAVEBEEN MADE BY THE FASCIST EDITORIAL MOUTHPIECE, VIRGINIO GAYDA, IN HIS NEWSPAPER GIORNALE D'ITALIA.

HE WAS SAID TO HAVE TOLD THE ITALIANS THAT TERRITORY NO LONGER WAS IMPORTANT; THAT THE BIG THING WAS TO HOLD SUCH AFRICAN POSITIONS AS WOULD BE USEFUL "FOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NAVAL WAR". HE SAID TUNIS WAS THE KEY AXIS POSITION IN AFRICA.

NEW YORK, JAN. 21-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO REPORTED TODAY IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY CBS THAT 70 POLES HAVE BEEN EXECUTED BY THE GERMANS FOR [redacted] THE DEATH OF A GERMAN POLICEMAN WHO WAS SHOT WHILE CHECKING IDENTITY CARDS IN A TRAIN IN POLAND.

JAN 22 1943

THE RADIO SAID ALL 50 PASSENGERS IN THE COACH WERE HANGED AS WELL AS 15 WORKERS FROM THE FACTORY THAT MADE THE FATAL BULLET AND FIVE OF THE LEADING CITIZENS OF THAT AREA.

NEW YORK, JAN. 20-(AP)-THREE SWEDISH SAFE-CONDUCT VESSELS, THE 9,598-TON MOTOR TANKER SVEADROTT, THE 5,294-TON MOTORSHIP NORDSTJERNAN, AND THE 3,400-TON MOTORSHIP GLIMMAREN, HAVE ARRIVED AT THE PORT OF GOTHENBURG, THE AMERICAN SWEDISH NEWS EXCHANGE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

JAN 22 1943

CARRYING VARIED CARGOES FROM OVERSEAS, THE THREE SHIPS ARRIVED JAN. 18, ALTHOUGH THE NORDSTJERNAN REACHED THE HARBOR 10 DAYS LATE AS A RESULT OF A COLLISION WITH AN UNIDENTIFIED GERMAN SHIP OFF KRISTIANSAND, NORWAY.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A [redacted] BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST RECEIVED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTED TONIGHT THAT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN GERMAN HISTORY [redacted] ELEPHANTS WERE EMPLOYED TO CLEAR A COMPARATIVELY LARGE AREA OF

30.24-519

30.24 — 517

FOREST AND UNDERBRUSH IN THE [illegible] TERRAIN OF [illegible]

THE GERMAN REPORT ADDED THAT THE ELEPHANTS, FROM THE FAMOUS HAGENBECK CIRCUS [illegible] IN HAMBURG, DID IN EIGHT DAYS WORK [illegible] EMPLOYMENT OF UNITS WOULD HAVE REQUIRED TWO HEAVY TRACTORS, 2,500 POUNDS OF FUEL AND 40 WORKERS ON THE JOB FOR FOUR WEEKS.

THE ELEPHANTS WERE SAID TO HAVE SNAPPED OFF TREES AND CARRIED THEM TO PILES ON THE [illegible] GROUND AT THE RISING OF THE COACHES.

THE GERMANS PREVIOUSLY HAVE REPORTED USING ELEPHANTS FOR [illegible] FARM LABOR.

JAN 22 1943

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PRESS ASSOCIATED

NEWYORK

ASSOCIATEDS 01500 TEHERAN 21/1 NEW CABINET ANNOUNCED AS JUSTICE, AMERI; INTERIOR, FARAGOLLAH BAHRAMI; POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, RAIS, EXMINISTER VICHY; COMMUNICATIONS, ALI MOHTAMEDI; PUBLIC HEALTH, ENTEZAM; NEWLY CREATED MINISTRY PUBLIC ECONOMY AND LABOR HANDLING COLLABORATION WITH ALLIES ON SPEEDING CONSTRUCTION SUPPLY ROUTES TO RUSSIA, DOCTOR NAFFICY FORMER FINANCEMINISTER

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JAN 22 1943

BY GLENN BABB

THE JAPANESE PARLIAMENT WAS TO HAVE CONVENED TODAY TO HEAR PREMIER GENERAL TOJO AND HIS COLLEAGUES OUTLINE THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICIES. USUALLY THIS DAY--ON WHICH THE TWO HOUSES RESUME BUSINESS AFTER THE LONG NEW YEAR RECESS--IS THE MOST IMPORTANT OF THE ANNUAL SESSION. THE MINISTERIAL DECLARATIONS CORRESPOND ROUGHLY TO THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS ON THE STATE OF THE NATION; THIS IS THE ONE OCCASION EACH YEAR WHEN THE MINISTERS MAKE A MORE OR LESS CLEAN BREAST OF THINGS TO THDHXXCVQQBXQ;XQUUQXXKBMZHMOZVYOVWVU

"TTSSION.

JAN 22 1943

THE SITUATION. AGAINST TME BACKGROUND FURNISHED BY RECENT TOKYO BROADCASTS, SUGGESTS STRONGLY THAT THERE IS A CRISIS OF SOME KIND ON THAT HILLTOP IN THE HEART OF TOKYO WHERE THE PREMIER'S RESIDENCE, PARLIAMENT, GENERAL STAFF OFFICES AND THE WAR MINISTRY ARE GROUPED. PERHAPS THE RECENT ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAS DRAFTED BILLS TO GIVE THE PREMIER NEW AND UNPRECEDENTED POWERS HOLDS THE EXPLAMATION.

OME BILL WOULD GIVE HIM SWEEVING AUTMORITY OVER "EXPAMSIOM OX WAR PRODUCTION"; ANOTMEG WOULB MAE HIM SUPREME IN THE CABINET, WITH THE RIGHT TO DIRECT THE ACTIONS OF HIS COLLEAGUES OR ASSUME THE FUNCTIONS OF ANY OF THEM IF THE NEED ARISES. HITHERTO THE PREMIER'S POSITION HAS BEEM THAT OF THE FIRST MINISTER AMONG EUALS. THE PROPOSED CHANGE MEANS A VITAL ALTERATION IN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW, AND SINCE THE CONSTITUTION IS REGARDED AS THE EMPEROR'S GIFT TO HIS PEOPLE ITS AMENDMENT IS NOT TO BE UNDERTAKEN LIGHTLY. TOJO MUST WANT THAT ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY BADLX.

ON THE SURFACE IT WOULD APPEAR THAT TOJO, WHO HAS COME UP FROM OBSCURITY WITHIN THE LAST FIVE YEARS, WAS TRYING TO MAKE HIMSELF A DICTATOR ON THE MUSSOLINI PATTERN. BUT SUCH A SIMPLE EXPLANATION DOES NOT FIT THE JAPANESE WAY. DISTRUST OF INDIVIDUAL DICTATORSHIP IS DEEP ROOTED IN THE JAPANESE POLITICAL MIND. JAN 22 1943

TOJO HOLDS HIS PRESENT POSITION OF GREAT POWER NOT AS AN INDIVIDUAL BUT AS THE MEMBER OF THE RULING MILITARY CASTE WHOSE ASSIGNMENT HAPPENS TO BE COMMAND OF THE HOME FRONT. HIS POST IS TO BE CONSIDERED MORE OR LESS COORDINATE WITH THOSE OF ADMIRAL YAMAMOTO, WHO COMMANDS IN THE WAR AT SEA; GENERAL TERAUCHI, WHO COMMANDS THE ARMIES IN THE CONQUERED SOUTHERN AREAS; OR GENERAL UMEZU, CHIEF OF THE KWANTUNG ARMY IN MANCHUKUOM THE BIG DECISIONS ARE REACHED BY STILL MORE SENIOR GENERALS AND ADMIRALS WHO CONTROL IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS, THE SUPREME WAR COUNCIL AND THE GENERAL STAFFS.

WHAT IS SOUGMT NOW IS MORE POWER FOR THE ARMY'S REPRESENTATIVE IN THE GOVERNMENT, NOT FOR TOJO THE INDIVIDUAL, TO WIPE OUT THE POSSIBILITY THAT ANY MINISTER COULD HAMPER THE ARMY'S PLANS. WHERE SUCH OPPOSITION MIGHT COME FROM IS NOT CLEAR; IT HAD BEEN SUPPOSED THAT THE CURRENT CABINET, COMPOSED OF FIVE GENERALS OR ADMIRALS, INCLUDING TOJO, AND EIGHT UNDISTINGUISHED CIVILIANS, WAS COMPLETELY SUBSERVIENT TO MILITARY DIRECTION. HOWEVER, SOME ONE MUST HAVE BALKED.

TME CHIEF EMPHASIS OBVIOUSLY IS ON WAR PGODUCTION, AN EMPHASIS THAT BECOMES ALMOST FRENZIED AS THE REALIZATION GRIPS THE MILITARISTS THAT JAPAN IS TREMENDOUSLY OVERMATCHED IN THIS PHASE AND THAT AMERICAN INDUSTRX IS PRODUCING MIRACLES.

THERE SEEMS TO BE A RUTHLESS CAMPAIGN TO BRING JAPAN'S ENTIRE ECONOMY UNDER MILITARY CONTROL. JAPANESE CAPITAL AND INDUSTRY, STILL LARGELY IN THE HANDS OF MEN WITH SOME FOREIGN EXPERIENCE AND A WORLD OUTLOOK FAR MORE REALISTIC THAN THAT OF THE ARMY'S MODERN SAMURAI, HAS NOT GONE ALONG WITH THE ECONOMIC MOBILIZATION PROGRAM WITH 100 PER CENT ENTHUSIASM. THIS MAY BE THE SOURCE OF THE OPPOSITION THAT TOJO IS TRYING TO STAMP OUT.

A88 JAN 22 1943

MAMY DEVELOPMENTS SUGGEST A RUTHLESS CAMPAIGN AGAINST THOSE WHO RAN THE ECONOMY OF THE EMPIRE IN PREWAR TIMES. THE GOVERNMENT HAS TAKEN CONTROL OF THE STOCK EXCHANGES, CLOSED SOME OF THE COMMODITY EXCHANGES, COMPELLED THE MERGER OF SOME OF THE BIGGEST BANKS, DEMANDED THE SUSPENSION OF ALL CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE FOR THE DURATION.

THE PICTURE THUS VAGUELY OUTLINED SEEMS TO MEAN THAT THE ARMY IS DETERMINED TO TAKE TOTALITARIAM CONTROL OF ALL PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY AND RUN IT IN SUCH A WAY THAT THE RESULT WILL BE VICTORY OR UTTER RUIN.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SIGNING OF A NEW ECONOMIC TREATY BETWEEN GERMANY, JAPAN AND ITALY WAS ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT BY THE BERLIN RADIO, WHICH QUOTED THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE AS SAYING THE PACT WOULD ENABLE THE AXIS "TO EXPLOIT TO 100 PER CENT THE WAR POTENTIAL OF THE TRIPARTITE POWERS WITH A VIEW TO WINNING ULTIMATE VICTORY."

THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE TREATY ALSO WILL SERVE AS A BASIS OF PERMANENT COLLABORATION

30.LY— 519

30.24 —— 519.

"AFTER A VICTORIOUS TERMINATION OF THE WAR," DECLARED THE BROADCAST, WHICH TREATED THE SIGNING AS AN EVENT OF GREAT SIGNIFICANCE.

THE PACT, TO RUN CONCURRENTLY WITH THE 10-YEAR MILITARY PACT OF SEPT.27, 1940, PROVIDES FOR EXTENSIVE INTERCHANGE OF GOODS IN ADDITION TO FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION, THE BERLIN RADIO EXPLAINED, PASSING LIGHTLY OVER THE ALLIED BLOCKADE WHICH HAS MADE COMMERCE BETWEEN GERMANY AND JAPAN VIRTUALLY NON-EXISTENT.

JAN 22 1943

DEALING ONLY WITH GLOWING GENERALITIES THE BROADCAST SAID:

"ALTHOUGH DETAILS CONCERNING THE APPLICATION OF THE NEW ECONOMIC TREATY ARE YET UNANNOUNCED, BERLIN QUARTERS FEEL CONVINCED THAT GERMAN, ITALIAN AND JAPANESE ENGINEERS AND ORGANIZERS WILL, TO AN EVER-GROWING EXTENT, SUCCEED IN CREATING PRELIMINARY CONDITIONS TO CARRY THROUGH THE NEW PACT TO THE FULLEST EXTENT AND THUS BRING ABOUT THE FINAL COLLAPSE OF THE ENEMY.

AFTER THE WAR, THE ANNOUNCER SAID, THE TREATY WILL HELP TO "ASSURE THE WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT OF ALL THE PEOPLES ADHERING TO THE TRIPARTITE PACT" BY A PROGRAM OF "MUTUAL AND UNCONDITIONAL ASSISTANCE:

"FOR INSTANCE, JAPAN, IN ORDER TO CARRY THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF HER NEW HUGE TERRITORIES, NEEDS THE MOST HIGHLY EFFICIENT MACHINERY AS WELL AS FIRST-GRADE OPTICAL AND ELECTRO-TECHNICAL APPLIANCES AS PRODUCED IN EXCELLENT QUALITIES IN GERMANY.

JAN 22 1943

"ON THE OTHER HAND, JAPAN HAS AT HER DISPOSAL FOR EXPORT MOST ESSENTIAL RAW MATERIALS LIKE TIN, COPPER, OIL, SEEDS, ETC., IN LARGE QUANTITIES."

DETAILS REGARDING THE EXCHANGE OF THESE COMMODITIES WILL BE WORKED OUT BY SPECIAL DELEGATES OF THE THREE GOVERNMENTS, WHO WILL KEEP ECONOMIC RELATIONS "UNDER CONSTANT OBSERVATION," THE BROADCAST DECLARED.

THE AGREEMENT WAS SIGNED AT ADOLF HITLER'S HEADQUARTERS BY GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP AND JAPANESE AMBASSADOR HIROSHI OSHIMA. AN IDENTICAL PACT WAS SIGNED IN ROME BY ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO AND THE JAPANESE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES. SHUNICHI KASE, THE BERLIN RADIO SAID.

THE TOKYO RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TODAY, SAID THAT GERMAN-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS WHICH LAID THE GROUNDWORK FOR THE TREATY WERE BEGUN IN THE SPRING OF 1941 WHEN A GERMAN ECONOMIC MISSION HEADED BY HELMUTH WOHLTHAT ARRIVED IN TOKYO.

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THE OUTBREAK OF WAR BETWEEN GERMANY AND SOVIET RUSSIA IN JUNE, 1941, HOWEVER, "NECESSITATED A FUNDAMENTAL REVISION OF THE DRAFT PLAN" FOR THE TREATY, THE TOKYO BROADCAST DECLARED.

"MOREOVER," IT ADDED, "IN DECEMBER OF THE SAME YEAR JAPAN DECLARED WAR ON THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN, THUS NECESSITATING A FURTHER CHANGE IN THE PLAN."

THE BROADCAST SAID THAT "AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF WAR IN GREATER EAST ASIA THE NEGOTIATIONS DEALT WITH WAYS AND MEANS OF EXCHANGING MATERIAL EFFECTING MUTUAL COLLABORATION IN THE TECHNICAL FIELD AND WITH THE SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS REGARDING THE SETTLEMENT OF TRADE ACCOUNTS."

HOW THESE MATTERS HAD BEEN WORKED OUT THE TOKYO RADIO DID NOT SAY.

ECONOMIC PARLEYS BETWEEN JAPAN AND ITALY BEGAN "AT JUST ABOUT THE TIME PRELIMINARY WORK ON THE JAPANESE-GERMAN AGREEMENT HAD REACHED A DECISIVE STAGE," THE BROADCAST SAID.

WITH MARINES

WASHINGTON,JAN.21-(AP)-HERE IS THE RECORD OF THE MARINES IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS AS REPORTED IN NAVY COMMUNIQUES:

AUGUST 8--NAVAL AND OTHER FORCES ATTACK SOUTHEASTERN SOLOMONS.

AUGUST 12--MARINES LAND ON THREE ISLANDS IN TULAGI VICINITY.

AUGUST 14--MARINES BEGIN CONSOLIDATING POSITIONS.

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AUGUST 17--NAVY DISCLOSES THAT ATTACKS AND LANDINGS BY MARINES WERE UNDERWAY SINCE AUGUST 7, AND WERE A COMPLETE SURPRISE TO ENEMY.

AUGUST 20--MARINES "MOPPING UP" REMNANTS OF JAP FORCES ON ISLANDS IN THE SOLOMONS DESPITE ENEMY NAVAL BOMBARDMENT.

AUGUST 25--JAPANESE COUNTER-ATTACK.

AUGUST 26--ENEMY TRANSPORT FORCE DRIVEN OFF BY MARINE AND NAVAL AIRCRAFT FROM HENDERSON FIELD.

SEPTEMBER 3--NEW ATTEMPTS BY ENEMY TO LAND TROOPS IN SOLOMONS; ATTACKS MADE BY AIRCRAFT FROM HENDERSON FIELD; MARINES CONTINUE STRENGTHENING GROUND POSITIONS ON GUADALCANAL AND TULAGI.

SEPTEMBER 7--TWENTY-SIX JAPANESE BOMBERS RAID GUADALCANAL BUT INFLICT LITTLE DAMAGE; U.S.FIGHTERS SHOOT DOWN TWO ENEMY BOMBERS AND ONE FIGHTER.

SEPTEMBER 7--DEVELOPMENT OF SHORE POSITIONS AND AIR FIELD ON GUADALCANAL "STEADILY PRESSED"; ENEMY MAKES SOME LANDINGS NEAR WESTERN END OF GUADALCANAL, MARINES SEARCHING OUT AND DISPOSING OF SCATTERED ENEMY UNITS.

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SEPTEMBER 12--ENEMY HAS REINFORCED AND SUPPLIED SMALL UNITS BY SLIPPING INTO ISOLATED INLETS UNDER COVER OF DARKNESS BUT MARINES CONTINUE WIPING OUT SMALL GROUPS.

SEPTEMBER 15--ENEMY INTENSIFIES EFFORTS TO RECAPTURE GUADALCANAL AND HEAVY FIGHTING DEVELOPS BETWEEN MARINES AND ENEMY REINFORCEMENTS; ENEMY SHIPS SHELL AMERICAN POSITIONS; 28 BOMBERS ATTACK GUADALCANAL.

SEPTEMBER 16--INTENSITY OF FIGHTING DECREASES; MARINES STILL HOLDING THEIR POSITIONS AND PATROLS CONTINUING ENGAGEMENTS WITH ENEMY.

SEPTEMBER 19--JAPANESE ATTEMPT TO RECAPTURE GUADALCANAL IS UNSUCCESSFUL; LULL REPORTED IN LAND-FIGHTING WITH ACTION CONFINED TO MINOR PATROL ACTIVITY, SNIPING AND OCCASIONAL SMALL SKIRMISHES.

SEPTEMBER 22--POSITIONS REMAIN INTACT.

SEPTEMBER 25--MARINES, SUPPORTED BY NAVY AND MARINE DIVE-BOMBERS, ATTACK SCATTERED ENEMY UNITS.

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SEPTEMBER 28--SEVERAL SMALL ENEMY DETACHMENTS DESTROYED AND AMERICAN POSITIONS EXPANDED; TWO ENEMY AERIAL ATTACKS BEATEN OFF.

OCTOBER 5--FREQUENT CLASHES WITH ENEMY PATROLS, BUT NO MAJOR CHANGE IN POSITIONS; DESPITE CONTINUED AIR ATTACKS, ENEMY LANDS SMALL TROOP REINFORCEMENTS.

OCTOBER 7-8--ENEMY CONTINUES TO REINFORCE TROOPS.

OCTOBER 11--MARINES EXTEND POSITIONS WESTWARD AFTER TWO-DAY OFFENSIVE.

OCTOBER 13--NAVY DISCLOSES THAT ENEMY HAS LANDED REINFORCEMENTS DURING RECENT WEEKS AND NAVY TASK FORCE ORDERED TO HALT FURTHER LANDINGS; IT DID, ENEMY LOST EIGHT SHIPS.

OCTOBER 16--U.S. ARMY FORCES REPORTED ON GUADALCANAL.

OCTOBER 17--LARGE NUMBER OF ENEMY TROOPS LANDED.

OCTOBER 18--ENEMY CONTINUES BOMBING HENDERSON AIRFIELD AND SHORE POSITION.

OCTOBER 21--ENEMY ATTACK ON WESTERN FLANK OF AMERICAN POSITIONS

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REPULSED.

OCTOBER 23-24--TANKS AND HEAVY ARTILLERY USED BY ENEMY IN ATTEMPT TO PENETRATE WESTERN DEFENSE LINES; MARINES AND ARMY REPULSE ATTACK, DESTROYING FIVE TANKS.

OCTOBER 25--ENEMY TRANSPORTS LAND TROOPS ON NORTHWEST END OF ISLAND; MARINES AND ARMY REPULSE COORDINATED LAND, SEA AND AIR ATTACK.

OCTOBER 26-27--SEVERAL SMALL SCALE ENEMY THRUSTS REPULSED; ENEMY LOSSES HEAVY.

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OCTOBER 27--ENEMY PENETRATES AMERICAN POSITIONS; MARINE AND ARMY COUNTER-ATTACK REGAINS ORIGINAL POSITIONS.

NOVEMBER 1--MARINES SUPPORTED BY "FLYING FORTRESSES" CROSS MATANIKAU RIVER TO ATTACK ENEMY; ONE WAVE OF MARINES ADVANCES TWO MILES.

NOVEMBER 2--DRIVE WESTWARD CONTINUES WITH SMALL GAINS; ENEMY MACHINE GUNS AND ARTILLERY CAPTURED.

NOVEMBER 3-4--MORE EQUIPMENT CAPTURED AS ADVANCE CONTINUES; ENEMY REINFORCEMENTS LANDED IN NORTH.

NOVEMBER 4-5--ENEMY COUNTER ATTACKS REPULSED WITH HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES.

NOVEMBER 7--NAVY REPORTS 5,188 ENEMY DEAD COUNTED ASHORE; UNABLE TO ESTIMATE DEAD AT SEA.

NOVEMBER 10--OFFENSIVE AGAINST ENEMY CONTINUES ON EASTERN AND WESTERN FLANKS.

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NOVEMBER 15--ENEMY BEGINS DETERMINED EFFORT TO RECAPTURE GUADALCANAL AND TULAGI; JAPANESE NAVAL UNITS ATTEMPT TO DISRUPT DELIVERY OF SUPPLIES TO GUADALCANAL.

NOVEMBER 20--NAVY REPORTS 1,500 JAPANESE REINFORCEMENTS LANDED NOVEMBER 2-3 AND ABOUT HALF HAVE SINCE BEEN KILLED.

NOVEMBER 23--U.S.FORCES ADVANCING SLOWLY IN FACE OF STUBBORN RESISTANCE; MARINES WIPE OUT 70 JAPANESE AND CAPTURE FIVE MACHINE GUNS.

NOVEMBER 26--ARMY AND MARINES JOIN IN NEW MOPPING UP OF ENEMY PATROLS.

NOVEMBER 27--FIFTY JAPANESE KILLED; NUMBER OF MACHINE GUNS CAPTURED.

NOVEMBER 28--"CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF ENEMY ARMS AND AMMUNITION DESTROYED.

DECEMBER 1--ONE MARINE PATROL KILLS 25 JAPANESE, CAPTURES 75-MM AND 30-MM GUN ON LUNGA RIVER; ANOTHER MARINE PATROL WIPES OUT 15 JAPANESE AND CAPTURES SIX MACHINE GUNS.

DECEMBER 2--FIFTY-FIVE JAPANESE KILLED IN TWO PATROL ENGAGEMENTS.

DECEMBER 4--MARINES RETURN FROM PATROL OPERATIONS IN JUNGLE, REPORT DESTROYING FIVE ENEMY BASES, KILLING 400 JAPANESE; OUR LOSSES 17.

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DECEMBER 9--JAPANESE ARTILLERY POSITION AND MACHINE GUN EMPLACEMENTS SILENCED.

DECEMBER 30--NAVY REPORTS MARINES AND ARMY TROOPS KILLED 114 JAPANESE IN PATROL SKIRMISHES.

JANUARY 2--PATROL ACTIVITY RESULTS IN KILLING 30-35 JAPANESE; U.S.POSITIONS SHELLED.

JANUARY 4--TROOPS DRIVE ENEMY FROM MOUNT AUSTEN HEIGHTS WHICH COMMAND HENDERSON FIELD; SIX ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED WITH 150 JAPANESE KILLED; PATROLS KILL 20 ADDITIONAL JAPANESE AND CAPTURE HOWITZERS AND LIGHT MACHINE GUNS.

JANUARY 5--"MOPPING UP" OPERATIONS UNDERWAY ON MOUNT AUSTEN; 84 JAPANESE KILLED.

JANUARY 10--ARTILLERY BOMBARDS ENEMY POSITIONS; BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS ATTACK ENEMY; GROUND FORCES MAKE SMALL ADVANCES AGAINST WEAK JAPANESE RESISTANCE.

JANUARY 11--SMALL SCALE OFFENSIVES "PROFESSING SATISFACTORILY"; SEVERAL SMALL ENEMY POSITIONS ISOLATED.

JANUARY 14--ENEMY PLANES BOMB AMERICAN POSITIONS, NO DAMAGE, CASUALTIES LIGHT; TROOPS ADVANCE 3,000 TO 4,000 YARDS AGAINST STIFF REGISTANCE.

JANUARY 15--PLANES BOMB AMERICAN POSITIONS AGAIN, BUT STEADY ADVANCE OF GROUND FORCES CONTINUES.

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JANUARY 16--"MOPPING UP" STARTS AGAIN; 150 JAPANESE KILLED, NUMBER TAKEN PRISONER, JAPANESE EQUIPMENT DESTROYED.

JANUARY 20--NAVY ANNOUNCES THAT FROM JANUARY 13 TO JANUARY 17 1,032 JAPANESE WERE KILLED.

JANUARY 21--NAVY ANNOUNCES MAJOR GENERAL ALEXANDER M.PATCH, U.S.ARMY, HAS ASSUMED COMMAND ON GUADALCANAL, SUCCEEDING MAJOR GENERAL ALEXANDER A.VANDEGRIFT, MARINE CORPS, AND THAT MOST MARINES WHO MADE THE ORIGINAL LANDING HAVE BEEN REPLACED BY ARMY.

BLANK

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30.24—523

British Enter Tripoli Outskirts, Blast Rommel's Main Remnants Fleeing 25 Miles Inside Tunisia

JAN 23 1943

LONDON, Jan. 22—(AP)—The last important defenses of Tripoli were in British hands tonight and the main remnants of Marshal Erwin Rommel's Panzer Africa Corps were believed to have escaped into Tunisia.

Only a few German rearguards had been left behind to engage in a bloody, bitter last-minute defense of the capital and chief city of Mussolini's African empire which now was swept by demolition explosions and fires set by the withdrawing Axis legions.

Their flight was clearly visible to Allied pilots who hovered over the burning city, and the Morocco radio said all important defenses had fallen.

(United States government monitors said this broadcast added: "The rest of the city is at present being subjected to a strong bombardment of artillery.")

The Axis Tunisian army of Col. Gen. Jurgen Von Arnim already playing host to the Rommel corps, meanwhile, was reported smashed back in bitter battles of considerable scale for control of a mountain highland guarding Rommel's coastal escape corridor.

The headquarters of Gen. Henri Giraud reported that the French, with British reinforcements and with Americans in the thick of the action, had repulsed the easternmost of two German thrusts in central Tunisia and "made an advance of several miles" in the valley of Oued Kebir.

The westernmost thrust, to the northwest of the Ousselt hill, already had been reported halted.

"The enemy attack on our positions dominating the approaches to Kairouan 20 miles west of the town has completely failed," the French communique said.

Covered by Clouds of Smoke

Dispatches from Cairo said Allied pilots in flying over Tripoli, the last and most important port in Libya, and the last of Italy's empire saw the city covered by clouds of smoke rising from demolition fires and explosions which rearguard engineers evidently had set to destroy every military installation of value before the British could take over.

The exact location of the British was not disclosed in these dispatches, but the Morocco radio previously had reported the British in the suburbs. One wing was believed sweeping to the southwest in efforts to cut off the retreat of enemy forces remaining in the city.

The Cairo dispatches said all signs indicated that only rearguards, composed of Germans, had been left behind and these were putting up a desperate resistance to slow the British advance, although the numbers of men involved were small.

The Italians in Rommel's army, it was said, had been sent ahead into Tunisia, where they had gone 50 miles beyond the border.

To the south, in the Libyan Sahara, the French communique reported, the last garrisons of Mussolini's empire, were being rounded up.

Only Rear Guard Left

The British entry into the environs of Tripoli, once the greatest port in a now vanished Italian African empire, was announced by the Morocco radio, as Rommel had apparently left only a rear guard there while his main bodies panted onward in the effort to escape General Sir Bernard Montgomery and reach a juncture with the Axis army of Col. Gen. Jurgen von Arnim in Tunisia.

The Tunisian end of the battle line meantime erupted violently.

With twin tank thrusts down either side of the mountain chain southwestward from Pont du Fahs, von Arnim was trying urgently to throw up a 50-mile-long barrier that would hold the Allies off Rommel's probable line of retreat into Tunisia along the coast.

His column along the eastern side of the mountains was at last report still on the advance, menacing the town of Ousseltia, but the westward force was said in dispatches from Allied North Africa headquarters to have been brought to a halt by strong counterattacks by ground troops heavily supported by the Allied air arm.

On the east of the mountain, the French reported that the Nazis were spearheaded by 50 tanks and that 150 German tanks, many of them the most modern, were in action in the whole of that general sector.

Tunisia and the Axis base of Sicily in which an Axis freighter was sunk in those narrow waters and a tanker damaged; of unending assaults upon Tripoli itself, of sweeps over both the Tunisian and Tripolitanian battle areas; of attacks on enemy transport from the Tripolitan frontier to Gabes in Tunisia in which many vehicles were destroyed.

The British fleet went on with its cooperative sweeps in the Mediterranean. An Admralty announcement disclosed light naval forces thrusting into Tripoli harbor had sunk an Italian submarine and had bombarded the harbor works without suffering any damage of consequence.

London, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—The British Eighth Army was today reported battling through the suburbs of bomb-fired Tripoli against crumbling opposition, while other British spearheads were believed to be by-passing the capital in a thrust to cut off the road to Tunisia.

Announcing the Eighth Army's entry into the outlying sections of the Libyan capital, the Morocco radio declared that Marshal Rommel had left only rear guard elements to slow the pursuit of his forces which Allied airmen were already attacking as far as twenty-five miles inside Tunisia.

In short, the fall of Tripoli, already reported in flames, was believed imminent.

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Meanwhile, short-range fighters mauled Marshal Rommel's retreating columns as deep as 25 miles inside Tunisia.

The Cairo communique said that by last evening the British, in steady pursuit of the Nazi marshal, were engaging the enemy "west of Homs and south of Tripoli," but the Italians reported British forces southwest of the city, intimating it was being by-passed as well as attacked.

United States headquarters in Cairo said American and Allied warplanes were violently assaulting the retreating Axis columns in the Tripoli area.

Other Allied planes struck with bombs and guns against armor-supported German forces which were attempting to block off a corridor along the Tunisian east coast to protect the fleeing Axis Libyan armies.

The British Admiralty disclosed that British light naval forces boldly defied Axis shore batteries at Tripoli, shelled the harbor works and sank an Italian submarine.

On the Central Tunisian land front Gen. Henri Giraud's hard-pressed French troops reported beating off intensified attacks which the Germans supported with tanks and planes in the spreading battle southwest of Pont du Fahs.

Germans Make Some Gains.

In this desperate effort to widen a corridor for Marshal [illegible] withdrawal into Tunisia, the Germans were said to have made some gains in strong attacks [illegible] Mesbouh, some 30 miles [illegible] Kairouan, but the French said their own troops stormed a height near Fondouk el Aoueb, to the south.

Allied warplanes are striking with bombs and guns against armor-supported German forces threatening French positions at Osseltia, 37 miles below Pont Du Fahs and 20 miles southeast of Robaa, it was announced.

Ten enemy aircraft were reported shot down in other operations and an Axis freighter was declared sunk in an aerial sweep over the Mediterranean between Sicily and Tunisia.

Eight of the enemy planes, the communique said, fell before the guns of P-38's attacking along the 100-mile coastal strip between the port of Gabes and the Tripolitanian frontier.

Heavier Fighting Reported.

The whole front was reported erupting into heavier fighting which might presage a showdown of strength.

Earlier the Morocco radio reported that Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's forces had pushed into the suburbs of Tripoli. It said that parts of Tripoli were aflame and that much of the civilian population was being removed.

The Italian communique said "yesterday, southeast and southwest of Tripoli, on a line from Gasr Garian to Tarhuna, and on the coast fierce fighting took place between our armored forces and the enemy's."

Tarhuna is the hill village 40 miles southeast of Tripoli which the British captured Wednesday. Gasr Garian is 40 miles south and somewhat west of the capital.

Observers in London said it seemed likely that part of Gen. Montgomery's force might be swinging around Tripoli to the south, and that one objective of such a move might be the capture of Castel Benito airdrome below the city.

Day and night Allied bombing already has lessened or destroyed its value as an Axis air base, but the Allies were reported counting heavily on using it as one of their principal fields for the coming all-out bombing of the Axis strongholds in Tunisia.

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British military sources said that although the exact positions of Gen. Montgomery's spearheads were not known, he was moving at a fast pace and the British occupation of Tripoli was regarded as a "mopping-up operation on which the 8th Army would waste little time.

These sources said a by-passing thrust to the coast west of Tripoli from the new positions to the south might cut off more of Marshal Rommel's forces.

These potential reinforcements for the Axis last stand in Tunisia were described as exhausted from one of the longest retreats in military history.

More Bases for Allies

London, Jan. 22 (AP)—The fall of Tripoli, expected to set the stage for an all-out Allied offensive to drive the Axis from Tunisia, was anticipated hourly in London today as British and fighting French forces converged swiftly on the city.

British observers said that capture of the city virtually would end the Libyan campaign and give the Allies possession of advance air bases from which to strike at the enemy in Tunisia. Lack of bases close to the Tunisian front has been one of the chief obstacles facing the Allied ground forces in that area.

Aerial activity already has been greatly intensified.

American headquarters announced that four-motored Liberators which have struck at Tripoli almost daily raided shipping in the harbor again yesterday without the loss of a plane. American medium bombers and fighter bombers have taken part in the savage Allied attacks on Rommel's retreating columns.

The Axis Hold

The swift pace of the British advance in Libya, joined from the south by the French, convinced observers here there was little chance that Field Marshal Rommel's harried Afrika Korps would attempt to make a stand anywhere between Tripoli and the Tunisian frontier, 100 miles to the west.

Rommel's flight into Tunisia will reduce the Axis toehold in North Africa to a narrow strip about 290 miles long on the eastern Tunisian coast, from the Libyan border to Bizerte.

Reds Take Salsk in Rostov Push And Close In on Voroshilovgrad

JAN 23

Capture Rail Junction and Air Base in Caucasus; Nazis Admit Major Withdrawal in Stalingrad Pocket After Russian Break-Through

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The important rail junction and German air base of Salsk, 100 miles southeast of Rostov, fell to the swiftly advancing Russian Army of the Caucasus today, and the Soviet troops also were fast encircling Voroshilovgrad, capital of the Donets Basin north of Rostov, according to the Soviet monitor's recording of two Moscow communiques tonight.

A special communique announced the fall of Salsk, and the midnight bulletin reported the capture of Konstantinovskaya, which apparently is the important Don River city only 75 miles northeast of Rostov.

Enemy Had Sternly Resisted

It is in the area of this latter city that the Germans had put up a stubborn resistance and for several weeks stopped the Russians where they had advanced closest to Rostov. The Russians have been reported within about 60 miles of Rostov in this sector on the lower Don.

The speed of the Russian offensive in the Caucasus was illustrated by the capture of Novyi Yegorlik, 35 miles along the railway to Kropotkin from Voroshilovsk, whose capture was announced 24 hours before.

The midnight bulletin also told of the capture of Nova Aidar, 30 miles northwest of Voroshilovgrad on the railway running north to Valuiki, already in Russian hands. This important Russian gain put the Red Army only 50 miles northeast of Artemovsk, big railway city on the line running south to Taganrog on the Sea of Azov west of Rostov.

Drive to Take Second Rail Network

Thus the Russians now have seized many points on the north-south railway running roughly 60 miles west of the Moscow-Rostov line, and are driving on to capture a second rail network in the Ukraine.

Salsk's capture was the most important of the day because it put the Russians within 70 miles of Tikhoretsk, where the Stalingrad railway meets the main line running north. Cutting of this line would leave the Nazis only the risky escape channel of the Kerch Peninsula opposite the Crimea.

Once Rostov is taken or encircled the Russians would begin a huge annihilation fight as they did with the 22 German divisions trapped at Stalingrad.

Stalingrad Liquidation Goes On

The Stalingrad liquidation still is going on against less than 50,000 of the original total of some 220,000 Axis troops.

The Russians also reported gains extending from Salsk 200 miles almost due south to the Caucasian mountain range.

On the lower Caucasian railway skirting the mountains Soviet troops are driving northwestward and last were reported about 42 miles from Armavir, rail gateway to the Maikop oil fields to the west.

Germans Admit Encirclement

For the first time today the German High Command admitted that its divisions at Stalingrad were "closely encircled," and also acknowledged a retreat in the Caucasus.

But the Russians said "fierce fighting is taking place at every populated place and on every advantageous line."

One village, the communique said, changed hands three times in one day, the outcome finally being decided by Soviet tankmen who attacked the enemy from the flank and again sent the Germans reeling backward.

The entire front from Voronezh on the Upper Don River to the Caucasus mountains was in motion, and nowhere did the Russians acknowledge any reverses. Whenever their troops were held up by Axis "hedgehog" positions, the Red Army surrounded them and began whittling them down.

No Further Gains at Voronezh

No further gains were reported in the sector south of Voronezh, on the westward push toward Kharkov and Kursk, but the Russians said they had wiped out more than 700 Axis troops northwest of Olkhovatka. This town is 50 miles east of Valuiki, one of the advance Russian points in the drive toward Kharkov 82 miles beyond. The communique said 1,800 prisoners were taken in this action.

On the central front southwest of Velikie Luki the Russians said they had captured nine populated places, killing 200 Germans at one point and inflicting heavy losses on the Germans in the other settlements. Velikie Luki is northwest of Moscow and about 90 miles from the Latvian frontier.

Salsk had been stubbornly defended. It was a major goal of the Russian drive straight down into the Caucasus from Stalingrad. The capture of Salsk marked a 215-mile gain from Stalingrad.

The Russians also announced the capture of Mikoyan-Shakhar, deep in the Caucasus mountains just north and west of Mount Elborus, highest peak in the snow-blanketed range. The town is on the headwaters of the Kuban River 60 miles south of Nevinnomissokaya, foremost advance point in the Russian drive up the Rostov-Baku railway.

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Enemy Had a Boast

The Germans had announced last Summer that the Nazi war flag was hoisted on Mount Elborus, 18,471-foot peak, on Aug. 21. The Russians never admitted the Germans had driven that far into the mountains which stood as a barrier denying the Nazis access to the vast oil deposits to the south.

It was the first intimation that the Germans had advanced so far up the north slopes of Caucasus mountains that denied them the rich oil deposits beyond.

The capture of Salsk secured the north Russian flank in the Caucasus and poised a new threat to Rostov. It menaced also the Germans retreating along the Baku railway with envelopment. The Russians are less than 40 miles from Armavir, most important rail junction the Germans hold south of Rostov. If the Russian column could beat the Germans to Tikhoretsk, the Nazis along the railway would be sealed off for annihilation.

Salsk has important air fields from which the Germans had flown supplies to the 50,000 hungry survivors in the trap west of Stalingrad.

BERLIN ADMITS BREAK IN LINE AT STALINGRAD

JAN 23 1943

Russians Cut Into Trapped Enemy Forces With Push From West

London, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—The German High Command asserted today that Russian forces attacking from the west had broken through the lines of the German "defenders of Stalingrad"—presumably the remnants of the twenty-two divisions which have been reported trapped by the Russians in that area.

The broadcast communique, recorded here, also reported Russian attacks all along the southern sector of the eastern front, but said elsewhere these had been repulsed.

The Russians have reported previously that the twenty-two divisions before Stalingrad, originally some 220,000 men, had been whittled down to about 50,000.

For the first time the German High Command in its official communique admitted the desperate plight of Axis troops encircled before Stalingrad.

"The German group in the Stalingrad area which is closely encircled by the enemy and which is offering tenacious resistance to strong enemy pressure had to wage heavy fighting yesterday against the Soviets, who are storming with far superior forces," the communique said.

"Despite heroic defense the defenders of Stalingrad (Germans) could not prevent the enemy from breaking in from the west, which compelled withdrawal of our own positions by several kilometers," the broadcast continued. "In man to man fighting a large number of Soviet tanks were destroyed."

The Berlin correspondent of Milan's Corriere Della Sera, in a report received at Bern, Switzerland, last night, said atmospheric conditions had reduced to the minimum the flying of food supplies to encircled Axis troops before Stalingrad.

The last authoritative estimate of the number of Axis soldiers penned up before Stalingrad was 50,000, these from an original strength of 22 divisions and others totaled 220,000 men.

Meanwhile, Russian dispatches declared at Moscow that powerful blows by the Red Army in a huge arc centering on Rostov-on-Don had carried Russian forces into Voroshilovsk in the northern Caucasus, laying open the strategic oil-rich region south of Rostov to the fast-moving Soviet legions.

Extends Far North.

The arc extends up through the Don and Donets River basins into the Voronezh sector, whence the Russian high command has pointed its offensives south and southwest toward Kharkov, Voroshilovgrad, Likhaya and the north shore of the Sea of Azov west of Rostov.

All along that arc, it was indicated in dispatches from the front and in official war bulletins, the Red Army is carving out chunks of the defense lines the Germans originally established in 1941. No sooner is a major gain noted in one sector than a complementary success is registered far on its flank along that arc.

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Rostov 60 Miles Distant.

Along the middle portion of the curve, in the Lower Don Valley, there has been little reported lately of Russian success. Here the Red Army spearhead is poised about 60 miles east of Rostov.

But in the Voronezh area and through co-ordinated offenses aimed ultimately at Rostov, the Russian columns were reported thrusting between Kursk and Kharkov at the north end of the arc, within 20 miles of the Donets Basin industrial and rail center of Voroshilovgrad, toward the rail junction of Likhaya, less than 70 miles north of Rostov, and toward Salsk, a rail center 100 miles southeast of Rostov.

The Soviet midnight communique recorded by the Soviet radio monitor in London told of the capture of Golofyeevka, on a railway 85 miles southeast of Kursk and only 10 miles below Staraya-Oskol, a communications center which also is menaced by a Red Army column at Sini Libyagi, 30 miles northeast.

The capture of Staraya-Oskol would give the Russians control of another section of the rail network that serves important Ukrainian centers.

Other Advances Reported.

Previously, however, the Russians had reported advances to Orazova, far [illegible], the railway, and thus placing an army [illegible] due east of Kharkov. Another wing of the army was reported at Byelo-Kurakina, 115 miles southeast of Rostov.

The Soviet midday communique, similarly recorded in London by the Soviet monitor, said Russian advances continued on all fronts with the occupation of a number of populated places being claimed in the North Caucasus.

Although the Germans were reported to have lost a great deal of their strength—in some cases the usual 200 to a company was now said to consist of from 10 to 30 men—they were still offering fierce resistance in some areas and making counterattacks with fresh reserves in others, the Russians said.

More than 400 Germans were said to have been killed by Russian troops smashing into the trapped Axis divisions west of Stalingrad.

On the southern front the Russians said they by-passed concentrations of the enemy in occupied towns, turned on automatic rifle attacks from the rear and in a three-hour struggle killed 700 of the enemy, took 100 prisoners and captured large quantities of war material.

Effort to Break Out Vain.

The encircled enemy garrisons on the Voronezh front are being squeezed and Axis efforts to break out of the ring are futile, the Russians claimed. A number of towns in the area were reported occupied, more than 1,500 prisoners were taken by one unit alone, and the dead defenders of Ostrogozhsk, under siege for two days, were counted at more than 1,000, the communique recorded in London said. The Russians also asserted they took 600 prisoners in capturing the town.

Fresh Axis forces were reported in use on the southwestern front but they failed to halt the Russian advance, it was claimed.

In addition to the territorial gains claimed by the Russians, they said that more than a half-million Axis troops had been killed and 200,000 captured on the entire Russian front between November 19, when the winter offensive began, and January 19.

The claims, contained in a Moscow broadcast at a Lenin anniversary meeting, also said Axis troops had lost more than 6,000 tanks, 12,000 guns and 3,500 planes in two months of battle.

Reds Report on Stalingrad.

Moscow, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Red Army troops have blasted their way through western fortifications and dugouts of the remnants of twenty-two Axis divisions trapped before Stalingrad and tightened the lethal encirclement, field dispatches announced today.

Smaller and smaller grew the ring about the Germans, cut off in the first phases of the Soviet winter offensive which is newly reported to have carried Russian forces into Voroshilovsk in the northern Caucasus, and thus into the oil-rich region south of Rostov to attack.

The last authoritative estimate of the number of Axis soldiers penned up before Stalingrad was 50,000, these from two, three or more divisions which at the outset totaled 220,000 men.

Nazi Forces Pocketed.

Another encirclement operation developed on the Voronezh front, where an announced number of Germans are pocketed between the Moscow-Rostov railway and the Don River. Dispatches said the Russians beat back Nazi attacks.

New Red Army hammer blows fell along a huge arc centering before Rostov.

The arc extends up through the Don and Donets River basins into the Voronezh sector from where the Russian High Command has pointed its offensives south and southwest toward Kharkov, Voroshilovgrad, Likhaya and the north shore of the Sea of Azov west of Rostov.

All along that arc, it was indicated in dispatches from the front and in official war bulletins, the Red Army is carving out chunks of the defense lines the Germans originally established in 1941. No sooner is a major gain noted in one sector than a complementary success is registered far on its flank along that arc.

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Voronezh Drives Gain.

Along the middle portion of the arc, in the lower Don valley, there has been little reported lately of Russian success. Here the Red Army spearhead is poised about sixty miles east of Rostov.

But in the Voronezh area and co-ordinated offensives aimed ultimately at Rostov, the Russian columns were reported thrusting between Kursk and Kharkov at the north end of the arc; within twenty miles of the Donets Basin industrial and rail center of Voroshilovgrad; toward the rail junction of Likhaya, less than seventy miles north of Rostov; and toward Salsk, a rail center 100 miles southeast of Rostov.

[The Soviet midnight communique recorded by the Soviet radio monitor in London told of the capture of Golofyeevka, on a railway eighty-five miles southeast of Kursk and only ten miles below Staraya-Oskol, a communications center which is also menaced by a Red Army column at Sini Libyagi, thirty miles northeast.]

30.24-525

30.24 — 525

London Reports Noon Bulletin.

[The Soviet mid-day communique, similarly recorded in London by the Soviet radio monitor, said that Russian advances continued on all fronts with the occupation of a number of populated places being claimed in the north Caucasus.

[More than 400 Germans were said to have been killed in the trap west of Stalingrad.

[On the southern front the Russians by-passed concentrations of the enemy in occupied towns, turned on automatic rifle attacks from the rear.

[Encircled enemy garrisons on the Voronezh front are being squeezed and the Axis efforts to break out of the ring are futile, the Russians claimed. A number of towns in the area were reported occupied.

[A guerrilla detachment operating in the Smolensk district was credited officially with destroying eighteen planes and sixteen trucks in a raid on a German airdrome and with derailing twenty German troop trains in two months.]

The capture of the Caucasian city of Voroschilovsk straightened out the Caucasus line. It is twenty-seven miles north of Nevinnomysskaya, on the Baku-Rostov railway, previously reported taken. These forces now can point for Armavir, key to the Maikop oil fields west of the railroad, and gateway to the Kuban River valley. Any forces seeking to free the Black Sea naval base of Novorossisk and to approach Rostov from the south, or to flank it on the southern shore of the Sea of Azov, would find capture of Armavir necessary to their strategy. Beyond Armavir lies Kropotkin, another rail junction on the Kuban River.

The Red Army progress in the Caucasus indicated here that the Russians were driving the Germans out of the snow-covered terrain faster than the Germans had occupied it during the heat of last summer.

350-Mile Strip Along Channel Raided by Allies

Ghent-to-Cherbourg Blows by Day Led by U.S. Pilots; 10 Planes to Foe's 7 Lost

JAN 23 1943

LONDON, Jan. 22 (AP).—Swarms of British, American and Allied planes carried out large-scale offensive sweeps over northern France and Belgium today in a follow-up to the ninth night bomber attack this month on Hitler's Ruhr Valley arsenal.

The Air Ministry said seven German fighters were destroyed and four Allied bombers and six fighters were lost in the daylight operations, which extended over 350 miles of German-occupied coastal territory from Ghent to the Cherbourg peninsula.

Oil installations at Terneuzen, near Ghent, were bombed, as were German airfields at Maupertus, Abbeville, St. Omer and on the Cherbourg peninsula. "Many squadrons," which included Dominion and other imperial fighters as well as American and British, covered the bombers, fighting swirling dogfights high above the occupied coast. Vapors from the twisting planes could be seen on the English coast.

The Maupertus airfield is one of the principal bases for the Focke-Wulf 190s, which the Germans have been using increasingly in daylight raids on England.

The sweeps were spearheaded by American fighter pilots, and the Air Ministry said they were on a "large scale," indicating that big numbers of fighters made the foray in addition to bombers.

There was no enemy fighter opposition over Maupertus or Abbeville, but in the St. Omer attack there were numerous dogfights, and six German fighters were destroyed there — three by former Eagle Squadron pilots now in the United States Air Forces.

Earlier in the day, coastal-command planes sighted two enemy ships in a snowstorm off Stavanger, Norway, and scored a torpedo hit on one.

German planes struck back at England tonight, dropping bombs near two southwest coastal towns.

Targets in western Germany last night were not specified, but the Air Ministry said heavy loads of explosives and incendiaries started large fires that billowed through the thick clouds. Pilots on the Rhur raid said German night fighters and ground fire were more active than usual. Some bombers had to fight it out all the way home. Gunners reported at least two German night fighters shot down in flames.

Four bombers were lost last night, indicating the raiders did not constitute a great force such as hammered Berlin heavily on Saturday and Sunday nights. The Berlin radio said six four-engined bombers were destroyed over western Germany, and that damage and casualties were caused by the Royal Air Force.

R. A. F. SQUADRONS AGAIN BLAST RUHR

London, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Returning to the attack on Germany for the first time since the heavy assault on Berlin last Saturday and Sunday nights, the Royal Air Force last night blasted targets in the industrial Ruhr, the Air Ministry announced today.

Four planes were lost in the assault, which left large fires burning in the target area. Accurate observation of the results was prevented by heavy clouds, the Ministry added, and the Berlin radio, giving its version of the raid, said merely that British planes had been over Western Germany, causing some damage and casualties.

Some of Britain's biggest bombers, capable of carrying four-ton blockbusters, apparently took part—perhaps as many as 100 planes—for the German ground defenses and night fighters are generally conceded to be maintaining a good average if they can knock down 5 per cent of the raiders.

North France Attacked.

At Folkestone this afternoon observers reported that vapor trails of battling aircraft were visible high over the French coast after Allied planes had dashed across the channel in the direction of Calais. At intervals squadrons of fighters scooted low across the water toward Dieppe and back and the roar of many motors merged in one dull drone.

Last night's attack, the twelfth on Germany this month, following a series of daylight attacks on Northern France and the Lowlands yesterday by R. A. F. bombers escorted by swarms of fighters, including two squadrons of the United States Air Force. The American planes helped form a protecting screen for Ventura medium bombers and Bostons which attacked the German airfields at Caen and Tricqueville, near La Havre.

On the other hand, a small number of German raiders were reported to have flown over the southeast of England during the night, dropping bombs at several places. No casualties were reported, however, and the damage was said to be light.

The Air Ministry disclosed, meanwhile, that Britain's new Hawker Typhoons—a fast and heavily-armored fighter—were now in general service, reporting they had shot down five of 14 German planes listed as shot down in attacks on Britain the day before.

The Typhoon is powered by a 24-cylinder Napier-Sabre engine which develops 2,400 horsepower and is capable of making more than 400 miles per hour.

SICILY IS BOMBED BY ALLIED PLANES

JAN 23 1943

London, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command disclosed today that Allied bombers escorted by fighters had raided Sicily yesterday, raining bombs along the south coast of the island and in the interior.

Points bombed included Licata, Porto Empedocle, Gela and Castel Vetrano, according to the radio broadcast of the Rome communique recorded here. It declared the raiders did no damage.

Italian fighters rose to meet the Allied attacks and shot down a bomber and a fighter, the communique said. Anti-aircraft guns were declared to have destroyed two more Allied craft. Five Italian planes were acknowledged lost.

The communique reported Allied planes machine-gunned the railway station at Ragusa, Sicily, and attacked a supply train halted there Wednesday.

United Nations' 1943 Strategy Seen in Making

London Hints Decisions on War Council, Africa and New Attacks Are Near

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Decisions on the United Nations' 1943 world strategy are believed here to be in the making at the moment.

Topping the list are thought to be:

First—Creation of a genuine United war council including representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Soviet Russia and China.

Second—Quick settlement of the North Africa political squabble and consolidation of the British and American commands in North Africa with a view to future operations designed for the opening of a second front in Europe.

Third—Co-ordination of the efforts of all the major United Nations for simultaneous air, sea and land drives in 1943, to finish off the Axis in Europe before the end of the year if possible, or at any rate in 1944, and then turn their full power against Japan.

Fourth—A concerted campaign on the seven seas to put the Allies on the offensive in the last element in which they still are on the defensive—submarine warfare.

An unusual air of expectancy and optimism in high quarters, despite the political and military tribulations in North Africa, is

(Continued on page 2, column 2)

causing the belief to grow in London that such comprehensive steps have been or are being taken. The trips to Washington by Admiral Harold R. Stark, commander of United States naval forces in European waters, and Ambassador John G. Winant are regarded as possibly related to these matters.

Just as conferences last year resulted in the spectacular North African landings and the recent gains of the Red Army, supplied with British and American weapons, so present negotiations are expected to show bold planning and precise co-ordination.

In the opinion of experienced observers in London, there could not be so much optimistic talk here and in the United States if there were not plans, at least, to support it.

Obviously, the Allied offensive is reaching the stage where campaigns such as the 8th Army's pursuit of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, Lieutenant General Dwight D. Eisenhower's campaign in Tunisia, and Russia's reconquest of territory cannot be regarded as isolated and unrelated. They must continue to be co-ordinated in a master plan, and stock must be taken of their progress and results.

One part of this problem of co-ordination is the question who is to command Allied forces which obviously intend to attack Europe from Britain, Africa or both. A high British authority as long ago as last summer expressed willingness to give the job to an American general, and the appointment of Eisenhower to his North African command was an immediate result.

Whether his job will be limited to its present scope, or enlarged after his intended meeting with General Sir Harold Alexander, British commander in chief in the Middle East, has been discussed widely in London, and undoubtedly is occupying the attention of responsible leaders.

ROMMEL'S STRENGTH SET AT 55,000 MEN

JAN 23 1943

LONDON, Jan. 22.—(AP) Military circles here estimate that Field Marshal Erwin Rommel had 12 divisions of Axis troops at his disposal when the British opened their offensive at El Alamein last Oct. 19.

Of these, four were German—two infantry and two armored. The Italians had two armored divisions in addition to six divisions of infantry.

A German division when at full strength consists of approximately 4,000 men, an Italian division about 10,000.

Thus Marshal Rommel is estimated to have had about 126,000 men when he began his long retreat across Egypt and Libya, but he is believed to have lost perhaps half his force in killed or captured between Alamein and Tripoli.

SOLDIER IN FLIGHT MEETS THE POPE

London, Jan. 23.—(A. P.).—A British petty officer, Albert Penny, told today of his escape from an Italian prison camp and how he took refuge in Vatican City, where he met the Pope.

Penny has been repatriated through Vatican negotiations for his exchange. He said he saw the Pope in the small throne room for a few minutes.

"He asked me about my wife and family and whether I was pleased to be going home. He gave my wife and myself his blessings and presented me with a rosary with a silver crucifix for each of us and a photograph of himself."

ALLIED CONVOY AT AFRICA

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 23.—(AP) A huge Allied convoy carrying reinforcements of men, guns, vehicles and other equipment for the American and British armies has arrived at a North African port. The [illegible] today.

JAN 23 1943

British Admiral Gets New Post

LONDON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Rear Admiral D. W. Boyd, who planned the aerial torpedo attack on Taranto Harbor early in the war that seriously crippled the Italian battlefleet, was named Fifth Sea Lord and appointed Chief of British Naval Air Equipment by the Admiralty today. The post of Chief of Naval Air Equipment is a new one and is thought here to have a direct bearing on probable future war tactics.

Mass Funeral Rites Set in London for School Victims. . .

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Mass funeral services will be held Wednesday for 47 children and teachers who died when German bombers wrecked a London school in a daylight raid the day before yesterday.

Six of the children died in a hospital after being removed from the debris.

Squads of 100 men each continued to work throughout last night and on into the day removing tons of rubble, but officials said they believed it unlikely there were additional bodies in the debris.

Marries a Woman He Can Look Up to

LONDON.—(AP) There's no way Pvt. Reginald Russell can get around it—he'll always have to look up to his wife. The four foot one-and-a-half inch tall soldier, smallest man in the British army, married Alannah Fulham, five foot six inch lance corporal in the Auxiliary Territorial Service.

German Press Reflects Fear of 1918 Repetition

By the Associated Press.

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 22.—How memories of the World War are biting into German public opinion is indicated in the slogan coined by Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung in an issue received here today.

The newspaper exhorts the German people to "do the opposite of 1918."

The intimation that the war's course now is similar to that of 1918 is a suggestive psychological weapon of Germany's enemies, the Neue Zuercher Zeitung editorialized, but it added that in Nazi appeals for greater effort and greater sacrifices "one sees the ghost of 1918 appearing again."

The Basler Arbeiter Zeitung said German Propaganda Minister Goebbels "now must handle German public opinion like a raw egg lest something unpleasant happen."

Berlin Raid Dead Put at 890

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Jan. 22 (AP)—Information reaching diplomatic sources in Stockholm tonight said it was estimated that 890 Germans were killed in the R. A. F. bombing raids on Berlin last week-end. The Germans have reported a list of 110 dead, the hihgest in the capital since the war began.

Quisling Conducting a Purge

JAN 23 1943

Several of His Prominent Norse Leaders Ousted—More German Troops Moving In.

Stockholm, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—The ousting of prominent Quisling leaders from their posts in a purge of the Nasjonal Samling party was reported today in stories reaching here from Norway. Vidkun Quisling, head of the party, is conducting a gradual purge, the reports said.

First to go was Yngvar Martens, a district leader in Nordtrondelag who was said to have been removed after his brother-in-law, Herman Haufen, accused him of black market operations. Earlier Martens was reported to have accused Haufen of financing repairs to his automobile with German funds. More dismissals were reported expected in the district.

In the Skien sector, a prominent Norwegian Nazi, Alf Seeberg, was said to have been ousted as leader.

To make certain that all vacancies will be filled with politically reliable men, Quisling has directed the Department of the Interior to form a new office to control all appointments. Under Nazi pressure Quisling was said to have dismissed all the members regarded as unreliable from the board of Norway's national bank.

Cousin of Quisling Ousted.

It was also reported that a cousin of Quisling, Constable Abraham Quisling, in Skien, resigned from the Nasjonal Samling—and then paid for it by being discharged from the Norwegian Police Service.

Schools and other buildings are being requisitioned by the Germans in Norway to house troops in Oesfold, Mots, Fredrikstad and Halden, where the number of soldiers has been increasing since Christmas, other reports from Norway said. Askim and Skjeberg also are pictured as crowded with soldiers. Fredrikstad and Halden are cities on the east shore of Oslofjord, below Oslo.

Youth Movement Fought.

Between 5,000 and 6,000 members of the Norwegian Hirdman, a German-dominated military organization, were reported now receiving training from German military instructors so that they could be sent into battle in the event of an invasion.

A Norwegian underground movement is circulating leaflets appealing to parents to keep their children out of the Nasjonal Samling youth service, which is patterned after the Hitler youth movement, other reports indicated. The leaflets said children enrolled in the Vidkun Quisling youth organization would be taught "to be spies in their own homes."

Enrollment forms to be filled in by children between the ages of 10 and 18 soon will be distributed in Norway's schools, the leaflet said. It reported that the children will be expected to sign a pledge stating: "I realize that hereafter I am obliged to obey the person placed over me and that I must act in accordance with directions issued for and outside of the (youth) service."

Meanwhile, dispatches reported from Oslo that fourteen American women arrested by the Gestapo in Norway last autumn had been removed before Christmas from the Grini concentration camp near Oslo to the Liebenau interment camp in Germany near the Swiss border. Friends reported they received seasonal greeting cards which the women mailed from Liebenau.

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Troop Train in Poland Reported Blown Up

Moscow, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—A Tass dispatch from Istanbul last night reported that a German troop train had been blown up at Krakow, Poland.

A cafe there frequented by Axis soldiers also was reported bombed and the explosion was said to have killed eleven and injured thirteen. Tass said that the Germans established a 6 P. M. curfew in Krakow in reprisal.

Earle Arrives in Turkey

ANKARA, Turkey, Jan. 21 (Delayed) (AP).—Lieutenant Commander George H. Earle, former Governor of Pennsylvania and Minister to Bulgaria, has arrived in Turkey to take his post as assistant naval and air attache to the American Embassy. He will be stationed at Istanbul. It was disclosed that he took part in the operations at Casablanca, Morocco, when American forces landed there in November.

American Join French In Tunisia Battle

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 22—(AP) Bolstered by American and British reinforcements, French troops have halted a twin-pronged German thrust along a mountain range running southwestward from Pont du Fahs, Gen. Henri Giraud reported tonight.

French and British troops advanced "several miles" against one column in the Oued Kebir, coming down west of the ridge, and, with American troops also poured into the fight have "stopped and partly repulsed" a stronger Nazi column to the east of the heights, a communique reported.

Seek to Control Heights

The German advances sought control of the heights to command the broad coastal plain to the east for the impending showdown battle in Tunisia. To the west they had come within two miles of Robaa, 27 miles southwest of Pont du Fahs, and on the east had threatened Ousseltia, 37 miles below Pont du Fahs, and northwest of Kairouan.

An enemy attack on French positions "dominating the approaches to Kairouan 20 miles west of the town has failed completely," the communique added.

Allied warplanes pummeled both German columns in strong attacks yesterday, and the British and American troops were rushed to the side of the ill-equipped French.

The German force coming down east of the ridge was led by 50 tanks.

French headquarters reported that the Germans had thrown 150 tanks, many of them the latest Mark Four type, into the battle area there and farther north near Bou Arada, where other British forces are fighting Germans attacking westward from Pont du Fahs. The British knocked out two Nazi tanks making an assault last night, and destroyed six tanks that lumbered to the attack yesterday.

Furious Battle Rages

In the valley running northeast from Robaa, the troops were engaged in furious fighting, a headquarters spokesman said.

U. S. fighter and bomber squadrons yesterday carried out the most widespread and effective operations in recent days, spokesmen reported, machinegunning and bombing the German columns, attacking shipping, engaging Nazi planes in the air, and punishing large motor convoys on the coastal road along which Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's battered Africa corps seeks to withdraw from Tripolitania.

American planes destroyed 10 Axis aircraft, and "well over" 65 enemy motor vehicles in their sweeps, losing only three aircraft themselves.

At Pont du Fahs, B-25's escorted by P-38's blasted away the main portion of the road north of that town which is vital to the Germans in reinforcing their forces to the southwest. Other bombs hit a near-by railroad bridge.

B-26 bombers accompanied by P-38's sank one medium-sized freighter and strafed another between Tunisia and Sicily, shot down two tri-motored Italian bombers and downed three out of a group of Messerschmitt 109's which jumped them.

One sweep by heavily-gunned Lightning fighters destroyed about 65 Axis motor vehicles about 15 miles west of Ben Garane, and P-38's shot up about 20 trucks along the road between Gabes and Ben Gardane. The American planes came in so low on this attack that one hit a telephone pole, but flew home safely despite a damaged wing.

A-20 bombers joined by P-40 fighters and American-manned Spitfires strafed German tanks and trucks east of Ousseltia, leaving three fires burning in the target area.

U. S. Flyers Fell 10 Foes; Blast North Africa Lines

Destroy 65 Vehicles, Road to Pont du Fahs and Ship

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 22 (AP).—American fighter and bomber squadrons carried out yesterday their most widespread and effective operations in recent days, spokesmen here reported today, machine-gunning and bombing German columns, attacking shipping, engaging Nazi planes and pounding large motor convoys on the coastal road along which German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's battered Afrika Korps seeks to withdraw from Tripolitania.

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NORGAARD

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Axis Tunisia Column Fought to a Standstill

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Jan. 22 (AP)—A German tank column driving along the eastern side of a mountain chain southwestward from Pont du Fahs threatens the town of Ousseltia, but its mate in a valley to the west has been fought to a standstill during a savage counter-attack by Allied aerial squadrons and ground troops, spokesmen said today.

The Nazi detachment which was reported yesterday to have reached a point only two miles from Robaa, 27 miles southwest of Pont du Fahs, was only a light formation, a spokesman said, and it was reported heavily punished.

Allied warplanes, fighters and light and medium bombers were concentrated for attacks to help out the French troops standing before both prongs of the dual thrust by which the Germans hope to win command of the mountains.

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Get 10 Planes, One Ship

American fighters and bombers destroyed 10 enemy planes yesterday, sank a medium-sized freighter and wrecked more than 65 Axis motor vehicles, officer said.

The French reported that the Germans' eastern column striking toward Ousseltia, which lies 37 miles below Pont du Fahs and 20 miles southeast of Robaa, was paced by about 50 tanks. Approximately 150 Nazi tanks, including many of the latest Mark Fours, were said to be in action in the Pont du Fahs-Kairouant sector.

A communique reported, however, that Allied troops in the British-held Bou Arada-Goubellat area west of Pont du Fahs had destroyed 17 Axis tanks and shot down seven JU-87 dive-bombers.

German and Italian aerial thrusts against Allied bases were declared to have cost the Axis five bombers last night. At Algiers the attacking force was small and property damage was slight, it was announced.

Great Fires Blazing in Tripoli

CAIRO, Jan. 22 (AP).—The main remnants of the Axis Africa armies were reported tonight to have retreated into Tunisia, leaving great demolition fires burning at Tripoli. Royal Air Force pilots returning from Tripoli said great columns of smoke were rising from the port city, indicating the enemy was carrying out extensive demolitions.

The British 8th Army, advancing over difficult terrain, was moving ever nearer to Italy's last colonial port, and all indications were that the enemy was withdrawing except for small rear-guard resistance parties.

Pilots said that while the city remained intact, the Axis forces apparently were attempting to destroy all installations that might be useful to the Allies.

In the many Axis [illegible] these Britishers said, [illegible] small numbers of men were [illegible] Defiling [illegible] Prac[illegible] the enemy troops encountered were Germans. Mar-shal Rommel sent the Italians on ahead toward the Tunisian border several days ago.

'ON TO TRIPOLI' CRY LAUNCHED ATTACK

Gen. Montgomery's Orders of the Day Spurred British in Last 200 Miles.

By EDWARD KENNEDY

CAIRO, Jan. 23 — (Delayed) — (AP) The British Eighth army's final drive to clean up Tripolitania began at dawn Jan. 15 with General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's war cry: "On to Tripoli!"

His order of the day was read to the troops huddled together in small groups just before they attacked. It said:

"Leading units of the Eighth army are now only about 200 miles from Tripoli. The Eighth army is going to Tripoli.

"Tripoli is the only town in the Italian overseas empire still remaining in their possession. Therefore we will take it from them; they will then have no empire.

"If each one of us, whether frontline soldier or officer or man whose duty is performed in some other sphere, puts his whole heart and soul into this next contest, then nothing can stop us. Nothing has stopped us since the battle of Egypt began Oct. 23. Nothing will stop us now.

"Some must be back to begin with but we will all be in the hunt eventually.

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"On to Tripoli!

"Our families and friends in the home country will be proud when they have heard we have captured this place."

Planes Stop Enemy Ploughing Airfields

CAIRO, Jan. 22. (AP)—Pilots returning [illegible] Libyan air bases have brought an odd phrase into their reports of warfare today: "All ploughs put out of action."

They had found enemy forces ploughing up the airfield and runways of the Castel Benito airdrome just outside of Tripoli and, figuring on using such facilities in the immediate future, they put a stop to the operations.

In air combats three Macchi 202s and three Junkers 87s were destroyed.

1943

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30.24 — 527

NEW RAIDS ON BURMA

New Delhi, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Japanese fighter planes kept at a safe distance as R. A. F. bombers and fighters swept over western Burma yesterday on another of their daily raids, blasting at enemy positions between Akyab and Rathedaung, a British communique announced today.

Although enemy planes were aloft, the communique said, they made no attempt to interfere as Blenheim bombers, escorted by fighters, made three separate forays along the shores of the Bay of Bengal. The fighters followed up the bombing with low-level machine-gun attacks, but still the enemy planes did not offer combat, the bulletin added.

All the British planes were reported to have returned safely.

Allies Smash Pocket At Sanananda Amid 10-Inch Downpour

Only 3 Jap Strong Points Remain; 12 Enemy Planes Downed, Cruiser Hit

JAN 23 1943

BULLETIN.

A lone Japanese plane bombed the American base island of Espiritu Santo in the Solomons Thursday, the Navy reported today, in the first enemy air action directed against that New Hebrides operations center.

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Jan. 22.—One of the four pockets of resistance still held by the Japanese in the Sanananda sector of New Guinea has been liquidated, the Allied high command reported today.

One hundred and fifty Japs were slain in this operation. The pocket was about 700 yards in from the beach near Sanananda road.

The fighting is seriously hampered by 10 inches of rain, falling in a single day, but the troops slogged on for the kill.

12 Jap Planes Downed.

The air forces, meanwhile, in widespread action reported an overwhelming victory in an hour's running battle with 25 Japanese planes over Wewak, New Guinea, and ranged over Rabaul and Ambon Island in attacks on enemy shipping, hitting a Japanese cruiser and a merchant ship in an Ambon Island harbor, northwest of Australia.

Four Allied bombers encountered a covey of 25 enemy fighters over the north coast of New Guinea, near the port of Wewak. In the ensuing clash they reported 12 of the fighters were shot down and 6 damaged. The bombers returned to their base, headquarters reported.

Other bombers damaged at least two large merchant ships and attacked the airdrome in a smashing, mast-high moonlight attack on Rabaul. The airdrome at Gasmata, in Southern New Britain, also was bombed.

The Ambon mission reported it shot down two and damaged others of a flight of 20 Japanese fighter planes which attempted interception.

Then it bombed the Japanese cruiser, leaving her listing and smoking, and scored a direct hit on a 5,000-ton merchant ship, it reported.

Suffer No Loss.

All of the Allied planes returned from the raid, the communique added.

The Japanese airdrome at Lae was raided by medium bombers.

The Japanese sent two raiding parties over Milne Bay, a night attack of nine enemy bombers and a later high-altitude bombing by three planes which did slight damage to the airdrome, headquarters said.

Two Japanese planes that ventured over the port of Darwin in a night raid dropped bombs harmlessly in the bush and interceptors probably destroyed one of the inquarters was reported.

Fierce Battle Over Wewak.

Somewhere in New Guinea, Jan. 20 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Two dozen or more Japanese fighter planes were reduced to a mere six undamaged craft after they tangled with American heavy bombers today, despite the enemy use of a kind of aerial control tower technic.

A silver Zero hovered a thousand feet above the scene of the air battle directing the other Jap planes, American pilots reported. The silver Zero never gave up its press-box view to take part in the fight, the Americans said. The encounter took place over the ocean off Wewak. After an hour of fighting twelve Zeros had been shot down and six damaged. Some of the American bombers were damaged, but no crew member was injured.

The air battle, one of the most intense the war has developed in this area, started with a flank attack by the Zeros. It took place at altitudes ranging from 2,000 to 9,000 feet.

Olsen Saved the Day.

A ship piloted by Lieut. Frank Dowie of Des Moines, Iowa, shot down four Zeros and damaged one to become high scorer for the day. The bomber's wings, bomb bay and nose were badly battered, however, and it came home on three motors. Lieut. Roy Olsen of Cedar Falls, Iowa, piloted a plane which destroyed three Zeros and damaged one.

Lieut. Samuel Lumpkin, who is on leave as Speaker of the Mississippi House of Representatives serving as an Intelligence officer, said the Liberators fired many thousands of rounds of ammunition.

Staff Sergt. Robert Frantz of St. Clair, Pa., the tail gunner in Lieut. Dowie's ship, bounded out of his plane the moment it rolled to a stop, yelling, "Where is that guy Olsen? I want to thank him. The Japs shot out our tail turret and one engine. I was unable to fire at the Zero coming straight for us when Olsen came in and covered the tail. He saved my life, that's all."

Dowie's Box Score.

In Lieut. Dowie's plane Sergt. Frantz and Sergt. John Filip of Lubbock, Tex., and Corporal Clyde Daniel of Shreveport, La., were credited with shooting down one Zero each. Sergt. Filip said the radio operator on his plane confirmed that the Zero he hit fell into the sea.

Lieut. Dowie's nose gunners shared one plane destroyed and one damaged. They were Lieut. Matthew Saltysiak of Providence, R. I., navigator, and Sergt. Jack Coogan of Madison, N. J., bombardier. It was the second time they had shot down a Zero by joint action.

In Faulkner's plane Sergt. Peter Abromovich of Barnesboro, Pa., the nose gunner, and Sergt. William Fitzpatrick of Bradwood, Ill., the tail gunner, each got a Zero. Said Fitzpatrick, "I have been sitting in the tail on many missions against the Japs and never before has one come so close that I could have hit him with a hammer."

ALLIES OVERCOME JAP RESISTANCE IN SANANANDA AREA

Papuan Campaign Ends with Overwhelming Victory for U. S., Aussie Forces.

FOUR SHIPS SUNK

JAN 23 1943

Bombers Smash Enemy Concentration in Night Raid on Rabaul Harbor.

By TOM YARBROUGH

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Saturday, Jan. 23—(AP) Exactly six months after the Japanese began their Papuan campaign with a landing at Gona, New Guinea, Allied forces practically ended it yesterday by shattering the last organized resistance around Sanananda point.

Seven hundred and twenty-five bodies have been counted and the counting continued.

First Complete Victory

Thus Papua became the first complete geographical unit to be won back from the Japanese. It consists of about 90,000 square miles and has a population of about 300,000, mostly dark-skinned natives.

The only activity left around Sanananda is the stealthy pursuit of thinly scattered Japanese troops, wandering through dense jungle. The majority of the Japs killed in yesterday's push were in a pocket about 2,500 yards from the beach on the water-soaked Sanananda road.

Equipment Captured

Considerable equipment was captured, including field guns, trucks and ammunition.

Striking at a large concentration of ships in the harbor at Rabaul, New Britain, four-engined bombers flew through a high altitude snowstorm, then dropped as low as 150 feet to sink four vessels totalling 24,000 tons. Direct hits were scored while the planes were in the midst of the strong anti-aircraft fire and many searchlights.

Weather on the Rabaul run caused considerable trouble. The big planes, which are hard to manage in tricky weather, encountered thunderstorms, snow, thick cumulus clouds and icing conditions.

Furthermore, the anti-aircraft fire and usage of searchlights have increased at Rabaul as shipping concentrations grew there.

Allied planes again hit Lae and Salamaua and the Japs called a Merauke, Darwin and Milne bay with no damage resulting.

The Allied triumph announced today as the climax of a series of maneuvers which rolled the Japs back over the mountains and caused them to surrender in turn Gona and then Buna from which their drive across the mountains began last July.

Yanks, Aussies in Action

American and Australian troops carried on this brilliant offensive, while Allied planes blasted attempts of the Japs to send reinforcements from nearby island bases.

Four Jap ships went down at Rabaul, whose harbor bottom already held the hulks of many other vessels sunk in repeated raids by Gen. MacArthur's bombers.

"In a pre-dawn attack our bombers struck heavily at shipping in the harbor," the communique said of the new raid.

"In an extremely low level strike, four ships of an aggregate tonnage of 24,000 tons were destroyed. Direct hits on a 4,000 ton cargo ship split and sank the vessel within four minutes. An 8,000 ton transport was left burning as a result of two direct hits and later was seen to explode.

Three Direct Hits

"A 4,000 ton vessel with a lighter moored alongside was hit and sank within 12 minutes while another 8,000 ton vessel received three direct hits and was left burning with a series of explosions. Two searchlights were extinguished by strafing. All our planes returned safely."

The Allied ground victory, adding up to one of the greatest achieved against Japan in the south Pacific, was recorded in its final action in these words:

"Sanananda: All organized enemy resistance has been overcome. Mopping up is in progress. Seven hundred twenty-five enemy dead have been found in addition to those previously reported with many more yet to be counted. (Yesterday's communique had reported the slaying of 150 Japs.) An inconsiderable quantity of enemy material an dequipment has been captured, including field guns, trucks and ammunition."

Rabaul Gets Heavy Raid.

Somewhere in New Guinea, Jan. 21 (Delayed) (A. P.).—In one of the most widespread night raids ever staged over New Britain, a large force of Flying Fortresses bombed Japanese shipping in Rabaul Harbor and attacked three airports in the Rabaul area early today.

Bombs hit on or near a 2,000-ton merchant vessel and a 6,000-ton ship, rocking them violently, possibly damaged another 6,000-ton vessel, and destroyed war material around the airdromes, officers said.

'Inscrutable' Japs Wax Merry, Slangy As U. S. Prisoners

Sullenness Yields to Good Food, Cigarettes; 'Murder' Swing Tunes

JAN 23 1943

(The following story was written by Samuel Shaffer of Washington, a Marine Corps combat correspondent, and distributed by the Associated Press.)

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 9 (Delayed).—Behind barbed-wire entanglements at this Marine Corps base is the largest concentration of Japanese war prisoners in the world.

To the visitor able to gain admittance, this prison camp provides a liberal education in the upsetting of firmly-held beliefs about the inscrutable Japanese.

Enemy officers, enlisted men and laborers captured at Guadalcanal by Marines—those I have seen—are anything but resigned and sullen prisoners of war, who brood about the misery of their lot, as they are pictured in many reports I have read.

Becomes Happy-Go-Lucky.

Once over his astonishment at being treated like a human being and given more food than he has probably had for some time, the Jap undergoes a rapid readjustment. Often he becomes a happy-go-lucky prisoner with a passion for horseplay, cigarettes, American slang and swing tunes.

Imagine Tojo's discomfort if he knew that his warriors were calling each other "Hachi Maru," which is Japanese for "8-ball."

This started recently when two Marines visited the camp to polish up the Japanese they had studied. One Leatherneck called the other an "8-ball."

A prisoner, who possessed a smattering of English, asked what that meant. When it was laboriously explained, a smile wreathed his puckered features. He said: "Hachi Maru." Within an hour, these words were on the tongue of every prisoner.

Nor would Tojo appreciate the sentiments displayed by another prisoner, when some one mentioned Germany in his presence. With thumb and forefinger of his left hand he gripped his nose firmly, while the right hand shot forward in a Hitlerian salute.

The Jap soldier or sailor knows far less about the war than any man in the uniform of the United Nations. Officers are astounded by the state of general ignorance of world events in which the Japs have been kept.

Tents Scrupulously Clean.

Eight-man tents, which they keep scrupulously clean, house the prisoners. Reville is at 6 a.m., rollcall at 6:30, breakfast at 7, lunch at noon, supper at 5:30 p.m., another rollcall at 6 and taps at 8.

Each prisoner is allotted five native cigarettes daily but they would gladly trade them all for one American. Their taste for things American doesn't stop there. Their favorite expression is "O. K." And their favorite tunes American swing.

Most popular number at present is "My Blue Heaven," usually sung in a manner which would torture the composer if he could hear it.

Argentine Outburst Curbed

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 22 (AP)—Three persons were arrested in front of the Chilean embassy tonight for shouting "Long Live Chile! Down with Fascism!" All were Argentine citizens.

Spy Ring Reported Working in Argentina

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 22. (AP)—A memorandum charging a vast spy ring is operating in Argentina, directed and financed by the German embassy at Buenos Aires and taking its instructions from the Nazi High Command, was published today by the Inter-American Committee for Political Defense.

The report—submitted by the United States—said the ring's operations affected 11 American republics, that its top men acted under diplomatic immunity, and that it sent to Berlin information on ship movements, U. S. troop transfers, airplane routes from Natal in Barzil to North Africa, and even facts on U. S. plane production.

The committee voted five-to-one for publication, with Argentina voting in the negative and Chile abstaining, thus returning the favor

to Argentina which had abstained from the vote two months ago to publish a similar memorandum on spy activities in Chile.

Cuban Sugar Heads Reject U. S. Purchase Terms

By the Associated Press

JAN 23 1943

HAVANA, Jan. 22—A general assembly of the National Association of Sugar Growers approved last night a motion to reject United States terms for purchase of 2,600,000 tons of Cuban sugar this year and shortly afterward issued a manifesto charging Washington with seeking to strangle the Cuban industry.

The assembly directed its Board of Directors to continue negotiations with the United States to obtain better terms, or, if the negotiations should fail, to seek financing of the 1943 sugar crop in the United States and Cuba.

In the manifesto, addressed to the people of Cuba, the sugar growers said the island's sugar production was increased to maximum capacity last year "due to the express desires of the Washington administration." Now, it alleged, Washington seeks to [illegible] the Cuban industry by recommending that Cuba undertake an agricultural diversification program.

It charged that diversification for Cuba was proposed while the United States stimulated increased sugar production in its own territories.

SOME CANADIANS TO RECEIVE TIRES

Ottawa, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Beginning next month a limited number of tires being manufactured in Canada under a new process from reclaimed rubber will be rationed for a selected list of motor vehicles, the Munitions Department announced today.

"But the ordinary motorist will have to wait until the war is over before any type of rubber, whether crude, reclaim or synthetic, can be released to make his tires," said Alan H. Williamson, the rubber controller.

Vehicles for which permits for buying the new reclaim tires will be issued include, in descending order of priority:

1. Passenger cars owned by plant employees who drive fellow workers to and from work under the wartime industrial transit plan.
2. Taxis and drive-yourself cars.
3. Cars owned by mail carriers.
4. Cars owned by farmers who transport their produce and supplies and do not own a truck.

Under the tire-rationing regulations owners of these vehicles are not permitted to buy new tires made from crude.

The prices board issued an order, effective immediately, bringing under price control several varieties of fish hitherto exempt from the price ceiling.

The order, limiting the markups of wholesalers and retailers, applies to lobsters, oysters, clams, crabs, shrimps, scallops, winkles, codfish (eastern and western), herring (including sardines), haddock, smelts, mackerel, hake, halibut, and all fresh-water fish except salmon and other fish which inhabit fresh water only temporarily.

11,000 Lost By Japs On Guadalcanal

Marine Officer Says Only 4,000 Left in Enemy Force.

By John M. Hightower

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Japan has lost more than 11,000 men in the land fighting on Guadalcanal Island, a Marine officer fresh from the battlefront reported today, and the remaining enemy force of less than 4,000 is so weak that it probably could be smashed entirely in 10 days by a full-scale American offensive.

"Of course, I can't say what the plans of the commanding general down there now are," declared Lieutenant Colonel Lewis B. Puller, "but I believe that in a 10-day operation using the available men there, we could clean the Japanese out."

Tanned and rugged in appearance, although he was wounded seven times in a single battle last November 8, Colonel Puller gave a first-hand account of the American fighting for control of the strategic Solomon Islands in an informal press conference at the Navy Department. He left Guadalcanal January 1.

Airfield Big Prize

The airfield, which was the great prize the United States captured when Marines invaded the southeastern Solomons last August, has been expanded so that it can now handle our heaviest and fastest bombers, he said, and new flight strips have been built.

The Army was taking over, under command of Major General Alexander M. Patch, [illegible] when Puller left and he said it was his understanding that all Marines were to be withdrawn. His own regiment, [illegible] Commanded [illegible] who withdrew [illegible] now really [illegible] they wanted to get [illegible] he said.

He praised the quality and fighting spirit of [illegible] when they went into the battle before the last. One force was composed of [illegible] from the Dakotas, and Puller said they were "a very good force, indeed, and I would be happy to command more like them."

Ground Forces Surprised

Some hours before Puller was interviewed the Navy released a communique on latest developments in the Solomons fighting, reporting that ground forces on Guadalcanal were "mopping up pockets of enemy resistance" and on Thursday had made small advances in some sectors.

In the air, the communique said, American aircraft had made harassing raids on Ballale Island, about 300 nautical miles northwest of Guadalcanal Airfield, but results were not observed. The Japanese, meanwhile, sent a lone plane against Espiritu Santo, an American base in the New Hebrides Islands, and several bombs were dropped but did no damage nor injury to personnel, the communique said.

Other enemy planes, in a series of single raids, bombed the American position on Guadalcanal on Thursday night. They caused minor damages to installations, killed three Americans and wounded one, and lost one plane to anti-aircraft fire, the announcement asserted.

Col. Puller, whose home is in Saluda, Va., where his wife and small daughter live, estimated that the original Japanese force on Guadalcanal, plus reinforcements, probably totalled about 15,000 men.

Of those, he said 7,000 had been killed in combat by the time he left, an estimated 3,000 had died of wounds and 5,000 were left. The 5,000 he divided into two groups: 3,000 effectives, armed and organized for strong resistance; 2,000 stragglers, poorly armed when they had arms at all, and scattered through the jungles and mountain fastnesses of the island.

The colonel applied to those figures the Navy report of last Wednesday that 1,032 Japs had been killed in the previous five days fighting and thereby arrived at the estimate of less than 4,000 Japs now on the island.

Since the Navy report may have included some "stragglers," the present strength of effectives could only be stated as between 2,000 and 3,000. The last reinforcements which the Japs are known to have received reached Guadalcanal early in November and landed east of the American airfield. [illegible] forces were then, and [illegible] the end of the [illegible]

Puller led [illegible] by the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] taking [illegible] 1,500 men, of the eastern landing party. He said the objective was fully achieved. About half of the 1,500 were killed and the rest forced to withdraw, by platoons or companies, to join the main forces of the west.

Puller, a soft-voiced Virginian with a ready smile, was wounded in this fighting. While he said nothing at the press conference, the Marine combat correspondent had previously related the story of what happened.

When dead and wounded were being removed, the correspondent reported, the doctor pinned a casualty tag on Puller, and suggested that he be removed from the field. There were blood-soaked bandages on his arm, leg and foot.

"Evacuate me, hell!" he said. 'Take that tag and label a bottle with it. I will remain in command."

QUITS MARTINIQUE TO FIGHT THE AXIS

Washington, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Fighting French headquarters here announced today that Major R. Sarrat, commander of the French garrison on Martinique, had "escaped" from that Caribbean island and joined the Fighting French forces. The announcement quoted Major Sarrat as saying that since the American landings in North Africa the bulk of the French population of Martinique has been openly hostile to the Vichy government.

It said that Major Sarrat and other volunteers recently arrived from Martinique related that a petition signed by several hundred persons was submitted to Admiral Georges Robert, the French High Commissioner, urging the re-entry of the French Caribbean possessions into the fight against the Axis. The United States does not recognize Martinique as a Vichy possession but deals directly with Admiral Robert as the "ultimate French authority" in the Caribbean.

An agreement has been concluded with him which, the State Department explained recently, safeguards American interests against Axis intrigue or surprise moves involving French Western Hemisphere possessions.

2 Navy Planes, Carrying 25, Are Overdue

Seaplane From Pearl Harbor Last Seen Near San Francisco

JAN 23 1943

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Navy reported today that a transport seaplane, with 19 persons aboard, was overdue on a flight from Pearl Harbor to San Francisco.

No report from the big plane had been received since early Thursday morning when it circled in the vicinity of San Francisco, the Navy said.

The Navy also reported tonight that one of its twin-engined cargo transport land-type planes was overdue after taking off at 5:40 p. m., Pacific War Time, yesterday from Winslow, Ariz, for San Francisco, Calif. Aboard the cargo plane were three officers and three enlisted men, cargo and mail.

At Flagstaff, Ariz., Sheriff Peery Francis, after a day-long investigation, said he was certain the twin-engined Navy transport plane had come to rest somewhere in Schultz pass, which grooves the 13,000-foot San Francisco peaks and 10,000-foot Mt. Elden, north of Flagstaff.

Navy Announcement

The announcement of the missing seaplane said:

"A large transport seaplane, operating for the Naval Air Transport Service, is now more than 24 hours overdue on a flight from Pearl Harbor to San Francisco.

There has been no radio contact with the plane since early yesterday morning when it circled the vicinity of San Francisco. Fog and bad weather prevented a landing in the area at that time.

"A search of wide land and sea areas has failed as yet to reveal any sign of the transport.

"A crew of nine, and ten naval officer passengers were aboard the plane."

In the absence of definite information as to the fate of the craft, the Navy declined to give out any information regarding the identity of those aboard or to give any details about the flight or the plane itself except to say that it was a four-engined seaplane.

Search Started

At San Francisco, Vice Admiral John W. Greenslade, U. S. N., commander of the Western Sea Frontier, said a widespread search by Army and Navy planes was under way in efforts to locate the missing plane.

The search extended far to sea and inland to the foothills of the Sierra Nevada mountains.

Admiral Greenslade said the search would be continued, with additional planes scanning the area when weather conditions were favorable.

He issued the following statement:

"Upon being notified by the authorities that an aircraft was overdue bound from Pearl Harbor to San Francisco, he (Greenslade) immediately instituted a search by surface craft and aircraft to endeavor to cover all possible areas wherein the ship could have landed.

"Surface craft available and all aircraft under the Western Sea Frontier, ably assisted by Army aupthorities, are searching from Monterey Bay to Eureka, and 225 miles to the west of San Francisco.

"In addition the Army has searched the same general area up to the foothills of the Sierra Nevada mountains. This search, up to the time of this release, has not located the missing ship.

"The surface search will be continued. Additional air searches will be carried out when weather conditions are favorable.

"The surface and aircraft of the Northwestern Sea Frontier are cooperating in this search."

MARINE REFUTES CHARGE AGAINST CIVILIAN CREW

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—(AP) A published story that Marines at Guadalcanal had to unload their own supplies because a merchant ship crew contended Sunday work would violate union rules brought from a Marine officer today a statement that "they've had no difficulties of this nature in the Solomons."

The Akron, Ohio, Beacon Journal in a copyrighted story, quoted six veterans of the Guadalcanal action, on individual visits to Akron, as saying the crew refused to unload a merchant ship because of National Maritime union rules against working on Sunday. The crew had worked two hours on a Saturday and then laid off until Monday, the veterans said.

At Washington, Lieutenant Colonel Lewis B. Fuller, of the Marines, who left the Solomons early this month, told a press conference:

"All the ships are unloaded as a matter of routine by the soldiers, sailors or marines. Even those brought in by merchant seamen—of which there are a very few, because most of the ships are transports—are unloaded by soldiers, sailors or marines."

NAVY DRAFT TO START

Washington, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—The first Navy draftee of this war, or the first Marine or Coast Guard draftee for that matter, appears destined to go unrecognized as such. Selective Service headquarters and the Navy said today that they believed that there would be no way of determining just who the first man was, since great numbers would be taken in at many places in the same manner at the same time.

An explanation of how the all-service draft will work is expected shortly. The Navy and Marines are now meeting their requirements with men who volunteer through their draft boards for induction into those services.

The new program is expected to go into operation about February 1, as originally planned.

PELHAM MAN NAMED AS HERO IN SINKING

Lieut. K. H. Muir Sought to Save His Gun Crew When Ship Was Torpedoed

WENT DOWN WITH VESSEL

JAN 23 1943

Navy Cross Award Is Made for Officer Who Also Had Treated Men When They Were Ill

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Lieutenant (J. G.) Kenneth H. Muir of Pelham, N. Y., has been awarded a Navy Cross for heroism shown as commanding officer of a gun crew on a merchant vessel torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine off the northern coast of South America in December.

The killed or missing on the ship totaled thirty-nine.

Lieutenant Muir attended several members of the crew when they became ill on the voyage before the attack. When the attack came the ship was hit by two torpedoes and remained afloat only a few minutes.

Rex W. Wisley, a member of the crew, from Glendale, Calif., said that in the few moments of action "Muir rushed three men to the stern and made them leap clear, then he went back for more."

"We couldn't hear what he said," Whaley continued, "but he was urging them to leap. He was wounded and must have been in great pain, too. But he did not leave his crew.

"I was going to join the Marines soon, but if I can meet and serve with guys like Lieutenant Muir in the merchant marine I'm going to stay in it."

The citation accompanying Lieutenant Muir's Navy Cross said that "he was still urging his gunners over the side (of the ship) when the ship went down."

NAVY CASUALTY LIST CONTAINS 95 NAMES

Ten From This Area Included as Missing or Wounded

JAN 23 1943

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Navy Department announced today ninety-five casualties, including eighteen dead, thirty-seven wounded and forty missing.

This brought to 21,629 the total of Navy, Marine and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 6,386 dead, 3,900 wounded and 11,343 missing.

after two days of exhorting the troops to fight, said the Russians were attacking from all sides.

The communique broadcast by Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press yesterday, said the Russians broke the west wall before Stalingrad and "are storming with far superior forces." They claimed large numbers of Soviet tanks were destroyed.

Admitting reverses in the Caucasus as well, the communique said:

"In the eastern Caucasus, German troops detached themselves from the enemy according to plan in the course of mobile fighting."

"Heavy and varying fighting" was reported on the middle Don. Fierce Russian attacks south of Lake Ladoga in the Leningrad area were said to have broken down. Local Russian attacks were reported to have failed southeast of Lake Ilmen and at Velikie Luki, where 18 tanks were reported shattered.

Along the entire southern sector of the Russian front, the Germans said they repulsed the Russians who "attempted to break through."

Russian accounts say the trapped Sixth German army of Gen. Freidrich Paulus before Stalingrad originally consisted of 22 divisions of 220,000 men who have been reduced to less than 50,000, ill-clad and existing on scraps of food.

GERMAN RETREAT NEAR STALINGRAD ADMITTED BY NAZIS

Gloomy Communique Dwells on Superiority in Numbers Held by Reds.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

In their gloomiest communique of the war, the German High Command reported yesterday that Nazi troops encircled near Stalingrad were forced back several kilometers by a Russian break-through from the west and tacitly admitted a retreat in the Caucasus.

The plight of the "Stalingrad defenders" was acknowledged about ten days ago when the Germans

American Baseball Banned in Japan as Unsportsmanlike

By the Associated Press.

Educational authorities in Aichi prefecture of Japan have abolished baseball as a means of putting an end to "hardly sportsmanlike" customs introduced from America, it was reported today in a Tokio dispatch broadcast by the Berlin radio and recorded by the Associated Press.

Nagoya, one of Japan's great industrial cities and a hotbed of baseball, is in Aichi prefecture. Nagoya college and semipro teams have been among the best in Japan.

"The educational department thereby hopes to put an end to hardly sportsmanlike customs which had come from America, as for instance preferential treatment accorded to members of such baseball teams by university authorities," the Berlin broadcast said.

JAP SHIP LOSS BIG IN ALASKA

JAN 23 1943

65,000 Tons Hit in 2 Weeks After Dutch Harbor.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 22 (AP)—Navy flyers making missions in which every flight was described today by their wing commander as one the crew should not have returned from, sank or damaged 65,000 tons of Japanese shipping in two weeks after the Dutch Harbor attack.

"Every man knew this and yet none wavered," said Capt. Leslie E. Gehres of Coronado, Cal., commander of Patrol Wing Four. Twenty-five officers of the wing were awarded decorations by President Roosevelt.

Capt. Gehres mentioned the tenacity and bravery of Lieut. Lucius D. Campbell of Seattle, Wash., as typical. Lieut. Campbell, flying in a snowstorm over the bleak Alaskan waters, located a heavy enemy fleet concentration.

"He maintained contact until his ship, riddled by Japanese bullets, was forced down at sea," the Captain related. "He received the Navy Cross for his action."

Capt. Gehres's command maintained constant patrol over thousands of miles of cold Alaskan waters. Returning to bases knee deep in mud only long enough to refuel and rearm, the American flyer, constantly confronting adverse weather, kept accurate tab on Jap positions and strength.

Flew in Catalinas.

The flyers used Consolidated Aircraft Catalina patrol bombers. Gehres said the Jap invasion force at Kiska was bombed for three days through sheets of anti-aircraft fire. Also included in the wing's list of destruction were many Jap aircraft, a radio station and an ammunition dump.

The many tons of shipping sunk or damaged included direct hits on a large transport, a destroyer, and three cruisers in addition to many near misses.

Many members of the wing had been in Alaska only a few days before the Japs attacked. Ground and plane crews stood long watches which Capt. Gehres said were relieved only by the frigid, bleak beauty of the aurora borealis.

"Men worked until they dropped from exhaustion," he related. "The entire crew of one seaplane tender once labored without rest for thirty-six hours to service and refuel the Catalinas. Often men would wade up to their waists in the icy water to steer the big boats into their ramps."

Fought Until Fuel Was Gone.

Lieut.-Commander Charles E. Perkins of Wendell, N. C., also was cited by the captain for heroic flying. Capt. Gehres said that Commander Perkins piloted an isolated patrol bomber which despite difficulties, transmitted vital information on the enemy's strength and position. Commander Perkins also received the Navy cross.

"The flyers many times fought and patrolled until their fuel was gone, knowing they would be forced down at sea, but they were unwilling to break off contact with the enemy."

THREE MEN KILLED AS VESSEL IS SUNK

38 Survive Torpedo Attack Off Coast of South America.

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 22 — (AP) Three men were killed when a medium-sized United Nations merchantman was torpedoed late in December off the coast of South America, it was learned when 38 survivors of the attack were landed here.

The three victims were in the engine room at the time of the attack, the others reported. The ship sank in short time after the torpedoing.

The survivors, who took to two lifeboats, were picked up soon after by a small fishing boat. Later they were transferred to an American vessel and landed at a Caribbean port.

Marines Accuse Union Crew

Charge Merchant Seamen Refused to Unload Ship at Guadalcanal on Sunday.

JAN 23 1943

Akron, Ohio, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—The Beacon Journal says in a copyrighted story that the Navy is investigating reports that ailing Marines were forced to unload their own supplies when the crew of a merchant ship lying off beleaguered Guadalcanal refused to work on Sunday because of union regulations.

The Beacon Journal's story published in yesterday's editions, quoted six Guadalcanal veterans as declaring that the marines had to take over the Sunday work after the crew had worked two hours on Saturday and then laid off until Monday morning.

The newspaper did not disclose the identity of the veterans, but said that the information came from three marines, two sailors and a Navy pilot on individual visits to Akron.

The Navy pilot, the paper said, termed the incident the worst scandal of the war and said that the crew refused to unload supplies because of National Maritime Union rules against working on Sunday.

The paper said that the veterans' stories had been put up to naval officials in Washington for confirmation or denial.

"Confirmation has come," it added, "from a high official source in Washington, who though he witnessed these conditions during his service in Guadalcanal, must necesssarily remain anonymous."

The copyrighted story was cleared for publication by the Office of Censorship, the Beacon Journal said.

Marine Tells Story.

The story quoted one Marine as saying that the reason "the supplies were not landed was not because the crew couldn't get them in. The landing boats could have got in, all right.

"There was no opposition from the Japs. We had the landing covered."

One of the sailor informants said that the Marines unloaded the supplies because part of the cargo was much needed food.

"During the first weeks of action, the boys didn't have enough supplies," he was quoted as saying. "Food was short and so were medical supplies. For a time all the food we got was rice we captured from the Japs.

"Our boys weren't interested in waiting over Sunday to get the food that lay just off shore. They just went after it."

LONDON, [illegible] FRENCH TROOPS BEAT OFF FRESH GERMAN ATTACKS ON THE CENTRAL TUNISIAN FRONT SOUTHWEST OF PONT DU FAHS YESTERDAY BUT THE NAZIS GAINED SOME GROUND FARTHER SOUTH IN THE KAIROUAN SECTOR, A FRENCH COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST BY THE MOROCCO RADIO REPORTED TODAY.

HEAVY LOSSES WERE INFLICTED ON THE GERMANS IN THEIR DRIVE SOUTHWEST OF PONT DU FAHS AND IN ATTACKS IN THE NEARBY VALLEY OF KEBIR RIVER, THE ANNOUNCEMENT ADDED.

JAN 23 1943

INDICATING THE MOUNTING INTENSITY OF THE FIGHTING IN BOTH THE PONT DU FAHS AND KAIROUAN SECTORS THE COMMUNIQUE SAID:

"IT HAS BEEN CONFIRMED THAT THE ENEMY HAS ENEGAGED VERY CONSIDERABLE FORCES IN THE BATTLE WHICH HAS BEEN GOING ON FOR THREE DAYS. FIGHTING IS CONTINUING ON THE WHOLE SECTOR OF THIS FRONT."

THE MAIN GERMAN ATTACKS YESTERDAY, THE BULLETIN DECLARED, WERE IN THE AREA SOUTHWEST OF PONT DU FAHS AND SOUTHEAST OF BOU ARADA. PONT DU FAHS IS 30 MILES SOUTHWEST OF TUNIS AND BOU ARADA IS SOME 15 MILES FURTHER WEST.

"IN SPITE OF LOSSES SUFFERED BY HIM, THE ENEMY ATTACKS WERE UNSUCCESSFUL," THE FRENCH DECLARED.

DURING THE EVENING, THE BULLETIN SAID, THE GERMANS ATTACKED WITH THE SUPPORT OF 50 TANKS NORTH OF AINS MESHOUR, ABOUT 30 MILES WEST OF KAIROUAN, AND "SECURED SOME PROGRESS."

MAIROUAN IS ABOUT 35 MILES WEST OF THE PORT OF SOUSSE AND 50 MILES BELOW PONT DU FAHS.

M80 6AEW

LONDON, JAN. 22--(AP)--AT LEAST FIVE IMPORTANT CHANGES ARE UNDERWAY IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF THE FLYING FORTRESS WHICH SHOULD GREATLY INCREASE ITS EFFECTIVENESS AS A DAYLIGHT PRECISION BOMBER.

FOR SECURITY REASONS, THE NATURE OF THE CHANGES CANNOT EVEN BE HINTED BUT THE EFFECT MAY SOON BE EVIDENT IN INCREASED DESTRUCTIVENESS AGAINST THE WAR TARGETS AND FIGHTER DEFENSES OF EUROPE.

JAN 23 1943

IT IS NO SECRET THAT THE LETHAL POWER OF THE FORTRESSES HAS DIMINISHED SLIGHTLY DURING THEIR FOUR MONTHS OF OPERATION BY AMERICAN FLIERS IN THIS WAR THEATER.

DEMOLITION OF TARGETS IS PROBABLY MORE EFFECTIVE THAN EVER AS THE FLIERS GAIN IN EXPERIENCE, BUT THERE HAS BEEN AN INCREASE IN THE LOSS OF THE PLANES AND A DECREASE IN THEIR

30.24-531

30.24 — 531

TOLL OF GERMAN FIGHTERS. THIS TAPERING OFF WAS EXPECTED, AS THE ENEMY'S EXPERIENCE WITH THE NEW BOMBER INCREASED.

CHANGES NOW UNDERWAY SHOULD REVERSE THIS TREND AND POSSIBLY BRING THE FORTRESSES TO A HITHERTO UNATTAINED DEGREE OF EFFECTIVENESS.

JAN 23 1943

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JAN. 22—(AP)—THE NEWSPAPER DER NEUE TAG REPORTED TODAY THAT TWO MORE CZECHS WERE PUT TO DEATH JAN. 15 AT [redacted] PRAGUE FOR POSSESSION OF WEAPONS.

[redacted]

JAN 23 1943

BPM BRUTTOS 02115 CCC 749P

London, jan. 22-(ap)--fred ovendon, 16-year-old british flying cadet, was leaving an airraid shelter after sunday night's german raid on london when a man approached him in the darkness.

"Drink, drink," the stranger appealed.

Ovendon took him to his home, where the man admitted he was a german flier who had bailed out of a junkers 88 before it crashed.

Ovendon turned the flier over to the authorities.

(end advance for use at 7:30 p.m. eastern war time today, friday, jan. 22.)

JAN 23 1943

lap 01756 gt 135p

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JAN. 22-(AP)— MILAN'S CAT POPULATION HAS RECENTLY BEEN REDUCED BY 3,500, AND WHILE A FEW MIGHT HAVE BEEN BOMB VICTIMS, THE VAST MAJORITY FELL TO TOUGHS WHO ARE SACKING THEM AND SELLING THE SKINNED FOR AS MUCH AS 200 LIRE APIECE, MUSSOLINI'S NEWSPAPER, IL POPOLO D'ITALIA, REPORTED.

IT FAILED TO MENTION THAT THE SKINS SHOULD CONTAIN CATS, BUT THE FASCIST PRESS FOR SOME TIME HAS BEEN CARRYING ITEMS OF CATS THROUGHOUT ITALY SOLD AS "RABBITS," AND THE LIVES OF THE ONCE PLENTIFUL ROMAN CATS NO LONGER ADD UP TO NINE.

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PW 21 BRUTTOS 02120 ALB 748PCW

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JAN. 22-(AP)-THE NAZIS ARE REDUCING THE PERIOD OF CHILDHOOD AS THE WAR'S TOLL OF THE NATION'S MANPOWER FORCES THEM TO SADDLE TASKS ON BOYS 14 OR EVEN 10 YEARS OLD.

THIS IS ADMITTED BY DAS SCHWARZKORPS, HEINRICH HIMMLER'S PUBLICATION WHICH COMPLAINED OF THE LACK OF A PROPER NAZI CONCEPTION OF WORK BY YOUTHFUL HELPERS WHO ARE INCLINED TO LEAVE THEIR JOBS AT "THE STROKE OF THE CLOCK," LEAVING IMPORTANT PIECES HALF FINISHED.

THE WAR, IT DECLARED, HAS "SHORTENED THE SPAN BETWEEN CHILDHOOD AND MANHOOD X X X TO MAKE MEN OUT OF CHILDREN IN TWO OR THREE YEARS WOULD BE A HOPELESS TASK WERE IT NOT FOR THE HITLER YOUTH (ORGANIZATION) WHICH TAKES A LITTLE BOY OF 10 AND BEGINS TEACHING HIM CONSCIENTIOUSNES AND DUTY."

JAN 23 1943

THE JOURNAL REMINDED THAT MOST 19 YEAR OLDS ARE AT THE FRONT AS WELL AS MOST 18 YEAR OLDS, WHILE MOST OF THOSE OF 17 ARE DOING VOLUNTEER WORK WITH THE ARMY. THEREFORE IT REFERRED CHIEFLY TO BOYS FINISHING SCHOOL AT 14 AND GOING INTO INDUSTRY UNTIL 17.

DAS SCHWARZKORPS SAID THERE WERE MANY INSTANCES OF BOYS LEAVING WORK UNFINISHED. ONE WEST GERMANY FIRM REPORTED THAT OF 300 PIECES OF WORK, ONLY 120 COULD BE COMPLETED "DUE TO A POOR CONCEPTION OF WORK BY YOUTHFUL HELPERS."

IT CRITICIZED FOREMEN FOR LECTURING WHERE "EAR-BOXINGS COULD DO WONDE[illegible]."

WE1213AEW

Portugal

LISBON, [illegible] JAN. 22-(AP)-FORTY-THREE BRITISH SUBJECTS--35 WOMEN, THREE CHILDREN AND FIVE MEN--ARRIVED HERE FROM GERMANY TODAY BE REPATRIATED.

SOME WHO CAME FROM THE LIEBENAU CAMP SAI[illegible]BOUT 600 AMERICANS

THERE--THE MAJORITY OR ALL OF THEM OF POLISH EXTRACTION--HAD BEEN "FREED" AND SENT TO POLAND BY THE GERMANS.

THE WOMEN INCLUDED A MRS. BERRY OF LONDON, THE FORMER MARY GILLETT OF NEW YORK CITY, ACCOMPANIED BY HER THREE CHILDREN.

THE 43 ARE PART OF A TOTAL OF 55 BRITISH SUBJECTS WHO WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR 55 GERMAN CIVILIANS FROM AFRICA. THE GROUP WAS ACCOMPANIED BY A GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE REPRESENTATIVE.

JAN 23 1943

WE106AEW

THE BERLIN RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY THE DEATH OF MAJOR RICHARD VON KEHLER, FOR MANY YEARS PRESIDENT OF THE AERO CLUB OF GERMANY AND ONE OF THE REICH'S FIRST PIONEERS IN AVIATION. HE WAS 76.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID VON KEHLER WORKED CLOSELY WITH THE OTHER FAMOUS PIONEERS, COUNT VON ZEPPELIN AND OTTO LILIENTHAL. DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR HE COMMANDED AN AVIATION DETACHMENT WITH THE ARMY OF THE CROWN PRINCE AND AFTER THE WAR FOUNDED HIS OWN AIRCRAFT COMPANY. AT FIRST THIS MADE LIGHTER-THAN-AIR CRAFT, BUT LATER TURNED TO AIRPLANE MANUFACTURE ALSO.

EJ1053AEW

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, JAN. 22-(AP)--REPORTS FROM AUSTRIAN NEWSPAPERS DISCLOSED TODAY THAT 18 [illegible] WORKMEN HAVE BEEN EXECUTED BY THE GERMAN GESTAPO SINCE JAN. 1, BRINGING TO 88

JAN 23 1943

THE KNOWN EXECUTIONS IN AUSTRIA IN THE LAST TWO AND A HALF MONTHS.

THE MAJORITY PAID WITH THEIR LIVES ON CHARGES OF HIGH TREASON OR PREPARATION OF HIGH TREASON IN CONNECTION WITH ILLEGAL

30.24-533

LEAFLETS ADVOCATING SURRENDER OR AN INDEPENDENT AUSTRIA.

A NUMBER OF PRINTERS WERE AMONG THOSE EXECUTED.

REMEMBERED, OTHER REPORTS WHICH CANNOT BE CONFIRMED SAID THAT 107 WORKERS HAVE BEEN ARRESTED IN LEIPZIG IN GERMANY ITSELF IN CONNECTION WITH AN ILLEGAN NEWSPAP ILLEGAL NEWSPAPER, WHICH HAD BEEN APPEARING FOR THE LAST FIVE MONTHS.

B PW SHANKES 2D 0130 CCC 1025OP JAN 23 1943

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, JAN. 22-(AP)-INFORMATION REACHING DIPLOMATIC SOURCES IN STOCKHOLM TONIGHT SAID IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT THE RAF KILLED 890 GERMANS IN THE BOMBING RAIDS ON BERLIN LAST WEEK-END.

OFFICIALLY, THE GERMANS HAVE ADMITTED ONLY A LIST OF 110 DEAD, THE HIGHEST IN THE CAPITAL SINCE THE WAR BEGAN.

WE1024PEW

HELSINKI, FINLAND, JAN. 22-(AP)-THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, REPRESENTING FINLAND'S WORKING CLASS, HAVE BEGUN A PRESS CLAMOR FOR A GREATER VOICE IN THE COALITION CABINET HEADED BY PREMIER JUKHA RANGELL AND FOREIGN MINISTER ROLF JOHAN WITTING, SUGGESTING THAT A SHAKEUP BE MADE AFTER THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION FEB. 15.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS POINTED OUT THAT THEIR MEMBERS HOLD ONLY ONE-FOURTH OF THE CABINET SEATS WHEREAS THEY HAVE NEARLY HALF THE SEATS

30.24 — 533

IN THE PARLIAMENT.

CONSERVATIVE AND AGRARIAN PAPERS IMMEDIATELY OPPOSED THE DEMAND ON THE GROUND THAT A WARTIME GOVERNMENT OUGHT TO BE NON-PARTISAN.

--DASH--

FOREIGN MINISTER WITTING DISPLACED VAINO TANNER, A SOCIAL DEMOCRAT, WHEN FINLAND'S COALITION CABINET WAS FORMED IN MARCH, 1940, FOLLOWING THE RUSSIAN-FINNISH PEACE OF THAT YEAR.

RISTO RYTI IS PRESIDENT OF FINLAND. HE BECAME ACTING PRESIDENT NOV. 28, 1940, FOLLOWING THE RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT KALLIO, AND WAS FORMALLY ELECTED THE FOLLOWING DECEMBER FOR A TERM EXPIRING MARCH 1, 1

ONLY LAST MONTH RYTI DECLARED THAT THE FINNS WERE RESOLVED TO FIGHT THEIR "DEFENSIVE WAR" AGAINST RUSSIA ALONGSIDE THE GERMANS UNTIL THEY HAD GAINED ENDURING SECURITY AGAINST THE THREAT OF A SOVIET INVASION. JAN 23 1943

WE1223AEW

MOSCOW, JAN. 22-(AP)-COSSACKS THUNDERING ACROSS THE NORTH CAUCASUS CAPTURED MORE TOWNS ON THE APPROACHES TO ARMAVIR TODAY WHILE THE RUSSIANS REPORTED OTHER UNCHECKED ADVANCES ALL ALONG THE FRONT AND THE SHATTERING OF THE WESTERN DEFENSE WALL OF THE GERMAN DEATH TRAP BEFORE STALINGRAD. JAN 23 1943

(THE GERMANS IN THEIR MOST MELONCHOLY COMMUNIQUE OF THE WAR SAID OF THE STALINGRAD AREA: "THE GERMAN GROUP IN THE STALINGRAD AREA, WHICH IS CLOSELY ENCIRCLED BY THE ENEMY AND IS OFFERING TENACIOUS RESISTANCE TO STRONG ENEMY PRESSURE, HAD TO WAGE ALSO YESTERDAY HEAVY FIGHTING AGAINST THE SOVIETS, WHO ARE STORMING WITH FAR SUPERIOR FORCES. DESPITE A HEROIC DEFENSE THE DEFENDERS OF STALINGRAD COULD NOT PREVENT THE ENEMY FROM BREAKING IN FROM THE WEST.

WHICH COMPELLED THE WITHDRAWAL OF OUR OWN FORCES BY SEVERAL KILOMETERS."

JAN 23 1943

(THE BERLIN COMMUNIQUE ADMITTED A RETREAT IN THE EASTERN CAUCASUS WHERE "GERMAN TROOPS DETACHED THEMSELVES FROM THE ENEMY ACCORDING TO PLAN IN THE COURSE OF MOBILE FIGHTING.")

LESS THAN 50,000 HUNGRY AND SHIVERING GERMANS REMAIN IN AN INHOSPITABLE POCKET OF LESS THAN 200 SQUARE MILES WEST OF STALINGRAD. SOME 22 DIVISIONS OF 220,000 MEN WERE ENVELOPED THERE NEAR THE START OF THE GREAT CONCERTED RUSSIAN OFFENSIVES NOV. 19. THEIR FINAL LIQUIDATION WILL RELEASE MANY THOUSANDS OF VICTORIOUS RED TROOPS FOR THE DRIVES ON ROSTOV AND KHARKOV.

A NUMBER OF VILLAGES WERE REPORTED CAPTURED ON THE VORONEZH FRONT WHERE THE RUSSIANS--50 MILES DEEP IN THE UKRAINE--HAVE CAPTURED TOWN 79 MILES EAST OF KHARKOV AND 85 MILES SOUTHEAST OF KURSK. A SMALLER DEATH TRAP SURROUNDING AN ENTIRE AXIS DIVISION FAR BEHIND TH FRONT WAS TIGHTENED OVERNIGHT, THE RUSSIANS DECLARED.

IN ALL THEIR SUCCESSFUL OFFENSIVES FROM LENINGRAD TO THE KUBAN RIVER, THE RUSSIANS REPORTED THE ADDITIONAL LIQUIDATION OF 4,300 ENEMY TROOPS. ABOUT HALF WERE KILLED AND THE OTHERS CAPTURED.

GERMAN ARMIES IN THE CAUCASUS FACE A NEW CRISIS SINCE THE FALL OI VOROSHILOVSK. A HIGHWAY LEADS 39 MILES EAST TO ARMAVIR, KEY TO THE MAIKOP OIL FIELDS. ANOTHER RUSSIAN COLUMN DRIVING UP THE ROSTOV-BAKU RAILWAY STANDS LESS THAN 42 MILES FROM ARMAVIR BEYOND RECAPTURED NEVINNOMISSOKAYA.

AT THAT POINT THE RUSSIANS WERE 200 MILES SHORT OF ROSTOV, HAVING COVERED HALF THE DISTANCE FROM THE SPRINGBOARD OF THEIR DRIVE AT ORDZHONIDIKZE. ARMAVIR IS THE MOST IMPORTANT RAILWAY JUNCTION THE GERMANS HOLD SOUTH OF ROSTOV.

ROSTOV ITSELF WAS MENACED BY THREE OTHER COLUMNS AND RUSSIANS ON THE LOWER DON WERE 60 MILES AWAY. THOSE PRESSING DOWN THE STALINGRAD-TIKHORETSK RAILWAY WERE NEAR SALSK, 100 MILES SOUTHEAST OF ROSTOV. OTHERS LESS THAN 20 MILES FROM THE DONETS BASIN CITY OF VOROSHILOVGRAD WERE 75 MILES FROM ROSTOV AND THREATENING TO CUT DOWN TO THE SEA OF AZOV WEST OF THE CITY.

JAN 23 1943

RED FORCES WEST OF VORONEZH CLAIMED EFFECTIVE CONTROL OF AN IMPORTANT 90-MILE STRETCH OF THE RAILWAY LEADING FROM MOSCOW TO THE DONETS BASIN BETWEEN RECAPTURED VALUIKI AND SURROUNDED STARYI OSKOL. IN THIS AREA, DISPATCHES SAID, THE RUSSIANS CUT THROUGH THE FASCIST DEFENSES, HITTING THE ENEMY FROM FRONT AND REAR.

OF THE LENINGRAD BATTLE, THE RUSSIANS AT MID-DAY SAID ONLY THAT ENGAGEMENTS SOUTH OF LAKE LADOGA CONTINUED IN THE SAME DIRECTIONS. THE ONLY MENTION OF THE CENTRAL FRONT OPPOSITE MOSCOW WAS THE REPORT OF A GUERRILLA DETACHMENT WHICH RAIDED A NAZI AIRDROME, DESTROYING 18 PLANES AND 16 TRUCKS. IN TWO MONTHS, THE RUSSIANS SAID THIS BAND OF IRREGULARS HAD WRECKED 20 GERMAN TROOP TRAINS.

THE ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR SAID PARTICULARLY BITTER FIGHTING RAGE FOR VOROSHILOVSK IN THE CAUCASUS BEFORE ITS FALL. NUMEROUS SETTLEMENTS AROUND THE CITY AND SEVERAL HIGHWAYS LEADING TO IT ALL HAD BEEN TURNED TO FAVORABLE USE BY THE GERMANS.

JAN 23 1943

NAZI GUNS WERE PLACED SKILLFULLY IN THE FORESTS AND ON COMMANDING HILLS, BUT THERE WERE PLENTY OF RUSSIAN GUNS TO ANSWER.

RUSSIAN ARTILLERY, A DOMINANT FACTOR IN ALL RUSSIAN SUCCESSES, SOON SILENCED GERMAN BATTERIES AND RED STAR SAID THE ENEMY RETREATED BEHIND THE VOROSHILOVSK-KROPTKIN RAILWAY.

A NUMBER OF COSSACK TOWNS AND VILLAGES WERE TAKEN, AMONG

30.24-535

30.24 —— 535

THEM TAKHTA, 60 MILES NORTH OF VOROSHILOVSK; KUGULTA, 32 MILES NORTH EAST; AND STAROAMARIEVKA, 12 MILES NORTHEAST.

FIGHTING NOW IS TAKING PLACE DOWN THE HIGHWAY TO ARMAVIR WITH THE GERMANS STRIVING DESPERATELY TO HALT THE RUSSIAN DRIVE.

EJ213PEW

JAN 23 1943

ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT, JAN. 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-BRITISH INFANTRY AND TANKS HAVE BEEN THROWN IN AT THE SIDE OF BATTERED FRENCH FORCES TO PREVENT THE GERMANS FROM ESTABLISHING THEMSELVES ON A HIGH MOUNTAIN RANGE RUNNING SOUTHWEST FROM PONT DU FAHS.

IN AN ALL-OUT DRIVE THREE DAYS AGO THE GERMANS SUCCEEDED IN SENDING AN ARMORED AND INFANTRY COLUMN DOWN THE ROAD FROM PONT DU FAHS TO A POINT TWO MILES FROM ROBAA, 27 MILES TO THE SOUTHWEST, AND ANOTHER DOWN EAST OF THE RIDGE WHICH THE FRENCH CALL "THE GRAND DORSAL."

JAN 23 1943

(ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THIS COLUMN MENACED THE TOWN OF OUSSELTIA, [redacted] 37 MILES FROM PONT DU FAHS AND 20 MILES SOUTH OF ROBAA.)

ILL-EQUIPPED FRENCH UNITS WHICH HELD POSITIONS ON THE HIGH GROUND BETWEEN THE TWO GERMAN COLUMNS WERE CAUGHT WITH NO CHOICE BUT TO WITHDRAW.

- IN THE LIGHT OF A FULL MOON, BRITISH TANKS AND INFANTRY OPERATED UP
OPERATED ALONG
[redacted] THE ROAD FROM ROBAA LAST NIGHT, WRECKING BRIDGES AND MAKING THE ROAD USELESS TO THE XX NAZIS.

THE MOVE APPARENTLY BLOCKED NAZI HOPES OF FORMING A JUNCTION BEIN BETWEEN THE TWO ATTACKING COLUMNS.

MEANWHILE BRITISH INFANTRY AND GUNS HAD FURTHER SUCCESSES AGAINS GERMANS ATTACKING WESTWARD ALONG THE ROAD FROM PONT DU FAHS TO BOU ARADA.

YESTERDAY SIX NAZI TANKS WERE SENT AGAINST ALLIED POSITIONS AND ALL OF THEM WERE KNOCKED OUT BY ARTILLERY AND COUNTER TANK ACTIVITY.

JAN 23 1943

ADD - ALGIERS, NAFRICA

P-38'S, P-40'S AND SPITFIRE FIGHTERS AND TWO BOMBER TYPES, THE B-25'S AND BISLEYS, WERE CONCENTRATED BY THE ALLIED COMMAND TO CHEC THE DRIVES INTO THAT STRATEGIC SECTOR AND THE 50-MILE RANGE OF UPLAND WHICH THE GERMANS COVET AS A BARRIER BEFORE THEIR COASTAL COMMUNICATIONS ROUTES.

JAN 23 1943

A BOMBING ATTACK WAS REPORTED MADE ON THE FORCE BEFORE ROBAA.

"P-40'S AND SPITFIRES CARRIED OUT SWEEPS OVER THE BATTLE AREA," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. "ONE FOCKE-WULF 190 WAS DESTROYED BY THE (P-40 EQUIPPED) LAFAYETTE SQUADRON. BISLEYS ATTACKED ROADS

BLANK

30.24-537 30.24—537

LEADING TO THE FORWARD AREAS ON THE NIGHT OF JAN. 20-21. YESTERDAY B-25'S ATTACKED THE TARGETS AT PONT DU FAHS. JAN 23 1943

TEN ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE REPORTED SHOT DOWN IN OTHER OPERATIONS AND AN AXIS FREIGHTER WAS DECLARED SUNK IN AN AERIAL SWEEP OVER THE MEDITERRANEAN BETWEEN SICILY AND TUNISIA.

EIGHT OF THE ENEMY PLANES, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, FELL BEFORE THE GUNS OF P-38'S ATTACKING ALONG THE 100-MILE COASTAL STRIP BETWEEN THE PORT OF GABES AND THE TRIPOLITANIAN FRONTIER, A REGION WHICH MARSHAL ROMMEL MUST CROSS IF HE IS TO EFFECT A JUNCTION WITH THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN TROOPS OF COL.GEN.JURGEN VON ARNIM.

THREE ALLIED PLANES WERE SAID TO BE MISSING.

PHRASING OF THE COMMUNIQUE INDIVATED THE GERMANS WERE WELL ON THEIR WAY TOWARD BOXING OFF THE LONG STRIP OF HIGHLANDS BETWEEN PONT DU FAHS AND KAIROUAN, GERMAN-HELD MOSLEM HOLY CITY 50 MILES TO THE SOUTH.

A SPOKESMAN DISCLOSED YESTERDAY THAT TANK-SUPPORTED NAZI INFANTRYMEN HAD DRIVEN TO A POINT TWO MILES FROM ROBAA, ITSELF 27 MILES SOUTHWEST OF PONT DU FAHS. THE FACT THAT VON ARNIM'S JAN 23 1943 DETACHMENTS ARE "THREATENING" THE SPSTER CITY OF OUSSELTIA SUGGESTS SUCCESS IN THEIR TWIN THRUSTS DOWN THE VALLEYS INTENDED TO GIVE THEM CONTROL OF THE HIGH GROUND BETWEEN.

AN AIR FORCE SPOKESMAN SAID P-38'S, FLYING SO LOW THAT ONE DAMAGED ITS WING AGAINST A TELEPHONE POLE, STRAFED TRUCK COLUMNS IN THE BEN GARDANE AREA ALONG THE ROAD OF ROMMEL'S WITHDRAWAL INTO TUNISIA.

(THE ROAD AS FAR AS BEN GARDANE, 25 MILES WEST OF THE TRIPOLITANIAN-TUNISIAN FRONTIER, WAS ATTACKED, TOO, BY ALLIED BOMBERS FROM THE EAST, A CAIRO COMMUNIQUE SAID.)

EJ156PEW

THREE P-38 PILOTS WERE SAID TO HAVE SHOT DOWN ONE ME-109 EACH WHILE ESCORTING B-26 BOMBERS ON A SWEEP ALONG THE COASTAL WATERS. THE POLITS XERE ARE SECOND LIEUTS. THOMAS A. WHITE, KELSO, WASH.; ERBRY C. MORGAN, 6505 ARBUTUS ST., HUNTINGTON PARK, CALIF.; LEONARD E PRATT, ST. LOUIS, MO.

JAN 23 1943

THE MESSERSCHMITTS WERE ESCORTING TWO ITALIAN CANT Z-107 BOMBERS, ONE OF WHICH WAS DOWNED BY SECOND LIEUTS. JOHN G. WHITE, AND PENSECOLA, FLA.; LLOYD E. ATTEBERRY, WILDER IDAHO, BOTH P-38 PILOTS.

IN THE P-38 SWEEP ALONG THE GABES-BEN GARDANE ROAD, CAPT. JOHN D. EILAND, AND VERBINA, ALA., LIEUT. VERL B. SCHOENSELDT, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., EACH BAGGED ONE ME-109. ANOTHER ME-109 WAS CREDITED TO SERGEANT DUKE WINDHAM, 961 EAST MCLEMORE ST., MEMPHIS, TENN., THE TURRET GUNNER OF A B-25.

JAN 23 1943

5-6TH 1235 VIA WX JML 132P

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JAN 22-(AP)-ALLIED WAR-PLANES ARE LASHING SAVAGELY AT THIN, TANK-LED GERMAN COLUMNS THRUSTING SOUTHWESTWARD FROM THE PONT DU FAHS AREA TO WREST CONTROL OF AN IMPORTANT MOUNTAIN RANGE FROM FRENCH TROOPS IN A SPREADING BATTLE IN CENTRAL TUNISIA, ALLIED SPOKESMEN REPORTED TODAY.

JAN 23 1943

BRITISH TANKS AND INFANTRY MOVED IN TO SUPPORT THE FRENCH.

THE STRONG GERMAN DRIVES, ON OPPOSITE SIDES OF THE MOUNTAIN RIDGE, ARE AIMED AT COMMANDING THESE HEIGHTS TO DOMINATE THE BROAD COASTAL PLAIN TO THE EAST.

PACED BY ABOUT 50 TANKS, THE NAZI COLUMN ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE RIDGE WAS REPORTED MAKING NEW THRUSTS AND THREATENING THE TOWN OF OUSSELTIA, 37 MILES BELOW PONT DU FAHS.

THE OTHER ARM WAS REPORTED YESTERDAY WITHIN TWO MILES OF ROBAA, 27 MILES SOUTHWEST OF PONT DU FAHS, BUT A SPOKESMAN SAID THIS WAS A LIGHT COLUMN AND WAS BEING HEAVILY MAULED FROM THE AIR. AND COUNTER ATTACKED BY FRENCH GROUND TROOPS.

A BRITISH FORCE OF TANKS AND INFANTRY RACED TO HELP THE BATTERED AND ILL-EQUIPPED FRENCH, AND OPERATED UP THE ROAD FROM ROBAA LAST NIGHT, WRECKING BRIDGES TO HALT THE NAZI ADVANCE.

FRENCH HEADQUARTERS REPORTED THE GERMANS HAD THROWN 150 TANKS, MANY OF THEM THE LATEST MARK FOUR TYPE, INTO THE BATTLE AREA THERE AND FARTHER NORTH NEAR BOU ARADA, WHERE OTHER BRITISH FORCES ARE FIGHTING GERMANS ATTACKING WESTWARD FROM PONT DU FAHS. THE BRITISH KNOCKED OUT TWO NAZI TANKS MAKING AN ASSAULT LAST NIGHT, AND DESTROYED SIX TANKS THAT LUMBERED TO THE ATTACK YESTERDAY.

IN THE VALLEY RUNNING NORTHEAST FROM ROBAA, THE TROOPS WERE ENGAGED IN FURIOUS FIGHTING, A HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN SAID.

U.S.FIGHTER AND BOMBER SQUADRONS YESTERDAY CARRIED OUT THE MOST WIDESPREAD AND EFFECTIVE OPERATIONS IN RECENT DAYS, SPOKESMEN REPORTED, MACHINEGUNNING AND BOMBING THE GERMAN COLUMNS, ATTACKING SHIPPING, ENGAGING NAZI PLANES IN THE AIR, AND PUNISHING LARGE MOTOR CONVOYS ON THE COASTAL ROAD ALONG WHICH FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL'S BATTERED AFRICA CORPS SEEKS TO WITHDRAW FROM TRIPOLITANIA.

JAN 23 1943

AMERICAN PLANS DESTROYED 10 AXIS AIRSHIPS, AND "WELL OVER" 65 ENEMY MOTOR VEHICLES IN THEIR SWEEPS, LOSING ONLY THREE AIRCRAFT THEMSELVES.

AT PONT DU FAHS, B-25'S ESCORTED BY P-38'S BLASTED AWAY THE MAIN PORTION OF THE ROAD NORTH OF THAT TOWN WHICH IS VITAL TO THE GERMANS IN REINFORCING THEIR FORCES TO THE SOUTHWEST. OTHER BOMBS HIT A NEARBY RAILROAD BRIDGE.

JAN 23 1943

B-26 BOMBERS ACCOMPANIED BY P-38'S SANK ONE MEDIUM-SIZED FREIGHTER AND STRAFED ANOTHER BETWEEN TUNISIA AND SICILY, SHOT DOWN TWO TRI-MOTORED ITALIAN BOMBERS AND DOWNED THREE OUT OF A GROUP OF MESSERSCHMITT 109'S WHICH JUMPED THEM.

ONE SWEEP BY HEAVILY-GUNNED LIGHTNING FIGHTERS DESTROYED ABOUT 65 AXIS MOTOR VEHICLES ABOUT 15 MIGES WEST OF BEN GARANE, AND P-38'S SHOT UP ABOUT 20 TRUCKS ALONG THE ROAD BETWEEN GABES AND BEN GARDANE. THE AMERICAN PLANES CAME IN SO LOW ON THIS ATTACK THAT ONE HIT A TELEPHONE POLE, BUT FLEW HOME SAFELY DESPITE A DAMAGED WING.

A-20 BOMBERS JOINED BY P-40 FIGHTERS AND AMERICAN-MANNED SPITFIRES STRAFED GERMAN TANKS AND TRUCKS EAST OF OUSSELTIA, LEAVING THREE FIRES BURNING IN THE TARGET AREA.

DA404PEW

30.24-539

CAIRO, JAN 22-(AP)-SECOND LIEUT.BERNARD S.GILLESPIE, 23, OF GILA BEND, ARIZ., CABLED HIS FATHER TODAY:

"DISREGARD ANY NOTIFICATION OF MY CAPTURE BY THE ITALIANS. THE BRITISH CAPTURED ME BACK AND AM SAFE, WELL AND HAPPY."

GILLESPIE WAS ABROAD A SUBMARINE WITH SEVEN OTHER AMERICANS AND BRITONS WHEN IT WAS SUNK BY BRITISH BOMBERS FROM MALTA. THE BRITISH RESCUED HIM.

JAN 23 1943

GILLESPIE, CO-PILOT OF A B-26 MARAUDER BOMBER WHICH WAS SHOT DOWN WHILE ATTACKING AN ENEMY LANDING FIELD NEAR GABES DEC.31, DESCRIBED HIS ADVENTURES PRIOR TO THE FATEFUL SUBMARINE TRIP:

"THE ITALIANS HELD US PRISONERS IN AN OLD FORT AT TRIPOLI. IT WASN'T TOO CROWDED. THERE WERE THREE IN A ROOM AND TWO COULD STAND UP AT THE SAME TIME. EXCEPT FOR THE LICE, IT WAS NOT TO UNCOMFORTABLE.

"ONLY ONCE DID I HEAR AN ITALIAN SAY HE WAS SICK AND TIRED OF THE WAR AND THAT HE WOULD GLADLY COME OVER TO THE ALLIED SIDE. YOU COULD TELL BY THE ATTITUDE OF ALL WHO ATTEMPTED TO TALK TO YOU IN PRISON, THOUGH, THAT THEY DIDN'S CARE FOR MUSSOLINI'S BARGAIN.

"ONE MAN WAS SURPRISED WHEN I TOLD HIM I HAD VOLUNTEERED FOR SERVICE. ALL THE ITALIANS SAID THEY WERE DRAFTED AND WOULD NOT HAVE CONSIDERED VOLUNTEERING."

RN627PEW

RAF BASE NEAR BURMA BORDER, JAN.22-(AP)-THE ROAD TO MANDALAY IS LITTERED WITH WRECKAGE AND THE CITY ITSELF RESEMBLES A GIGANTIC RUBBISH HEAP, ACCORDING TO WING COMMANDER HARBOURNE STEPHEN,28, A FORMER LONDON NEWSPAPERMAN.

STEPHEN, WHO WON THE DSO AND DFC WITH BAR IN THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN, AND HIS PARTNER, FLIGHT LIEUT.DAVID MCCORMACK, 24, OF MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, VIEWED MANDALAY'S DEVASTATION IN THE COURSE OF WHAT POSSIBLY WAS THE LONGEST RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHT EVER MADE IN BRITISH HURRICANES.

JAN 23 1943

THE PAIR FLEW MORE THAN 600 MILES OVER CENTRAL BURMA. STEPHEN SAID HE COULD NOT RESIST THE TEMPTATION OF SINKING A TUG AND DAMAGING ANOTHER BEFORE RETURNING TO BASE. THEY ENCOUNTERED NO JAPANESE FIGHTER OPPOSITION, BUT AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELL FRAGMENT HIT THE PLANE COWLING TWO FEET FROM STEPHEN'S FACE.

"I WAS SIMPLY AMAZED AT WHAT I SAW DURING SEVERAL MINUTES OF LOW-LEVEL FLYING OVER MANDALAY," STEPHEN SAID. "THE STREETS ARE PILED HIGH WITH DEBRIS AND ONLY A FEW HOUSES AND BUILDINGS ARE LEFT STANDING. THERE WERE FEW SIGNS OFLIFE. I NEVER SAW SUCH TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION, EVEN IN BRITAIN'S HARDEST-HIT AREAS."

THE DAMAGE TO THE BURMESE CITY HAS BEEN DONE IN LESS THAN A YEAR--FIRST BY JAPANESE BOMBERS, THEN BY RETREATING TROOPS AS THEY DEMOLISHED THEIR INSTALLATIONS, AND NOW BY UNITED NATIONS BOMBERS AND GROUND-STRAFING PLANES.

STEPHEN SAID INTELLIGENCE REPORTS INDICATED THAT JAPANESE AND BURMESE LOOTERS HAD STRIPPED MANDALAY OF EVERYTHING OF VALUE.

PS1053PEW

ADD New Guinea - Night Said

JAN 23 1943

INTENSE SEARCHLIGHT ACTIVITY PREVENTED CLOSE OBSERVATION, BUT AN OIL SLICK WAS SEEN AROUND THE SMALL SHIP. OF THE 6,000-TON SHIPS, ONE SETTLED INTO THE WATER AND APPARENTLY ATTEMPTS WERE MADE TO BEACH

HER.

CAPT.KENNETH MC CULLAR OF BATEVILLE, MISS., THE SQUADRON LEADR, REPORTED THAT THE RAID WAS ONE OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL OF THE RECENT ATTACKS ON THE RABAUL AREA.

"IT WAS A LARGE FORCE," HE SAID, "BUT ALL THE PLANES DROPPED THEIR BOMBS IN THE TARGET AREAS AND ALL RETURNED SAFELY."

A PLANE PILOTED BY MAJOR ED. SCOTT OF HOLLANDALE, MISS., ACCOUNTED FOR THE 6,000-TON VESSEL POSITIVELY REPORTED DAMAGED. SCOTT SAID HIS BOMBARDIER, MASTER SERGEANT LEWIS, DROPPED ONE BOMB ON THE PORT SIDE OF THE SHIP AND ANOTHER TO STARBOARD.

LIEUT.JAMES MURPHY OF ROUNDUP, MONT., PILOTED THE PLANE THAT GOT THE SMALL VESSEL. HE PRAI[illegible] THE WORK OF HIS BOMBARDIER, LIEUT.JOHN LOMBARD (EDS:-ADDRESS UNAVA[illegible]BLE).

JAN 23 1943

EJ917AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JAN 22-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS POSTHUMOUSLY TODAY TO TWO AMERICAN PRIVATES FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM IN ACTION IN NEW GUINEA.

WINNERF OF THE AWARDS WERE PRIVATE EARL MITTLEBERGER OF THE ARMY ENGINEER CORPS AND PRIVATE HOWARD M.EASTWARD, AN INFANTRYMAN IN THE 32ND DIVISION. THE DECORATIONS WILL BE SENT TO THE MOTHERS OF THE TWO SOLDIERS--MRS.EMMA MITTLEBERGER OF 405 1/2 SECOND STREET, DAVENPORT, IOWA, AND MRS.POLLY EASTWOOD, ROUTE TWO, WYNNEWOOD, OKLA.

JAN 23 1943

MITTLEBERGER'S CITATION SAID THAT ON DDC. 28 HE VOLUNTEERED TO ASSIST IN THE REPAIR OF A BRIDGE WHICH WAS VITALLY NEEDED IN CONNECTION WITH AN IMPENDING ATTACK ON STRONGLY FORTIFIED JAPANESE POSITIONS IN THE BUNA AREA.

WITH COMPLETE DISREGARD FOR HIS PERSONAL SAFETY, MITTLEBERGER PICKED UP ONE END OF A BRIDGE PLANK AND STARTED ACROSS THE SPAN IN FULL VIEW OF THE ENEMY, THE CITATION DECLARED. ALTHOUGH UNDER HEAVY FIRE FROM THREE BUNKERS WHICH COMMANDED THE BRIDGE HE COURAGEOUSLY TRIED TO MAKE THE NECESSARY REPAIRS, LOSING HIS LIFE IN THE ATTEMPT.

EASTWOOD WAS CITED FOR HEROISM WHILE ACTING AS A SCOUT FAR IN ADVANCE OF HIS SQUAD NEAR BUNA LAST NOV. 26. THE CITATION SAID HE HAD SPOTTED A GROUP OF JAPANESE TROOPS ABOUT 100 YARDS AWAY AND HAD NOTIFIED HIS SQUAD LEADER. THEN, WITHOUT WAITING FOR ASSISTANCE HE STOOD UPRIGHT IN THE TALL GRASS--THOUGH HE KNEW ENEMY SNIPERS WERE NEAR--AND FIRED ON THE JAPANESE WITH A SUB-MACHINE GUN.

HE DIED LATER OF WOUNDS RECEIVED IN THIS ACTION. #

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA, JAN 22--(AP)--FOREIGN MINISTER ENRIQUE RUIZ GUINAZU IN A PRESS STATEMENT TONIGHT SAID THE PUBLICATION OF THE INTERAMERICAN COMMITTEE REPORT ON ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES IN ARGENTINA WAS "DAMAGING AND REDUNDANT."

JAN 23 1943

HE SAID IT ADDED NOTHING TO THREE [illegible] MEMORANDA GIVEN THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT BY THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY LAST NOVEMBER AND WHICH THE ARGENTINE PRESS PUBLISHED "WITH DISCRETION."

THE MEASURES TAKEN BY THE COMMITTEE, HE SAID, WERE NOT

30.24-541

IN AGREEMENT WITH A STATEMENT MADE TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE BY UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR NORMAN ARTHUR THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT "APPRECIATES THE EFFECTIVE STEPS TAKEN BY THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT IN THE ARREST OF CERTAIN SUBVERSIVE AXIS AGENTS MENTIONED IN THOSE MEMORANDA."

JAN 23 1943

BAQ 215P CCC 1036P

LIMA, PERU, JAN. 22-(AP)-AN INTERNATIONAL AIR PASSENGER LINER SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE HERE BEFORE DUSK TONIGHT FROM SANTIAGO, CHILE, IS LOST SOMEWHERE ALONG THE COAST BETWEEN LIMA AND OCONA, 400 MILES TO THE SOUTH, PANAMERICAN-GRACE AIRWAYS ANNOUNCED.

THE PLANE HAS NOT BEEN REPORTED SINCE 3 P.M. WHEN IT FLEW OVER OCONA, AIRLINE OFFICIALS SAID.

DISPATCHES FROM SANTIAGO LISTED THE PASSENGERS AS FOLLOWS:

CHARLES PETRE AND ALLEN SLATTERY, IDENTIFIED AS YEOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY; WILLIAM MACKIE, A BRITISH DIPLOMATIC COURIER; ALFRED HOWARD, MEMBER OF THE BRITISH DIPLOMATIC SERVICE;

ALEXANDER CROMB KAIN, AN AMERICAN; LEON WINTER, BRITISH; CLAUDIO PLANET, CHILEAN STUDENT AND SON OF ANTONIO PLANET, FORMER CHILEAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS; SENORA PEPITA GARCIA BEVEGAS, OF PERU; WILLIAM BECKER AND MRS. EILEEN BECKER, BOTH NETHERLANDERS, AND DOLORES LESTON, OF ARGENTINA.

JAN 23 1943

THE CREW OF THE PLANE WAS LISTED AS GOLDEN GARDENER, 25, PILOT; ROBERT TURBYNE, 27, CO-PILOT; JAMES EWING, 21, RADIOMAN AND GEORGE ALVAREZ, 20, PURSER. ALL ARE AMERICANS SAVE ALVAREZ, WHO IS A PERUVIAN.

ADD Montevideo - 3PM

the memorandum mentions at least 30 members of four distinct groups or "cells" whose operations were supposed to affect ten american countries.

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among them were not only Capt. Dietrich Niebuhr, whom Berlin has withdrawn from his post as naval and air attache at Argentina's request, but also Gen. Gunther Niedenfuhr, until recently military attache at the German embassy.

Niebuhr, for whom safe conducts have been granted by the

governments of Brazil, the United States and Britain, sails from Buenos aires Jan. 27 aboard the spanish liner Cabo de Hornos for Europe.

the memorandum was published two days after Chile broke off relations with the axis. A similar memorandum presented by the United states to the committee last November disclosed the extent of belligerent activities in Chile under cover of that country's neutrality and also charged that

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resulted in ~~immediate~~ investigation of charges against Niebuhr and ~~his~~ a demand for his recall ~~on request~~ the Argentine government's demand that Berlin recall him.

Several diplomats have pointed out that Chile's rupture of relation with Berlin, Rome and Tokyo ~~was~~ likely to lead to a concentrati of their activities in Argentina, the only country in the western hemisphere maintaining relations with them.

JAN 23 1943

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, JAN 22--(AP)--THE ~~KING~~ GRS. GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT PRESIDENT RAFAEL CALDERON GUARDIA OF COSTA RICA WOULD ~~SHORT~~ LEAVE FOR MANAGUA, NICARAGUA

FEBRUARY FIRST TO BE GODPARENTS AT THE WEDDING OF LILLIAN DUQUE, DAUGHTER OF ~~EXPRESIDENTIAL~~ PRESIDENT ANASTASIO DUQUE OF THE NEIGHBORING REPUBLIC. THE TRIP WILL BE MADE ABOARD A TRANSPORT PLANE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

JAN 23 1943

GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR, JAN. 22--(AP)--DR. FAUSTO NAVARRO, PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF ECUADOR, LEFT FOR THE UNITED STATES BY AIRPLANE TODAY TO UNDERGO MEDICAL TREATMENT.

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, JAN.22-(AP)-- ALBERTO CRESPO RESIGNED AS MINISTER OF ECONOMICS TODAY TO ACCEPT AN APPOINTMENT ~~AS~~ BRAVERMAN AS PRESIDENT OF THE BOLIVIAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, WHICH WILL HANDLE UNITED STATES CREDITS.

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JAN. 22-(AP)-- CHANCELLOR JAMES BENITEZ TODAY ANNOUNCED THE SPANISH LOYALIST PROFESSOR ~~JOSE~~ VICENTE HERRERO WOULD SOON TEACH THE POLITICAL SCIENCE COURSE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO. HE SAID HERRERO IS NOW IN THE UNITED STATES, AWAITING STATE DEPARTMENT PERMISSION TO COME HERE.

AG15 DYNAN 01400 ALD 506PEM

30.24-542

30.24 — 543

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JAN. 22-(AP)— SETTLEMENT OF A WEEK-OLD STRIKE AFFECTING 30 THEATERS WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY THROUGH MEDIATION OF GOV. REXFORD G. TUGWELL AND FEDERAL CONCILIATOR CHARLES A. GOLDSMITH.

23 1943

THE THEATERS, CLOSED SINCE JAN. 15 BY AN OPERATORS' UNION PROTESTING DISMISSAL OF SIX UNION EMPLOYES, REOPENED THIS AFTERNOON.

~~AG 14 DVWAN 01330 ALD 505PEW~~

OTTAWA, ONT., JAN 22-(AP)-SERGEANT RICHARD ANDERSON RUSSELL, WHOSE FATHER IS S.P.RUSSELL OF GRANDVIEW, MO., WAS LISTED AS AMONG THE PRESUMED DEAD BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE TONIGHT. HE PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN POSTED AS MISSING.

JAN 23 1943

RN929PEW

OTTAWA, ONT., JAN. 22-(AP)-SERGEANT PAUL CLEVELAND BERNSTEIN WAS LISTED AS MISSING AFTER FLYING OPERATIONS IN CANADA BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE TONIGHT. HIS WIFE, MRS. P.C. BERNSTEIN, LIVES IN BLOOMINGBURG, N.Y.

HV952PEW

OTTAWA, Jan. 22-(AP)-CANADIANS SUBJECT TO MILITARY CALL-UP WHO OBTAIN DEFERMENT IN FUTURE MAY BE COMPELLED TO ACCEPT SPECIFIED EMPLOYMENT UNDER NEW NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE CIVILIAN REGULATIONS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY LABOR MINISTER HUMPHREY MITCHELL.

UNDER THE NEW REGULATIONS ONLY PERSONS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 16 AND 65 MUST REGISTER FOR WORK IF NOT GAINFULLY EMPLOYED FOR SEVEN STRAIGHT DAYS, WITH ONLY STUDENTS, HOUSEWIVES AND CLERGYMEN EXEMPTED. PREVIOUSLY ALL PERSONS REGARDLESS OF AGE WERE REQUIRED TO REGISTER IF UNEMPLOYED.

CANADIAN FARMERS HEREAFTER MAY WORK ONLY 60 DAYS A YEAR AT OTHER OCCUPATIONS, WHILE EMPLOYERS MUST NOTIFY THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF ANY EXCESS WORKERS IN THEIR EMPLOY.

JAN 23 1943

OTTAWA, JAN. 22-(AP)-LABOR MINISTER HUMPHREY MITCHELL DESCRIBED THE OUTLOOK AS "HOPEFUL" TODAY FOR SETTLEMENT OF THE STRIKE WHICH HAS HALTED PRODUCTION IN THREE IMPORTANT CANADIAN STEEL PLANTS AND THREE SMALLER ONES.

HE DECLINED TO ELABORATE ON HIS COMMENT, MADE IN REPLY TO A QUESTION AT A PRESS CONFERENCE.

NO ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN ANNOUNCED FOR ANY FURTHER STRIKE SETTLEMENT CONFERENCES, AND AN EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN PRIME MINISTER WILLIAM L.MACKENZIE KING AND C.H. MILLARD, NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA, INDICATED THAT A WIDE DIFFERENCE STILL EXISTS BETWEEN THE DEMANDS OF THE STRIKERS AND THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

OTTAWA, JAN. 21-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING

JAN 23 1943

IN A LETTER TONIGHT TO C.H. MILLARD, NATIONAL [redacted] DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA (CIO), DEALING WITH THE STRIKE IN THREE MAJOR CANADIAN PLANTS, SAID "I AM UNABLE TO UNDERSTAND

WHY YOU HAVE NOT DONE ALL IN YOUR POWER TO URGE THE IMMEDIATE RETURN OF THE MEN TO WORK."

THE PRIME MINISTER'S LETTER CONTAINED NO SUGGESTION OF FURTHER MEETINGS TO TRY TO SOLVE THE STRIKES AT THE SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., PLANT OF THE ALGOMA STEEL CORPORATION AND THE SYDNEY AND TRENTON, N.S., PLANTS OF THE DOMINION STEEL AND COAL CORPORATION.

THE MEN WANT A BASIC MINIMUM WAGE OF 55 CENTS AN HOUR.

JAN 23 1943

THE PRESENT WAGE IS 45 1/2 CENTS IN THE ONTARIO PLANT AND 43 1/2 CENTS IN THE NOVA SCOTIA PLANTS.

MILLARD IN A LETTER TO KING EARLIER HAD TERMED THE GOVERNMENT'S PLANS TO END THE STRIKE "PALTRY PROPOSALS." MB/CP/ 125K

OTTAWA, ONT., JAN. 22—(AP)—THE ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY, WHICH RECENTLY ISSUED AN EMERGENCY RATION CONTAINER TO PROVIDED TORPEDOED SEAMEN WITH CONCENTRATED FOODS AND WATER FOR A NUMBER OF DAYS, ANNOUNCED TODAY THE PRODUCTION OF A SUPPLEMENTARY KIT TO TO HELP THEM BATTLE THE ELEMENTS WHILE ON LIFEBOATS OR RAFTS.

INTO EACH KIT, WITH WHICH EACH LIFERAFT, BOAT AND FLOAT IS TO BE EQUIPPED, GOES 35 OUNCES OF RUM, 180 [redacted]

CIGARETTES IN A WATERPROOF PACKAGE AND LARGE-HEAD FUSEES OR "WINDMATCHES" TO LIGHT THEM, A WATERPROOF FLASHLIGHT, A HIGHLY-POLISHED MIRROR FOR DAY SIGNALING, A CLASP [redacted] KNIFE, FISHING HOOKS, LINES, SINKERS AND TROLLING SPOON, FIELD DRESSINGS FOR INJURIES, JELLIES FOR TREATMENT OF BURNS AND FIVE TINS OF "CANNED WATER".

JAN 23 1943

AT THE SAME TIME THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON ISSUED A BOOKLET OF INSTRUCTIONS TO SEAMEN ON HOW TO SAVE THEIR LIVES IF TORPEDOED AT SEA.

BESIDES [redacted] ADVISING THEM TO JUMP FEET FIRST OVER THE LOWER SIDE TO AVOID FRACTURING THE HEELS OR ON THE KEEL OR RECEIVING BAD INJURIES FROM BARNACLES, THE BOOKLET TOLD HOW TO SWIM THROUGH BURNING OIL TO AVOID BAD BURNS.

"JUMP FEET FIRST THROUGH THE FLAMES," IT SAID. "SWIM AS LONG AS POSSIBLE UNDER WATER, THEN SPRING ABOVE THE FLAMES AND BREATHE, TAKING A BREAST STROKE TO PUSH THE FLAMES AWAY, THEN SINK AND SWIM UNDER WATER AGAIN."

JAN 23 1943

THE BOOKLET DISMISSED THE DANGER OF SHARKS IN FIVE LINES.

1943

30.24-545

30.24 — 545

THEY MAY RUB THEMSELVES AGAINST THE LIFE BOAT, IT SAID, NOT TO OVERTURN THE CRAFT BUT TO RID THEMSELVES OF SEA LICE. THEY CAN USUALLY BE SCARED OFF BY VIGOROUS TAIL SPLASHING, IT SAID.

CP 2 & 3 CCC 450P JAN 23 1943

WASHINGTON, JAN 22-(AP)-REAR ADMIRAL THOMAS CASSIN KINKAID, 54, OF 4915 WYNNEFIELD AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA, HAS BEEN AWARDED A GOLD STAR IN PLACE OF A SECOND DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL FOR "EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS SERVICE" AS COMMANDER OF A TASK FORCE OPERATING IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS LAST AUGUST.

KINKAID PREVIOUSLY HAD WON A MEDAL FOR THE MANNER IN WHICH HE DIRECTED HIS TASK FORCE IN THE CORAL SEA BATTLE IN MAY.

THE CITATION FOR THE GOLD STAR SAID:

"FOR EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS SERVICE IN A DUTY OF GREAT RESPONSIBILITY AS COMMANDER OF A TASK FORCE FOR THE PERIOD PRECEDING AND DURIN THE BATTLE OF THE SOLOMON ISLANDS AUGUST 24, 1942.

"WITH MINIMUM DAMAGE TO HIS SHIP KINKAID BY EFFECTIVE COORDINATION OF THE UNITS UNDER HIS COMMAND ENABLED HIS FORCE TO DESTROY A POWERFUL ATTACK BY JAPANESE AIRCRAFT. THE SKILLFUL LEADERSHIP AND EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCEFULNESS DISPLAYED BY HIM IN THIS ACTION CONTRIBUTED TO THE GENERAL SUCCESS OF OUR CAMPAIGN IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS."

RK228PEW JAN 23 1943

WASHINGTON, JAN 22-(AP)-THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT MAJOR GENERAL A.A.VANDEGRIFT OF THE MARINES HAD PROMOTED AND COMMENDED 11 MARINES FOR MERITORIOUS CONDUCT AND OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE OF DUTIES IN THE SOLOMONS AND CAVUTU ISLAND. JAN 23 1943

AMONG THEM WERE:

PLATOON SERGEANT CARLO TOSCHES, MILFORD, MASS. (WIFE ADDRESS 203 80TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY); CORPORAL IRVING CLEVELAND, FANKFORD, N.Y.; CORPORAL PAUL J.BIELEC, JR., SYRACUSE, N.Y.

PS557PEW

TOMOKAZU HORI, JAPANESE GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN, DELIVERED A THINLY-VEILED WARNING TO CHILE TODAY WHEN, ACCORDING TO AN AXIS BROADCAST, HE TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT THE SOUTH AMERICAN NATION WAS "FULLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONSEQUENCES" OF HAVING BROKEN OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH JAPAN AND THE OTHER AXIS POWERS. JAN 23 1943

HORI'S STATEMENT, BROADCAST BY THE BERLIN RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THAT AS A RESULT OF HER NEW STATUS CHILE WOULD IN TIME BE FORCED TO HARBOR UNITED STATES TROOPS, AND THAT THIS WOULD BE REGARDED WITH "GREATEST MISGIVINGS" BY JAPAN.

HE MOVE, HORI SAID, MEANT THAT CHILE WAS "VOLUNTARILY RENOUNCING ITS LEADING POSITION IN SHIPPING ON THE PACIFIC COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA," AND THAT IT NO LONGER COULD RECKON WITH "CONSIDERATE TREATMENT" OF ITS SHIPPING BY THE AXIS. #

NEW YORK, JAN. 22-(AP)-THE ALGIERS RADIO DECLARED IN A BROADCAST BEAMED TO FRANCE TODAY THAT BULGARIAN SOLDIERS HAD BEEN SENT TO FRANCE, BELGIUM AND POLAND TO RELIEVE GERMAN TROOPS OF OCCUPATION "WHO ARE NEEDED ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT."

THE BROADCAST FROM ALGIERS, A MAJOR ALLIED BASE IN FRENCH NORTH AFRICA, WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

BULGARIA, ALTHOUGH AN AXIS PARTNER, HAS NEVER DECLARED WAR UPON RUSSIA AND HAS PREVIOUSLY RESISTED GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO OBTAIN THE USE OF HER ARMY ALTHOUGH BULGARIANS TOOK PART IN THE OVERRUNNING OF YUGOSLAVIA. #

JAN 23 1943

BABB

TRIPOLI MAY NOT FALL TODAY OR EVEN TOMORROW, BUT IT IS APPARENT THAT ROMMEL IS FIGHTING NOW--WHEN HE DOES FIGHT--NOT FOR THE CITY BUT FOR THE FEW PRECIOUS DAYS HE NEEDS TO GET THE REMNANTS OF HIS AFRICA CORPS INTO TUNISIA.

THE DISASTER HE IS TRYING TO FORESTALL IS NOT THE LOSS OF THE LAST COLONIAL CAPITAL OF MUSSOLINI'S TAWDRY 20TH CENTURY ROMAN EMPIRE, WHICH OBVIOUSLY HAS NO SENTIMENTAL VALUE FOR HITLER. WHAT HE FEARS MOST IS AN ALLIED THRUST THAT WOULD PREVENT A JUNCTION BETWEEN HIS TATTERED COLUMNS AND GENERAL VON ARNIM'S TUNISIAN FORCES.

IF ROMMEL TARRIES A DAY TOO LONG IN TRIPOLI THAT JUNCTION MAY BE BEYOND HIS REACH. AS THINGS ARE IT APPEARS THAT THE COMBINED STRENGTH OF THE TWO AXIS ARMIES IS JUST ABOUT EQUAL TO HOLDING THAT BOMB-POCKED CORRIDOR AROUND THE GULF OF GABES LONG ENOUGH FOR ROMMEL TO REACH THE COMPARATIVE SAFETY OF THE TUNISIAN COAST ABOVE SFAX. THE ALLIED COMMUNIQUES LEAVE NO DOUBT THAT HE IS RUNNING FOR IT, FOR THE RAF AND AMERICAN AIR FORCES ARE FINDING THEIR BEST TARGETS IN THE WESTWARD MOVING MASSES OF VEHICLES AND MEN ON THE ROAD BETWEEN TRIPOLI AND BEN GARDANE, WHICH IS WELL WEST OF THE TUNISIAN BORDER.

JAN 23 1943

THIS WILL BE A BLOODY RETREAT, PROBABLY WORSE THAN ANY PREVIOUS PHASE OF THE 1,200-MILE FLIGHT FROM EL ALAMEIN, THAT FARAWAY THRESHHOLD OF THE EGYPTIAN VICTORY THAT ROMMEL COULD NOT QUITE SNATCH. NOW THE ALLIED PLANES COME FROM BOTH EAST AND WEST TO MAKE THE HIGHWAY ONE LONG RIBBON OF HELL, BY DAY AND BY NIGHT, STRIKING FROM BASES IN TUNISIA AND ALGERIA AS WELL AS FROM THOSE WHICH FOLLOW CLOSE BEHIND MONTGOMERY'S TANKS AND INFANTRY.

CAIRO ANNOUNCES TODAY THAT THE EIGHTH ARMY'S VANGUARDS LAST NIGHT WERE "ENGAGING THE ENEMY WEST OF HOMS AND SOUTH OF TRIPOLI." THIS INDICATES A STEADY APPROACH TO THE DOOMED CITY IN SPITE OF SOME ENEMY RESISTANCE, PROBABLY CONFINED TO DELAYING ACTIONS. THE COMMUNIQUE LEAVE LITTLE DOUBT THAT THE BULK OF THE AFRICA CORPS ALREADY IS ON THAT BATTERED ROAD BETWEEN TRIPOLI AND BEN GARDANE.

MEANWHILE VON ARNIM IS DOING HIS BEST TO HOLD THE WAY OPEN. THAT ALMOST CERTAINLY IS THE MEANING OF THE GERMAN TANK THRUST WHICH HAS PROGRESSED 25 MILES SOUTHWEST OF PONT DU FAHS AGAINST GENERAL GIRAUD'S FRENCH. THE PURPOSE SEEMS TO BE TWOFOLD, TO GAIN HIGH GROUND FROM WHICH A BROAD SURROUNDING AREA CAN BE DOMINATED AND SO DIRECTLY PROTECT THE ROAD NORTH OF SFAX AND ALSO TO CONTAIN FRENCH FORCES WHICH MIGHT BE USED IN A DRIVE TO REACH THE COAST FARTHER SOUTH.

JAN 23 1943

THE CHANCES ARE THAT VON ARNIM'S TACTICS, SUPPLEMENTED BY THE SPEE OF ROMMEL'S FLIGHT, WILL SUCCEED. THE GERMAN GENERALS PROBABLY WILL BE ABLE TO UNITE THEIR FORCES. IT IS AN INTERESTING SPECULATION AS TO WHICH WILL COMMAND THE LAST AFRICAN STAND OF THE AXIS. ROMMEL IS A FIEND MARSHAL, VON ARNIM ONLY A COLONEL GENERAL, BUT ROMMEL IS MARKED BY A GREAT DEFEAT.

IN ANY CASE THE COMMANDER SHOULD HAVE BETWEEN 100,000 AND 150,000 EFFECTIVE FIGHTING MEN. GENERAL GIRAUD SAID TWO WEEKS AGO THAT AXIS FORCES IN TUNISIA NUMBERED 70,000 AND THEY PROBABLY HAVE BEEN

32.24-547

AUGMENTED. ESTIMATES OF WHAT ROMMEL HAS LEFT RANGE BETWEEN 40,000 AND 70,000 MEN. SUPPORTING THE COMBINED ARMIES WILL BE A POWERFUL CONCENTRATION OF ANQVV DIVISIONS NOW PERISHING ON THE APPROACHES TO STALINGRAD, TO FIGHT TO THE END AND DIE WITHOUT HOPE OF RESCUE. THE TUNISIAN ARMY PROBABLY WILL NOT HAVE EVEN THE CHOICE BETWEEN THIS FATE AND AN AFRICAN DUNKERQUE, SINCE THE BRITISH NAVY DOMINATES THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN AND IT IS DOUBTFUL WHETHER HITLER CAN ACHIEVE EVEN THE LOCAL AIR SUPERIORITY WHICH MADE DUNKERQUE POSSIBLE FOR THE BRITISH.

JAN 23 1943

M845AEW

30-24-547

Ten miles south of Tripoli is the large airport of Castel Benito, suitable for use by large Allied bombers to raid Axis ports and bases in Tunisia and the supply lines to Sicily and Italy. Use of the excellent port of Tripoli will greatly simplify the 8th Army's supply problem.

A good part of Rommel's force was believed to be already in contact with the Axis forces of Col.-Gen. Jurgen von Arnim behind the Mareth line.

Volokonovka Captured in Move to Sever Nazi North-South Rail Line

Capture Gateway To Maikop Oil Field

Nazi 1942 Gains Nearly

their way toward erasing all the German gains scored last year in Russia. The communique said a total of seventeen Axis divisions, nine of them Hungarian, had been smashed since the offensive below Voronezh began in mid-January.

80 Miles West of Railway

The Red Army, hurling back the Axis forces over terrain where the Nazis themselves swept eastward last summer, now is eighty miles west of the Moscow-Voronezh-Rostov railway. It has severed the Yelets-Valuiki-Kupyansk line, the first important north-south network encountered, and apparently is aiming for Belgorod, which is about midway between Kursk and Kharkov on the main trunk line. Volokonovka is about twenty-two miles above captured Valuiki and seventy-eight miles northeast of Kharkov.

JAN 24 1943

To the south, other Russian units were encircling Voroshilovgrad, Donets industrial capital, in an apparent attempt to reach the Sea of Azov below and completely encircle Rostov, feeder point for Nazi forces in the Caucasus.

Last summer's Axis line, the high-water mark established in the 1941 push, extended from a point east of Kursk and Kharkov down to Taganrog, on the Sea of Azov.

The capture of Armavir was a great strategic victory for the Russians, who are compressing the Germans into the northwestern Caucasus. It fell after "a determined assault," the communique said.

Armavir is the pivot for the entire German position in the Kuban River region. A spur line runs west to Tuapse, Black Sea port, and in between lie the Maikop oil fields which have a normal annual output of 2,500,000 tons. The Germans, if they ever got the wrecked wells working again, now have lost access to this oil with the fall of Armavir.

The Russians probably will strike west and southwestward into the Maikop region in an effort to join forces with their troops holding Tuapse. Another column, it is thought, will drive on northward toward Rostov. The next major goal for the forces at Armavir is Kropotkin.

The midnight Soviet communique said Gigant, seventy-five miles from Rostov, had fallen to the Russian troops that had seized Salsk, railway junction 100 miles southeast of Rostov. The Red Army also took Razvilnoye, twenty miles southwest of Salsk on the railway to Tikhoretsk.

Moscow dispatches said the Germans were making desperate efforts to hold the Russians on the approaches to Rostov, hurling fresh tank reinforcements into battle.

Russian tanks themselves have played a major role in the Red Army offensive that has left Stalingrad more than 200 miles behind, but the Russian use of artillery probably has been the most effective weapon, these dispatches said.

MAIKOP OIL FIELDS NOW CONTROLLED BY SOVIET FORCES

Only Rail Line to Rich Petroleum Area Seized by Reds.

JAN 24 1943

CAUCASUS TRAP FORGED

200,000 Axis Troops Are Threatened by New Encirclement Maneuver.

DONETS DRIVE PUSHED

Voroshilovgrad's Capture Near, Russians Only Ten Miles Away.

MOSCOW, Jan. 23—(AP) The Red army has recaptured Armavir which controls the Maikop oil fields in the Caucasus, and on the Voronezh front to the north has occupied Volonovka, railway junction 78 miles northeast of Kharkov and 50 miles east of Belgorod, two highly important Nazi bases, a special communique announced tonight.

On the Voronezh front 12,000 more prisoners were taken, boosting the total of Axis captives to 64,000, and in nine days since the offensive began the Russians said

British Pursue Foe After Taking Tripoli, Race for Tunisia to Cut Off Rear Guard; Reds Take Armavir, Drive on Belgorod

Allied and Axis Forces Continue Tunisian Fighting

JAN 24 1943

By the Associated Press

The British 8th Army wrested Tripoli from the Axis today and the conquest of Premier Mussolini's African empire was all but complete.

Rear guards left behind by Marshal Erwin Rommel to slow the pursuit of his main forces into Tunisia were overwhelmed and the British took possession of the burning city at 5 a.m., officials announced in Cairo.

The Italian high command communique broadcast later by the Rome radio said Axis troops evacuated the city and moved westward last night after fierce fighting. It said motorized elements battled yesterday south of the city, around which a wing of the 8th Army was swung to speed the chase.

Berlin likewise officially acknowledged the loss of Tripoli. The German high command's version of the retreat said:

"The German-Italian panzer army disengaged itself last night from the enemy according to plan after warding off heavy enemy attacks. In the course of this movement toward the west Tripoli was evacuated without fighting after all supplies and war material had been removed and the harbor destroyed."

British War Secretary Sir James Grigg, skipping the pending mop-up of the western reaches of Libya, said the fall of Tripoli "completes the destruction of the Italian empire in Africa."

The British have had the ungrudging help from American supplies and the American air forces in the latest stage, but nevertheless it has been overwhelmingly our show," the War Secretary said.

Secretary of State Hull hailed the British capture of Tripoli as one of the most overwhelming and important victories of the war. He said the Government and people of the United States rejoice in the magnificent achievement.

British Cut Across Plain.

Having dealt a shattering psychological as well as military blow to the Axis, the British pressed forward without pause toward Tunisia on the heels of Rommel's remaining troops, estimated to number 63,000.

In an effort to chop off rear elements of Axis troops before they could reach the Mareth line, 65 miles inside the Tunisian border, some of Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery's forces were believed to have cut across the coastal plain through El Azizia, 20 miles southwest of Tripoli.

While the accupation of Tripoli was being accomplished, flights of Allied bombers and fighters were ranging far ahead into Tunisia in destructive attacks on Rommel's material and manpower.

United States medium bombers and fighter-bombers pounded the retreating Axis columns yesterday near Tripoli and to the westward, a United States headquarters communique said.

The attacks and ground strafing started numerous fires among moving vehicles, the announcement said, while many bomb bursts were observed on the road. All United States planes returned.

While the retiring Germans and Italians undoubtedly demolished many installations in Tripoli's fine harbor, adding to the destruction wrought by Allied bombers, London military sources said the port probably could be made useful in short order.

200 Miles From Gabes.

Bengasi, they pointed out, was reported "totally destroyed" several times in the course of the war in Libya, but each time was repaired quickly by the troops capturing it.

The capture of the capital of Tripolitania put the 8th Army within 200 miles of the enemy-held Tunisian port of Gabes and only 320 miles from the Axis supply lines through "bomb alley"—the stretch of the Mediterranean Sea between Tunis and Sicily.

Wiped Out; 64,000 of Foe Seized in 9 Days

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Red Army troops sweeping westward to break the Nazi communications backbone in southern Russia have captured Volokonovka, fifty miles from the big German base at Belgorod, on the Kursk-Kharkov railway, and have taken 12,000 prisoners for a total of 64,000 in nine days, a special communique broadcast from Moscow recorded here by the Soviet monitor said tonight.

Armavir, rail gateway to the Caucasian oil fields of Maikop and 160 miles south of Rostov, also fell to the advancing Russians, the communique said.

The Russians now are well on

1943

they had routed 17 Axis [illegible], nine of them Hungarian.

Biggest Caucasus Victory

The seizure of Armavir was the biggest Red army victory yet in the Caucasus. From that city runs the only railway to the Maikop oil fields and to Tuapse on the Black sea coast. The latter is still in Russian hands and Axis troops in between these points now are imperilled.

(London sources estimated that 200,000 Axis troops were threatened with encirclement in the Caucasus just as an equal number was trapped before Stalingrad).

In taking Volokonovka on the fast moving Voronezh front, the troops of Lieut. Gen. F. I. Golikov again cut the Yelets-Kupyansk railway in the sweep toward the main Kursk-Kharkov line beyond. Volokonovka is about 22 miles above Valuiki which was taken several days ago.

Voroshilovgrad, industrial center of the Donets basin to the south, also is threatened with imminent seizure by Russian troops who yesterday captured Kondrashevskaya, 10 miles to the east, and Stanichno-Luganskoye, only 12 miles away.

May Turn Toward Sea

These troops driving into the Ukraine may wheel southward toward the Sea of Azov in an effort to completely encircle the Caucasian gateway city of Rostov.

(The midnight Soviet communique recorded by the Soviet monitor in London said Gigant, 75 miles from Rostov, had fallen to the Russian troops that had seized Salsk, railway junction 100 miles southeast of Rostov. The Red army also took Razvilnoye, 20 miles southwest of Salsk on the railway to Tikhoretsk.

(Nearly 2,000 enemy trucks, an entire trainload of supplies, and other important equipment were captured yesterday, this communique said hundreds of Axis troops were killed or captured).

Rostov itself was in growing peril from other Red armies less than 60 miles to the east on the lower Don beyond Salsk, the recaptured rail junction and air base 100 miles to the southeast; by forces on the railway to Voronezh, 75 miles to the north; and by the Caucasus armies driving up the Baku railway less than 200 miles away.

Nazis Admit Retreat

(The German communique spoke of the Nazi retreat in the north Caucasus as a "disengagement movement proceeding according to plan." It said the Russian breach in the Stalingrad pocket "was halted by the utmost exertion." Soviet attacks in the Don area, south of Lake Ladoga and in the western Caucasus were said to have failed.)

On the Voronezh front, the Russians declared they dislodged the enemy from a number of populated places overnight, encroaching closer on Kharkov, ancient capital of the Ukraine, only 79 miles from the nearest Russian column. Behind the lines, a trapped Axis division was slowly being liquidated.

Further north, Gen. Golikov's troops pressed deeper into Kursk province, less than 85 miles from the capital of the same name.

Cossacks Pace Drive

The most rapid advance was in the north Caucasus where the Russians were paced by the superb Cossack cavalry, thundering home at last to their plundered villages.

The Russian advance in both sections of the Caucasus was at breath-taking pace.

A Pravda dispatch said the Red army had emerged onto wide steppe land where the going was easier. The smooth terrain was declared to be facilitating the Russians' current outflanking maneuvers, surrounding German garrisons and hedgehog positions. These encirclements were used time and again through the Don Cossack steppe as the Russians moved down the Stalingrad-Tikhoretsk railway. They have covered more than 215 miles in two months in that direction alone.

The noon communique gave no details on the battle of annihilation in the Stalingrad death pocket, or on the engagements around Leningrad or on the central front. Nine villages were captured southwest of Velikie Luki yesterday and the continued Russian drive in that area indicated the Russians already were near or inside White Russia.

FALL OF SALSK SPEEDS DRIVE TO RING ROSTOV

JAN 24 1943

City Also German Air Base for Aiding Stalingrad Armies

By HENRY C. CASSIDY
Associated Press War Correspondent

MOSCOW, Jan. 23.—Soviet troops, smashing through the German defense lines along the Manych waterway, have captured the railroad center and air base of Salsk, 100 miles southeast of Rostov, and dispersed fresh German forces which for a time threatened to slow the Russian advance in southwestern sectors, dispatches from the front said today.

[The German High Command said that its "disengagement movement in the northern Caucasus is proceeding according to plan." The High Command communique, broadcast from Berlin, declared that a Nazi counter-attack had driven the Russians eastward within the Don area. The invasion group trapped before Stalingrad was said to have halted the "deep enemy breach" in its western line.]

The German defenses before Salsk failed to halt the Red Army any more than had the rear guard actions of Axis units in the Central Caucasus, it was reported, and the Russian advance now was said to be proceeding in both of those major sectors at a breath-taking pace.

Red Army drives have carried to within 10 miles of the important Ukrainian city of Voroshilovgrad, drives aimed at reducing its worth as a transportation center and also at flanking Kharkov to the north.

The Red Army also reported that it took Konstantinovskaya, on the north bank of the Don River, 75 miles northeast of Rostov and only a short distance east of where the Donets River flows into the Don.

Lines Being Outflanked.

Campaign lines developing along those rivers, however, fast are being outflanked by pushes along the Sal River Valley, south of the Don's course, and down from Kamensky, west of the northern Donets Valley.

(During last night's fighting, the Russian midday war bulletin recorded by the Soviet radio monitor in London said, the same armies that took Salsk and Novy Yegorlik pushed into several more towns in the region, while south of there the trans-Caucasian army was credited with the capture of "dozens of populated places."

(The communique told of fighting at the approaches to a big populated place where Soviet troops were said to have wiped out two German cavalry squadrons and disabled their tanks as well as capturing a great deal of material.

(The principal objective of Soviet troops in the Voroshilovsk-Nevinnomysskaya wedge in that area has been Armavir, gateway to the north and to the West Caucasus oil fields.

(More successes were detailed on the Voronezh front and on the southwestern front with the capture of more towns noted, although they were not identified in the war bulletin.)

Nearing Voroshilovgrad.

A special communique announced the recapture of Salsk and also of Mikoyan-Shakhar, a city just north of Mount Elborus, highest peak in Europe.

Voroshilovgrad, industrial and rail center and an important communications network of which it is the apex, were pictured in a later communique as threatened by advances of Red Army troops who occupied Novo Aidar, 30 miles northwest of Voroshilovgrad, and Kondrashevskaya, 10 miles northeast.

The capture of Novo Aidar cut a railroad that runs south from Valuiki and east of Voroshilovgrad.

Kondrashevskaya is situated at the junction of that line with a railroad running west from Millerovo to Voroshilovgrad.

From Voroshilovgrad itself only one line was left to the Germans to route supplies southwestward into the Donets Basin.

With Salsk occupied, the Red Army also pushed into Novy Yegorlik, 15 miles farther east below the Manych waterway, and thus the forces operating on the southern and on the trans-Caucasian fronts virtually were fused. The troops on the southern front took Novy Yegorlik only a day after the Caucasian forces recaptured Takhta, 40 miles to the southeast. If the units have not already joined, it was believed here that only a barren expense of steppe land faced them.

Another Blow to Trapped Nazis.

The recapture of Salsk was hailed here not only for its importance in the developing campaign to surround Rostov and trap the German units still in the Caucasus, but also because it spelled another mortal blow to the Axis units trapped before Stalingrad.

From Salsk the Germans had operated a plane ferrying service which managed to get some supplies to the remnants of the army that help the siege of Stalingrad and then was cut off from the main body by the swiftly moving Russian winter offensive.

(For the first time the German high command admitted officially in a broadcast yesterday that the Stalingrad besiegers were in peril from the Russian Armies that surrounded them, and that the German Caucasus army was in retreat.)

The forces of Col. Gen. Yeremenko were poised at Salsk for one thrust that could take them up a branch railroad toward Rostov and for another that could cut 70 miles southwestward to Tikhoretsk, along the main line to the Black Sea.

The capture of Tikhoretsk would cut off all principal railway service for German forces in the Caucasus. It would flank Krasnodar, Armavir and the Maikop oil fields, already threatened from the south and the southeast by forces driving past Voroshilovsk, Nevinnomysskaya and Udobnaya.

Occupation of Tikhoretsk also would put another Red Army force seventy miles directly south of Rostov, driving a wedge at the rear of any German defenses that might be concentrated on the banks of the Kuban River and promising encirclement of the retreating German Caucasus army.

JAN 24 1943

Nazis Resist Stubbornly.

The London-recorded Russian midnight communique reported that everywhere the Germans were offering stubborn resistance and that fierce fighting was taking place at every populated place and on every advantageous line. One village changed hands three times in a single day's fighting, it was reported.

The capture of nine towns southwest of Velikie Luki also was reported.

BOMBING AT DUSK HITS FRENCH COAST

London, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—Reports from Folkestone on the southeast coast said that Royal Air Force planes flew over the Strait of Dover in a steady stream just after dusk tonight and that soon thereafter the sound of explosions was heard on the coast of France.

Tonight's foray followed two successive night bombardments of targets in western Germany, which embraces the great industrial Ruhr Valley.

First news of last night's raid came from the Berlin radio, which said scattered bombings had caused civilian casualties and some property damage.

The R. A. F. had been over Germany on twelve previous nights, including the heavy attacks on Berlin last Saturday and Sunday.

German planes bombed several places in northeastern and southern England last night, but casualties were reported light.

German raiders bombed and machine-gunned a village in south England early today, causing considerable damage. There were casualties, including some killed.

Raids over northern France and Belgium ranged from Ghent to the Cherbourg peninsula. Seven German fighters were reported destroyed while four Allied bombers and six fighters were missing.

Three of the seven were victims of American fighting planes, Eighth Air Force Headquarters announced. One American fighter was reported missing.

The Berlin radio said that the daylight raids cost the Allies seventeen planes, mostly bombers. Last night, it said, German bombers attacked war industries on the south coast of England and in the estuaries of the Tyne and the Tees rivers on the northeast coast.

Yesterday swarms of British, American and Allied planes made extensive sweeps over Northern France and Belgium, ranging from Ghent to the Cherbourg peninsula. Seven German fighters were reported destroyed while four Allied bombers and six fighters were listed as missing.

Targets included oil installations at Terneuzen near Ghent, and German airfields in the vicinity of Maupertus, Abbeville, St. Omer and Cherbourg.

FORTRESSES POUND BREST AND LORIENT

U. S. Bombers at Cost of Five Smash at U-Boat Bases in Big Air Offensive

JAN 24 1943

NAZI RAIL TRAFFIC HIT

British and Allied Planes Ou Over France and Germany After Another Ruhr Raid

LONDON, Jan. 23 — (AP) Waves of night bombers roared eastward over the English channel tonight to continue virtually non-stop blows against the Axis in Europe, winging away in such force that the throaty procession took 25 minutes to cross the coast.

The night raiders took off after other Allied planes returned from widespread daylight attacks, in which American flying fortresses pounded the submarine pens at Lorient and Brest, and American-made R.A.F. Mustangs struck at Nazi inland transportation.

Five Fortress bombers were lost in the smash at the U-boat bases in the Americans' third raid of this month. It was their third attack on Lorient and the second on Brest since the United States Army Air Forces came to Britain.

Visibility over the targets was good and excellent results were observed, a joint communiqué by United States Headquarters and the Air Ministry said.

The Fortresses encountered enemy fighters over the submarine bases on the west coast of France and shot down an undisclosed number of them, the communiqué added.

The R. A. F. meanwhile hammered at German troops, trains, barges and tugs farther inland, and more R. A. F. planes swarmed over the Strait of Dover just after dusk. Explosions were heard a short time later from the French coast.

Reuter reported that the Berlin Deutschlander radio station went off the air this evening, indicating that the Nazi capital might be fearful of another R. A. F. raid tonight.

The Mustangs attacked twenty-seven trains during the day, the Air Ministry reported. Pilots of one squadron said that in fifty minutes they inflicted many casualties on a company of German troops, attacked six trains, hitting all the locomotives, and shot up two large barges, a dredge and three tugs, firing one of them.

Pilots who swooped down upon the German troops said they found the enemy infantry on an open road. They scattered, "but we got bursts right in among them," the British fliers said.

One R. A. F. bomber and three fighter planes were lost in these sweeps, the Air Ministry said.

Fighters Go Out With Bombers

Squadrons of Allied fighters escorted the Flying Fortresses as far as Brittany, and then carried out supporting operations. Spitfires swept over Brittany for four hours to pin down the German Air Fleet and then escorted the big bombers back over the Channel.

The daylight raids followed a second successive night attack on

Western Germany, which includes the industrial valley of the Ruhr. The Germans said scattered bombings had caused civilian casualties and some property damage.

SUPREME COUNCIL TO BE FORMED BY LEADING NATIONS

Second-Front Attack on Europe May Be Decided in Allied Talks

JAN 24 1943

LONDON, Jan. 23—(AP) Plans for a world-girdling offensive against the Axis, including the formation of some type of supreme war council of the United Nations, are expected to be announced shortly, possibly within the next week, it was learned today.

How many details will be announced of the decisions reached for a 1943 victory drive will depend on how much the enemy can safely be allowed to learn, but formal disclosures are expected soon by informed Allied quarters here.

Second-Front Decisions

In addition to the formation of a central war-planning council, which is expected to be the most important result of the talks, decisions are expected on the question of a second-front attack on the European continent, and on an untangling of the scrambled political situation in North Africa.

Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, premier of the Polish government-in-exile, who arrived here Jan. 13 after conversations with President Roosevelt, is understood to have emphasized the belief of the smaller Allied governments in the urgency of a campaign to free the conquered people of Europe.

Other United Nations leaders, including President Roosevelt himself, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin have left no doubt of the need and desire for a second front in Europe at the earliest possible moment.

Much Planning Required

But to execute this program requires setting up an over-all-timetable of attack and final allocation of weapons, shipping and other resources among the United Nations.

Also prerequisite to a successful attack are the elimination of all political rivalry such as that existing in North Africa even among pro-Allied Frenchmen, collaboration on propaganda and diplomacy to be directed against the Axis, and a sonsolidation of over-lapping commands among the Allied forces, such as those of Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander in chief of Allied forces in North Africa, and Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, British commander in the Middle East, whose forces under Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery now are approaching Gen. Eisenhower's territory in Tunisia in the pursuit of Axis Marshal Erwin Rommel's retreating African corps.

Gen. Alexander May Head Next Offensive by Allies

Success of Libyan Campaign Wins New Honors for British Leader.

JAN 24 1943

LONDON, Jan. 23—(AP) Lifted to the forefront of popular acclaim by the fall of Tripoli and the successful conclusion of his desert campaign, Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, commander in chief of Allied forces in the Middle East, is regarded by many here as the logical man to command the next full-blown offensive of the Allied nations, wherever it may fall.

The quiet, pleasant general, whose appointment to the supreme command in the Middle East last August received a cool reception from British press and public, now has won firm recognition as one of Britain's most capable strategists.

Throughout the recent desert campaign, military authorities stressed the fact that it basically was Gen. Alexander's show, even though Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery was more in the limelight as battlefront executor of his chief's grand strategy.

Early Record Recalled

Now the public is remembering again that the 51-year-old Gen. Alexander won fame in the last war and was the "last man off the beach at Dunkerque" in the present conflict.

Gen. Alexander organized the present realistic battle school training methods in Britain and directed the British army's retreat out of Burma, where the soldiers in the face of terrific odds were said to have come out "with their tails up."

An avowed apostle of the offensive, Gen. Alexander has told his junior officers:

"We must not be content to sit behind concrete fortifications. We should take every opportunity to hit back—especially where the enemy is not expecting us."

He is a prime exponent of air support for ground troops, and his expertness in the use of the aerial arm was seen all through the desert campaign.

Cool, Courageous Under Fire

Many tales are told of Gen. Alexander's coolness and courage under fire. Just before the Dunkerque evacuation he and two staff officers and a chauffeur sergeant, J. A. Welis, were trapped by a road block 10 miles from the channel. Gen. Alexander burned his car, obtained bicycles and pedaled the rest of the distance under fire to take charge on the beaches.

"He was cool as a trout," Sgt. Wells recalls. "He never took cover even when the bombing and shelling was at its height."

Gen. Alexander is the third son of the fourth Earl of Caledon. Educated at Harrow and at Sandhurst, Britain's famous military academy, he came out of the first World War as a Lieutenant Colonel.

He won the French Legion of Honor at the Marne, the Military Cross at Loos and the Distinguished Service Order at the Somme. He was twice wounded and five times mentioned in dispatches.

Empire Newsmen Score Censorship in London

Call Government Handouts Not Very Informative

LONDON, Jan. 23 (AP).—The council of the Empire Press Union, representing correspondents from all parts of the empire, complained in its annual report today that virtually all news of any value had to be "squeezed out" of government press bureaus.

"Valuable as some of these offices are, it can hardly be said their output of usable press material had been proportionate to the expansion of the public relations staff," asserted the report, which also sharply criticized British cable censorship.

Declaring that the union's problem throughout 1942 had been to insure that the British overseas press received a fair share of the "scanty" news facilities available, the report accused the public relations staffs of the fighting services—especially the Admiralty—of reluctance to release material that could, without risk of aiding the enemy, contribute to the war effore of the press.

100,000 Polish Troops Reach Iran From Russia

Force Will Augment Army Serving in Near East

LONDON, Jan. 24 (Sunday) (AP).—More than 100,000 Poles have arrived at an Iranian port from Soviet Russia to bolster the Polish army in the Near East under General Wladyslaw Anders, the India Office announced today.

The force was sent from Russia under a November, 1941, agreement between the Soviet government and the Polish government-in-exile at London for release of Polish war prisoners for service with other Polish forces against the Axis.

A reception camp covering three square miles has been built to house the Polish force, which is supplied with British food and clothing and Russian arms.

The latest contingent to arrive completes the movement of these troops to the Near East, it was said.

JAN 24 1943

German Thrusts Are Blocked.

London, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—Gen. Henri Honore Giraud reported from Tunisia today that French troops supported by American and British reinforcements had halted German thrusts in the mountain country southwest of Pont du Fahs and that French and British troops had advanced several miles in the valley of Oued Kebir.

This fighting in central Tunisia is mainly for control of mountain ridges dominating the route which Rommel's forces must follow along the Tunisian coast. Northwest of Kairouan, a town only twenty-eight miles from this coastal road, the French communique reported a strong enemy attack had been stopped and partly repulsed. American troops took part in this action.

"The enemy attack on our positions dominating the approaches to Kairouan twenty miles west of the town has completely failed," the communique said.

BILLY MITCHELLS USED FIRST TIME IN EUROPE

LONDON, Jan. 23 — (AP) — North American Billy Mitchell B-25 medium bombers, the type that bombed Tokyo, participated in yesterday's daylight attacks on Axis targets on occupied Europe, the Air ministry news service announced today.

This was the first mention of the use of Billy Mitchells in this war theater though they have been in service for some time in the Middle East and in the southwest Pacific.

The Berlin radio claimed today that 17 Allied bombers were shot down in the course of yesterday's sweeps over the continent.

Quisling Reported Living In 'Little Berchtesgaden'

Norwegian Refugee Describes Puppet as Fearful of Life

LONDON, Jan. 23 (AP).—Vidkun Quisling, the Norwegian Nazi puppet, has built himself a $60,000 "Northern Berchtesgaden" near Oslo where he now lives under protection of 150 guards who man machine-gun posts twenty-four hours a day, it was said here today. The story of Quisling's fortified retreat was told by a Norwegian who arrived in Great Britain after carrying on underground espionage as a member of Quisling's inner circle.

The Norwegian source said Quisling now is a haggard, weary man who lives in constant fear of death by assassination. He maintains 150 storm troopers on duty constantly, both at his retreat and when he moves about the country. He refuses to eat or drink until the food or liquid has been tasted.

Quisling's "Little Berchtesgaden" was said to be located on Bygdoey Peninsula, a finger of land which juts out into Oslo Fjord about a half dozen miles from the city. Anti-aircraft guns have been mounted in the vicinity.

British Ships Shell Zuara.

London, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—British light naval units today bombarded Zuara, in Tripolitania, sixty miles west of Tripoli, the Admiralty announced. Good results were said to have been achieved and large fires and explosions observed. The attacking warships suffered neither damage nor casualties, the Admiralty added.

ROME RADIO SEES END NEAR IN AFRICA

JAN 24 1943

London, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—Mourning the loss of Tripoli, the Rome radio said today that "the great struggle which Italy has been waging for twenty-three months in North Africa is coming to an end."

In a broadcast picked up here by the Associated Press, Rome admitted that the Italians had suffered enormous losses in the desert campaign and attributed the retreat to British superiority in men and equipment. Emphasis was placed on the part played by the British Navy in hampering the flow of supplies to Rommel's forces. A great part of Britain's submarine fleet had been concentrated in the Mediterranean, the broadcast said.

"The sacrifice of so much territory is certainly painful, and it has been defended with so much valor and with the loss of so much blood. But in war the loss of territory is not the end of maneuver," the announcer said. "On the other hand, the loss of all these territories cannot prevent ultimate victory."

LIBERATOR'S GUNNERS FIGHT 6 DIVE BOMBERS

LONDON, Jan. 23 — (AP) — A United States four-motored Liberator bomber on anti-submarine patrol recently fought off a concerted attack by six Junkers-88 dive bombers, shooting one down and damaging another, the Eighth air force disclosed today.

The Germans went at the Liberator in pairs from the sides and from the tail until on their third attack one was caught by a burst from the bomber's machine-guns and plunged into the sea. The other five then turned away, but one was damaged before it got out of range.

ARMS SEIZED IN LYONS

London, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio, broadcasting a DNB (German news agency) dispatch from Paris, said today that political police of the Vichy French Government had discovered eight tons of arms in two secret depots at Lyons yesterday, and had also made some arrests at Marseilles.

Britain Pushes Blitz on Pests

London (A. P.).—Britain is running another war on the side—against pests.

New methods of extermination against rats, mice and insects are saving millions of dollars worth of food. They have been tried out at Britain's two main research stations, and are now being applied to every town and district.

War has been declared on coleoptera, weevils and crowds of other pests.

AMERICANS MOVE TO FRONT

LONDON, Jan. 23—(AP) The Paris radio reported today that two U. S. divisions had been sent from Morocco to the Tunisian front, which was "somewhat more calm" today.

JAN 24 1943

88 Austrians Executed By Nazis in 2½ Months

Stockholm, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—Reports from Austrian newspapers disclosed today that eighteen workmen had been executed by the German Gestapo since January 1, bringing to eighty-eight the known executions in Austria in the last two and a half months. The majority were charged with high treason in connection with leaflets advocating surrender of an independent Austria.

Other reports which cannot be confirmed said that 107 workers have been arrested in Leipzig, in Germany itself, in connection with an illegal newspaper which has been appearing for the last five months.

EMPIRE IN AFRICA SEIZED FROM ITALY AS TRIPOLI FALLS

British Eighth Army Drives Toward Tunisia in Pursuit of Rommel.

CAIRO, Jan. 23. — (AP) Tripoli fell to the conquering British Eighth army at 5 a. m. today after

an epic 1,300-mile drive from the approaches of Alexandria, and with it went the last bit of the Italian empire that Mussolini had gambled on a German victory.

Once a far-away, ultimate goal of the British, the smouldering capital of Tripolitania has become only a vitally important way-station, for Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's soldiers scarcely paused at the port. They thundered on to the west in pursuit of Marshal Rommel's Africa corps remnants, beating along the coastal road to the refuge of the French Mareth line 65 miles inside Tunisia and 165 miles from the city of triumphant arches over which the Union Jack proudly fluttered in the breeze.

German Units Beaten Back

Strong rear-guard detachments of Germans attempted to delay the Eighth army at Tripoli, but these were swiftly engaged and beaten back as the British swarmed in from the east and south. Columns of black smoke had curled up from the ancient city throughout the night as the enemy carried out demolitions.

The British expressed the belief that the excellent harbor, now cluttered with hulks of ships sunk by the R.A.F. and United States air forces, could be put in operation as a major base within a short time. The Castel Benito airdrome 13 miles below the city of 100,000, likewise is expected to be a major forward air base for assaults on the Germans and Italians striving desperately to maintain a toehold in Africa in adjoining Tunisia.

Fighters and bombers ranged far ahead of the Eighth army pounding the Africa corps survivors along their road of retreat. The British said great damage was inflicted on "excellent targets," particularly on small shipping trying to leave Zuara harbor, 60 miles west of Tripoli in a minor Dunkerque. Significantly, enemy air activity was on a small scale and only three fighters were shot down.

The only major pauses in Gen. Montgomery's advance were before El Agheila, 400 miles east of Tripoli, and before the Wadi Zem-Zem, 180 miles east of there. In both cases, the pauses apparently were caused not by the enemy, but by the problem of consolidating lengthened supply lines and of resting and reorganizing weary troops.

Supply Problem Eased

The harbor of Tripoli will do much to ease the British supply problem, since the Mediterranean fleet of the Royal Navy controls the sea and the Italian fleet still lies in its harbors, reluctant to come out and fight.

The great demolition and bomb-set fires in Tripoli served as funeral pyres rising in Mussolini's dream of reestablishing a new Roman empire. Since stabbing France in the back in 1940 when the republic was collapsing and the British were almost at wits' end, Mussolini in turn has lost all his African possessions: Somaliland, Eritrea, Ethiopia; and now Cirenaica and Tripolitania—which together form Libya.

British Big Guns and Planes Reduce Last Outpost of Italians in Africa.

LONDON HAILS CAMPAIGN END

British Warships Shell Zuara, Scene of Axis Dunkirk West of Tripoli.

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Cairo, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—Tripoli, last outpost of Premier Mussolini's once-proud African empire, fell today before the assault of the British Eighth Army in a smashing climax to the long-drawn Libyan campaign.

An official announcement said that forward elements of the Eighth Army had entered the city at 5 A. M., after battering through outer defenses shattered by a heavy artillery and aerial bombardment.

The capture of the city placed Gen. Montgomery's Eighth Army only 100 miles from the Tunisian border and marked the climax of an advance of approximately 1,300 miles begun last October when he cracked Field Marshal Rommel's line at El Alamein, deep in Egypt.

Powerful Guard Left in City.

The Germans left a strong body in the city, but this rear guard was driven back, directly into the aerial rain of death with which the Allied fighter-bombers were pounding the roads west of Tripoli, the British announced.

The British tanks rolled into the city just before dawn, after having pushed all night relentlessly ahead. Progress was difficult, as Rommel's final pockets of resistance bristled with anti-tank guns and roads and bridges had been demolished wherever possible. As the morning sun struck the minarets of Tripoli's many mosques, the British were well inside the city and the natives were out to welcome them.

Low-flying pilots who had flown over the city yesterday reported that the Karamanli Mole had been blown up at its center and base, partly by Allied bombings and partly through demolition by the Germans. The lighthouse at the end of the Spanish Mole was also reported destroyed.

American Planes Attack.

Meanwhile today United States headquarters here revealed that American medium bombers and fighter-bombers pounded the retreating Axis columns by daylight yesterday both near and to the west of Tripoli.

The communique said that the attacks and ground strafing started numerous fires among moving vehicles, that many bomb bursts were observed on and beside the road, that American planes caused a large explosion followed by a fire when they dropped incendiaries at a point west of Tripoli, and that all the American planes returned safely.

The British entered Tripoli to find fires raging in many places—some set by Allied aerial bombardments which preceded the city's fall and others set by the retreating Axis forces to destroy supplies and equipment they could not take with them.

Battered Along Highway.

In its daily announcement, British headquarters told of heavy aerial assaults on Rommel's men in flight along the highway west of Tripoli.

When one gasoline tanker was struck, twenty vehicles near it went up in flames and when five staff cars tried to pass the blazing mass they were riddled with machine-gun bullets from Allied planes. The Germans sent out Messerschmitts in force to attempt to halt the Allied fighter-bomber activities, but they were intercepted and four were shot down.

Two-engined Allied fighters carried the attack further westward to Gabes, Ben Bardane and Sfax in Tunisia, hammering both road traffic and Axis coastal shipping. Light bombers took up the job by night, giving the withdrawing enemy no rest.

"Great damage was inflicted on excellent targets," this communique noted, and as far as sixty miles west of Tripoli small shipping in the harbor at Zuara was reported damaged in a miniature Dunkirk.

The word in Cairo is that the Africa Corps is virtually destroyed, and what remains of it has gone limping into Tunisia for a final stand in conjunction with Von Arnim's forces there.

[This view of the magnitude of Rommel's defeat was not shared in London, where the military authorities estimated that Rommel had lost only about half of the Africa Corps, which originally numbered 126,000 men, and was moving considerable forces into Tunisia.]

'Mussolini's No Good.'

Late today it was learned that at Tarhuna, one of Mussolini's model agricultural colony towns south of Tripoli, the entire population of 2,000, headed by the mayor, turned out to surrender to a small advance party of the Royal Air Force prospecting for a landing ground. A member of the R. A. F. party said: "They all seemed genuinely glad to see us. One man said, 'Mussolini non buono' (Mussolini's no good), with appropriate gestures."

The most formidable obstacle to Gen. Montgomery's pursuit of the Axis forces into Tunisia is the so-called Mareth Line, which the French constructed before the war some sixty-five miles west of the Libyan frontier and behind which Rommel is expected to take refuge.

The British are now within 200 miles of the enemy-held Tunisian port of Gabes and only 320 miles from the Axis supply lines through Bomb Alley—the stretch of the Mediterranean Sea between Tunis and Sicily.

The Soldier Bouvier, He Deserted To Fight; Wins a Hero's Awards

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Thrilling Story of a Beardless French Youth and His Experiences.

By CLYDE A. FARNSWORTH
Correspondent of the Associated Press

CAIRO, Jan. 23—This was the soldier Bouvier who once went A.W.O.L. to fight for France, as brave a lad as I have ever met, a mere boy with his decorations and his empty sleeve.

With remarkable nonchalance he sauntered into the lounge of Cairo's principal hotel. Without even a first class private's chevron, he ignored the posted notice which attempts to keep this place out of bounds to "other ranks."

He looked so young, even younger than his bare 18 years, but he held himself so straight. His dark hair was parted and slicked to schoolboy perfection. His face, with its easy, eager smile, had the pink beardlessness of adolescence, yet there was a strange adult light in his eyes when he looked at you.

Swiftly you took in the boyish face and the crossed cannon and medieval helmets on the lapels of his khaki blouse, insignia of the Fighting French armored forces, and then you saw the empty sleeve tucked neatly into his right-hand pocket, and the odd stiffness of his left hand with which he shook hands.

Last of all you studied the row of ribbons over his heart. There was, first of all, the ribbon standing for the Cross of Liberation, highest award given by the Fighting French, and in this case the only one held by a common soldier.

Next to the ribbon for the Cross of Liberation, Bouvier wore one standing for the Croix de Guerre and against its gray field lay a tiny bronze palm. In the same array of decorations were ribbons for the Medaille Coloniale, the Medaille de Blesse for those wounded in the service of France and, last of all, one with a tiny bronze plate superimposed and engraved:

"Bir Hakheim
"1942"

It was there, last June 8, that Leon Bouvier, then 17 years old but already a veteran of this war, was wounded: one arm stump, and the remaining hand so injured that he retains the use of but three fingers.

Bitter 15 Day Battle

In the official record of the Fighting French defense of Bir Hakheim, a battle which lasted 15 days, May 27 to June 11, there is a factual, impersonal entry: "Monday, June 8: A convoy arrived this morning at 4 a. m. The trucks were driven by French drivers of a transport unit; all volunteers for this mission."

Bouvier, then driver of a Bren gun carrier, had set out with that mission of relief for the encircled, embattled defenders of Bir Hakheim. He was to have escorted the trucks, 15 in all, loaded with explosives and other supplies, into Bir Hakheim. He never. But let Bouvier tell the story:

"I was driving a bren carrier. We came up at night with 170 trucks, arriving outside the German lines at 11 o'clock. We had a rendezvous with Second Lieutenant Jean Bellec and two soldiers from inside Bir Hakheim. They had come through the enemy lines and were to lead us in.

"But there were too many trucks and Bellec said that not more than 15 could be taken in, and even then only if we proceeded slowly and carefully and as quietly as possible. They called for volunteers to drive. I volunteered to go along in my Bren carrier and took with me Bellec and one of the soldiers who had come out with him. We had three miles to cross.

Attacked from Air

"Our column crawled along, stopping often in the dark. At 1 a. m., all hell broke loose. We were attacked by Stukas which dropped flares. We were in the middle of the German lines and they opened up with everything they had. We were in a cross-fire of machine-guns. Tracers were everywhere.

"One of the trucks was hit somehow and the fuel tank took fire. My Bren carrier was close. I knew that the truck was loaded with 20 cases of mines and that there also was one case of fuses for them. I knew that if the fire ever reached the fuses the mines would be set off and I was sure the explosion would destroy us all.

"So I took the fire extinguisher from my Bren carrier and ran to the fire to put it out. It was already eating into the cases of mines. I was there in the light of the fire and I knew I was exposed for bullets were striking all around me. I actually put the fire out.

"But at that moment, just as I was leaving to find cover, something must have hit the box of fuses. It might have been machine-gun fire. The truck blew up. There were, as I said, 20 cases of mines, each with 20 unfused mines in it—400 mines in all.

"I was blown I don't know how far, but a considerable distance. I could feel myself flying through the air. Most of my clothing was ripped off. When I picked myself up the lower half of my right arm was gone and I was bleeding horribly. There was no one around. It was dark. I feared to call for help for I knew I would be captured.

"My left thumb was shorn off at the first joint and the tendon of

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the forefinger was cut. I had burns on my arms and body. The hand hurt fiercely. I had a great pain in the back of my head but I could feel no pain in the stump of my right arm. I knew that I would bleed to death in a few minutes. I felt faint. I was covered with blood from head to foot.

"I don't know how long I lay there but it was still night when I heard voices. I thought the Germans had come. I was ready then to surrender. I grunted or moaned for help. But they were not Germans; they were a Scottish patrol of seven men who had seen the bombardment and the fire and had wormed their way into the place to investigate. The rest of the convoy had moved on.

"They gathered me up like a baby and carried me back to an ambulance. From there on I do not remember much. They cut off some of my right arm in a field hispital, I know. They were constantly giving me morphine injections. The retreat from Libya was now fully under way. Bir Hakheim was evacuated while I was being moved back for treatment.

Seven Days in Ambulance

"They tried to get me into an ambulance plane once but there was space for only one man. It was given to a wounded officer. I was given over to an ambulance driver who was instructed to carry me back until he could find a hospital for me. We did not find it until we reached Alexandria. I spent seven days in the ambulance."

Bouvier paused. The story was nearly ended. He glanced at his empty sleeve and the medals which he wore like a boy scout proud of his merit badges. He grinned. "I always wanted to be a hero," He said. "I have been kissed now by five generals."

There is one forgivable demerit in the military record of the Soldier Bouvier. He was with the Fighting French in Syria when the rumor spread around the camp that General Koenig's brigade, the troops which later were to defend Bir Hakheim, was to move into Libya.

"I went first to my commanding officer and asked if I might be transferred so I could go along," Bouvier related. The C.O. told me there was nothing official. So I went to General Koenig. He told me that if I wanted to go I should merely get aboard one of the trucks when the brigade left. That

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is what I did."

Weeks later when Bouvier, by that time a clerk in Koenig's mobile headquarters, had moved up to Halfaya pass near the Libyan border of Egypt, a letter came from General Headquarters asking Koenig for information on "the deserter Bouvier."

"The general had others who could have typed the answer for him but he dictated it to me instead," the boy recalled. "I remember so well. He stood beside me and dictated: 'The Soldier Bouvier has deserted to fight.'"

City Falls on Schedule

CAIRO, Jan. 23—(AP) When the British Eighth army launched its final offensive in Libya, Allied war correspondents were told that Tripoli would be in Allied hands on Jan. 22.

The army was only five hours late after advancing 1,300 miles.

Douglas Takes Command Of R. A. F. at Cairo

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Cairo, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—Air Chief Marshal Sir William Sholto Douglas assumed command today of the Royal Air Force in the Middle East, succeeding Air Marshal Sir Arthur William Tedder.

Announcement of the impending change, made in London on November 28, said that Sir Arthur would become Vice-Chief of Staff of the Air Forces.

SOLDIER TO GET MEDAL

CAIRO, Jan. 23—(AP) Corp. Charles Bshara, Sanford, Me., a member of the U. S. fighter squadron ground crew operating in the Tripoli advance, has been recommended for the Soldier's Medal for shooting down an enemy plane.

Corp. Bshara drives a truck on which his resourceful commanding officer had mounted a machine-gun. Although not a gunner himself, Corp. Bshara in an emergency recently shot down a Messerschmitt 109 which had evaded anti-aircraft fire and was strafing ground troops. His quick action with the truck's machine-gun saved the lives of many of his comrades.

ALLIED WARPLANES SHOWER BOMBS ON

FLEEING GERMANS

Montgomery's Troops Speed Westward After Capturing Tripoli.

TUNISIA FIGHT RAGES

Axis Battles to Keep Escape Route Open for Rommel.

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 23—(AP) Britain's Eighth army captured Tripoli to finally topple Mussolini's African empire early today and raced on westward toward Tunisia where Allied troops were mopping up Nazi parachutists trying to widen the 50-mile "bomb alley" of escape left to Marshal Rommel's Axis forces fleeing into Tunisia.

General Montgomery's desert troops at 5 a.m. swept into Tripoli whose dock depots and installations had been blasted both by Allied bombers and Nazi demolition squads. Capture of this city was the ultimate triumph of a three-month push equivalent to the distance from New York to the plains of Nebraska.

The British then were reported to have pushed on westward toward the Tunisian border, 100 miles west of Tripoli, while Allied planes pounded Marshal Rommel's shattered troops on the coastal highway and inflicted "great damage" on boatloads of Axis officials fleeing the port of Zuara, 60 miles from Tripoli.

Warships Shell Zuara

(The admiralty in London also announced that light forces of the Royal Navy bombarded Zuara early Saturday. "Good results were achieved, large fires and explosions being observed," the communique said. No casualties nor damage was suffered by the British fleet.)

Less than 300 miles separates General Montgomery's troops and the Allied Tunisian forces in the Gafsa area of Tunisia, but the Axis apparently is firmly entrenched all along the eastern Tunisian coast where Marshal Rommel is withdrawing to join the Axis troops under Gen. Jurgen von Arnim.

May Have to Rest

It also is believed that General Montgomery's main forces would have to pause for rest and reorganization after the long, exhausting haul across Libya.

A French communique issued tonight said fighting continued all day in the mountainous central Tunisian sector 20 miles northwest of Kairouan where U. S. troops are aiding the French.

"After repulsing all enemy attacks our forces regrouped in the region north of the road which leads from Ousseltia to Kairouan," the bulletin said.

"Fifteen kilometers (nine miles) north of Ousseltia our Moroccan detachments annihilated a German unit."

Enemy Posts Surrender

During the day several enemy posts surrendered and valuable material was seized, the communique added.

Earlier, British and French troops were reported to have rolled back a German tank column at least four miles in the Kebir valley after a counterattack launched from Robaa toward Pont du Fahs. This sector is above the Ousseltia-Kairouan area.

In these two valleys, roughly 50 miles west of the eastern Tunisian coast, the Axis has made its most determined bid to smash the Allies in order to secure the line of Marshal Rommel's retreat.

Allied aircraft continued to pound German and Italian columns retreating along the coast and at the same time attacked Tunis' el Aouina airdrome three times yesterday, finding a great concentration of Axis transport and fighter planes on the field.

Axis Uses Parachutists

In their attempt to widen their hold on the 200-mile-long coastal belt the Axis dropped parachutists at several points in the rear of the Allied forces. But the majority of these already have been rounded up with the help of the French gendarmerie and Arabs, a spokesman said.

Some of Col. Edson Raff's American parachutists are based in southern Tunisia, but whether they have been dropped along the coastal road to harry the Rommel retreat is not known.

(Berlin broadcasts hinted that Gen. Montgomery's forces had intercepted the Rommel retreat in Libya by landing forces from boats somewhere along the coast west of Tripoli. The Berlin broadcasts claimed the landing party was driven off.)

The big question of course was how many troops Marshal Rommel can speed into Tunisia to reinforce the 70,000 or more which General von Arnim is said to have.

The estimates varied from 40,000 to 70,000, including supply service units. Marshal Rommel was reported to have lost up to 75,000 men when he was smashed in Egypt by General Montgomery and forced to retreat into Libya. At that time this figure represented more than half of his army.

(British military commentators in London said there would be no slowing of the pursuit of Marshal Rommel by General Montgomery's forces unless Marshal Rommel wants to stand and fight. It was not believed that a Rommel junction with General von Arnim's forces would tip the scales in favor of the Axis in Tunisia).

The flight to sea of Axis personnel from Zuara, west of Tripoli, was taken here to mean that Marshal Rommel did not intend to make a stand anywhere short of the Tunisian frontier.

Retreating Columns Blasted

His straggling forces were reported being cut down along the road west of Tripoli by American and British airmen who set fires among his trucks and blasted craters in the road.

Among the targets of these Allied Middle Eastern forces covering General Montgomery's ground forces was the Axis airdrome of Ben Gardane in southern Tunisia not far from the Tripolitania border. Marshal Rommel has been noticeably short of aerial protection, and the Allies were determined to smash what little he has left.

In widesperad aerial activity over Tunisia the heaviest Allied blow was at Tunis. B-17s launched the first attack yesterday against El Aouina airdrome where scores of Nazi transport planes and many fighter squadrons were sighted. That was at 11 a. m., and the four-motored bombers "completely covered the airdrome with bomb bursts, starting fires visible from 80 to 100 miles."

"There were explosions among buildings and it is believed an ammunition dump was hit," the announcement said.

Fifteen Messerschmitts arose to make a 30-minute attack on the Flying Fortresses, and three of the German planes were shot down and four damaged.

Return to Airdrome

At 12:30 p. m. Marauder B-26s escorted by Lightning P-38 fighters hit the airdrome again, starting more fires and destroying many single and twin-engined planes on the field.

The third attack came two hours later with Billy Mitchell B-25's concentrating their bombs on dispersed transport planes among which several fires were observed. Messerschmitt fighters which attempted to intervene were driven off although one B-25 crashed and burned.

In assisting the American and French ground forces in the Ousseltia valley sector Warhawk P-40s, including members of the French Lafayette escadrille, attacked Axis vehicles and machinegun posts while Havoc A-20 light bombers raided enemy tanks. The A-30's were reported to have scored several direct hits on an Axis tank depot northeast of Ousseltia.

British Hurricane bombers escorted by Spitfires attacked Axis objectives also at Pont-du-Fahs, and Allied bombers on Thursday night also attacked the airdrome at Bizerte and road and rail communications behind the enemy's lines.

"During a sweep by bombers and fighters between Tunisia and Sicily," the communique added, "a freighter was hit by bombs and six enemy aircraft were destroyed. From all these operations five of our aircraft are missing."

Nazi Paratroopers in Tunisia

Forces Dropped Back of Allied Lines in Vain —Most Are Quickly Captured.

JAN 24 1943 NORGAARD

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—German parachute troops were dropped behind the Allied lines in Tunisia in a vain effort to break the successful resistance to the Axis tank push down the Kebir River and the Ousseltia Valley, but most of them were quickly rounded up, Allied headquarters announced today.

German and Allied land forces continued to fight in the Ousseltia Valley below Pont du Fahs while British and American planes bombed and shot up equipment of the German columns. It was not disclosed whether the parachute troopers were demolition squads, attempting to destroy bridges and other vital structures, or fighting forces attempting to seize positions in the Allied rear.

U. S. Troops Move Up.

United States troops were moving up the Ousseltia Valley to support the British forces engaged in widespread and violent fighting with German tank columns, the announcement said. A headquarters spokesman said that the German force, which yesterday had been reported threatening the town of Ousseltia, thirty-seven miles from Pont du Fahs, had made no further progress.

Across the mountain range, down both sides of which German task forces are moving, a combined British and French force drove back another German tank column four miles, leaving the Axis troops six miles short of their immediate objective, Robaa, which is twenty-seven miles southwest of Pont du Fahs.

Twelfth United States Air Force fighters and bombers concentrated yesterday on three quick smashes at a Tunis airdrome and on repeated bombing and strafing blows at Axis communications and tank and truck columns. During the day American planes shot down nine Axis aircraft and damaged five others, with a loss of five American planes. A large number of enemy planes also were destroyed on the ground.

American flying fortresses covered the Tunis airdrome with bomb bursts and started fires visible for 80 to 100 miles, a headquarters spokesman said. There were explosions among the buildings and a hit was believed made on an ammunition dump. The bombers fought off fifteen Messerschmitt fighters, bringing down three and damaging four others.

A sweep of Allied bombers and fighters over Tunisia and Sicily struck a freighter with bombs and destroyed six more Axis planes, the communique said. Five Allied aircraft were reported missing after all these various operations.

[The Italian communique declared that the Axis forces in Tunisia had consolidated gains won in previous days, but did not specify in what sector. Axis planes, the announcement also said, attacked Bone harbor on Thursday night, scoring direct hits on the Allied installations there and causing fires and explosions. Later, it said, Italian torpedo planes sank two Allied ships in the harbor and damaged a third, while Axis submarines were declared to have sunk two Allied merchant vessels in the Mediterranean. Allied air raids on Ragusa, Pachino and Noto, in Sicily, were acknowledged.]

British Submarine Destroys 4 Axis Ships Bound for Tunisia

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 23—(AP) A British submarine "operating in Tyrrhenian seaports" destroyed two enemy merchant ships and a schooner and drove an armed trawler ashore in sinking condition in attacks on a convoy northbound to Tunisia, Navy communique said today.

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The destroyed merchant ships were of 6,000 tons and 2,000 tons. The schooners, equipped for anti-submarine warfare, was of 200 tons and the grounded trawler was of 400 tons.

The submarine first attacked the southbound convoy of two 6,000 ton ships under escort of three destroyers.

A torpedo in one of the merchantmen damaged and stopped her and the next day, the submarine finished off the wounded ship despite a surrounding cover of rescue tugs and destroyers.

The other merchant ship accompanied by one destroyer retired the communique said.

Three days later, the same submarine attacked the schooner trawler and 2,000 ton merchant ship with torpedo and gunfire while along the east coast of Sardinia.

Allied Bombers Hit Two Ships In Rabaul Raid

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Fell Five Japanese Planes; All Enemy Resistance in Papuan Peninsula Ends

Allied Headquarters in Australia, Sunday, Jan. 24 (AP). — Two more ships have been hit by bombs at Rabaul, New Britain, where earlier this week Allied planes sent four vessels, totaling 24,000 tons, to the bottom, the Allied high command reported today. Eight to ten Jap Zeros were shot down in air fights.

At the same time, the noon communication announced that all fighting in the Papuan peninsula of New Guinea has ceased with 117 Japs taken prisoner.

At the same time the noon communiqué announced that all fighting in the Papuan Peninsula of New Guinea had ceased, with 117 Japanese taken prisoner.

Five Japanese Zero planes were downed in dog-fighting which occurred during the latest Rabaul raid.

"Our heavy bombers attacked the harbor before dawn," General Douglas MacArthur's communiqué stated, "striking at shipping and airdromes. A fuel dump at Vunakanau was hit and left burning furiously with numerous explosions visible for seventy-five miles; other bombs fell in the dispersal areas and blast bays. Vessels at anchor and a convoy approaching the harbor were bombed, but searchlight glare was such that results could not be observed.

Bomber Bags Five Zeros

"During the day one of our heavy bombers on armed reconnaissance over the area seriously damaged a 12,000-ton transport in the harbor with a direct hit and five near misses and scored two near hits on an 8,000-ton ship north of Rabaul, which came to a standstill. Twelve enemy fighters intercepted the bomber in a running fight lasting 1 hour and 5 minutes. Five enemy planes were destroyed and two damaged. Our bomber returned safely."

[Mention of a convoy in Rabaul's vicinity could be regarded as indicative of impending Japanese action in the Southwest Pacific. It was from Rabaul that the Japanese sent a convoy to Lae recently which resulted in severe shipping losses and the costliest Japanese air defeat of the war to date. It also was from Rabaul that some reinforcements have steamed down into the Solomons sector.]

Number of Prisoners a Surprise

The news of the cessation of fighting in Papua was presaged in yesterday's communiqué which told of the elimination of all organized Japanese resistance around Sanananda, leaving only small groups of Japanese soldiers wandering aimlessly in the jungles.

[The taking of 117 Japanese prisoners was amazing in the light of the war to date. A Japanese officer taken prisoner earlier in the New Guinea fighting said that Emperor Hirohito had commanded the Japanese to fight to the last man. In most cases, prisoners taken in a battle sector have been almost negligible.]

"Liquidation has been completed with heavy casualties to the enemy," said the communiqué concerning the final stages of the Sanananda fighting which wound up action against a Japanese Papuan army which once totaled 15,000 men.

"One hundred seventeen prisoners were taken yesterday. Ground fighting in Papua has ceased."

Proving as did the bomber over Rabaul that Allied bombers can hold their own against superior numbers of Japanese planes, a heavy bomber in the vicinity of Wewak, New Guinea, shot down three Japanese Zeros for certain and probably got two others out of a swarm of eighteen which engaged it in a running fight of 1 hour and 35 minutes. The bomber got home safely.

the Prome district of Central Burma yesterday and pounded Donbiak, in western Burma, in a series of widespread raids, a British communique said today.

The Japanese position at Donbiak, on the Mayu Peninsula north of Akyab, was shelled by British artillery on Thursday, the British said, and the aerial attack to soften up the invaders followed yesterday.

Nine trucks were reported destroyed and a number of Japanese soldiers killed as British bombs caught a convoy on the Schwedaling-Prome road. Shipping on the Irrawaddy River and along the Arakan coast was damaged by attacks from the air, it was announced. Two British planes failed to return from the mission.

Japanese aircraft made an attack in southeast Bengal during the night and returned at noon today to bomb the Chittagong area, not far from the Burma border.

Only a few planes took part in last night's attack and no casualties were reported, the communique said. Damage was said to be slight. No details were available on the bombing of the Chittagong area, it was reported.

Enemy Loses 53 Planes To One U. S. Squadron

Fortresses Also Account for 4 Ships in 6 Months in Pacific

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 23 (AP).—One American Flying Fortress squadron operating in the Southwest Pacific has flown more than 1,000,000 miles on 630 missions in the last six months during which it has destroyed thirty-three Japanese fighters in combat and more than twenty aground and sunk a heavy cruiser, two merchant ships and a transport. The disclosure was made at Sydney today by Sergeant Pilot Mervyn Bell, of the Royal Australian Air Force, co-pilot of one of the planes in the squadron.

Bell was enthusiastic about his American flying mates, declaring: "The Yanks are the greatest team I've ever been with."

MALTA CHEERS CAPTURE OF TRIPOLI BY BRITISH

VALLETTA, Malta, Jan. 23 — (AP) Cheers rose from the battered and bombed populace of Malta today and faded and tattered flags flew above the many scarred buildings as this most-raided island celebrated the British victory at Tripoli.

The islanders believed the Axis would be now getting some of the punishment which Malta endured when it was situated between the enemy air forces in Sicily and Tripoli.

BRITISH BOMB JAP TARGETS IN BURMA

New Delhi, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—British bomber and fighter planes carried destruction to targets in the

Allies End Campaign In Southeast Papua; Jap Army Eliminated

Sanananda Pockets Clear; Allied Bombers Sink Four Enemy Ships at Rabaul

By VERN HAUGLAND,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Jan. 23.—Organized Japanese resistance in Southeast Papua ended at 2:05 p.m. (local time) yesterday when the last two remaining pockets held by an enemy force which once numbered 15,000 were wiped out by American and Australian troops.

The last to fall was a group of Japs on the coast northwest of Sanananda. Attacked in the early morning by Australians, the enemy registered bitterly but withdrew a short distance. Artillery and motors softened the new defense and an afternoon attack crumpled the enemy.

Two days ago the Americans cleaned out the main Japanese pocket two miles from the coast along Soputa track, using heavy artillery and motar fire. A small unit was left on the north side of the track.

A total of 475 dead were counted in that area.

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Kill All Save One.

At 7 a.m. yesterday, 33 Japanese members of this unit attempted to escape, and Americans killed 32 of them and took the remaining one prisoner.

The Americans subjected the few remaining Japs to well-organized mortar and artillery battering starting at midmorning. Shortly after midday, the Americans reported the Japs cleaned out.

Fourteen Jap stragglers were killed south of Gona. As far as is known, the only remaining Japanese in the Papuan Peninsula are isolated soldiers wandering hopelessly in the swamps. They are being hunted down.

Some 1,200 Jap casualties have been counted in the Sanananda area to date. A total of 898 previously were killed in the Gona area, making a Jap death list of 2,100 in this sector.

The Australians captured a big wireless transmitting set near Sanananda on January 20. Examination showed it was in perfect condition, capable of reaching Tokio. Evidently the Japs were surprised and hadn't had time to destroy it.

Materiel Taken.

The Americans also captured large quantities of arms and ammunition.

The folks back home would have had to see the conditions under which the main attack started in order to believe it.

In the bivouac area, men camped in a sea of mud after a night-long rain judged at 10 to 11 inches—almost one-tenth this area's total annual rainfall.

Pvt. Peter Passini of Farmington, Ill., asked how he'd spent the night, replied cheerfully: "Oh, we were afraid for awhile we were going to be attacked by Jap submarines, but I guess they couldn't make their way through the mud."

Allied bombers, meanwhile, were reported to have struck another heavy blow at Japanese shipping in the harbor of Rabaul, New Britain, sinking four vessels totaling 24,000 tons in a low-level dawn attack.

One Sank in 4 Minutes.

"Direct hits on a 4,000-ton cargo ship split and sank the vessel within four minutes," said the communique. "An 8,000-ton transport was left burning as a result of two direct hits and later was seen to explode.

"A 4,000-ton vessel with a lighter moored alongside was hit and sank within [illegible] minutes, while another 8,000-ton vessel received three hits and was left burning with a series of explosions. Two searchlights were extinguished by strafing."

Although the big four-motored bombers ran into a high altitude snowstorm and icing conditions en route to Rabaul, and flew through heavy anti-aircraft fire over the target, all returned safely.

Lae and Salamaua Hit.

Other Allied air formations blasted at Japanese bases at Lae, Salamaua and Madang on the northeastern coast of New Guinea and also attacked an enemy merchant vessel in the Arafura Sea off Cape Van Den Bosch, in Dutch New Guinea, the communique said.

At the same time two Japanese bombers were reported to have made a night raid on Darwin, Australia, dropping bombs harmlesly in a swamp. Three Japanese raiders also attacked Milne Bay, New Guinea, and a single enemy plane dropped two bombs at Merauke and the south coast of Dutch New Guinea, but caused no damage, Allied headquarters said.

U. S. Continues To Mop Up Foe On Guadalcanal

Vandegrift Says Ten Have Been Killed for Every American Lost on Isle

AN ADVANCED SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, Jan. 23 (AP).—Ten Japanese have been killed on Guadalcanal for every American soldier lost, and enemy air losses in the Solomons have been seven to each one for the Americans, Major General A. A. Vandegrift, of the United States Marine Corps, said today.

"The Jap is a good fighting man, and any one who says differently is mistaken," he said at a brief interview. "But he is no superman by any means, and he can be killed the same as any one else.'

General Vandegrift conferred with Admiral William F. Halsey sr., commander of the south Pacific fleet. He has been relieved of his command on Guadalcanal after months of the hardest fighting in the fighting marines' history.

"At the present moment," General Vandegrift said, "I feel Guadalcanal is secure to us."

Without citing figures, he said American troops were taking a terrific toll of Japanese in the Solomons fighting aside from many thousands of the enemy aboard troopships which have been sunk attempting to land in the area.

General Vandegrift has turned over his command to Major General Alexander M. Patch, who had been commanding an advance base since March. "The situation is in good hands," he said.

Two British Agents Among 15 Persons on Airliner Overdue at Lima.

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Lima, Jan. 23 (A. P.)—Rescue parties plunged into the rugged mountains of southern Peru today in search of a Pan American-Grace Airways transport missing en route from Santiago to Lima with fifteen persons aboard, including two British diplomats, two yeomen of the United States Navy, an American civilian and three American crewmen.

The plane, which left Santiago yesterday morning on the 1,600-mile flight, had been overdue in Lima since 5 P. M. last night. Airway officials said the last direct word was received from the plane at 3 P. M., when it passed over Ocona, about 400 miles southeast of Lima.

The message indicated the craft was in no difficulty at that time.

Airmen familiar with the Santiago-Lima run, however, suggest it might have been forced down by bad weather. Flying conditions on this route, they said, now are at their worst because of heavy summer fogs.

Among the eleven passengers were William Mackie, a British diplomatic courier; Alfred Howard of the British Diplomatic Service; Charles Petke and Allen Slattery, United States Navy yeomen; Alexandre Crowe, Cain, identified only as an American civilian; Leon Winters, a Briton,

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and Claudio Planet, son of a former Chilean Foreign Minister.

The American members of the crew were listed as Golden Gardner, 25 years old, pilot; Robert Turbyne, 27, co-pilot, and James Ewing, 21, radioman.

Three women were among the other passengers, who included three South Americans and two Dutch citizens. The plane's purser was a Peruvian.

BRAZIL JUNGLES NOW SUPPLYING VALUABLE LATEX

American Scientists Aid in Development of Crop in South America

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EDITOR'S NOTE: Henry W. Bagley, who wrote this story on the valuable work of U. S. rubber experts in the Amazon valley, has just returned from a five-week tour of the region. He traveled, as do the experts, by any means of conveyance available—by plane, train and ship, by dugout canoe, on muleback and afoot. Bagley is chief of the Associated Press bureau in Rio de Janeiro.)

BY HENRY W. BAGLEY

BELEM, Brazil, Jan. 23.—(AP) By horse, mule, boat, plane, on foot or by any mode of transportation they can find, American rubber technicians are going into the jungles of Brazil to help get the most out of that country's rubber potential.

More and better Brazilian rubber for the United Nations is their aim; teaching improved methods of obtaining rubber is the way they hope to accomplish it.

One of these experts is Michael Polli of Cleveland who went home for a vacation after three years with Firestone in Liberia only to be snapped up by the Rubber Reserve corporation and dispatched post-haste to Brazil.

Polli looked over the situation in the Amazon valley, then turned his eyes on the coastal state of Bahia. There he found something that many rubber experts didn't know existed in that region—a good, amazon-type rubber tree.

Although the site is hundreds of miles from the Amazon, original home of the "hevea brasiliensis," which usually is referred to as just "Hevea" or the "Para Rubber tree," Polli says the region around Una and the neighboring village of Franconia contains 500,000 to 600,000 Hevea trees.

A Return Home

The first ones were brought in about 1910 from Ceylon (which originally got them from the Amazon), but they were planted only as shade for cocoa, Bahia's principal crop. When Brazilian rubber enjoyed a minor boom in 1928, Bahia hevea was tapped, but it soon fell into disuse, as cocoa occupied most of the state's labor.

Polli went to Una last September, knowing practically no Portuguese. Although no one in the town of 400 spoke English, he managed to make himself understood and by November was speaking the native language fluently.

Whether in Bahia or the Amazon, here's what a hevea rubber worker does: Before sunup, he goes out with his bucket and his jebong knife, a short-bladed instrument with the blunt point turned almost at a right angle, similar to a linoleum knife. Reaching his first tree (let's assume it never has been tapped before), he makes a shallow cut in the bark, from left to right at a downward angle of about 35 degrees, about half way around the trunk some 40 inches above the ground. Immediately a white fluid, which looks like milk, begins to flow down the cut. Quickly the worker hooks a small cup into the bark at the lower end of the cut, and the precious latex trickles in.

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Perhaps he will make another cut in the same tree on the opposite side of the trunk, but not connecting it with the first one. Then, after attaching his second cup, he passes on to his next tree.

He will cut, say, 200 trees in a day, and on his way back home he will pick up the latex from the little cups and pour it into his bucket. He may gather as much as 15 pounds of latex in a day.

Next day, his process is the same except that on trees already cut, he simply shaves off a small part of the bottom of the cut and the latex flows again. Thus after many months he will have carried his original cut down to the bottom of the tree.

Bark Renews Self

By that time the milking season will be over. When it comes around again, there will be new bark.

That's the new method of cutting which is being taught by the rubber reserve men, who say it gives much higher production and affects the life of the tree no more than the old system of making wide slashes in herring bone style perhaps an inch apart.

When the jungle worker gets back to his house with his day's latex, he builds a fire in a pit, places a low chimney over it and proceeds to smoke the fluid on a long stick or paddle. He starts with a small quantity of already-coagulated latex on his stick and pours cup after cup of the liquid over this mass, constantly turning the paddle.

He winds up with a rubber ball on a stick, and next day he adds his new supply to the same ball. In perhaps 10 days he'll have a ball weighing more than 100 pounds. After the stick is removed, the ball of rubber is branded and piled up with others for shipment to the export port.

That's when another group of Uncle Sam's technicians come into the picture. These are men like Lewis G. A. Brownson of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Frederick Barr of Passaic, N. J. Brownson is stationed in Belem, at the Amazon's mouth, and Barr operates in Manaos, an up-river port.

Guinazu Sees Probe Of Axis Spies Hurt by Inter-American Report

Argentina Doing Best To Cope With Agents, Minister Declares

By the Associated Press.

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 23.—Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu declared last night that Argentina's investigation of Axis espionage activities might be impaired by the publication yesterday in Montevideo of an Inter-American committee report on espionage in this country. He said it "added nothing" to information already submitted to his government by the United States Embassy.

The foreign minister, in a statement to the press, said Argentina was doing its best to cope with the Axis spy ring under her own laws. Argentina was described in the report as the "center of operations" of German espionage in the Western Hemisphere.

Thirty-eight persons were arrested as a result of memoranda previously turned over to Argentina by the American Embassy. Six of them have been arraigned and released on bond, pending trial early in February.

The committee report said there were at least four groups of agents operating in the ring, whose activities were co-ordinated by German diplomatic agents. The functions of the group, it was stated, included espionage; the transmission of information through diplomatic channels, clandestine radios, the mails and commercial cables; dissemination of propaganda; sabotage, transit through unwatched zones with false passports and the assumption of false nationalities.

Much of the information, it was said, was gathered through the interception by radio experts in the United States of messages exchanged by Nazi agents in Argentina with their superiors in Germany. One message cited was dated November 17, 1942, and said that every armed merchantman belonging to the United Nations would be equipped with anti-torpedo netting when touching at Trinidad, Freetown and other British ports.

Other messages mentioned the number of planes flying from Natal to North Africa and the Middle East. One example cited said a certain Curtiss plant "will be in mass production of dive bombers for Navy series SB2 one seaters," and gave details of armanent and horsepower.

Base in Brazil Is Key Point in Ferry Service

Planes Roll Into Airport, Then Roar Out for Duty in Africa, Burma or China

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NATAL, Brazil, Jan. 23 (AP).—The big American two-engined bomber roars in, rolls to a stop halfway down the macadam runway and wheels aside. Another follows her, and another, and another.

The crews climb out and trudge across the ground to one of the many long, one-story structures on the vast field—some to make their reports, some to get showers and changes of clothes, some to tumble into bed.

Gasoline trucks slide up alongside the gray-painted bombers; hoses are run in. Repair crews clamber over the ships. Everything must be ready quickly, for these planes are going to push on—perhaps in a few hours, perhaps in a few days—to the fighting fronts of Africa and Asia.

When they again roar down that runway, most of them with the same crews, they will be off on the long jump through the tropical night to a mid-ocean rendezvous on a tiny British-owned island, 1,000 miles east of Natal. Before the next day is out, if all goes well, they will be somewhere in Africa, on the underside of Africa's great bulge.

Then within a few hours they may shoot off again—perhaps at different tangents. Some may strike up across British Nigeria to a fighting French post on Lake Chad, in the heart of French Equatorial Africa; go on from there to the dry Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; then to a Red Sea post which Premier Benito Mussolini used in subduing Ethiopia, but now a British and American stronghold for African operations; thence along the edge of the Arabian Sea and finally into western India.

May Head for Burma or China

Usually the Allied forces in India take over here, but sometimes the ferry pilots fly across India toward the frontier of Burma, for operations against the Japanese. Or the men may take the ships into Chungking to join Major General Claire L. Chenault's air force

Perhaps, too, instead of going on eastward the planes will turn northward to Cairo. In a few days they will be pounding the Germans and Italians in Tunis

From their first landing spot in Africa after the overwater trip, they may head westward, then northward, up the shore of the African hump, with stops in Liberia and British fields at Freetown and Bathurst to Morocco and Algeria, to strike at Tunis from the west.

Natal is the middle-point, and perhaps the keypoint, in the United States' long chain of air bases over which bombing and transport planes and supplies are fed to Allied forces halfway round the globe. It is part of an aerial system running from the United States through Puerto Rico, Trinidad, British Guiana, Belem and Natal to African and Asian battle fronts.

The United States Army Ferry Command took the first planes across from Natal to Africa long before the United States got into the war. Then the American government got the Brazilian government's permission for Pan American Airways to bring planes from the Untied States to Natal and ferry them across to Africa. The set-up was called Pan American Air Ferries.

Service Reorganized in June

When the Army revised the ferry organization, the South Atlantic Wing of the Army Air Transport Command was created in June. Pan American Air Ferries in a sense was incorporated into the Army operation. Transcontinental and Wesern Air, and Eastern Airlines also came into the South Atlantic ferry movement, under Army control.

Now those companies continue to fly cargo ships, but under Army orders. The lines provide the personnel, but the men go and come in the ships assigned to them and or schedules set by the Army.

Headquarters Moved

Brigadier General Robert L. Walsh heads the South Atlantic wing of the Army air transport command, pulling the strings that keep the bombers and cargo ships moving from Puerto Rico to Africa.

General Walsh had his wing headquarters until recently at Georgetown, British Guiana. The field, which under the Anglo-American destroyer deal became United States territory for ninety-nine years, is headquarters for one of the two groups making up the South Atlantic wing. The other is based at Natal, to which General Walsh has shifted wing headquarters.

Heading the group is Lieutenant Colonel J. V. Dallin, of Philadelphia. His right-hand man is deputy commander Major Robert T. Barton jr., of Richmond, Va.

Parnamarim Field, outside Natal, was once just a poor airport for Italian, German and French commercial planes crossing occasionally between Brazil and Africa, and for Pan American Airways coastal planes. Today there are no French or German planes at Parnamarim.

Duke of Windsor Named Honorary Commodore

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NASSAU, Bahamas, Jan. 23 (AP).—The Duke of Windsor today was elected honorary commodore of the Royal Nassau Sailing Club. The sailing club, before the war, was a Mecca for the international social set which wintered in the Bahamas.

Franklin Remington, of Oyster Bay, L. I., was elected honorary vice-commodore.

STRIKERS REJECT PROPOSALS

SYDNEY, N. S., Jan. 23—(AP) The central committee of striking Sydney steel workers tonight voted to reject the latest proposals from the national office of the United Steel Workers of America for settlement of a walkout which has tied up a large part of Canadian steel production.

War Cuts Customs Agent Tasks

OTTAWA, Jan. 23 (CP).—Resources Minister T. A. Crerar and Revenue Minister C. W. Gibson announced today in a joint statement that arrangements have been made to increase the co-operation between immigration inspectors and customs examiners at certain border points. The statement said that there was insufficient work to keep both sets of officers fully occupied.

Railroad Rewards Flyers

Airmen Risked Lives in Fire to Move Oil Cars After Mishap

ST. THOMAS, Ont., Jan. 25 (AP).—The Wabash Railroad Company presented yesterday an undisclosed sum of money to No. 1 R. C. A. F. bombing and gunnery school at Jarvis, fifty miles northeast of here, for work done last Oct. 27 by airmen who risked their lives to move cars filled with gasoline and oil after an accident on the road.

Individual checks were sent to airmen and civilians who braved a fire to save the gasoline. The checks were presented by R. A. Hayes, of the Buffalo division of the Canadian National Railways-Wabash.

FUNDS FOR PUERTO RICO

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Jan. 23—(AP) The Emergency Relief council has approved an expenditure of $596,324 and the employment of 18,000 persons to grow food seed, whereby the agricultural commission hopes to increase the island's production of corn, beans, rice, tomatoes and greens, it was announced today.

Upstate Flyer Killed in Crash

HAMILTON, Ont., Jan. 23 (AP).—Leading Aircraftman T. B. Taylor, twenty-eight years old, of Schenectady, N. Y., was killed in the crash of a Royal Canadian Air Force plane near Hagersville Thursday, it was announced today.

End of Guadalcanal Fighting Expected by Marine Officer

Lieut.-Col. L. B. Puller Says Only 4000 Japanese Are Left Out of 15000, and Cleanup Nears.

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Washington, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Col. Lewis B. Puller, a veteran Marine officer, reported that Japanese troops on Guadalcanal have been whittled down from 15,000 to fewer than 4,000 and the Navy's announcement that American troops are mopping up pockets of enemy resistance emphasized today the possibility that the campaign there may soon be victoriously concluded.

Col. Puller, wounded seven times on November 8 last during an assault that drove the foe from the eastern end of the strategic island, believes the Nipponese could be wiped out in ten days with a full-scale offensive.

He expressed that opinion at a press conference yesterday, but explained that he didn't know what were the plans of the commanding general there. He estimated that the Japanese have lost 11,000 men in land fighting since the battle of the Solomons began six months ago. And of the remaining force, he said, probably 1,000 to 2,000 are stragglers.

Before Col. Puller gave his account, the Navy reported that American troops were advancing against Japanese positions in some sectors and units of the enemy forces were being eliminated.

Japs Had 15,000.

Col. Puller, a soft-voiced Virginian, who commanded a Guadalcanal battalion before the Army moved in to relieve the Marines, estimated the original forces, plus reinforcements, totaled 15,000. Before he left the island on January 1, he said, 7,000 were killed and 3,000 others died of wounds. Since then, he noted, the Navy had reported an additional 1,032 killed, leaving fewer than 4,000 there now.

Henderson airfield, built by the Japanese and seized by the Marines early in the fighting, has been enlarged so that it can be used by the heaviest and fastest bombers, the Marine officer said.

Sailors on 'Wrong' Beach Rescued Ship Survivors

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Eyewitness Describes Axis Attack Which Sank Leedstown Off Algiers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—(AP) It was all a mistake that turned out very well indeed for crew members and soldiers aboard the torpedoed transport Leedstown, Hunter Wood, 34, of New York, a chief boson's mate in the Coast Guard, revealed today.

It occurred during the North African landing operations when almost anything might have happened to a man and a good many things did.

Wood was a member of a landing party which went ashore in the vicinity of Algiers. When the initial operation was finished, Wood was ordered to take a detail of ten men and join his senior officer and the remainder of his group at a nearby beach.

Landed on Wrong Beach

The trouble started then because there were two beaches with almost identical names and Wood went to the wrong one.

He set up quarters in a small villa from where the Leedstown, anchored a mile and a half offshore, was plainly visible. The transport was tied up because of a damaged rudder.

Hardly had Wood examined the appointments of his new quarters when a German bomber showed up over the Leedstown and soon another appeared. Each plane dropped three bombs. Then a torpedo struck the vessel amidship and the shore group could see that she was being abandoned. Life rafts floated in toward the beach.

From their "wrong beach" Wood and his party swam out through heavy surf with lines which were tied to floating rafts. The pounding was so heavy that many of the survivors had been knocked from their rafts into the sea and they held on as the ropes were hauled in.

Natives Help

Wood's party was joined by soldiers from a nearby town and native French and Arabs also helped in the rescue.

The Arabs slashed off reeds about 15 feet long, Wood related in an account released by the Navy department, and waded out in the surf extending the reeds to the men who were pulled ashore as soon as they caught hold. Children of the natives showed up at the water front bringing wine and brandy for the survivors and all hands helped the men reach the movie theater in the village where they were permitted to rest.

Wood said he was also an eyewitness on another occasion of the torpedoing of the British aircraft carrier Avenger. He was on shipboard at that time and when general alarm sounded took station at his guns forward.

Attacked at Night

"The night was black as ink," he said, "and we were straining our eyes to find a submarine that was said to be lying on the surface when we heard a muffled explosion dead astern and it was the Avenger that was torpedoed."

Wood is a marine artist in civil life and he did a painting on the loss of the Avenger. In his account, Wood praised Ensign Lute Michael McLin, 29, of New Orleans, La., and of Donald Bryson, 35, bosun's mate, first class, of New London, Conn.

He said that Ensign McLin "asked none of his men to do nothing he wouldn't do himself."

"He was in water up to his neck, right along side the rest of us," Wood said, "and so was my bosun's mate, Bryson."

Brig.-Gen. Byers Decorated.

Washington, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—A Silver Star for gallantry in action in New Guinea has been awarded Brig.-Gen. Clovis E. Byers, 43 years old, the War Department announced today.

A citation declared that Gen. Byers frequently visited front lines at Buna and inspired officers and men by his "fearless gallantry under enemy fire."

Gen. Byers, born in Columbus, Ohio, formerly was an instructor at the United States Military Academy.

The department also announced the award of a Distinguished Service Medal to Col. Paul B. Wurtsmith for exceptionally meritorious service as commander of an Army Air Forces fighter group in the vicinity of Darwin, Australia.

SHIP UNLOADINGS IN TWO INQUIRIES

Washington, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—Representative Vinson, Democrat, of Georgia, chairman of the House Naval Committee, said today that he would appoint a special sub-committee on Tuesday to investigate a published report that union merchant seamen refused to unload a ship at Guadalcanal because it was Sunday. He added that the Navy already had launched an inquiry.

Mr. Vinson did not give any details of the Navy's investigation.

In a report to the House Naval Committee earlier this week, the Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks declared that construction battalions were being enlarged as a result of the discovery, "soon after our entrance into the war, that civilian personnel would not prove satisfactory for construction activities at outlying bases in or near the combat zones, for reasons of discipline, efficient organization and security."

"On October 12, 1942," Rear Admiral Ben Moreell, chief of the bureau, told the committee, "the formation of eight construction battalions was authorized. These are stevedore battalions specially formed and trained for the task of loading and unloading ships at outlying bases."

The Akron (Ohio) Beacon Journal published the story yesterday, quoting six Marines recently back from the Solomon Islands.

Mr. Vinson said he had asked the Beacon Journal for all the information concerning the situation in the newspaper's possession, together with the Marines' names. Meanwhile he called also for a report from Under-Secretary of Navy James V. Forrestal and Vice Admiral F. J. Horne.

Lieut.-Col. Lewis B. Puller, United States Marines, also back recently from the Solomons, asserted that he knew of no difficulties in unloading ships—that it was a matter of routine for sailors, soldiers and Marines to unload the vessels, whether Government-owned or merchant ships.

In New York Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union (C. I. O.), said that there was no union rule preventing merchant seamen from unloading ships on Sunday, and that it was a matter for the master of the ship to determine.

COAST GUARD SHIP LOST IN ATLANTIC

Cutter Was Commanded by Lieut. Thomas LaFarge of Cornwall, Noted Artist.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23. — (AP) The Coast Guard cutter Natsek, under command of Lt. (j.g.) Thomas Sargeant LaFarge, an artist in civilian life, has been overdue in the north Atlantic for several weeks, the Navy reported today, and "must be presumed to be lost."

Lieut. LaFarge had a crew of about 30 men on the 117 foot craft, which was built at Rockland, Me. in 1941 and put in service only last June.

On Routine Patrol

Navy officials said the Natsek was on routine Coast Guard patrol—which might have meant either offshore work or far-ranging excursions at sea.

Lieut. LaFarge, a reserve officer who made several Atlantic crossings in sailboats before joining the Coast Guard, was grandson of the famous artist, John LaFarge. In his own right the officer was well known in art circles for murals, frescoes and mosaics in various buildings in Washington and New York.

His wife, Mrs. Marie I. LaFarge, lives at Cornwall, Conn.

Lieut. LaFarge, 38, had had extensive experience in cruising along the coasts of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Labrador, and Bermuda and had made several Atlantic crossings in sailboats prior to entering the Coast Guard reserve.

The communique announcing loss of the cutter also included a single line reference to fighting in the Solomons, indicating comparative quiet on that front. "U. S. forces on Guadalcanal continue mopping up and patrol operations," the communique said.

YORKTOWN MEN PROMOTED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—(AP) Nineteen enlisted men have been promoted by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, for meritorious service aboard the aircraft carrier Yorktown and action in the battles of the Coral sea and Midway.

PIGEON DELIVERS MESSAGE IN AFRICA

Bird Wounded Three Times Completes Ninety-Mile Flight.

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—(AP) If there were medals for birds, "Lady Astor," a little carrier pigeon, would rate the highest decoration, Signal corps officers agreed today.

They told of "Lady" dropping exhausted at a French Morocco headquarters, wounded three times, but home with an important message from a unit 90 miles away.

"She'll never have to work again if I have anything to say about it," said Sergeant Adam Samson, Totowa, N. J., the bird's trainer. "Lady has done her bit. I want to thank the person who gave her to us."

Lady was given to the Signal corps by a member of the Steinway club of New York.

President-elect arrived here early today on an official visit as guest of the Government, and members of his party told this story:

A short distance out of Richmond, Va., Marine Corps Warrant Officer Edwin H. Levenstein and Privates Vincent R. Kasyjanski and Stefan Jakenec wandered into Dr. Guani's private car. They were telling Juan F. Yriart of Uruguay that they couldn't find a seat on the train. Dr. Guani overheard the conversation.

"Come on in and sit down," said Dr. Guani. Then, after making the marines comfortable, he paid their Pullman fares to Washington.

A member of the party quoted Dr. Guani as observing:

"I'm not sitting here in comfort while American boys in uniform, fighting for the defense of democracy, have to stand."

138 CASUALTIES ON NEW NAVY LIST

All but 10 Are Reported Missing, Many From Here, New Jersey and Connecticut

ENSIGN H. P. JAMES NAMED

E. J. Witowski of This City, a Private in the Marines, Is Now Listed as Safe

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Navy announced today 138 casualties, including seven dead, three wounded and 128 missing, bringing to 21,766 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 6,393 dead, 3,903 wounded and 11,470 missing.

Edward J. Witkowski, private 1st class, in the Marine Corps, was reported safe. He had been report-

Three Marines Land In Doc's Private Car

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23 (AP).—Three United States marines rode into Washington today as guests of Dr. Alberto Guani, Foreign Minister of Uruguay, in his private car.

The Foreign Minister and Vice

ed missing on Navy Department Casualty No. 18 released Dec. 12. His mother, Mrs. Stella Witkowski, lives at 636 East Fourteenth Street, New York.

Ensign Harrison P. James, U. S. N. R., was listed as missing. His wife lives at 28 Metropolitan Oval, Bronx, New York.

Others from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, with next of kin, are:

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New York

MISSING

Bailey, Charles W., Jr., seaman 1st class; father, Charles W. Bailey, 48 Brookdale Place, Rye.

Cadby, Robert A., Jr., seaman 2d class, Reserve; father, Robert A. Cadby, Hillsdale.

Campbell, Colin H., seaman 2d class, Reserve; father, William S. Campbell, 194 Jay St., Albany.

Daniello, Frank A., seaman 2d class, Reserve; father, Louis Daniello, Locust Valley.

Eckert, William A., seaman 1st class, Reserve; mother, Mrs. Sarah E. Eckert, Syracuse.

Hill, Richard, seaman 2d class; father, Wilbur Hill, 15 Southard Ave., Oceanside.

Lister, Walter O., radioman, 3d class; wife, Mrs. Mary F. Lister, 204 West 78th St., New York.

Malkowitz, Michael, watertender, 2d class; wife, Mrs. Bertha L. Malkowitz, 70 South Elliot St., Brooklyn.

Malterner, Willard J., torpedoman, 2d class; father, Pierre R. Malterner, Canton.

Mason, Robert W., seaman, 1st class, Reserve; father, Harold B. Mason, Vernon.

Preslak, Peter, seaman, 1st class; father, Michael Preslak, 1326 Washington Ave., New York.

Yaddow, Wayne J., seaman, 2d class, Reserve; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Merton H. Yallow, Vernon.

New Jersey

MISSING

Cahill, Arian J., seaman, 2d class Reserve; father, James Cahill, 145 Chestnut St., Kearny.

Dallissio, James W., seaman, 2d class, Reserve; father, Dominick Dallissio, 156 North Gaston Ave., Somerville.

Farmer, James M., seaman, 2d class, Reserve; mother, Mrs. Jane Farmer, 83 Albion Ave., Haledon, Passaic.

Hieeem, Herbert L., Jr., fireman, 3d class, Reserve; father, Herbert L. Hissem, Main St., Bloomingdale.

Kunka, Steve, seaman, 1st class, Reserve; father, Mikael Kunka, 238 Bayside Ave., Elizabeth.

Long, William J., seaman, 2d class, Reserve; father, Joseph Long, 102 Genessee Ave., Paterson.

Namesansky, Edward E., radioman, 3d class; father, Joseph Namesansky, First St., West Norwood.

O'Donnell, John J., seaman, 2d class, Reserve; father, Joseph J. O'Donnell, 233 William St., East Orange.

Rabkin, Israel, seaman, 2d class, Reserve; father, Max Rabkin, 119 Madeline Ave., Clifton.

Regeic, Joseph M., seaman 2d class; brother, Frank L. Regeic, 14 Malcolm St., Morristown.

Reichelt, Henry N., seaman 2d class, Reserve; mother, Mrs. Dorothy Reichelt, 156 Boulevard, New Milford.

Washburne, Herbert R., seaman 2d class, Reserve; father, Herbert L. Washburne, 28 Orchard St., Nutley.

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Connecticut

MISSING

Barker, Alfred K., 3d, seaman 2d class; father, Alfred K. Barker Jr., Stratford.

Caldara, William F., fireman 2d class, Reserve; father Frank Caldara, South Norwalk.

Fant, Russell J., boatswain's mate 1st class; father, George H. Fant, Bridgeport.

Krakower, Robert N., fireman 2d class, Reserve; father John Krakower, Waterbury.

Madden, Donald T., seaman 2d class, Reserve; father Patrick Madden, Manchester.

Magill, William W., seaman 1st class; father, Samuel J. Magill, Thompsonville.

NEW AND BIGGER SCRAP CAMPAIGN SOON PREDICTED

It Takes a Lot of Sorting to Prepare the Scrap for Mills.

By JAMES D. WHITE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 — (AP) From Greenland's icy mountains to . . . (military secret), the World's junk piles are turning in strategic scrap to the metal mills of America for the weapons of total war.

We are getting scrap from 20 countries, and thus reverse the historic trend. We used to export scrap to all buyers (including the Axis) without much restriction. Those days are gone, probably forever.

Today we are collecting junk from any place we can get it, in Latin America, from New Zealand and Australia, from Africa and Egypt, and soon will be getting it from the Middle East.

Battle scrap is already coming from Hawaii and the Southern Pacific, and soon will come from North Africa.

What About Old Scrap?

Meanwhile, what has happened to the scrap metal which this country has been collecting?

Part of it has already gone into the mills; the rest will get there within three months, say the experts.

The national scrap drive last fall, led by the nation's newspapers, resulted in a reported total of around 5,000,000 tons of scrap mental.

But scrap is something quite different from the junk you and I used to know back home. Today the scrap dealer is a pretty strategic bird. He is no longer just a fellow who obligingly hauls off something we don't want. He has to be an expert on the vital metals he handles, because he has to do a lot of sorting and processing of junk that you never hear about.

Must Be Separated

Scrap yields every known variety of metal and combination of metals. To be usable in the specialized mills of 1943, it has to be separated into its various grades and types.

Here's what the recent scrap drive brought out:

While enthusiastic and frequently competing circles reported a total collection of around 5,000,000 tons, only part was immediately usable—for two reasons: first, the competing areas frequently reported large (and very valuable) scrap tonnage like abandoned street car lines and obsolete industrial assemblies which had to be torn up and taken apart before they could be moved to the mills. A lot of this work still has to be done.

The other reason is that loyal Americans turned in everything, including the kitchen sink, to throw at Hitler and Hirohito. That's fine, but with every conceivable type of metal all mixed up together, it is taking a lot of sorting and grading.

Don't get the idea that it isn't welcomed just because it's hard to handle. Everything turned in will eventually be used, and gladly.

Even the rust that collects at the bottom of a scrap pile is used.

If you hear that not all the scrap you've collected has gone to the mill, just remember that it takes even the experts quite a time to take it apart and sort the various grades, and that steel mills can absorb only a certain amount of what is to them relatively low grade scrap as they go along.

New Drive Likely

But they have to have it. And you'll probably see a scrap drive this spring or summer that'll make last year's effort look small.

The simple and important fact is: we're after all the scrap iron and steel, scrap rubber, and scrap copper and other non-ferrous metals we can get.

How much scrap iron and steel, for instance, do we use? Well, before we answer that. Let's look at the whole steel picture. Our production goal for 1943 is 100,000,000 tons — 10,000,000 more than last year.

About half of this will come from scrap. But from the metal man's standpoint there are two kinds of scrap. One is obtained from processing plants where still filings and cuttings provide raw materials fully ready to go into the melting pot. The other is purchased on the open market at the nation's junk—the old tubs and busted machinery you turned in last year.

So of the total steel met, 50 per cent is iron ore, the rest is scrap. It has to be that way, because we use predominantly the open-hearth furnace process which requires it.

Therefore our steel industry expects to need 25,000,000 tons of collected junk in 1943 for scrap metal. That's five times what the 1942 public scrap drive reported.

How much are we importing? That's military information, but the scrap experts say it will be cumulative as certain dismantling projects we already have under way in Latin America begin to yield scrap this year in bigger quantities.

LEND-LEASE SUPPLIES RECEIVED FROM BRITAIN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—(AP) The Office of War Information today issued its third press release within a week depicting two-way operation of the Lend-Lease act. The law expires June 30 and Congress will be asked to renew it.

The statement said that Britain provided the United States with 160 Spitfire fighting planes under Lend-Lease as well as other supplies, including 100 miles of portable airfield runways, more than 1,000,000 anti-tank mines and grenades, 130 reconnaissance boats, and medical supplies for 100,000 men.

Nazis Say Italy Suffers Chiefly A 'Moral Blow'

Discount Value of ... From Military View ... Rome Admits Big Lo...

JAN 24 1943

The fall of Tripoli was more a "moral than a military or economic" blow to the Italian people, a German broadcast recorded by The Associated Press said yesterday.

"Tripolitania had lost its importance since the beginning of the war, and was less valuable economically than the fertile Cyrenaica," the broadcast said, and "since the occupation of Tunisia by the Axis, Tripolitania has almost completely lost its military importance."

Italy's Libya colony was divided into two large provinces, Tripolitania in the west and Cyrenaica in the east.

The Rome radio had declared earlier that "the great struggle which Italy has been waging for twenty-three months in North Africa is coming to an end," but added: "In war the loss of territory is not the end of maneuver. On the other hand, the loss of all these territories cannot prevent ultimate victory."

This broadcast admitted that the Italians had suffered heavy losses in the desert campaign, and attributed the capture of Tripoli to the British 8th Army's superiority in men and equipment.

The German report said the Italians felt consolation in that "the British had to pay dearly for the conquest of Tripolitania," and that they had been expecting the loss of the capital for some days.

"Of importance," it added, "is the fact that almost the entire European population of Tripolitania has been evacuated long ago when the bomb attacks began to endanger the life of Europeans. Only the fewest of Italians will thus have to be concerned about their relatives here."

British radio estimates placed Italy's losses in man power in the war at 500,000, 450,000 of them in Africa, including 250,000 in British hands as prisoners.

A Rome commentary said Italy's position in Africa was made critical when the British Admiralty decided to concentrate in the Mediterranean the majority of its submarines for attacks on Axis convoys, and when these undersea forces were supplemented by American submarines.

Undersea craft, aided by torpedo bombers, launched continuous attacks against our ships heading toward Africa," the broadcast said.

3.0.24-555

Libya's War Timetable

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The long, bitter and bloody seesaw warfare that at last has carried the triumphant British Eighth Army to Tripoli and liquidated Mussolini's African empire, had its beginning two years and four months ago, when an Italian army leaped into Egypt for the rich prize of the Suez.

Their hopes were smashed by the British who drove deep into Libya beyond Bengasi to El Agheila, only to be thrown back by reinforced Axis armies. The British recovered, drove again to El Agheila, and then lost all their gains and part of Egypt to Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, crafty tactician of the desert.

Now, in their third offensive, the British have won all of Libya.

Here are the highlight dates in the six campaigns:

Sept. 14, 1940—The Italians drive into Egypt, penetrating 70 miles to Sidi Barrani.

Dec. 8, 1940—The British under Gen. Sir Archiball P. Wavell open their first offensive.

Jan. 22, 1941—Tobruk falls to the British, along with 25,000 Italian prisoners.

Feb. 6, 1941—British capture Bengasi, 340 miles west of the Egyptian frontier.

April 4, 1941 — Resurgent Axis army retakes Bengasi.

April 12, 1941—Tobruk placed under siege by the Axis.

April 13, 1941—The Axis again reaches the Egyptian border.

Dec. 6, 1941 — Second offensive begun by British under Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck.

Dec. 10, 1941 — Besieged Tobruk garrison relieved.

Dec. 25, 1941—British take Bengasi second time.

Jan. 29, 1942 — Marshal Rommel wrests Bengasi from British.

June 21, 1942—Axis takes Tobruk, and estimated 25,000 British prisoners.

July 6, 1942—British hold against Axis at El Alamein, 60 miles from Alexandria.

Oct. 23, 1942—Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery begins third British offensive.

Nov. 13, 1942—British retake Tobruk again.

Nov. 20, 1942—Bengasi falls to British.

Jan. 23, 1943—Tripoli captured by British.

Eight Ship Survivors Lived for 20 Days On Raw Shark Meat

Big Fish Kept Them Worried by Rubbing Against Raft

JAN 24 1943

By the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—An American seaman told yesterday how eight survivors of a ship sunk last October in the Caribbean found sharks both a nuisance and a means of saving their lives.

For 20 days, he said, the castaways lived almost entirely on raw shark meat, but the big fish kept them in a continual state of worry by rubbing against the bottom of their life raft to scrape off barnacles.

The seaman, Ernest H. Cowan of Becton, Tex., was one of two survivors landed here. The other six reached another East Coast port.

Wove Fishline.

"At one time," Seaman Cowan said, "we had two 5-foot sharks thrashing and writhing aboard our 5 by 14 raft, with the eight of us. Men and sharks were very much at grips until we killed them with our knives and bare hands.

"We wove a fishline from shreds of our shirts and I made a small hook from a key used for opening the tin cans that held our few emergency rations. With this rig we caught a small fish.

"Then I made a large hook by bending a 6-foot sea anchor rod, and tied the small fish to it for bait. The sharks immediately took the bait. They were swimming around us continually, but never got vicious, although they worried us by rubbing their backs against the bottom of the raft to scrape barnacles off their backs. It got to be a nuisance."

Sailed 150 Miles.

Seaman Cowan said they used the rest of their shirts to fashion a sail which carried them 150 miles

before they were picked up by a ship.

Seaman Cowan and Jose Lamba, Puerto Rican seaman, came here from a port across the Atlantic, where they were landed by the rescue ship. The sinking of their ship was announced previously from a point outside the United States.

ADMIRAL ENGLISH ON MISSING PLANE

JAN 24 1943

Commander of Pacific Submarine Force Among 19 Lost Off West Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23—(AP) Hopes were dimming tonight for the safety of Rear Admiral Robert H. English, commander of the ~~Pacific fleet~~ submarine force, and 18 other persons aboard a Navy transport plane missing since Thursday.

"The search is continuing," Navy officials reported succinctly. That was all.

Names of those missing were made public today.

That the loss of so many high-ranking officers was a severe blow was easy to discern through terse statements by Navy headquarters. Three captains, three commanders and two lieutenant commanders is a heavy toll in the fighting forces.

Navy Nurse on Plane

One woman was aboard—Lieut. (j.g.) Edna Owella Morrow, a Navy nurse assigned ~~to duty~~ in the south Pacific.

The plane was last heard from Thursday morning, when it circled the bay area unable to land because of weather conditions. Whether the pilot sought a water landing at Clear lake, which before the war was an emergency landing "field" for the Pan-American clippers, or headed back to sea was not disclosed.

Names of the other nine naval officers and nine crew members who were not naval personnel, were announced by the Navy.

Three Captains Missing

Captain Robert Holmes Smith, commanding officer of a naval vessel, whose address is Rocky Mount, N. C.

Capt. Robert E. Thomas, of the Navy civil engineer corps, director of the Pacific division of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. His address is Rockford, Ill.

Capt. Donald C. Godwin, attached to the Twelfth Naval district, San Francisco, whose address is Williamston, N. C.

Commander John J. Crane, assigned to duties at sea. His address is Toledo, Ohio.

Commander Francis L. Black, attached to the staff of the commander in chief, Pacific fleet. His address is San Diego, Calif.

Commander William G. Myers, commanding officer of a naval vessel. His address is Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Commdr. John O. R. Coll, gunnery officer of submarine force, Pacific fleet. His address is Jeffersonville, Ind.

Lieut. Commdr. George R. Stone, attached to the 14th naval district at Pearl Harbor. His address is Big Rapids, Mich.

Lieut. (J.G.) Edna Owella Morrow, Navy nurse assigned to duty in the south Pacific. Her address is Pasadena, Calif.

Nine Members of Crew

The nine members of the crew:

Robert McNair Elzey, Captain, Palo Alto, Calif.

Orvan K. Judd, first officer, Berkeley, Calif.

John R. Maynard, second officer, Alameda, Calif.

George H. Aabel, third officer, San Francisco, Calif.

Leo A. Mackota, first engineer, San Francisco, Calif.

John J. Eagan, senior, second engineer, Alameda, Calif.

Clarence P. Thompson, first radio officer, San Leandro, Calif.

George W. Angus, second radio officer, Oakland, Calif.

John G. Hull, flight steward, San Carlos, Calif.

Admiral English, who became 55 years old only a week ago today, is a native of Warrenton, Ga., and has been in the Navy since 1911, when he was graduated from the naval academy at Annapolis.

Served in First War

During the World War he had duty at the New London Ship and Engine company, Groton, Conn., and later helped fit out the submarine O-4 at the Fore River Shipbuilding company plant at Quincy, Mass. He commanded the O-4 from May, 1918, until March, 1919, and was awarded a Navy Cross for his work in operating in enemy waters.

After the war he had various commands at sea and ashore, not only on submarine duty but in various other vessels and types of service. In May, 1938, Admiral English was assigned as chief of staff and aide to the commander of the submarine force, U. S. fleet, and held that duty until June, 1939, when he was brought back to Washington for a second tour of duty in the office of the chief of naval operations.

He was made director of the fleet maintenance division of the office of naval operations in August, 1940, and remained in that assignment until 1941, when he was ordered to command at sea. Subsequently he was made commander of the submarine force of the Pacific fleet.

WAAC ~~OFFICERS INVADE~~ ARMY'S HIGHEST SCHOOL

FORT DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 23.—(AP) Sixteen officers of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps were named today to attend the Army's highest school, the Command and General Staff school at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Training school officials announced the list today and one WAAC officer said it was expected the future top officers of the WAACS would come from the group.

They will enter the service of supply staff classes beginning Feb. 8 after a two-week preparatory course here. Before the war attendance at the school usually was limited to officers holding a commission of major or higher, but the first women's group includes first, second and even third officers (captains, first and second lieutenants).

LONDON, SUNDAY, JAN. 24-(AP)-THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY, YORK, AND WALES APPEALED TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TODAY "TO GIVE A LEAD TO THE WORLD" BY DECLARING ITS READINESS TO COOPERATE WITH THE ALLIED AND NEUTRAL COUNTRIES IN FINDING AN IMMEDIATE SANCTUARY IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND ELSEWHERE FOR JEWISH REFUGEES FROM AXIS COUNTRIES.

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"THE BISHOPS OF ENGLAND AND WALES," THE JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED IN THE NAME OF THE WHOLE ANGLICAN EPISCOPATE SAID, "DECLARE THE SUFFERINGS OF THESE MILLIONS OF JEWS AND THEIR CONDEMNATION, FAILING IMMEDIATE RESCUE, TO CRUEL AND CERTAIN DEATH CONSTITUTE AN APPEAL TO HUMANITY WHICH IS IMPOSSIBLE TO RESIST."

ADD LONDON - PRESS

ALTHOUGH CABLE CENSORSHIP WAS DECLARED TO BE IN THE MAIN A MATTER OF SMOOTH COOPERATION BETWEEN CORRESPONDENT AND CENSOR, THE REPORT SAID MISUNDERSTANDINGS HAD ARISEN OVER CENSORING OF MATERIAL WHICH CORRESPONDENTS REGARDED AS LEGITIMATE EXPRESSIONS OF OPINION.

THESE MISUNDERSTANDINGS IT ATTRIBUTED TO THE MINISTRY OF INFORM-

LONDON, JAN. 23-(AP)-THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE SUBMARINE TRAVELLER WAS OVERDUE AND PRESUMED LOST. JAN 24 1943

THE TRAVELLER WAS OF THE SAME CLASS AS THE THUNDERBOLT, FORMERLY THE THETIS, AND THE TRITON AND WAS COMPLETED SINCE THE WAR BEGAN.

THE THETIS WAS SUNK IN A PRE-WAR PRACTICE DIVE OFF LIVERPOOL IN 1939 WITH THE LOSS OF 99 LIVES AND LATER RAISED AND RENAMED THE THUNDERBOLT. BY LAST MAY IT HAD SUNK TWO ITALIAN SUBMARINES AND FIVE SUPPLY SHIPS.

THE TRITON WAS GIVEN UP AS LOST BY THE ADMIRALTY A YEAR AGO. SHIPS OF THIS CLASS WERE OF 1,579 TONS AND NORMALLY CARRIED A COMPLEMENT OF 53 MEN.

ATION'S ORDER TO STOP DISPATCHES "CALCULATED TO PRODUCE ILL-FEELING AMONG THE UNITED NATIONS OR BETWEEN THEM AND A NEUTRAL COUNTRY."

JAN 24 1943

RETENTION OF SUCH CENSORSHIP, THE UNION SAID IN A MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED TO BRENDAN BRACKEN, MINISTER OF INFORMATION, "WOULD UNDERMINE CONFIDENCE IN OUR WAR EFFORT AND CREATE MISTRUST OF ACTUAL NEWS GIVEN OUT FROM THIS COUNTRY."

MADRID, JAN. 23-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO, IN A CEREMONY OF RECEIVING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE NEW GERMAN AMBASSADOR, HANS VON MOLTKE, SAID TODAY THAT "OUR NATION IS PROUD THAT SPANISH BLOOD FLOWS WITH YOURS" IN THE WAR AGAINST RUSSIA.

FRANCO SAID THE BOND OF SPANISH-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP HOLDS BECAUSE OF "THE FAITH OF YOUR FUEHRER AND THE SACRIFICE OF OUR VOLUNTEERS IN THIS CRUSADE."

HE SAID HE OFFERED THE AMBASSADOR "MY MOST SINCERE WISHES FOR THE GREATNESS AND FUTURE OF YOUR NATION."

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, JAN. 23-(AP)-THE NAZI NEWSPAPER JAN 24 1943 DAGSPOSTEN, PUBLISHED IN STOCKHOLM, HAS BEEN BARRED FROM NORWAY BY THE GERMANS BECAUSE IT IS "UNSUITABLE FOR NORWEGIAN READERS." THE DAGSPOSTEN WAS THE ONLY FOREIGN PAPER, OUTSIDE OF GERMAN AND ITALIAN NEWSPAPERS, PERMITTED TO CIRCULATE IN NORWAY.

CAIRO, JAN.23-(AP)-AIR CHIEF MARSHAL WILLIAM SHOLTO DOUGLAS, NEW COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH MIDDLE EASTERN AIR FORCES, PRAISED THE "FIRST RATE JOB" DONE BY AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOTS TODAY WHEN HE INSPECTED THEM NEAR CAPTURED TRIPOLI IN LIBYA.

"WE HAVE THE TOOLS TO DO THE JOB," HE TOLD THE FLIERS, "AND WE HAVE THE SPIRIT TO CARRY IT THROUGH TO A VICTORIOUS CONCLUSION."

DOUGLAS WAS ACCOMPANIED BY AIR VICE MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR CONINGHAM, AND WAS RECEIVED BY LIEUT. COL. ARTHUR G.SALISBURY, AMERICAN FIGHTER COMMANDER.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JAN. 23-(AP)-LIEUT. ELDON POSEY, 21, OF ELKS VALLEY, TENN., IS BACK WITH HIS P-40 FIGHTER SQUADRON INSTEAD OF BEING A PRISONER OF WAR BECAUSE FRIENDLY FRENCHMEN OVERPOWERED HIM AND PREVENTED HIM FROM RUNNING RIGHT INTO THE GERMANS' ARMS.

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POSEY WAS ON HIS FIRST FLIGHT OVER ENEMY LINES WHEN HIS MOTOR BEGAN SMOKING. HE WAS TOO LOW TO BAIL OUT,SO HE LANDED, THEN HEARD FIRING AND ASSUMING HE WAS WITHIN THE ENEMY LINES, STARTED TO FLEE.

HE INCREASED HIS SPEED WHEN AN AUTOMOBILE X STARTED AFTER HIM. THE OCCUPANTS JUMPED OUT, OVERPOWERED HIM ANDCONVINCED HIM THEY WERE FRENCHMEN AND THAT HE HAD ALMOST RUN INTO THE GERMAN POSITIONS.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JAN 23-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT TWO UNITED STATES FIGHTER PILOTS EACH SHOT DOWN A JUNKERS 88 BOMBER DURING SWEEPS OVER THE MEDITERRANEAN

TODAY.

THEY ARE LIEUT. COL. TROY KEITH OF LITTLE ROCK, ARK., AND CAPT. PAULLETT S. PIVEY OF ATLANTA, TEX.

MELBOURNE, JAN. 23-(AP)— A SPEED LIMIT OF 40-MILES PER HOUR WAS IMPOSED ON MOTOR VEHICLES IN AUSTRALIA TODAY TO CONSERVE TIRES AND FUEL.

JAN 24 1943

EXCEPTED FROM THE ORDER WERE ~~EMERGENCY~~ CARS OF THE DEFENSE FORCES, POLICE AND AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS SERVICE. #

MELBOURNE, JAN. 23-(AP)- ROBERT GORDON MENZIES, FORMER PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA, ~~IN A BROADCAST ADDRESS TODAY SAID~~ he said "no CANNOT BE HAPPY ABOUT THE IDEA THAT JAPAN IS TO BE DEFEATED ISLAND BY ISLAND, TENTACLE BY TENTACLE."

THE TENTACLE, HE SAID "WILL WITHER WHEN THE OCTOPUS IS HIT ON THE HEAD.

JAN 24 1943

"I BELIEVE THAT BURMA MUST BE RECAPTURED, THE GATEWAY TO CHINA REOPENED, AND AN ATTACK ON JAPAN ON A GRAND SCALE DEVELOPED FROM AS NEAR AS POSSIBLE TO THE CHINESE-JAPANESE FRONTIER.

Menzies continued

~~WE CAN LOSE THIS WAR~~, HE ~~DECLARED~~, "ONLY BY TAKING TOO SMALL A VIEW, OR A LOCAL VIEW, OF IT."

MENZIES ADDED THAT THE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE AFRICAN CAMPAIGN MUST BE SLOW UNTIL THE ATLANTIC OCEAN HAS BEEN MADE SAFER FOR TRANSPORT.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JAN 23-(AP)-ALLIED TROOPS HAVE SMASHED THE LAST ORGANIZED JAPANESE RESISTANCE AT SANANANDA POINT AFTER WIPING OUT MORE THAN 725 OF THE ENEMY, THUS VIRTUALLY ENDING THE PAPUAN CAMPAIGN WHICH BEGAN SIX MONTHS AGO WHEN THE JAPANESE LANDED AT GONA, GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT AUSTRALIAN AND AMERICAN FORCES WERE MOPPING UP SCATTERED REMNANTS OF THE SANANANDA GARRISON AND DECLARED THE COUNT OF JAPANESE DEAD WAS STEADILY RISING AS PATROLS COMBED THE JUNGLE.

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"A CONSIDERABLE QUANTITY OF ENEMY MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT HAS BEEN CAPTURED, INCLUDING FIELD GUNS, TRUCKS AND AMMUNITION," THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED. 4410

THE VICTORY SIGNALIZED THE ELIMINATION OF A JAPANESE ARMY OFFICIALLY ESTIMATED AT 15,000 MEN, WHICH ONLY LAST SEPTEMBER MARCHED ACROSS THE RUGGED OWEN STANLEY MOUNTAINS TO WITHIN 32 MILES OF PORT MORESBY, VITAL ALLIED OUTPOST ON THE SOUTHERN SHORES OF NEW GUINEA.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JAN 23-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR AWARDED DECORATIONS POSTHUMOUSLY TODAY TO FOUR AMERICAN ENLISTED MEN FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION IN NEW GUINEA.

A DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR PRIVATE ERNADINO Y. ESTRADA, INFRANTRYMAN, WILL BE SENT TO HIS MOTHER, MRS. LUPA ESTRADA OF VAIL, ARIZONA. CORP. DANIEL F. RINI'S DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS WILL BE GIVEN TO HIS FATHER, PHILLIP RINI OF (511 14TH ST.) WELLSVILLE,

3.24-559

OHIO. CORP.RINI ALSO WAS AN INFRANTRYMAN.

SERGT.HERBERT E.SMITH, INFANTRYMAN, WAS AWARDED A SILVER STAR, WHICH WILL GO TO HIS FATHER, BERT C.SMITH OF (630 FULSON ST.) EAU CLAIRE, WIS. SERGT.JAMES P.WELSH, ALSO WAS AWARDED A SILVDR STAR. THE DECORATION WILL BD SENT TO HIS FATHER, WILLIAM WELSH, ;(915 BARLAND ST.) EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

ESTRADAA WAS CITED FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM IN ACTION NEAR BUNA. SBOUND6TO DURING AN INFANTRY ATTAC. HE ADVANCED ALONE OVER OPEN

JAN 24 1943

ESTRADAA WAS CITED FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM IN ACTION NEAR BUNA, DEC. 16. DURING AN INFANTRY ATTACK, HE ADVANCED ALONE OVER OPEN GROUND TO A POSITION WITHIN 20 YARDS OF AN ENEMY PILLBOX WHICH HE ATTACKED WITH GRENADES AND RIFLE FIRE. WHEN HIS UNIT ADVANCED TO THE POSITION, HE AGAIN TOOK THE LEAD IN CLEARING OUT ENEMY DUGOUTS. HE WAS KILLED WHILE VOLUNTARILY ENGAGED IN CLEARING OUT THE LAST ENEMY POSITION, THE CITATION SAID.

CORP.RINI ALSO EARNED HIS DECORATION THE SAME DAY. VOLUNTEERING AS A MEMBER OF A PATROL, HE LED AN ATTACK ON A STRONGLY FORTIFIED ENEMY MACHINEGUN EMPLACEMENT, WHICH HAD BEEN HOLDING UP THE ADVJNCE OF THREE COMPANIES. WHEN THE PATROL WAS HALTED BY FIRE FROM THIS EMPLACEMENT, HE WENT FORWARD ALONE AND DESTROYED THE POSITION BY THROWING GRENADES THROUGH LOOPHOLES, THE CITIATION SAID. HE WAS KILLED LATER WHILE MOPPING UP AN ENEMY DUGOUT.

SERGT.SMITH'S AWARD WAS FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION NEAR BUNA ON NOV. 21. WHILE LEADING HIS SQUAD IN AN ATTACK ON ENEMY POSITIONS SMITH WAS COMPLETELY COVERED WITH DEBRIS FROM A BOMB EXPLOSION, THE CITATION SAID. HE DUG HIS WAY OUT AND COURAGEOUSLY CONTINUED TO LEAD THE ADVANCE THROUGH HEAVY MACHINEGUN FIRE. ALTHOUGH WOUNDED, HE PUSHED FORWARD UNTIL HE WAS KILLED BY AN ENEMY SNIPER AND MACHINEGUN FIRE.

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SERGT.WELSH, ALSO CITED FOR GALLANTRY NEAR BUNA ON NOV. 21, WAS LEADING HIS MEN IN AN ATTACK ON AN ENEMY POSITION AND ENCOURAGED AND DIRECTED THEM WITH MARKED EFFECT, IT WAS STATED. ALTHOUGH WOUNDED IN THE ADVANCE, HE COURAGEOUSLY CONTINUED TO LEAD HIS MEN FORWARD UNTIL HE WAS WOUNDED SEVERAL MORE TIMES AND WAS UNABLE TO PROCEED FURTHER. HE DIED OF WOUNDS RECEIVED IN THIS ACTION.

Somewhere in New Guinea Papua Cleanup

YESTERDAY'S ACTION WAS THE CULMINATION OF AN OFFENSIVE WHICH OPENED JAN.16 WITH A SUCCESSFUL AMERICAN PUSH AROUND THE RIGHT FLANK OF THE JAP PERIMETER WHICH ENABLED THEM TO CUT OFF ANY ENEMY RETREAT.

JAN 24 1943

CAPT.REAMS WAS MODEST ABOUT HIS PERSONAL EXPLOITS. THE SIX-FOOT 220-POUND GIANT SAID MOST OF HIS VICTIMS WERE "PLAYING POSSUM OR WERE ALREADY WOUNDED BY ARTILLERY OR MORTAR BURSTS."

BUT FROM OTHERS IN HIS COMPANY IT WAS LEARNED THAT HE LED HIS OUTFIT INTO ACTION, SEVERAL TIMES GETTING SO FAR OUT IN FRONT THAT THE PLATOON LEADERS HAD TO HURRY UP THEIR MEN TO KEEP HIM UNDER COVERING FIRE.

IT WAS HIS COMPANY WHICH SWEPT THROUGH THE JAPS' REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS.

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, JAN.22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE MEN WHO SANK FOUR JAPANESE VESSELS IN RABAUL HARBOR ON A BOMBING MISSIVS WEEK, SUCCESSFUL BEYOND THEIR DREAMS, DISCLOSED TODAY THEY FLEW SO LOW THEY "JUST BARELY CLEA

ED THE MASTS."

A SMALL FORCE OF B-17S SANK THE SHIPS, WHILE A LARGE FORCE OF B-24S SHOWERED THOUSANDS OF POUNDS OF BOMBS ON THE TOWN AND HARBOR. ALL RETURNED SAFELY TO BASE.

JAN 24 1943

A PLANE PILOTED BY CAPT.KENNETH MACCULLAR OF BATESVILLE, MISS., SANK ONE SHIP OF 4,000 TONS AND SCORED THREE DIRECT HITS ON ANOTHER OF 8,000 TONS.

THE FLYING FORTRESS WITH LIEUT.RAYMOND HOLSEY OF ALTHUS, OKLA., AS PILOT SANK A MERC

THE FLYING FORTRESS WITH LIEUT.RAYMOND HOLSEY OF ALTUS, OKLA., AS PILOT SANK A MERCHANT VESSEL OF 8,000 TONS. MOORED AT HER SIDE WAS A LIGHTER, WHICH ALSO PROBABLY WAS SUNK.

CAPT.WILLIAM THORINGTON OF MONTGOMERY, ALA., PILOTED A THIRD PLANE WHICH DROPPED TWO BOMBS ON A SHIP OF 4,000 TONS, AND SANK IT.

THE FLYING FORTRESSES ALSO ZOOMED DOWN UPON THE SEARCHLIGHTS OF THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSTS, DESTROYED TWO AND POSSIBLY OTHERS.

LIEUT.WILLIAM SINGER OF ST.LOUIS, BOMBARDIER ON THE MCCULLAR'S SHIP, SAID:

"WE FLEW SO LOW THE BOMB BAY DOORS ALMOST GATHERED UP A LINE OF LAUNDRY ON THE DECKS. I THOUGHT FOR AWHILE WE MIGHT BRING BACK A PAIR OF SHORTS FROM TOKYO."

THE SECOND SUCCESSFUL NIGHT ATTACK ON RABAUL IN TWO DAYS WAS ONLY PART OF THE ALLIED BOMBING OFFENSIVE. TODAY A FORCE OF MITCHELL B-25S ATTACKED THE LAE AREA, AND A-20S STRAFED ALONG THE NEW GUINEA COAST IN THE SALAMAUA SECTOR.

INGTON'S CREW INCLUDED LIEUTS.ROBERT SCHULTZ OF CINCINNATI, O., THE CO-PILOT, AND RICHARD ZAHM OF HUNTINGTON, IND., THE NAVIGATOR.

JAN 24 1943

THE MITCHELL PILOTS, INCLUDING CAPT.RALPH CHELI OF BETHLEHEM,

BY WALTER B.CLAUSEN

PEARL HARBOR, T.H., JAN.23-(AP)-PRAISE FOR MEN AND SHIPS THAT TAKE SUPPLIES THOUSANDS OF MILES ACROSS THE PACIFIC WAS VOICED TODAY BY CAPTAIN RICHARD B.COFFMAN, U.S.NAVY SENIOR CONVOY COMMANDER, WHO PROUDLY SAID "WE HAVEN'T LOST A SHIP."

"THE BULK OF SUPPLIES TO BE MOVED IN THIS WAR WILL BE PERHAPS FIFTY TO ONE COMPARED WITH THE LAST WAR," SAID THE 58-YEAR-OLD OFFICER, OF LONG BEACH, CALIF.

"OUR CONVOYS HAVE NEVER BEEN ATTACKED. WE HAVEN'T LOST A SHIP.

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"WHILE I WOULDN'T TRY TO UNDERESTIMATE THE ENEMY'S STRENGTH, I THINK THAT BASICALLY JAPANESE ARE POOR SEAMEN AND THEIR EYESIGHT CAN'T COMPARE WITH AMERICAN GLIMMERS. THEY'RE LESS ABLE SEAMEN FOR SUBMARINES THAN ARE MEN OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.

"WE BENEFIT BY OUR INFORMATION SERVICE. JAPANESE INFORMATION SERVICE DOUBTLESS HAS BEEN CRIPPLED, AS HAS THEIR AVAILABLE SURFACE STRENGTH. THE ENEMY HASN'T VESSELS TO SPARE TO SPREAD HIS FANGS INTO THIS PART OF THE PACIFIC.

"I CAN VISUALIZE THAT WE HAVE PASSED FROM THE DEFENSIVE TO THE OFFENSIVE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, AND WE ARE GOING TO HOLD THAT UNTIL WE CAN MULTIPLY IT BY A SUBSTANTIAL QUANTITY. OUR ADVANCE THERE IS

PREDICATED ON WHAT GOES ON IN OTHER AREAS, AS IN NORTH AFRICA FOR INSTANCE. WE CAN'T HAVE EVERYTHING WE WANT AT EVERY PLACE WE WANT IT AT THE SAME TIME. AS SOON AS WE ARE ABLE TO SETTLE THE SITUATION IN OTHER AREAS, THE BAROMETER WILL GO UP IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC AND WE SHOULD GO TO TOWN.

"THE FACT THAT VICE ADMIRAL ROBERT L.GHORMLEY AND VICE ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY, UNDER THE ABLE LEADERSHIP OF ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ, GOT THE JAPS OCCUPIED DOWN THERE WAS JUST WHAT WE NEEDED.

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"THE QUESTION OF SUPPLY AND LOGISTICS IS RELATED TO CONTINUOUS PUNCHING TO KEEP THE JAPS OCCUPIED, AND THAT IS ONE REASON WHY THE PACIFIC LANES FOR THE LAST FOUR MONTHS HAVE BEEN MORE OR LESS SECURE ON OUR RUNS. THERE'S NO DOUBT THAT THE JAPS ARE FULLY OCCUPIED AND IT LOOKS LIKE THEY'LL BE KEPT OCCUPIED.

"A CONVOY COMMANDER'S RESPONSIBILITY IS SAFE NAVIGATION AND SAFE PASSAGE OF TROOPSHIPS TO THEIR DESTINATIONS. OUR GREATEST CONCERN IS THE ONE EXPRESSED BY JOHN PAUL JONES WHO SAID 'YOU CAN NEVER TELL WHEN THE ENEMY'S TOPSAILS ARE GOING TO SHOW UP OVER THE HORIZON.' THIS MEANS ETERNAL VIGILANCE.

"WE COUNT ON THE COMMANDER OF ESCORTING COMBAT SHIPS TO REPORT ANY CONTACTS WITH THE ENEMY. OUR CONVOY SHIPS ARE HEAVILY ARMED FOR SKY AND SUBMARINE DEFENSE AND THEY HAVE WELL-TRAINED GUNCREWS, GUNNERY OFFICERS AND ARMED GUARD CREWS.

"IT WAS QUITE A PROBLEM INDOCTRINATING MERCHANT MARINE MASTERS WITH THE ETHICS OF TACTICS, BUT THEY DESERVE MUCH CREDIT FOR STEPPING INTO HARNESS. THEY CAME ACROSS EXCELLENTLY INTO NAVAL REQUIREMENTS OF CONVOY MANEUVERING AND OPERATIONS.

"THE GREATEST ALERT PERIODS ARE AT DAWN AND TWILIGHT, WHEN

30.24—561

MORE THAN ANY OTHER TIME WE EXPECT SUBMARINE ATTACKS.

"UNDER THE LOGISTICS OF WAR, IT CAN EASILY BE UNDERSTOOD THAT WITHOUT A SUPPLY LIFE LINE THE BOYS ON THE FRONT COULDN'T DO MUCH. THE SLOGAN IS: 'THE CONVOYS MUST GO THROUGH.'

"WE NEVER STOP FOR ANYTHING. IF A SHIP BREAKS DOWN ITS THEN ON ITS OWN: WE CANNOT HAZARD THE REST OF THE CONVOY. OUR RUNS TO THE SOUTH PACIFIC ARE BETWEEN SIX AND SEVEN THOUSAND MILES. THE AVERAGE ROUND TRIP FOR A CONVOY TAKES TWO MONTHS. SOME SHIPS COME BACK ON VARIOUS ROUTES TO PICK UP CARGOES OF STRATEGIC MATERIAL NEEDED ON THE MAINLAND.

JAN 24 1943

"I'VE TALKED WITH MANY LEADERS FROM THE FRONT. I MIGHT DIGRESS TO SAY IT IS A BEAUTIFUL THING TO HEAR HOW ALL HANDS, INCLUDING OUR AIRMEN, HAVE BEEN ELATED BY THE PERFORMANCES OF OUR NEW BATTLESHIPS WHICH NAVAL POLICY HAS LONG REGARDED AS THE BACKBONE OF THE FLEET. EVERYBODY IS FIGHTING MAD AND ALL ARE WORKING TOGETHER. WHAT MAKES THEM FIGHTING MAD IS THE TYPE OF ENEMY THEY'VE MET AND THE FACT THAT THEY ALL HAVE DONE A LITTLE BLEEDING TOGETHER."

ADD WASH. — YIRETOWN promotions

AMONG THE 19 NAMED BY THE NAVY TODAY AND THEIR NEW RATINGS WERE:

EVERETT TAYLOR EYMAN, 28, WILSON, KAS., AVIATION MACHINIST'S MATE, FIRST CLASS. WIFE, MRS. HETTIE MAY EYMAN, 1343 HIGHLAND AVENUE, NATIONAL CITY, CALIF.

LEROY ARDELL MOON, 25, SON OF MRS.MAUDE A.MOON, 7333 WELLINGTON STREET, UNIVERSITY CITY, MO., AVIATION MACHINIST'S MATE, FIRST CLASS.

JOHN DONNELLY BOOTON, 24, SON OF CLYDE A.BOOTON, 612 EDWARDS STREET, BEARDSTOWN, ILL., AVIATION METALSMITH, SECOND

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CLASS.

JOHN WILLIAM MANKEDICK, 27, SON OF MRS. WILLIAM H.MANKEDICK, OGEMA, MINN., SEAMAN, FIRST CLASS.

EDGAR LITCHFIELD OAKLEY, 150 BLAIR BOULEVARD, EUGENE, ORE., WAS ADVANCED TO BANDMASTER. HIS WIFE, MRS. BETTY ANN OAKLEY PRESENTLY LIVES AT 1023 SOUTH MIAMI, MIAMI, FLA.

WILLIAM HENRY NEWMAN, 32, CARBONDALE, ILL., MRS. J.E. NEWMAN, BENTON, ILL., CHIEF GUNNER'S MATE. JAN 24 1943

PAUL EDWARD VANDER, 29, 2499 MARKET STREET, SAN DIEGO, CALIF., SHIP FITTER, FIRST CLASS. WIFE MRS. ELMETA HOWELL VANDER, 319 PLAZA STREET, SAN DIEGO.

ROBERT WILFORD HARNED, 26, SON OF MRS.ANNA T.HARNED, ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL, HELENA, MONT., PHARMACIST'S MATE, FIRST CLASS.

CHARLES FRANK VODICKA, 22, SON OF JOSEPH VODICKA, 1421 B STREET, OMAHA, NEB., COXSWAIN.

THEODORE BERNHARDT NERBY, 22, STEELE, N.D., SEAMAN, FIRST CLASS.

NEW YORK, JAN. 23--(AP)--THE GERMAN RADIO TONIGHT REPORTED THAT THE NAZIS ARE BUILDING A NEW TYPE SUBMARINE OPERATING ON COMPRESSED OXYGEN.

JAN 24 1943

THE BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FOLLOWED REPORTS PRINTED IN THIS COUNTRY SOME MONTHS AGO THAT THE GERMANS WERE BUILDING SUCH A SUBMARINE, BUT THIS MARKED THE FIRST WORD DIRECTLY FROM THE GERMANS.

JAN 24 1943

THE REPORT MAY BE CIRCULATED AT THIS TIME TO IMPRESS THE ALLIES WITH THE PROGRESS OF GERMAN SUBMARINE WARFARE TECHNIQUE.

THE ADVANTAGE OF THE NEW INVENTION, THE RADIO SAID, IS THAT THE U-BOATS CAN USE THEIR DIESEL MOTORS BENEATH THE SURFACE, AND THUS GAIN SPEED AND CRUISING RADIUS. # SEE 30-24-571

UNDATED TRIPOLI

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JAN 24 1943

THE FALL OF TRIPOLI MARKS THE SHATTERING OF ANOTHER ITALIAN DREAM FOR THE RESTORATION OF A VAST ROMAN EMPIRE.

FOR TRIPOLI -- THE ANCIENT OEA (CQ) OF THE PHOENICIANS, A ROMAN COLONY AFTER THE FALL OF CARTHAGE, THE SEAT OF THE BARBARY COAST PIRATES WHO WAGED A LOSING WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES NAVY IN THE EARLY 1800'S -- WAS THE LAST SYMBOL OF THE DESERT IL DUCE TRIED TO BUILD INTO A GREAT ITALIAN DOMAIN.

THE GENTLE-EYED HAILE SELASSIE WAS BACK ON HIS ETHIOPIAN THRONE IN ADDIS ABABA, AND THE BRITISH AND THE AMERICANS HAD EXTENSIVE BASES IN CONQUERED SOMALILAND AND IN ERITREA, BASES THROUGH WHICH SUPPLIES POURED TO THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY THAT CHASED MUSSOLINI'S MEN -- RIGHT ALONG WITH ROMMEL'S -- BACK ACROSS LIBYA, WHOSE FOUR PROVINCES IN 1939 WERE INCORPORATED IN THE NATIONAL TERRITORY OF ITALY.

30.24—563

IN LIBYA IL DUCE HAD SET UP TOWNS AND COLONIES AND ADMINISTRATIVE STATES WITH THE DESERT CAPITALS OF DERNA, OF BENGASI, OF MISURATA, OF TRIPOLI.

JAN 24 1943

IN TURN THE COLONIES ERECTED HUGE MONUMENTAL SIGNS SAYING SIMPLY "IL DUCE" OR BUILT TRIUMPHAL ARCHES OVER THE ROADS.

SYMBOLIC OF THE ROMAN PATTERN FOR TRIPOLI IS THE RICHLY SCULPTURED WHITE MARBLE TRIUMPHAL ARCH BUILT IN 163 A.D. NEAR THE PORT.

THE ANCIENT ARCH STOOD THROUGH THE ARAB INVASION OF TRIPOLI, THROUGH THE NORMAN PILLAGING, THROUGH THE WARS OF THE SPANIARDS TO ATTEMPT TO REGAIN THE CITY FROM TURKS WHO CAPTURED IT IN 1551 AND SET UP A PIRATICAL REGIME THAT HELD SWAY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN UNTIL THE FRENCH OCCUPIED ALGIERS IN 1830.

IN 1714 AHMED PASHA CARAMANLI NAMED A REGENCY AND A SCHEDULE OF TARIFFS FOR THE PROTECTION OF SHIPPING.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PAID ABOUT $83,000 ANNUALLY FROM 1796 UNTIL 1801 BUT WHEN MORE MONEY WAS DEMANDED THE UNITED STATES BALKED AND SENT A NAVAL FORCE TO BLOCKADE THE PORT.

THE WAR LASTED FOUR YEARS. IN 1803 THE U.S. FRIGATE PHILADELPHIA WAS CAPTURED, AND CAPTAIN WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE AND HIS CREW WERE HELD PRISONER UNTIL 1805, WHEN $60,000 RANSOM WAS PAID FOR THEIR RELEASE.

IN 1804, HOWEVER, LIEUT.STEPHEN DECATUR -- "MY COUNTRY, RIGHT OR WRONG" -- LED A CREW OF 75 IN A COMMANDO-LIKE RAID TO DESTROY THE PHILADELPHIA IN TRIPOLI HARBOR.

DECATUR AND HIS CREW, ABOARD THE INTREPID -- A CAPTURED TRIPOLITANIAN CRAFT WHICH HAD BEEN RECHRISTENED -- GOT INTO THE HARBOR, FIRED THE PHILADELPHIA IN A HALF HOUR BATTLE ON HER DECKS, GOT BACK INTO THEI OWN BOAT AND SPED OUT OF THE HARBOR WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A MAN.

LATER WILLIAM EATON, AN AMERICAN, ATTEMPTED WITH 500 MEN TO MARCH FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIPOLI, TO SEAT ON THE THRONE A PASHA WHO WOULD BE MORE AMENABLE TO PROTECTING UNITED STATES SHIPPING WITHOUT TAKING TRIBUTE.

JAN 24 1943

EATON AND HIS MEN CAPTURED DERNA BUT PEACE WITH TRIPOLI WAS NEGOTIATED BEFORE HE GOT FARTHER.

THE PIRACIES DID NOT ENTIRELY CEASE, HOWEVER, SO IN 1815 BAINBRIDGE AND CAPT.DECATUR -- HE HAD BEEN PROMOTED -- HEADED A SQUADRON THAT MOVED INTO TRIPOLI AND FORCED THE PASHA TO FULFILL HIS PROMISES.

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TURKEY MOVED BACK TO RULE THE COUNTRY IN 1835 AS A PROVINCE AND RULE IT SHE DID DESPITE FEARS OF FRENCH AND ITALIAN ENCROACHMENT UNTIL 1911. THEN ITALY, FEARING THAT GERMANY MIGHT HAVE DESIGNS UPON TERRITORY IN LIBYA, DECLARED WAR ON TURKEY IN NOVEMBER 1911 AND WON THE COUNTRY BY FIGHTING AND BY SUCCEEDING TREATIES UP THROUGH 1914.

WITH THE FIRST EUROPEAN WAR OUTBREAK, THE ITALIANS VACATED LIBYA IN 1915 EXCEPT FOR THE SEAPORTS OF TRIPOLI AND HOMS. JAN 24 1943

SENUSSI, BERBERS AND TURKS SET UP LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. MISURATA BECAME A GERMAN SUBMARINE BASE. THE COUNTRY WAS IN CHAOS UNTIL THE END OF THE WAR AND EVEN THEN THE ITALIANS WERE UNWILLING TO ATTEMPT TO RECLAIM TRIPOLITANIA UNTIL GOVERNOR GIUSEPPE VOLPI BEGAN HIS RESETTLEMENT CAMPAIGN -- A CAMPAIGN EAGERLY TAKEN UP AND EXPANDED ON BY MUSSOLINI.

THROUGH THE PORT OF TRIPOLI IN 1938 POURED 16 BOAT-LOADS OF ITALIAN FARMER-SETTLERS, THE FIRST OF THE LARGE SCALE DRIVE OF ITALY TO PEOPLE THE DESERT COLONY.

AROUND TRIPOLI, A CITY OF ABOUT 100,000 THEY FOUND FERTILE FARM AREAS WITH A RAINFALL OF SOME 12 INCHES A YEAR AS AGAINST LESS THAN EIGHT INCHES IN MORE THAN HALF THE COUNTRY. THEY FOUND THE DESERT CROWDING THE WEST EDGE OF THE CITY AND THE GREEN OASIS OF MESHIA AT ITS EASTERN BORDER.

JAN 24 1943

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BERLIN RADIO SAID LAST (SAT) NIGHT THAT THE NAZI ARMIES ENCIRCLED AT STALINGRAD WERE FIGHTING "TO THE LAST CARTRIDGE AND LAST HAND GRENADE" IN ORDER TO TIE DOWN HUGE RUSSIAN FORCES AND MAKE THEM "EMPLOY LARGE AMOUNTS OF MATERIAL."

THE BROADCAST, HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WAS SEEN AS PART OF THE GERMAN PRESS AND RADIO CAMPAIGN TO PREPARE THE GERMAN PEOPLE FOR NEWS OF GREATER REVERSES IN RUSSIA. "PRESS AND BROADCAST IN GERMANY LET ARISE NO DOUBTS ANY MORE AS TO THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE SITUATION AT STALINGRAD AND THE DIFFICULTIES IN GENERAL," SAID ONE BROADCAST.

ACKNOWLEDGING RETREATS IN THE CAUCASUS AGAIN, THE RADIO SAID THESE HAD BEEN "FORESEEN BY THE TOTAL PLAN FOR GERMAN DEFENSE," AND ADDED THAT THE "THE GERMAN COMMAND HAS THE PATIENCE AND NECESSARY SELF-ASSURANCE AND CALM TO WAIT UNTIL THE WEAR AND TEAR OF SOVIET ARMIES HAS REACHED A CLIMAX" BEFORE "EMPLOYING NUMEROUS NEW DIVISIONS AGAINST THEM."

JAN 24 1943

THESE NEW DIVISIONS, IT SAID, WERE ONLY PARTLY READY. SOME ARE STILL TRAINING AND WILL "APPEAR WITH CERTAIN NEW ARMS" TURNED OUT IN "MASS PRODUCTION."

A TYPICAL BERLIN NEWSPAPER HEADLINE SATURDAY NIGHT, THE RADIO SAID, WAS:

"REQUIREMENT OF THE MOMENT; A SUPREME EFFORT BY EVERYONE."

GREATER EXPLOITATION OF FEMALE LABOR AND YOUTH, THE RAISING OF NEW ARMIES FOR THE FRONT, AND "THE CLOSING OF SHOPS WHICH HAVE PRACTICALLY NOTHING TO SELL, OF BARS, AND LUXURY RESTAURANTS" WERE MEASURES IN THE OFFING, THE BERLIN RADIO SAID. GERMANS WERE BEING TOLD, THE BROADCAST POINTED OUT, THAT FREDERICK THE GREAT IN THE SEVEN YEARS WAR HAS HIS DIFFICULTIES, TOO.

"TODAY GERMANS FEEL IN THE SAME POSITION AND ARRIVE AT THE SAME CONCLUSIONS, NAMELY, THAT WHEN ALL ENERGIES ARE UNITED, VICTORY IS CERTAIN," THE TRANSOCEAN NEWS AGENCY'S POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT WAS QUOTED AS SAYING.

JAN 24 1943

THE BERLIN RADIO THEN READ A REPORT BY TRANSOCEAN'S MILITARY CORRESPONDENT, CAPT. LUDWIG SERTORIUS, WHICH USED THE NOW FAMILIAR GERMAN PHRASE, "SHORTENING" OF LINES AS THE REASON FOR GERMAN RETREATS IN RUSSIA.

"THIS METHODICAL SEVERANCE OF CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY LEADS TO A SHORTENING OF THE FRONT AND LETS GERMAN FORCES FREE FOR EMPLOYMENT ELSEWHERE," SERTORIUS' REPORT SAID.

BY GLENN BABB

WITH TRIPOLI FALLEN AND THE EXPULSION OF THE AXIS FROM LIBYA ONLY A QUESTION OF DAYS THE TIME IS AT HAND FOR NEW GROUPINGS OF THE ALLIED FORCES AND ASSIGNMENT OF COMMANDS. OF COURSE THIS HAS LONG BEEN FORESEEN IN WASHINGTON AND LONDON AND IT IS A SOUND ASSUMPTION THAT PLANS FOR THE NEXT PHASE ALREADY HAVE TAKEN DEFINITE FORM.

A MAJOR PHASE OF THE WAR IS ENDING; ONE OF THE MOST BRILLIANT CAMPAIGNS IN HISTORY IS DRAWING TO A CLOSE. THREE SHORT MONTHS AGO

30.24-565

NEARLY THE WHOLE 3,000-MILE EXTENT OF AFRICA'S NORTHERN COAST, FROM MOROCCO ALMOST TO THE NILE DELTA WAS IN ENEMY OR POTENTIALLY HOSTILE HANDS. NOW THE AXIS SEGMENT IS COMPRESSED TO SOME 300 MILES, WITH EVERY PROSPECT THAT IN A FEW DAYS IT WILL HAVE SHRUNK TO ONLY A FEW SCORE. THOSE VAST, CONTINENTAL-SCALE OPERATIONS, CONCEIVED WITH SUCH BOLD IMAGINATION AND CARRIED OUT, FOR THE MOST PART, WITH SUCH SKILL AND DASH, GIVE WAY TO A RELATIVELY SMALL SIEGE OPERATION.

THE JUNCTION OF THE FORCES OF ALEXANDER ON THE EAST AND EISENHOWER IN THE WEST IS IMMINENT. WHO THEN IS TO COMMAND THIS GROUP OF ARMIES--THE BRITISH EIGHTH AND FIRST AND THE AMERICAN FIFTH-- WHICH THUS BECOME AVAILABLE FOR COMBINED OPERATIONS FOR THE CONQUEST OF TUNISIA AND THE FAR VASTER CAMPAIGN AGAINST HITLER'S EUROPE TO WHICH TUNISIA IS ONLY THE PRELUDE?

JAN 24 1943

THE FACT THAT HITLER HAS A SIMILAR CHOICE TO MAKE BETWEEN ROMMEL AND VON ARNIM WAS MENTIONED IN THIS COLUMN YESTERDAY. OF FAR GREATER SIGNIFICANCE IS THE QUESTION OF THE IDENTITY OF THE ALLIED COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

LONDON DISPATCHES PUBLISHED YESTERDAY AND THIS MORNING SUPPORT THE CONVICTION THAT THIS AND OTHER DECISIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS' GRAND STRATEGY FOR 1943 ALREADY ARE IN THE MAKING. THEY SPOKE OF "PRESENT NEGOTIATIONS" WHICH CAN BE EXPECTED TO PRODUCE "BOLD PLANNING AND PRECISE COORDINATION." THEY CERTAINLY IMPLY THAT SOMEWHERE, SOMEHOW UNITED NATIONS LEADERSHIP IS HAMMERING THE MASTER PLAN INTO SHAPE. THE NECESSITIES OF WAR VEIL SUCH DETAILS AS THE EXACT MANNER OF THE CONSULTATIONS OR THE PERSONAGES INVOLVED BUT ENOUGH IS DISCLOSED TO GIVE ASSURANCE THAT LEADERS OF THE ALLIED POWERS ARE LOOKING FAR BEYOND THE IMMEDIATE TACTICAL PROBLEMS OF TOMORROW OR NEXT WEEK. THERE IS TEMPTATION SOMETIMES, IN THE CLAMOR OVER SUCH SNARLS AS THAT OVER FRENCH EMPIRE POLITICS OR IN SPELLS OF IMPATIENCE WHEN THE WAR SEEMS TO BE GOING SLOWLY, TO FORGET THAT NOT ALL ACTION IS ON THE SURFACE.

WITHIN A FEW DAYS THE CHOICE FOR THE COMBINED AFRICAN COMMAND PROBABLY WILL BECOME KNOWN AND THE LEADER THEN DESIGNATED MAY PROVE TO BE THE MAN WHO WILL LEAD THE AMERICAN-BRITISH INVASION OF EUROPE. IT PROBABLY IS PROVING, OR HAS PROVED, A DIFFICULT CHOICE. NEARLY HALF A DOZEN ABLE GENERALS ARE ON THE SCENE, THE BRITONS ALEXANDER, MONTGOMERY AND ANDERSON, THE AMERICANS EISENHOWER AND CLARK.

THE TUNISIAN SHOW AT THE OUTSET WAS EISENHOWER'S BUT ALEXANDER AND MONTGOMERY COME INTO THE PICTURE AS HEROES OF ONE OF THE MOST BRILLIANT CHAPTERS IN ALL BRITAIN'S LONG MILITARY HISTORY. MOREOVER THEY ARE FULL GENERALS, OUTRANKING THE OTHERS. BUT LAST SUMMER, IT HAS BEEN INDICATED, HIGH AUTHORITY IN BRITAIN WAS WILLING TO ACCEPT AMERICAN COMMAND FOR NOT ONLY THE AFRICAN VENTURE ITS EUROPEAN SEQUEL. EISENHOWER WAS CHOSEN THEN AND IT MAY BE FELT THAT HE HAS NOT YET HAD A CHANCE TO PROVE HIS CAPACITY. THERE IS ALSO THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE NOMINATION MAY GO TO A MAN OUTSIDE THE GROUP NAMED, PERHAPS AN AMERICAN OF HIGHER RANK THAN EISENHOWER. THE UNITED STATES HAS TWO FULL GENERALS, OF DISTINGUISHED RECORDS IN BOTH WORLD WARS, MARSHALL AND MACARTHUR. ON THE OTHER HAND THERE MAY BE SOME SIGNIFICANCE IN THE RECENT ELEVATIONS TO FIELD MARSHAL'S RANK OF GENERALS WAVELL AND GORT.

THIS PROBABLY IS THE IMMEDIATE CONCERN OF WHATEVER GRAND STRATEGY CONSULTATIONS MAY BE IN PROGRESS, BUT IT IS ONLY PART OF THE GLOBAL

PROBLEMS UP FOR DECISION. THESE INCLUDE, THE LONDON DISPATCHES INDICATE, THE FORMATION OF AN ALLIED WAR COUNCIL TO INCLUDE, IN ADDITION TO THE ANGLO-SAXON POWERS NOW IN SUCH CLOSE COLLABORATION, THE SOVIET UNION AND THE RELATIVELY NEGLECTED MAJOR PARTNER, CHINA; CLEANING UP OF THE FRENCH NORTH AFRICAN MESS; A CAMPAIGN TO BRING ALL AVAILABLE RESOURCES TO BEAR ON THE ONE MAJOR PHASE OF THE WAR WE STILL ARE LOSING, THAT AGAINST HITLER'S U-BOATS; AND FINALLY COORDINATION OF ALL ALLIED OFFENSIVES TO THE END THAT AT LEAST THE EUROPEAN END OF THE AXIS WILL BE SMASHED BY THE END OF 1944 AT THE LATEST. A TREMENDOUS ORDER, THIS, BUT IT SHOULD NOT BE BEYOND THE RESOURCES OF STATESMANSHIP AND MATERIAL STRENGTH THE UNITED NATIONS CAN MUSTER.

JAN 24 1943

8th Army Sweeping on Tunisia; Reds Surge Ahead in Caucasus; U.S. Raids Munda 4 Times in Day

British Press Rommel Chase as French Attack in Tunisia With U. S. Aid

Two Battle Fronts Rapidly Converging

Fortresses and Lightnings Down 19 Planes, Wreck 16 in Raid on Bizerte

By The Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 24.—Pressing on after the capture of Tripoli, the British 8th Army kept up the chase of the Axis rear guard toward Tunisia today, and in central Tunisia American troops joined with the French in attacking the Germans in the Ousseltia region.

Aided by an American armored unit, the French inflicted "severe losses" on enemy troops and vehicles in an attack against one German column advancing southwestward from Pont du Fahs, a French headquarters communique said.

The communique told also of other local clashes in this area and of repulse of an enemy attack farther east in the mountains which the Germans seek to dominate. Indications were growing that the battle might be nearing to cut off Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's retreat into Tunisia.

Large-Scale Action Near

Rains which had bogged down combat activity for weeks have held off for several days now, facilitating the plans of either side for a large-scale action to clinch control of the waist of Tunisia, where Rommel's Afrika Korps must pass to join the defense of Tunis and Bizerte or be cut off and perhaps destroyed in a pocket.

With the Battles of Tunisia and Tripolitania rapidly merging, Flying Fortresses and Lightning fighters fought one of the most extensive aerial actions in North Africa to date, shooting down nineteen enemy planes and crippling sixteen more during another attack on Bizerte which blasted hangars, workshops and oil tanks and broke up a merchantman in the harbor.

[A dispatch from the central Tunisian front by Ross Munro, a Canadian Press correspondent, indicated that the new clashes there might involve the preliminaries of an Allied counter-attack to close the fifty-mile corridor through which Rommel must pass.

Americans and French Attack

[American troops, tanks, guns and planes made a "lightning, coordinated attack" and won "complete and daring success" after going to the aid of the hard-pressed French, he said. More troops, tanks and tank-destroyer units were coming up, he said, and they were said to be strongly pushing their advantage against the Axis troops barring the way to the coast five or six miles east of Ousseltia.

[An Allied staff officer in Tunisia was quoted by a Reuters (British) news agency correspondent as saying it was "extremely likely" that some of the reconnaissance elements of General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's 8th Army already had crossed into Tunisia from Tripolitania and said parts of the fugitive German force already had passed through Gabes, 100 miles northwest of the border.]

A Middle East communique from General Montgomery's main headquarters at Cairo said 8th Army troops "after occupying Tripoli continued their advance and by (Saturday) evening were in contact with the enemy well to the west."

Contact at Zuara

JAN 25 1943

This meeting was believed to be in the vicinity of Zuara, sixty-five miles west of Tripoli and thirty-five miles from Tunisia, where Rommel was attempting to join the remnants of his Afrika Korps, estimated at from 40,000 to 70,000 men, with the 70,000 troops of Colonel General Jurgen von Arnim, Axis commander in Tunisia.

Zuara is at the end of a railway line running west from Tripoli and is the last port in Tripolitania from which the Axis might attempt a limited evacuation of its forces by small boat. It was considered unlikely that Rommel could bring much heavy equipment with him because of the Royal Navy's intervention at Zuara.

The Cairo communique said that Allied air action in Tripolitania had eased up slightly after seventy-two hours of intensive hammering at the fleeing German and Italian columns, because the targets had thinned out.

[Morocco radio reports described Zuara as a scene of confusion, with Germans and Italians attempting to withdraw by sea as well as land, and said light British naval forces which bombarded the port Saturday were continuing the assault in conjunction with bombers, fighters, tanks and motorized artillery.]

An Allied headquarters communique issued here prior to the French announcement indicated that General Arnim had had some success in his limited offensive to widen the Tunisian coastal corridor. In one of the twin thrusts down each side of the fifty-mile Ousselat Mountain range Arnim's troops occupied the Gebel Bou Dabous Mountain, which dominates the plains around the Moslem religious center of Kairouan, seventy-five miles south of Tunis and thirty miles west of the port of Sousse.

The French, who had held that strategic point through a week of fighting in which the Germans used fifty tanks and considerable infantry forces, finally had to withdraw to the south to escape encirclement, the Allied communique said. The main new position they took up was on the Gebel Ousselat, south of the road from Ousseltia to Kairouan, a headquarters spokesman said.

The French, with American troops supporting them, still held positions north of the road, however, including the village of Ousseltia and the west side of the Ousseltia Valley to the northeast of the town.

General Arnim's other drive, to the northwest of the mountains, had been turned back. The spokesman said the situation there, along the road from Pont du Fahs to Robaa, was unchanged, with British and French forces holding positions six to seven miles outside Robaa. At one time the Germans were within two miles of the latter place. Pont du Fahs is about fifty miles north of Kairouan and thirty miles south of Tunis. Robaa is twenty-seven miles southwest of Pont du Fahs and twenty miles northwest of Ousseltia.

U. S. Planes Down 21 Of Foe

United States planes yesterday destroyed twenty-one German and Italian aircraft, the communique disclosed.

Nineteen of these went down under the fire of the Flying Fortresses and their Lightning P-38 escorts which made a destructive attack on Bizerte. They broke up a large merchant ship in the harbor with square hits and planted other explosives on hangars, workshops and oil tanks.

Sixteen more Messerschmitt fighters were believed damaged but all the Fortresses and their escort returned safely.

Allied bombers and fighters were making intensive sweeps over the nearby Axis sea channels and Marauders destroyed two more small ships and shot down a bomber between Tunisia and Sicily. One of the ships exploded and the other caught fire and capsized.

Fires visible for forty miles were set last night by British Bisley bombers which attacked Kairouan air field and communications.

Pound Rommel Retreat

The air forces in this theater combined with Montgomery's airmen from the east to attack the retreating Rommel army and P-38's destroyed between twenty-five and thirty vehicles in sweeps along the Tripolitania-Tunisia road between Gabes, Medenine and Ben Gardane.

[The Italian communique said sixteen Allied planes were shot down in the last two days in Tunisia and one more in Libya. It reported raids on Catania and Licata in Sicily and Lampedusa island and a machine-gun attack on a passenger train in Sicily in which seven persons were killed and thirty injured. An Allied destroyer with a convoy was torpedoed by an Italian submarine, the communique said.]

The Cairo communique reported small shipping off Tunisia was bombed and machine-gunned and that targets in Sicily were attacked by fighter-bombers.

From all these air operations the Allies lost eight planes, seven of them from Tunisia and one from Libya.

tor in Tunis Held By Americans

Fresh Troops Press Gains Against Nazis in Hills on Ousseltia-Kairouan Line

JAN 25 1943

By Ross Munro

Canadian Press War Correspondent

WITH ALLIED FORCES on the CENTRAL TUNISIAN FRONT, Jan. 24 (AP).—American troops are strengthening their positions in the Ousseltia area and are continuing attacks against Axis forces holding the foothills and mountain passes astride the road to Kairouan, German-held town twenty-five miles southwest of the present battleground.

A lightning, co-ordinated and daring attack by American tanks, guns, infantry and planes against the Germans coming down on Ousseltia from the north was a complete success, and they are pursuing the advantage strongly

with fresh troops, more tanks and tank-destroyer units.

If they can drive the German and Italian troops out of the hill and mountain positions five or six miles east of Ousseltia, the Kairouan road will stretch before them over a comparatively flat plain where tanks can fight.

American planes are bombing enemy positions, and artillery also is in action against these targets.

Kairouan guards the Tunisian waist and protects the coast linking the withdrawing Axis desert forces in Tripolitania with the Tunisian army. It is only thirty miles from Sousse and the Gulf of Hammamet.

This front is tense with the expectation of new battles as the Middle East and North Africa campaigns are slowly merging. The fall of Tripoli was cheered by British Tommies, American doughboys and French troops fighting here, and has given them a boost.

The American action at Ousseltia featured the Allied operations of the last few days, but British troops have not been idle. At Robaa they have the situation under control and now are facing the Germans in the hills and valleys running toward Pont du Fahs to the northeast.

In the hills north of Bou Arada, German infantry and artillery attacked positions held by British units, and the Nazis were driven back and scattered.

A considerable number of French troops cut off by the Germans in their midweek tank advance southwest of Pont du Fahs are starting to rejoin Allied forces by filtering through the German lines. Some French troops still are surrounded in the hills, but they are being supplied by air.

French Moroccan troops patrolling the mountains north of Ousseltia captured fifty Germans, including three staff officers.

The skies are slightly hazy this afternoon, but so far it has not rained. One good rainfall would stop tank operations completely.

Less than 300 miles separate the British 8th Army and Allied forces here, and the Tunisian campaign is really starting to boil up. But this weather must hold, or neither side will be able to move on a large scale.

New German attacks on the long Allied front from Mateur, in the north, through Medjez-el-Bab to Bou Arada, Robaa and Ousseltia are quite possible. Last week's three-pronged tank thrust that the Allies blunted was a complete failure, but the Axis is likely to make more attempts to smash through and outflank the British and Americans.

Bombs from Stukas Rudely Awaken Village of Bou Arada in Tunisia

By WILLIAM B. KING

ON THE TUNSIAN FRONT, Jan. 20.—(Delayed) — (AP) The neat little village of Bou Arada was just waking up when four short blasts sounded on the lookout whistle and the Stukas came over.

There were 14 flying in trim formation, with smaller fighting planes circling and weaving up above.

"They are Stukas," someone cried, but others were just as certain they were friendly.

One man was so sure they were "ours" that he cursed the anti-aircraft gunners when the first bursts began popping.

Then the flight leader tipped a wing and began his dive toward the center of the village, and I saw no more. I had flung myself against a sturdy wall just as the first bomb screamed downward.

The explosion made the earth shudder. I imagined each succeeding bomb was coming closer. Finally the explosions ceased, and at least two fires had been started. Less than 150 yards away a pile of ammunition was burning. Shells exploded among the flames.

Twisted and uprooted trees and glass from shattered windows littered the street. The village water tank was a crumpled wreck.

A few laden trucks were burning and blackened bodies of men lay at the side of the road. Doctors worked swiftly on the injured.

Without warning a delayed-action bomb exploded about 100 yards away. A spit of orange flame shot up through the center of a great smoke plume.

Smoke and dust had not cleared from the air before soldiers were rushing to move endangered vehicles and stretcher bearers were racing in search of new casualties.

Bou Arda had survived another bombing.

can empire and squeeze field Marshal Rommel off the continent.

This armored group did not follow the coastline on the march toward Tripoli. It gathered its striking power in the desert to play its part after Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's "on to Tripoli" message was read to the troops Jan. 14.

Brief Skirmishes

Dominating everything are plains, sand, and rock. There has been some sharp fighting, but it consisted of brief local encounters where the British met small pools of rearguard resistance.

And one always remembers the Stukas diving, sirens screaming; the Messerschmitts strafing and then high-tailing for home with the anti-aircraft blazing at them.

Air raids do not panic these desert troops. Soldiers fire away at low-flying planes with rifles and machine-guns. They respect an air attack, but have learned that the Stuka is not so deadly an instrument as was once believed.

Columns of black smoke rise from one or two vehicles hit by the planes. An officer asks: "where can I find the padre?"

The burial service is simple and brief and another white cross marks a soldier's grave.

Crowd Around Germans

Along the rough, dusty route huddled a group of German and Italian prisoners. The British soldiers crowded around the Germans and ignored the Italians.

The prisoners did not look like products of a super race. They looked tired, dirty, bewildered, and very ordinary. They seemed surprised that they got out alive.

They had dug gun positions in a rocky promontory, but were overrun by the British advance. One stained but victorious, standing on a tank marked "made in America."

Worst of all is climbing from a warm bedroll into the icy wind before dawn. There is no dawdling for a cigarette in bed. A tough sergeant sounds reveille by calling: "wakey, wakey — breaky, breaky." And then he roars "get the hell out of bed."

Air Raids in Desert Fail to Panic Allied Troops Who Shoot, Duck

By DON WHITEHEAD

WITH BRITISH ARMORED FORCES SOUTHEAST OF TRIPOLI, Jan. 19 (Delayed)—(AP) Jumbled scenes and incidents blend into the British drive across the waste lands to smash Italy's African empire and squeeze field Marshal Rommel off the continent.

This armored group did not follow the coastline on the march toward Tripoli. It gathered its striking power in the desert to play its part after Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's "on to Tripoli" message was read to the troops Jan. 14.

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Souvenir Card

We stopped to look at the gun pits. Guns, ammunition, clothing, personal effects were scattered about. There was one postcard showing an Italian soldier, blood-

Natives of Tripoli Greet British as Deliverers

Italians Also Appear Relieved the Fight Is Over

CAIRO, Jan. 24 (AP)—Tripoli, a city whose population includes many thousands of Italians and almost 100,000 natives, was reported calm today as British troops swept through the city in pursuit of Axis forces.

The natives greeted the 8th Army troops as deliverers and cheered the tank crews as they rode through the Tripolitanian capital, while the Italians appeared to be relieved that the fight was over, the reports said.

The Tripoli area was being rapidly cleaned up in several small clashes with Axis troops hiding out in isolated wadis (ravines), and several batches of prisoners were said to have been taken.

The Tripoli airfield already had been put to use, and an American communique said 9th Air Force fighters and fighter-bombers, already operating from a base in the vicinity of the city, had obtained numerous hits on enemy transport in the Zuara area, sixty-five miles westward.

Five American pilots recently shot down or forced to land inside enemy territory returned and rejoined their units, it was announced.

Prepare Tripoli As Base

London, Jan. 24 (AP)—The work of preparing Tripoli as a new base already is under way, Reuters reported tonight from Cairo.

Repair work has been started on damgaed buildings and installations, and the rubbish from demolitions and bombings is being cleared away from the harbor, the report said.

Fighting French Take Misda

LONDON, Jan. 25 (Monday) (AP).—Fighting French forces have captured the Axis stronghold of Misda, 100 miles south of Tripoli, according to a Fighting French communique reported by the Brazzaville radio today. Misda is about 1,450 miles north of Fort Lamy, in the Lake Chad region, where troops under Brigadier General Jacques Le Clerc started their drive several weeks ago.

SWIFT ADVANCE DOWN RAIL LINE THREATENS ENEMY

Town 50 Miles Northeast of Important Junction Is Captured.

GAIN IN UKRAINE

Soviet Columns Push Into Starobelsk, Seek to Envelop Kharkov.

MANY PRISONERS TAKEN

Entire Battalion Surrenders in Stalingrad Sector; Material Seized.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 25 — (AP) Russian troops sweeping forward in the Caucasus have captured Peschanokopskoye, only 50 miles northeast of Tikhoretsk, key railway junction of the vital Novorossisk-Stalingrad and Rostov-Baku railroads, the Soviet midnight communique as reported by the Soviet Monitor said early today.

Farther to the north, deep in the Ukraine, Soviet columns pushed into Starobelsk, 130 miles southeast of Kharkov, in a drive that may be intended to envelop that Nazi stronghold from the south.

Important Rail Town

Peschanokopskoye, an important railroad town, is only 95 miles southeast of Rostov, and other Russian troops captured several other towns in the same area, including Krasnaya Polyana, 21 miles east of Peschanokopskoye, and Bezopasnoye, 55 miles southeast.

This same Soviet drive also took a town named Novo-Mikhailovskoye, apparently 37 miles southeast of Peschanokopskoye, although another town of the same name is located 22 miles south of Armavir, taken by the Russians earlier to cut the railway linking the Germans at Maikop with the rest of their forces.

Reds Advance Swiftly

The Russians are advancing swiftly down the Stalingrad-Novorossisk railroad toward Tikhoresk and may be threatening to pocket a large German force around Kropotkin.

The fall of Starobelsk, lying midway along a branch railway from Valuiki to Voroshilovgrad, was announced in a special communique, and other towns were reported taken in the same area. Soviet forces also were said to be advancing in a parallel thrust farther north about 90 miles from Kharkov in the Valuiki area.

Starobelsk fell after bitter street fighting in which the Germans had to be driven out house by house and by one block of buildings after another in a 10-day struggle, a frontline dispatch broadcast by the Moscow radio said early today.

One Soviet unit accounted for 2,500 Germans, destroyed 40 tanks, four armored cars, 18 trucks, and two planes, the broadcast reported. The Russians quoted captured prisoners as saying the Germans were rushing divisions east from occupied countries, and that one infantry division brought from Dunkerque consisted "mainly of middle-aged men."

Two battalions of this regiment suffered heavy losses in their first encounter, the prisoner said. A tank division was brought into the battle from guard duty at Bordeaux.

Lies on Aldar River

Starobelsk is 125 miles southeast of Kharkov and 50 miles north of Voroshilovgrad, the respective industrial capitals of the Ukraine and Donets basin. It lies on the Aldar river, a tributary of the Donets.

Other Russian forces are within 78 miles of Kharkov directly to the east, and from 56 to 70 miles from Rostov on the east and north.

The communique said Starobelsk fell to "our troops on the southwestern front, as the result of a vigorous offensive." Earlier, the noon communique has spoken of the Red forces in this area as "engaged in wiping out scattered groups."

Starobelsk lies at a point northwest of Rostov and further fortifies the position of Russian troops who have swept across the Donets river in the direction of the Sea of Azov in what appears to be a wide encirclement of Rostov.

Reds Advance 13 Miles Overnight In Caucasus

Moscow, Jan. 24 (AP) — German forces in the Caucasus apparently faced a calamity of considerable proportions today as a result of the swift Russian advance near Kropotkin, while on the Voronezh front the routed Axis forces were reported in fast retreat toward Kharkov and Kursk.

A thirteen-mile advance was recorded overnight in the north Caucasus and the Russians said they captured a town of great importance there. At recaptured Armavir on the Rostov-Baku railway, the Red army was only forty-three miles southeast of Kropotkin and they had severed the railway leading to the Maikop oil fields and Tuapse, on the Black Sea. Large numbers of Germans were reported facing entrapment.

More Villages Taken

Several more villages fell in the Voronezh sector, where the Red army was engaged also in wiping out scattered isolated groups, including an entire division trapped some fifty miles behind the front. About 800 enemy troops were killed and 450 were captured on that front alone during the darkness, dispatches said.

Liquidation of the trapped Germans west of Stalingrad proceeded. The entire Second Battalion, Five Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment, Two Hundred and Ninety-fifth Infantry Division, surrendered and it was indicated that other groups were ready to raise the white flag.

Wanted To Surrender

One German soldier said the battalion had wanted to surrender earlier, but was frightened by officers' tales that the Russians killed captives. When a Red army commander met the battalion leaders and assured them of safety, the men and officers gave up.

The originally trapped 220,000 men of the German Sixth army's twenty-two divisions has shrunk to less than 40,000 starved survivors, the Russians said.

[The German communique admitted a further breach had been driven into the Stalingrad pocket from the west. It said "fighting in the north Caucasus had shifted to the Kuban valley" according to plan and that along the Black Sea the Axis forces had driven back Russians who had broken their lines.

[The Leningrad battle south of Lake Ladoga "swayed to and fro,"

the communique said. Russian attacks between the Donets and Don were called furious. It was the first German mention of the Donets.]

The Russian communique told of unchecked advances and successes. Some 1,800 Axis casualties in killed and captured were recorded since midnight.

Nazis In Full Flight

The Russian advance in the North Caucasus had the Germans in full flight, and dispatches said they were unable to make a stand at any place. The capture of Armavir may mean the entrapment of large groups of Germans cut from their supply base of Rostov.

The peril to that great communications peg at the mouth of the Don grew on all sides. Capturing Gigant, about midway between railways leading from Salsk to Tikhoretsk and Rostov, the Russians were less than ninety miles from Rostov to the southeast and aimed straight for Kushchevka, a major rail junction just below Rostov.

On the lower Don the Russians stood fifty-six miles from Rostov and to the north they were only seventy miles away and just ten miles short of Voroshilovgrad, industrial center of the Donets basin.

Town Not Named

The important north Caucasus town captured overnight was not named in the announcement, but the Russians said they seized 504 trucks, 14 guns, 70 carts and prisoners in the coup. On the Voronezh front, the booty included several locomotives, of which the Germans are short, and 14 stores of provisions.

The Russian winter offensives already have overrun more than three fourths of the German gains of the summer. At places south of Voronezh the Russians have driven behind their extreme advance line of last winter.

The Russian press placed the onus for the German retreats squarely on Hitler himself. The newspapers quote captives as saying that Hitler's generals advised him against driving into the Caucasus rather than concentrating everything against Stalingrad to secure the German flank.

Hitler Blamed

These captives were quoted as saying Hitler persisted in the belief that he could take the Caucasus and Stalingrad at the same time and accordingly divided his tanks and planes to drive against both objectives. The Russians retreated slowly during the summer, fighting a war of attrition.

When many experts and Hitler, too, assumed the Red army had spent its reserves, the Russians halted their retreat abruptly and threw the Germans into reverse.

The Russian press is now talking of the seven-mile Kerch straits into the Crimea as the only means of escape for the Germans in the Caucasus below Rostov.

RAF HAMMERS U-BOAT BASE AT LORIENT AGAIN

Heaviest Bombers Unload "Great Weight" Of Explosives On Port

JAN 25 1943

Cargo Of Bombs Also Is Poured On Heart Of Industrial West Germany

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 24—The RAF dealt the German war machine two smashing blows last night, blasting the U-boat nest at Lorient for the fourth time within ten days and pouring a cargo of bombs on the heart of industrial western Germany.

Radio stations at Berlin, Koenigsberg, Leipzig, Stuttgart and Luxemburg went off the air simultaneously at 7.15 P. M. tonight an indication that the Germans expected another Allied bombardment.

Following up yesterday's daylight attack by United States Flying Fortresses on Lorient, the RAF's heaviest bombers unleashed a "great weight" on high explosive and fire bombs in a concentrated thirty-minute assault on the submarine pens and docks there last night.

Fires Visible 15 Miles Away

Visibility was good, the Air Ministry said, and many fires were left burning. Some of them, returning pilots said ,could be seen for 150 miles. Only three British bombers were reported missing from the night's two expeditions.

With this latest powerful blow at Lorient it became evident that the Allies hope to flatten the French port from which Nazi submarines prey on Atlantic shipping, to knock out its power plants and workshops and pound its massive U-boat shelters to pieces.

Lorient has been raided more than fifty times since it was converted into a super-submarine base in the summer of 1940. Its thick concrete-covered stockades are believed to accommodate at least twenty and possibly thirty U-boats.

Yesterday's was the second daylight attack by the United States Flying Fortresses on Lorient. Their first visit to the heavily defended city was on January 3.

Germans Admit Damage

Although the Air Ministry's communique treated last night's said on western Germany as secondary to that on Lorient, it was described as "heavy," and bomber pilots said a glow of great fires could be seen through the clouds that hung over the target.

The German DNB news service said "residential quarters" were damaged in several places in western Germany and that the "civilian population suffered losses." To the initiated this would indicate that the raid was not on a small scale. Only the RAF's biggest four-motored bombers made the run.

The Germans threw up a concentration of night fighters over the approaches to their vital industrial areas, returning pilots reported, and ground defenses were said to have laid an "intense barrage" about the targets. At Lorient, however, the anti-aircraft fire was described as only moderate.

HOPE SPURRED FOR VICTORY BID THIS YEAR

Successes On Many Fronts Increase Talk On Joint Strategy Plan

Possibility Of Striking Axis Nations Simultaneously Discussed

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 24—Hopes for a supreme Allied bid for victory this year were spurred today by persistent talk of momentous decisions in the making or already agreed upon in councils of the United Nations.

JAN 25 1943

Speculation over what course the grand strategy would follow covered a wide range and official quarters maintained steadfast silence. The very fact that the talk would not down was considered in the best informed quarters as evidence that something big was in the wind.

May Strike Simultaneously

With the Allies registering successes the world over—on Russia's frozen steppes, in the New Guinea jungles and on Africa's desert sands—press discussions leaned toward the possibility of a massive offensive timed to strike the Axis nations simultaneously and knock the enemy out of the war in the next twelve months.

The Axis itself reflected a state of jitters in broadcasts from Nazi-controlled radios telling of "important political conversations under way in Washington."

In all the guessing in London, one thing stood out: The Allies, far from any thought of an early German collapse, were pitching pitching their plans on the idea that the Nazis must be defeated on the battle field and that a second front must be mounted to do it.

Theory Advanced

With this as a thesis, some quarters advanced the theory that the Allies were shaping plans on the basis of three eventualities:

1. Hitler might remain on the defensive to conserve his dwindling manpower and attempt to knock Russia out with a spring offensive, possibly in the south.

2. The Germans might attempt to close the western end of the Mediterranean by an attack on Gibraltar through Spain.

3. Hitler might even make his long-threatened try to invade England.

Before a second front can be established in Europe, the muddled North American political situation must be cleared up and this doubtless is getting attention at any Allied conference.

18 Germans Executed

Are Shot in Norway for Trying to Escape and for Aiding Enemy

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP).—Official Norwegian circles at London reported today that eighteen prominent Germans, including several officers, had been executed at Kristiansand, Norway, after sentence by a German court martial for "attempting to escape and for co-operating with the enemy."

Bar Swedish Nazi Paper

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 23 (AP).—The Nazi newspaper "Dagsposten," published here, has been barred from Norway by the Germans because it is "unsuitable for Norwegian readers." The "Dagsposten" was the only foreign paper except German and Italian newspapers permitted to circulate in Norway.

Jerusalem Bars Force In Recruiting Soldiers

JERUSALEM, Jan. 24 (AP).—A new law was announced today designed to prevent intimidation or terrorization of any man to force him to join the British armed forces.

An accompanying communique said that recent reports from various parts of Palestine told of unauthorized terrorists and "hooligans" using bombs and castor oil to persuade reluctant persons to volunteer for military service.

WAY TO WHIP JAPAN FOUND, M'ARTHUR SAYS

JAN 25 1943

New Tactics Stressing Air Power Tested In Papua, He States

Need For Isle-To-Isle Advance Will Be Obviated,

General Predicts

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in Australia, Jan. 24—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Allied commander in chief in the Southwest Pacific, said today that in his forces' hard-fought but winning battle for Papua "a new form of campaign was tested which points the way to the ultimate defeat of the enemy in the Pacific."

This new method of warfare, the general said, primarily involved "the continuous, calculated application of air power."

He remarked particularly that in the northeastern New Guinea fighting the Allies' air arm had been found effective and important, not only as an offensive-defensive weapon but as an instrument of troop transport and supply.

Two Arms Welded

"Our air forces and ground forces were welded together in Papua, and when in sufficient strength with proper naval support, their indissoluble union points the way to victory through new and broadened strategic and tactical conceptions," MacArthur said in written comment on the action now concluded.

Close coordination between air and land units will permit "swift, massive strokes" against the enemy and preclude the necessity for a "dilatory and costly island-to-island advance," he predicted.

Text Of Comment

The text of MacArthur's written comment:

"The destruction of remnants of the enemy forces in the Sanananda area concludes the Papuan campaign. The Horii army (Lieut. Gen. Tomitaro Horii commanded the estimated 15,000 Japanese troops in Papua) has been annihilated.

"The outstanding military lesson of this campaign was the continuous, calculated application of air power inherent in the potentialities of every component of the air forces employed in the most intimate tactical and logistical union with ground troops.

Effect Accentuated

"The effect of this modern instrumentality was sharply accentuated by the geographical limitations of this theater. For months on end, air transport with constant fighter coverage moved complete infantry regiments and artillery battalions across the almost impenetrable mountains and jungles of Papua and the reaches of the sea, transported field hospitals and other base installations to the front, supplied the troops and evacuated casualties.

"For hundreds of miles bombers provided all-around reconnaissance, protected the coast from hostile naval intervention and blasted the way for the infantry as it drove forward.

"A new form of campaign was tested which points the way to the ultimate defeat of the enemy in the Pacific.

Swift Strokes Applied

"The offensive and defensive power of the air and the adaptability, range and capacity of its transport in an effective combination with ground forces represent tactical and strategical elements of a broadened conception of warfare that will permit the application of offensive power in swift, massive strokes rather than the dilatory and costly island-to-island advance that some have assumed to be necessary in a theater where the enemy's far-flung strongholds are dispersed throughout a vast expanse of archipelagos.

"Air forces and ground forces were welded together in Papua, and when in sufficient strength with proper naval support, their indissoluble union points the way to victory through new and broadened strategic and tactical conceptions."

Military Authorities See New Plan of Warfare

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP) Qualified military authorities here saw General Douglas MacArthur's significant statement today as removing finally any further discussion of an island-by-island strategy for victory in the Pacific and relegating it definitely to the discard.

Talk of such a strategy sprang up after Gen. MacArthur, on taking command in Australia, promised to roll the enemy back from the limits of his conquest in the south Pacific and eventually to recapture the Philippine islands.

Declaring that effective coordination of air striking power, air transport and land troops had been proved as the formula for victory in northeastern New Guinea, the general declared that this formula in the future "will permit the application of offensive power in swift, massive strokes rather than the dilatory and costly island-to-island advance that some have assumed to be necessary."

Shift in Strategy Seen

Observers here interpreted this to advocate a strategy of striking

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at Japan's key bases directly, outflanking or literally flying over intermediate and less important bases.

Gen. MacArthur's reference to "air forces and ground forces x x x welded together x x x with proper naval support" was interpreted as an argument by the general against a separate air force and as express recognition of the need for closest cooperation between military and naval forces in the amphibious warfare of the south Pacific.

Gen. MacArthur, it was recalled, has long argued the case for air and ground coordination down to the last detail. As chief of staff at the War department he promoted the creation of a general headquarters air force of the Army which was, in a sense the forerunner of the present autonomous Army air forces organization.

MUNDA POUNDED BY U.S. BOMBERS

Extensive Damage Reported; Six Other Forays Made on Jan. Bases

JAN 25 1943

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—(AP)—American bombers blasted the Japanese air base at Munda in the central Solomon islands four times Saturday, the Navy announced today, starting fires, knocking out anti-aircraft batteries, and apparently blowing up an ammunition dump.

The attacks were among seven raids against enemy outposts in the South Pacific from Friday morning through Saturday night (Solomons time).

Two Jap Assaults

The Japanese countered with two aerial assaults— one against the American base on Espiritu Santo island in the New Hebrides group, southeast of the Solomons, and the other against Guadalcanal.

Ground fighting on Guadalcanal was continuing and the Navy communique reported 145 enemy troops were killed Wednesday through Friday. Whether our front lines on the island were advanced in these operations was not stated.

The nature of the enemy air operations against Espiritu Santo, results of which were not reported caused considerable conjecture here in the absence of any information as to how they were carried out.

Espiritu Santo is 535 nautical miles southeast of Guadalcanal and about 900 miles from the nearest Japanese air bases either in the Central and Northwestern Solomons or in the Ellice islands which lie northeast of the New Hebrides.

JAN 25 1943

Several Fires Started

American air operations covered in today's report began Friday morning when a Flying Fortress attacked Rekata bay on Santa Isabel island and started several fires. That place has been used by the enemy at various times as a seaplane base and on one occasion many weeks ago the installations there were reported to have been entirely destroyed by bombing attacks.

JAN 25 1943

On Saturday morning a Navy Catalina patrol bomber started the parade of destruction to Munda on New Georgia island where the Japanese apparently have a fairly well-developed but much battered airfield. The Catalina dropped bombs over the area and the communique said that "a large explosion resulted, indicating hits on an ammunition dump."

Parade of Raiders

At noon a flight of Army Marauders, escorted by Wildcat and Airacobra fighters, attacked and silenced aircraft batteries at Munda. These were followed by Flying Fortresses, escorted by Lightning fighters which started a number of fires.

DAMAGING BLOWS DEALT JAP BASES

MacArthur's Planes Attack Rabaul, Lae, and Salamaua.

JAN 25 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Monday, Jan. 25 — (AP) Allied planes carried the war to the Japs in the South Pacific over the weekend, with results showing they not only can deal destruction as fighting groups but also singly can hold their own against superior numbers of the enemy.

Sharing attention with damaging blows dealt by groups of planes on Rabaul, New Britain, Lae and Salamaua, New Guinea, was a four-engined bomber which on Saturday was attacked by nine Jap fighter planes in the vicinity of Wewak, New Guinea. In a running fight which lasted for an hour and a half, the Liberator shot down two of the enemy and got home safely.

Third Successful Stand

It was the third occasion last week in which Liberators successfully fought off strong attacks by Zeros. Four of these big bombers last Wednesday shot down 12 and damaged six of 25 attackers. Friday one destroyed three and probably destroyed two others out of 18 attackers.

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Searchlights which have given the raiders some trouble recently at Rabaul were among the targets of the most recent raid of Allied heavy bombers. Two were doused.

In the Solomon sea, about 130 miles west of the Shortland islands, a Catalina patrol bomber on night reconnaissance scored possible hits on an enemy ship.

Enemy airdromes were attacked at Rabaul.

TRIED BY BOMBER

Transport Hit, Five Zeros Shot Down in Extra-Curricular Activity.

VERN HAUGLAND

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Jan. 23—(Delayed) — (AP) Lieut. John Arant, of Winnemercca, Nev., winging his Liberator bomber on a reconnaissance mission over Rabaul today, decided he might as well amplify his assignment with a little direct warfare.

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Accordingly, he scored a square hit on a large enemy transport, a near miss on another ship, and destroyed five of a group of Japanese Zeros which rose to attack the big plane.

At the same time another Liberator piloted by Lieut. Lark Martin of Fitzgerald, Ga., challenged by 18 Zeros while on reconnaissance over Wewak, New Guinea, shot down three of the fighters and possibly destroyed two more.

Both Planes Riddled

Both American planes limped into home airdromes considerably shot up. Lieutenant Arant's crew was uninjured. A few members of Lieutenant Martin's crew were hurt slightly.

Lieutenant Martin said the Zeros at Wewak attacked his heavy bomber for nearly an hour and three quarters. The tail gunner, Staff Sgt. Paul Stratton of Georgia, radioman and turret gunner, got one for certain plus two possibles, while an extra crew member identified only as Sergeant Wolbrum got another

Jap Hospital with 250 Victims, Living and Dead, Found in Papua

By VERN HAUGLAND

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Jan. 24 — (AP) A Japanese hospital containing 250 enemy living and dead was found 600 yards south of Giruwa yesterday by Allied patrols mopping up the Sanananda battleground. Many of the patients were lying on crudely-constructed beds in the rain-soaked jungle so near to death their plight was hopeless.

Fifty litter cases were removed to Allied hospitals in the area for treatment and medical officers expected to remove 50 more Seventeen others were able to walk slowly toward the rear.

Resistance Has Collapsed

While all organized Japanese resistance in Sanananda has collapsed and the Papuan campaign officially has been declared ended, patrols continued to capture or kill stray groups of enemy soldiers.

It was one of these patrols which found the hospital. Detailed reports on the condition of the Japanese were not available immediately, but many of the enemy were said to be emaciated—evidence of the effectiveness of the Allies' siege-and-blockade tactics in cutting off the New Guinea Japs from their supplies.

Australians killed 11 of 12 Japs encountered between Sanananda and Killerton point. The other escaped. Americans farther inland picked up seven prisoners.

DIRE[illegible]E

dia by the British on a goodwill tour, spent several days in New Delhi, and is returning to Turkey early in February.

May 1 is considered the critical date because then the passes through the barrier of the Turkish and southern and eastern mountains will be cleared of snow, and the ground sufficiently dry for motorized operations.

Such an outlook is by no means officially aired, but was obtained from a competent source cognizant with the Turkish viewpoint. The supposition is based by the Turks on these points, this informant said:

One—the attack would be designed to divert both the Anglo-American and Russian pressure from other fronts.

Two—It is a military logical zone for German operations to get at the Caucasian oil and split the enemy front.

Three—It could come as a desperation gesture by Hitler, since he cannot simply sit tight while the Allied ring closes in.

Anticipating the possibility of such a move, the Turkish army is being kept mobilized to the peak despite the terrific drain it imposes on a relatively poor country already heavily burdened by losses from the last war and efforts to carry on the late Kamal Ataturk's national reconstruction program.

Aside from this there is a striking change of tone in the comments of private citizens in Turkey, this informant continued. In official positions the neutrality and friendship of both sides are maintained, but in recent months frequent comment has been heard among the population that the time is ripe for Turkey to declare herself on the side of the Allies.

Turkey has a deep-seated fear of Russia and is determined to stay in a strong position both militarily and diplomatically as a safeguard against possible encroachments by war.

This is considered one important reason why she would not plunge into the war at an early date and thus exhaust her resources. But at the same time it was pointed out that Turkey recognized that her position at the peace conference would be greatly improved if she were on the side of the Allies.

Britain To Ship Wheat To Relieve Situation In India

Bombay, Jan. 24 (AP) — The Government announced today that Great Britain would send substantial shipments of wheat to India in the next two or three months to help relieve the growing seriousness of the food situation.

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The wheat will sell at prices "appreciably lower than those at present prevailing in free markets," the Government said.

To Draft Chinese for Japan

CHUNGKING, Jan. 23 (Delayed) (AP).—The Central News asserted today that Wang Ching-wei, head of the puppet Nanking government, agreed during a recent visit to Tokio to draft 10,000,000 men in the Japanese-occupied area of China "to serve as Japanese gun fodder."

paint pigments and rope made of coconut fiber.

Motor Torpedo Boat Aboard

Also aboard the ship was a motor torpedo boat fully armed which Ingram said was a new wrinkle in blockade running. Presumably these are used to attack Allied vessels but in this action the Nazis were so promptly put under pressure they were unable to launch their torpedo craft.

Lieut. Robert H. White, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., was recommended for the Navy Cross for his personal bravery and ability in leading an armed party which boarded the sinking vessel after three explosions ripped away much of her bottom.

Three Heavy Explosions

Sixty-two officers and men, believed to be the entire ship's complement, were taken prisoners after they had abandoned the scuttled ship in lifeboats. Twenty-four were said to be members of the German navy.

Two lifeboats first were lowered into the water while flames could be seen enveloping the pilot house. Then three heavy explosions rocked the ship and as she began to sink the Norwegian flag came down and the German swastika was raised. By this time there were four lifeboats in the water.

The boarding party went alongside one of the lifeboats and forced the enemy ship's coxswain and one of its junior officers to guide the party aboard the slowly settling ship. The party stepped directly from their whaleboat to the ship's fantail.

An American enlisted man hauled down the Nazi flag. A Norwegian flag and machine guns were seized.

On the fantail the party found a dying dog with a bullet in his head, apparently the ship's pet.

Scuttled Blockade Runner Believed Bound For Japan

Navy Report Says Crew Ran Up Nazi Swastika—Ship Carried Motor Torpedo Boat

JAN 25 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Somewhere in the Atlantic, Jan. 8 (Delayed)—German sailors manning a blockade-running cargo ship disguised as Norwegian ran up the Nazi swastika and scuttled their vessel last November under the [illegible] runs of an American naval task force in the Atlantic.

Announcement of the scuttling was made by Vice Admiral Jonas H. [illegible], commanding Allied South Atlantic operations.

The 5,00-ton vessel presumably was bound for Japan, the navy report said. Its cargo included clothing, barrels of white powder believed to be lime, medicine samples made in Berlin, coils of wire rope,

Turkey Sees May 1 as Her 'Zero' Hour in War, Expecting Attack by Hitler to Split Allied Front

PRESTON GROVE

JAN 25 1943

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 24—(AP) Information gathered in the wake of a visiting Turkish press mission indicates that Turkey considers May 1 her crucial hour, seeing an outside possibility that Hitler may attempt then to break through into the Middle East and drive behind the Russians in the Caucasus.

The press mission, five leading Turkish journalists brought to In-

nmendation And Promotions

As a result of the boarding operation, a letter of commendation was recommended for Lieut (j. g.) Charles H. Vale, of Kenosho, Wis., and the following enlisted men were promoted: Leon D. Proimos, chief boatswain's mate; Elmer H. Schaible, coxswain; Eugene K. Laubach, machinist's mate first class, and Mike Wonner, quartermaster second class.

Commenting in general on blockade-running operations, Rear Admiral O. M. Read, commander of the task group, said that undoubtedly as American operations increase "it will be up to the enemy to get more rubber and strategic materials from Japan."

FLYNN OKAY HELD LIKELY

JAN 25 1943

But 5 Senators Whose Attitude Is In Doubt Could Shift Committee Result

Connally And Barkley Predict Favorable Report On Nomination

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 24—Approval by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Wednesday of President Roosevelt's nomination of Edward J. Flynn to be Minister to Australia appeared today to be likely, although five Senators whose attitude is in doubt could alter the result.

Representative Connally (D., Texas), chairman of the committee, and Democratic Leader Barkley, of Kentucky, both predicted the committee would report favorably the nomination of the former Democratic national chairman, who also was picked by the President for his personal ambassador in the southwest Pacific area.

Strictly Partisan

One informed committee member, who asked that his name not be used, predicted the vote would be strictly partisan. There remained, however, the possibility of defections from the ranks of the fifteen Democrats and eight minority members.

The membership of the committee, in addition to Connally and Barkley, is as follows: Democrats—George, Georgia; Wagner, New York; Thomas, Utah; Van Nuys, Indiana; Murray, Montana; Pepper, Florida; Green, Rhode Island; Reynolds, North Carolina; Guffey, Pennsylvania; Gillette, Iowa; Clark, Missouri; Glass, Virginia; Tunnell, Delaware. Republicans—Johnson, California; Capper, Kansas; Vandenberg, Michigan; White, Maine; Shipstead, Minnesota; Nye, North Dakota; Davis, Pennsylvania. Progressive—La Follette, Wisconsin.

La Follete Noncommittal

Most Democrats were expected to support Flynn's appointment and it seemed likely all seven Republicans would oppose it. La Follette declined to commit himself.

Twelve would be a majority if all members voted. However, Glass and Johnson were not present at hearings last week. If they do not return for Wednesday's meeting, they can vote by proxy.

Clark has announced that unless Flynn relinquishes his post as Democratic National Committeeman from New York he will vote against confirmation. Flynn said during the hearings that he had "tentatively resigned" from the party committee membership but did not elaborate.

Attitudes Secret

Besides Clark and La Follette, the attitude of three more Democrats—George, Gillette and Van Nuys—remained a secret even to their colleagues.

Thus if the Republicans vote solidly against the nomination and these five join them, the nomination will be reported adversely. On the other hand, if there are no other Democratic defections, support by one or more of these five will give Flynn the first round in his fight for confirmation—a result that seems probable.

Stiffer Times Ahead

Once over this hurdle, however, the long-time political and personal friend of President Roosevelt admittedly faces stiffer opposition in the Senate, where some Democrats not members of the Foreign Relations Committee are expected to join most of the thirty-eight Republicans in opposing the appointment.

A Senate Judiciary subcommittee is to report to the full committee during the week on the nomination of Wiley B. Rutledge, of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court, with confirmation virtually assured.

MIDDLE-CLASS STATUS SEEN FOR ALL IN U. S.

Wallace Visions Future Wherein Benefits Are Equally Shared

JAN 25 1943

Says 'Spirit Of Competition By Private Enterprise Must Continue

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 24—Vice-President Wallace, one of the foremost exponents of post-war planning, summed up today his vision of the nation's future as "an American where all can become members of the middle class—where all can share in the benefits which that class has enjoyed in the past."

The 52-year-old Vice-President, who doubles as chairman of the Board of Economic Warfare, declared:

"The spirit of competition will and must continue to be one of our main driving forces.

Government To Fill Gaps

"We can have full employment in this country without destroying private initiative, private capital, or private enterprise.

'Government can and must accept the major responsibilities for filling in whatever gaps business leaves.

"The more private enterprise succeeds in maintaining full employment, the Government spending will be required.

"Individual initiative and enterprise, and Government responsibility for the general welfare, will continue to pull in double harness, for a better life for our people.

"Horatio Alger is not dead in America and never will be."

Wallace expressed these views in a statement he gave an interviewer.

Self-Interest Still Needed

He classed as "nonsense" any contentions that post-war aims can not be discuss[illegible] kindling peace-t[illegible] and emphasizing pe[illegible] ties" and scoffed at the[illegible] who talk "in dark whispers of the collectivization of American life, of the destruction of free enterprise."

"We need the driving force of self-interest to get most of the work of the world done," he said.

"Business men will be encouraged to do what competition has always tended to make them do—to reduce prices as costs fall, to increase the levels of sales and employment, to use profits only as an incentive to increase production or lower costs.

Security Must Be Assured

"To the A[illegible] there are areas of unemployment left despite these efforts by business, Government must and will step in to see that all people have opportunities for work and to establish such minimum standards of living that no member of the community suffers even though business temporarily and in part fails to provide opportunity at good work for all people.

"Men must work for what they have. By and large their material reward will continue to be based on how skilled they become."

On the other hand, he contended, social security and other measures providing for protection against disease, accident, involuntary unemployment and old age, as well as provision of opportunity for health, education and work "are not inconsistent with the principle that hard work must be rewarded to encourage workers to do their best."

Comfortable Income For All

Most Americans, the Vice President asserted, visualize the nation of the future as made up not of "propertyless workers," but rather an America "where all can become members of the middle class, sharing such things as private homes with modern conveniences, including electrical appliances, a car neither old nor ramshackle, decent clothes and books" and recreation.

"If we can work out the ways to keep production going on an equally high level after the fighting ends, every family can enjoy a comfortable income, even though there continue to be wide differences between what is earned by skillde professional men, or inventors, or daring businessmen, and what average workers earn," he asserted.

Only "prophets of doom" say a way can't be found to keep business going at such a full level without abolishing private enterprise and substituting Government ownership and control, he contended.

Easy Money Making At End

He would retain many of the elements of business as it has been known, but "we cannot go back to the past complete lack of economic responsibility and insure full employment at the same time."

"I hope that some kinds of easy money making are gone for good—money made by the old-fashioned manipulation of security markets and of speculative commodity markets, or by the unrestricted use of business monopoly powers which strangle trade, kill competition and cut down production or jobs," Wallace emphasized.

"Even tremendously large incomes will be less common in the future, not only because they are bad for those that receive them, or at least their children and grandchildren, but also because they build up hoards of idle money instead of putting people to work and concentrate control of industry in single hands."

WICKARD SEES MORE RATIONS

JAN 25 1943

Widening Between Demand And Supply Possible, He Says In Annual Report

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 24—Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, declaring it good common sense to give the military forces and the lend-lease programs first claim to the nation's food supply, called upon civilians today to accept rationing as a "part of the price of victory."

In his annual report to President Roosevelt, the Secretary and administrator of the wartime food program said it was possible that the gap between demand and supply would widen further this year to make additional rationing necessary.

Rationing Necessary

Much of the 220-page report was devoted to the demands being made upon American farmers for food to meet expanding military requirements, needs of the country's fighting Allies and reserves for feeding hungry peoples freed from Axis domination.

"Getting full effectiveness from our human and military resources will necessitate rationing," Wickard said. "Civilians should understand the reasons."

In controlling food supplies, he explained, the Government acted on the rule that military and lend-lease needs rank first.

"Too Complacent"

The rationing procedure applies only to what remains after the requirements of the battle fronts have been met and reserves accumulated to provision recaptured areas and help write the peace. In war for survival this is obvious commin sense. Letting the United Nations' fighters down would let us all down—in a hurry."

Wickard asserted that the nation was "still too complacent" about food. He said it was possible for civilians to cut down considerably and still have more and better food than the people of any other country.

"Actually, we have a reservoir of farm products, namely, the supplies that ordinarily we waste, such as the excess fat on beef and pork cuts, the stale baked goods, the left-overs. Much more sacrifice that we make as yet would not cut seriously into our nutrition or put us on par with our Allies in privation."

Above Expectations

The Secretary reported that food production in 1942 was above all expectations. The total output, he said, was ten per cent. above that of 1941. Although 1943 farm goals call for further increases, the Secretary said an output equal to that of 1942 was probably the maximum for which the nation could plan.

"Farmers will have to contend with greater obstacles, especially with worse shortages of labor and machinery; they will have to do with less fertilizer, insecticides, bagging and other means of production. It will be a miracle if the weather is as good for crops as it was in 1942."

The Secretary reported that unity was developing on the food front.

National Interests

"Bickering over the dollars and cents aspect of it and over group shares in the national income is giving way to broad acceptance of stabilization policies based on the Price Stabilization Act," he said. "National interests are prevailing over group interests and are throwing group struggles into the discard."

Wickard said it was possible to make certain general statements about the agricultural position of the United Nations. So far as production is concerned, he said, the United Nations will be able to meet most of their essential requirements in food and fiber.

"However, there will undoubtedly be many deficits, some of them severe, due to the limited shipping facilities.

"These deficits will mean somewhat less varied diets in such countries as the United Kingdom, Australia, and the Americas, but if present shipping capacity is at least maintained, there will be enough to eat. Elsewhere, where problems of transportation are more difficult, there is a serious danger of widespread malnutrition."

SAYS REICH HIT TOO SOON

Book Reveals Reich Planned For 20 Years Huge Industrial Offensive

Authors Describe Hitler's Pre-War Nation As A "European Sandbox"

JAN 25 1943

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 24—Germany struggled for twenty years with an international industrial offensive to achieve a master plan of conquest against the world—and then struck too soon—a well-authenticated new book published today says.

The authors described pre-war Germany as a "European Sandbox" out of which was built a "fortress of self-sufficiency," and question whether anything will be done about Germany's twice-tried attempt at world supremacy after this war with the conclusion that "disastrous wars are the failures of peace."

The book, "Germany's Master Plan," was written by Joseph Borkin, economic advisor to Thurman Arnold's antitrust division of the Department of Justice, and Charles A. Welsh, cartel expert for the Office of Price Administration.

Deals With Cartel System

With liberal doses of references from other competent written works, the story deals with Germany's "cartel system," operated by the giant I. G. Farbenindustrie.

In an introductory chapter, Thur-

1940

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men Arnold describes a cartel as a "small ring of producers or distributors who have acquired control of domestic or foreign markets." Borkin and Welsh class the German cartel as the greatest ever conceived and Germany as the "classic land of the cartel."

"With the growth of these international cartels," says Arnold, "Democracy becomes a shell which conceals the power of private groups. Political freedom cannot exist except when it is founded upon industrial freedom."

Failed Due To Bad Timing

After a discussion of the throttling power of cartels, Arnold says: "We cannot turn over our future economic policy to private groups without public responsibility as we have done in the past."

The authors point out the "most comprehensive blueprint for empire which the world has known" failed Germany due to bad timing.

"Because Germany precipitated war before the master plan for conquest was completed," the authors state, "her armies at the end of 1942 were spread from the Barents Sea to the Mediterranean, from the Channel Islands to the Caucasus—conquerers, but not victorious.

Confident that her new technology had given her the implements of certain victory, Germany made—for us—a fortunate miscalculation.

Machine Was Not Ready

"Her new machine was not quite ready: It could demolish a decadent France, but could not leap the channel; it could provide all German needs if victory came fast; it could not touch Detroit.

"Whether this forced haste only delays German victory or deals it a mortal blow is for us to decide. We can now grasp the industrial initiative."

Germany, according to the authors, began her industrial push on a world-wide scale in 1850, and brought it to near-perfection just before the outbreak of the present World War.

"Every junkheap or scrap rubber, every pile of aluminum pots and pans which Americans build in public squares is an unwitting tribute to the efficiency of German cartel warfare," the authors say.

"As the war progresses, the true significance of shortage becomes clearer. Because of cartels (combinations of industrial pools), critical military goods are either unobtainable or must be carefully rationed to the army, the navy and the air force."

The "I. G." trust in Germany began with the dye industry, gained control of pharmaceutical developments, spread out into other industries, pulled and hauled on international exchanges of trade and finally emerged as a tremendous power in the manufacture of the "vials of wrath."

It was this trade monster, the authors assert, which gave Germany oil from coal, synthetic rubber, synthetic drugs and substitute elements necessary to warfare, which created the premature belief among German militarists that they were ready to go out and lick the world with self-produced equipment from their own "sandbox."

Big Nations Slumbered

Throughout this German development, Great Britain, the United States

bered, the authors say, [illegible] unaware of the full portent of "Germany's master plan."

The authors assert that German militarists studied Japan's conquest ambitions and found in these a perfect foil for their own. Japan could be used to stab the democracies from the rear and give Russia a two-front war.

Germany Hopes to Win In the Business World

By JAMES J. STREBIG

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—(AP) Joseph Borkin, whose business is untangling international economic intrigue, warns of the danger of a German victory in the business world whatever the outcome of the war.

If that should happen again, as it happened in the 1920's, Borkin said in an interview, the Prussian Junkers for whom he blames German militarism would have opportunity to overcome what he calls the mistake made in 1939 — striking too soon—and, he declared, democracy could not hope to survive.

Borkin is an economic adviser in the justice department's anti-trust division and has guided the investigation in which the government has indicted some of America's largest corporations on charges of joining in agreements with foreign groups to divide world markets, restrict production and fix prices.

Real War Machine

He probably knows more about I. G. — popular name of Interessen Gemeinschaft Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, the great German dye trust — than anyone outside of it. He sees I. G. as Germany's real war engine, a machine which softens prospective victims afield while strengthening the home front through expanded capacity for vital materials.

The cartel — a combination or agreement for limiting markets, production and prices — has been Germany's economic warfare method, the means by which Borkin declared the United Nations were caught short on rubber, aluminum, mercury, nickel, tungsten, tin, silk and quinine.

"Wherever there had been a cartel before," Borkin said, "there was a military shortage after Pearl Harbor.

Briefly, this was what took place between Versailles and Pearl Harbor, Borkin related:

Strengthened Weaknesses

Having failed at arms in 1914-1918, Germany studied her weaknesses and adroitly regained the industrial holdings taken from her in other countries. With these footholds the world over, she began to build up at home the technological devices needed to meet her shortcomings, using the same efforts to construct and retard similar developments elsewhere.

At the heart of this program was the use of patent controls and international agreements. German companies, always playing a role in the grand scheme, traded information and promises and threats to the end that Germany was free to expand as much as it chose at home and to do business abroad on a scale always much more extensive than that allowed other cartelists.

It required skill and diplomacy, but Germany had never lacked those.

The result, Borkin said, was that when war came, Germany not only was able to produce the oil and rubber which a blockade might shut off, but also had a tremendous capacity for light metals, military glass, plastics and drugs, built up by selling to most of the world in peacetime. At the same time, other countries found themselves with only peacetime capacities.

"I.G. obtained for Germany whatever it needed and science could make, while trying to keep the same sources from others," he said. "The cartel was I.G.'s formula for conquest; with the cartel it invaded and occupied strategic points in the economies of other countries. It represents the acme of Pan-Germanism in the economic sphere."

Recalling Germany's international agreements before the First World war and the ease with which the Reich recouped losses and expanded them into great gains after that conflict, Borkin said that I.G. already had planned for post-war reconstruction — win or lose — in agreements with non-German companies.

Reports from occupied countries show that I.G. experts have followed Hitler's armies for the purpose of acquiring ownership of the entire European chemical industry, he said. Their contracts with American firms, he added, provided for a means of operating during the war and a settlement of claims afterward.

"I.G. apparently hopes to win its own war, as it did once before," Borkin asserted, "even though Hitler loses, as did the Kaiser."

"We are struggling yet to close some of the gaps left by our failure to recognize the economic war carried on by Germany through cartelization."

He said that tungsten carbide production in this country had been held down by a price arrangement under which the German producers sold at a much lower rate. For example, at one time the substance—nearly as hard as a diamond and virtually indispensable in making machine tools—sold for $453 a pound in the United States while selling in Germany at about $50 a pound. Thus it was nearly prohibitive for American tool makers.

Aluminum output was controlled through a world division of production on a pegged basis, he said, and two other vitally important light metals—magnesium and berryllium—were controlled by less sweeping but equally effective arrangements.

In the field of plastics, he decribed the general pattern of division as one whereby the American companies were permitted to sell without competition in this country and Canada, while Germany took the rest of the world.

Similar arrangements were used for pharmaceuticals, military glass and certain chemicals.

Borkin discussed the views he has put into a forthcoming book, "Germany's master plan" written in collaboration with Charles A. Welsh, an authority on international trade and finance with the office of Price Administration. The work aims at showing the danger of letting Germany win in peacetime a war lost in battle.

What's Behind The War News

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

If the Germans have found a way to make practical use of oxygen in operating a submarine's diesel motor while submerged, as they claim, then they have made one of the greatest advances in undersea warfare since the modern submarine was first developed about 50 years ago. But great stress must be laid on the "if" in view of thorny problems involved in supplying and using oxygen equipment in place of standard electrical propulsion machinery.

The German radio reported Saturday night that a new type of submarine which would operate on compressed oxygen was under construction. An inventor identified only as "Andre" was credited in the broadcast with having found a way to compress the gas to a degree 400 times greater than heretofore possible. The gas, the Germans say, is fed into the regular diesel engines of the submarine which are, however, equipped with special cylinders.

Much skepticism arises from the fact that the Germans made the announcement at all. If they were building such a U-boat they might be expected to keep quiet about it until they could employ its revolutionary characteristics to good advantage in combat—to use it as a "secret weapon."

The broadcast may have been designed, however, to alarm the Allies, already seriously concerned over U-boat successes in the Atlantic, and to cheer up the German people, who may need a propaganda shot-in-the arm to counter Axis setbacks in Russia and Africa and in the air war over Germany.

Enormous Advantages

The advantages of a submarine which could be driven under the sea by other than electrical power are enormous. Standard American subs, like those of other nations, are driven on the surface by diesel engines which simultaneously charge huge banks of storage batteries that furnish the power for propulsion when submerged.

There are four disadvantages to this system:

The batteries weigh many tons. They occupy about one fourth of the total space inside the hull. When salt water comes into contact with them, a constant danger, they give off a highly poisonous gas. When a submarine is driven at full speed while submerged the batteries run down quickly, and even at slow speed they are exhausted in a few hours.

These factors limit the amount of torpedoes and other "pay cargo" which a submarine can carry and also circumscribe its operations. Thus, in dangerous waters, a submarine normally stays down by day to prevent discovery, but surfaces at night to charge its batteries.

Two Primary Problems

Scientists seeking a method of using internal combustion motors while a submarine is submerged have had two primary problems:

The first was how to store the oxygen in sufficient quantities to provide adequate fuel for submerged operations on long voyages or else how to make lightweight oxygen plants, built into the subs, which could extract and purify the gas from the air.

Second was what to do with exhaust gases. Assuming that they could be blown out of a submerged submarine under great pressure, they would still leave a tell-tale wake of bubbles on the surface of the ocean. That would destroy the submarine's most valuable characteristic—its ability to hide from surface and air craft.

The German radio suggested a possible answer to the first of these problems by claiming that inventor "Andre" had found how to compress oxygen to a degree 400 times greater than heretofore possible. That would mean that a one cubic foot contianer could hold as much of the gas as a 400 cubic foot container previously held.

But this is only a partial solution to the problem. The radio did not say how heavy the containers have to be to hold the highly compressed gas without danger of explosion nor how many containers were required for a long voyage.

Unbelievable Strength

The Germans claim that elimination of batteries in the new type sub saves 60 tons of weight and much space. If that is true, it would be a great gain in submarine weight is saved and more space made available for torpedo load, food and ammunition stores, the broadcast said.

NEW TYPE SUBMARINE ANNOUNCED BY NAZIS

Compressed Oxygen Operates Diesels Beneath Surface

By The Associated Press

The German radio last night reported that the Nazis were building a new type of submarine operating with compressed oxygen. The broadcast was recorded by The Associated Press.

The report may be circulated at this time to impress the Allies with the progress of German submarine warfare. The advantage of the new invention, the radio said, is that the U-boats can use their Diesel motors beneath the surface and thus gain speed and cruising radius.

An invention by a German named Andre permits oxygen to be compressed to a degree 400 times greater than heretofore possible, the broadcast said.

"By installing specially designed oxygen tubes in Diesel cylinders," it continued, "submarines are enabled to operate beneath the surface exclusively on the energy derived from the Diesels and the new type of cylinders, instead of on electric batteries equipped with stronger Diesel engines with a larger number of cylinders. This makes for greater speed and a wider radius of action.

"In subsurface operation, part of the exhaust gases are again absorbed by the Diesel engines and mixed with oxygen."

Submarines normally operate beneath the water on electric batteries, and surface to recharge their batteries with their Diesel engines. They cruise on the surface with the Diesels. No electrical battery plant is n submarines

construction, but it implies almost unbelievable strength combined with light weight in the oxygen tanks.

But [illegible] months clipped almost insuperable engineering difficulties during World War I to produce a successful type of submarine. Moreover, in the present war the German subs reputedly are far advanced over the U-boats of World War I in their ability to descend to great depths.

Great Technical Ability

Thus, there can be no question of the great technical ability of the enemy in U-boat design.

This very fact, however, might be relied upon by German propagandists to lend the color of truth to claims of a formidable new undersea war craft which in fact does not exist.

Halsey Throws Everything, Including Stove Lids, at Japs

Problem of Keeping Pacific Naval Leader Supplied Told by Admiral

JAN 25 1943

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 — (AP) The man who sees to it that the Navy has what it needs to make war in the Pacific said today it was a tough job because when Admiral William F. Halsey "goes into action he throws everything he's got at the enemy including the kitchen stove—and then he goes into the kitchen, gets the stove lid, and throws them too."

Vice Admiral William L. Calhoun, commander of the Pacific Service force, explained in a statement released by the Navy that his job is "to make sure that the kitchen stove and all the lids are there when Billy Halsey gets ready to throw them." Admiral Calhoun is here for conferences.

Crude Methods Used

Shipping, handling, and storage are the great problems confronting the men who supply American forces setting up bases in the Pacific islands. On the receiving end, Admiral Calhoun said, "methods as crude as those Robinson Crusoe had to use to get his stuff out of the wreck" are necessary.

"There were no storehouses on those islands, no magazines, no oil tanks, no refrigeration facilities," he said. "Our engineers are building them now, but material and labor for new storage facilities must come from the mainland—and that means delay. Ships are scarce. We have very low grade and insufficient terminal and pier facilities for unloading—sometimes we have to carry things right up the beach. Hurricane weather is frequent and that delays us, too, and the tropical climate is very destructive of stores if unloaded without proper protection to safeguard them until they are used."

Gasoline a Great Problem

One of the greatest needs of the United States forces battling the Japanese is aviation gasoline and that makes Admiral Calhoun's prime problem the matter of having gasoline ready wherever and whenever needed. The problem is made especially difficult by the fact that gasoline must be shipped in drums because there are inadequate receiving and storage facilities in the battle areas.

Admiral Calhoun said that plentiful supplies "are now on hand in the war zones, but they must continue to flow." Transportation and storage of supplies "is improving swiftly and has bettered by 25 or 30 per cent in recent months in the area where Admiral Halsey's forces are operating," Admiral Calhoun reported.

Patterson Says U.S. Is Planning For War in '44

Rebuts Critics of Big Army; Warns of Axis Strength, Especially in Submarines

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24 (AP).—Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, said tonight that "the people who contend that our Army is too large seem to overlook two important factors."

The first of these, he asserted in an address prepared for the sixth general assembly of the Council of State Governments, "is that it is as essential to obtain superiority over our enemies in number of soldiers as it is in training and in number and quality of weapons.

"The second point . . . is that we are training men in 1943 to fight in 1944. Our training program must contemplate a long war and unfortunately there are no sound reasons to believe that the war will be finished in 1943."

Speaking on the eve of an inquiry by the Senate Military Affairs Committee in Washington to determine whether, as some members of Congress have contended, the nation is building too large an army, Patterson declared that "the size of the armed forces necessary to win the war is a military problem to be decided by the military leaders, the joint chiefs of staff."

"Today," he continued, "it is estimated that the Axis powers and their satellites have under arms 569 divisions. This is considerably more divisions than we and our British and Russian allies have."

He estimated the Army's present strength at "over 5,500,000, far along on the road toward our vital objective of 7,500,000 men by Jan. 1, 1944."

About 20 per cent of our forces now are overseas, he added.

Although asserting "tonight the war news is good," the Under Secretary declared:

"But we have just begun. For us, the battle has only started.

"The submarine menace is critical. The sinkings have made a sharp cut into the munitions delivered abroad. We have yet to conquer the threat of the German submarines.

"We do not forget that the Japanese still control the greater part of the Pacific; the Nazis control practically the whole of western Europe.

"We have only now commenced the long task of driving them back, inch by inch. It will be a task that will cost us dear in lives. Many men will not come back."

Detailing Allied successes in Russia, North Africa and the Southwest Pacific, Mr. Patterson said: "The American people are fighting mad. The men they have sent to the front are even madder. They have a healthy hatred for the Nazis and the Japanese, and they are showing it every day. They are showing it by outpunching, outshooting, out-bayonetting, outflying and outsailing the Axis."

The American soldier, Mr. Patterson declared, "has become the best soldier on the face of the earth. And the men in the Navy are just as good. . . .

"We are giving him the weapons, too. . . . You have heard much, and righly, of the achievements we have made in manufacturing vast quantities of munitions. But I want you to know that not only is our record in quantity unsurpassed, but so is our record in quality."

Sergeant, Deeply Irritated, Fears War Will Be Over Before He "Can Get In There And Pitch"

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[By the Associated Press]

Milwaukee, Jan. 24—An ex-army sergeant at 15? Sure, it's so. He's Johnny Maras, back at his home here with a discharge in his pocket and mad enough about it to chew nails.

Johnny earned his three stripes the hard way—after fibbing a bit about his age, of course—in the heavy-weapons unit of the United States Army Infantry. And then the colonel found out—about the fibbing.

That was two weeks ago, after Johnny had been sent to an embarkation point and was al lset to take off for a crack at the Axis.

Colonel Finds Out

"I've found out your real age," said the colonel. "You're only 15."

"Oh, no, sir," said Johnny, "I'm 18."

The colonel chuckled. 1943

"I checked up at the city hall at Milwaukee," he said. "I found you were born June 20, 1927. That makes you 15."

So Johnny confessed.

And then the colonel said, smiling:

"You know, Johnny, you're the first 15-year-old sergeant I've seen in this army."

Revocation Discharge

But regulations are regulations, so the colonel handed Johnny a revocation discharge.

"I figure," Johnny said tonight, "that when I was home on furlough at Christmas somebody found out how good I was doing in the army and turned me in. Now, wasn't that a lousy trick?

"So now I got to wait a year-and-a-half before I can get in there and pitch. I can't get into the marines or the navy until I'm 17 and the army won't take me back until I'm 18. And the war probably will be over by then."

Pal Is Killed

How'd he get in in the first place? Well, his pal, a marine, was killed at Pearl Harbor. So Johnny quit school and hitchhiked to California. He tried the navy and the marines but they wouldn't be fooled about his age. The army was.

He had his basic training at Camp Roberts, Cal., and then was transferred t oFort G. Meade, Md. After that came shipment to the embarkation point.

And then the colonel caught him. So Johnny came marching home.

Crushing of Jap Military Caste Absolute Need, Grew Warns

LEWISTON, Me., Jan. 24—(AP) Only when Japan's "military caste and its machine have been wholly crushed x x x and discredited in the eyes of its own people" will the danger to America subside, Joseph C. Grew, former U. S. Ambassador to Japan, declared today.

Only then, he said, "shall we in our own land be free from that hideous danger and be able once again to turn to paths of peace."

In an address prepared for delivery at Bates college's first wartime, mid-winter commencement, at which he was awarded an honorary doctorate of laws, Mr. Grew said:

"I say to you, without hesitation or reserve, that our own country, our cities, our homes, are in dire peril from the over-weening ambition and the potential power of that Japanese military machine—a power that renders Japan potentially the strongest nation in the world—potentially stronger than Great Britain or Germany or Russia or the United States. . ."

Reminding that the Japanese themselves have spoken of a possible hundred-year war, Mr. Grew, envoy to Tokyo from 1932 until Pearl Harbor was attacked, said "one fact is as certain as the law of gravity.

"If we should allow the Japanese to dig in permanently in the far-flung areas now occupied, if we should allow them to consolidate and to crystallize their ill-gotten gains, if we should allow them time to fortify those gains in the nth degree, as they assuredly will attempt to do, it would be only a question of time before they attempted the conquest of American territory nearer home x x x."

Nazis, Trapped By U.S., Scuttle Disguised Ship

Blockade Runner With Load for Japan Carried Motor Torpedo Boat for Raiding

SOMEWHERE IN THE ATLANTIC, Jan. 8 (Delayed) (AP).—German sailors manning a blockade-running cargo ship disguised as Norwegian ran up the Nazi swastika flag and scuttled the vessel last November under the guns of an American naval task force in the Atlantic. Announcement of the scuttling was made by Vice-Admiral Jonas H. Ingram, commanding Allied South Atlantic operations.

The 5,000-ton vessel presumably was bound for Japan, the Navy report said. Its cargo included clothing, barrels of white powder believed to be lime, medicine samples made in Berlin, coils of wire rope, paint pigments and rope made of cocoanut fiber. Also found on board the ship was a motor torpedo boat fully armed which Admiral Ingram said was a new wrinkle in blockade running. Presumably these are used by the Germans to attack Allied vessels.

Lieutenant Robert H. White, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., was recommended for the Navy Cross for personal bravery and ability in leading an armed party which boarded the sinking vessel after three explosions ripped away much of her bottom.

Sixty-two officers and men, believed to be the entire ship's complement, were taken prisoner after they had abandoned the scuttled ship in lifeboats. Twenty-four were said to be members of the German Navy.

The boarding party went alongside one of the lifeboats and forced the enemy ship's coxswain and one of its junior officers to guide the party aboard the slowly settling ship. The party stepped directly from their whaleboat to the ship's fantail, where it found a dying dog with a bullet in its head, apparently the ship's pet.

As a result of the boarding operation a letter of commendation was recommended for Lieutenant (j. g.) Charles H. Vale, of Kenosha, Wis., and the following enlisted men were promoted: Leon D. Proimos, chief boatswain's mate; Elmer H. Schaible, coxswain; Eugene K. Laubach, machinist's mate first class, and Mike Wonner, quartermaster second class.

[The Navy Department announced that Lieutenants White and Vale received letters of commendation. The identical citations said: "The Department has been informed of the excellent service rendered by you in assisting in the destruction of an enemy blockade runner. For your outstanding performance of duty on this occasion you are hereby commended."]

CANADA DEALINGS WITH U.S. KEPT ON CASH BASIS

Dominion Has Contributed Billion Dollars in Goods in Year, Report Shows.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 — (AP) James L. Ilsley, Canadian minister of finance, declared tonight Canada's own financial arrangements with the United States have remained on a cash basis and it "has not received lend lease assistance on its own account from the United States government."

"Fortunately," Mr. Ilsley said in a speech prepared for delivery before the Canadian society, "we are in the same happy position as the United States, of being able to assist by economic means some of our allies who have had to bear such a large part of the blows from the common enemy."

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Canada's aid to the "common effort" in the past year, the finance minister said, included "a free and unconditional contribution of a billion dollars worth of food and war supplies."

By means of price control, Mr. Ilsley declared, Canada has been able to hold the cost of living "within two or three per cent" of the level it had reached before October, 1941, when control was put into effect."

Subsidies, he said, have been used to implement price control, particularly for essential imports, "but we do so sparingly and with the greatest care."

Rationing in Canada has proved "less expensive and more popular than we anticipated," the speaker said, adding: "We have had our difficulties but the wartime prices and trade board has striven to make its rationing plans as simple and understandable as possible so that the moment rationing is announced and put into effect, the people are able to know what they must do and way."

Peyrouton Citizenship Is Canceled By Vichy

New York, Jan. 24 (AP)—The German-controlled Paris radio reported today that Marcel Peyrouton, the new Governor General of Algeria, and four other French leaders in North Africa had been deprived of their French citizenship by the Ministerial Council headed by Pierre Laval.

The others said to have been shorn of citizenship because of

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their collaboration with the Allies were Gen. Auguste Nogues, former Governor General of Algeria; Gen. Alphonse Juin, commander of French forces in North Africa; Yves Charles Chatel, also a former Governor General of Algiers, and an industrialist, Le Maigre du Breul.

General Nogues and Chatel are members of an imperial council formed to govern French North Africa under the Allied occupation.

Five Canadian Women Welcomed To New York

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New York, Jan. 24 (Special)—Five Canadian women active in war work, on their way to Washington to confer with Government officials and the heads of women's organizations on the part played by women in the war effort in the United States, were received at City Hall yesterday noon by Newbold Morris, president of the City Council.

The Canadian women were Mrs. Carolyn Cox, chairman of the Women's Committee on International Relations; Mrs. Edgar T. Hardy, president of the National Council of Women of Canada; Mrs. Irene Arnould, of the Canadian Wartime Information Corps; Mrs. Cora Casselman, member of the Canadian Parliament, all of Ottawa, and Mrs. Irene Baird, of Vancouver, of the Canadian National Film Board.

Willkie Urges Support Of Grand Allied Board

New York, Jan. 24 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie today urged full support of a grand Allied war strategy board, the formation of which is reported under discussion.

In reply to an inquiry concerning these reports, the 1940 Republican Presidential candidate declared:

"It is to be hoped that the recent intimations coming out of London and Washington are correct—that there will soon be set up a joint grand war strategy board consisting of representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Russia, China and other allies.

"We should all support such a course of action if adopted."

Called Indispensable

The remainder of Willkie's statement follows:

"For months, and particularly since my return from my trip around the world, both in private conferences with our own Government and in public speeches, I have urged repeatedly the indispensability of such a course.

For in such joint action lies not alone the hope of victory but equally the hope of eventual world peace. These powers must learn to work together while they fight if they are to work together for world peace and order in the inevitable disintegrating period following the war.

"Likewise, I hope that Secretary Hull's suggestion yesterday that our North African political dealings will be clarified is true.

Fear Damage To Prestige

"For the doctrine of expediency and collaboration with the Vichy element which has been followed there, if pushed much longer, will greatly damage America's prestige throughout the world.

"It is impossible to tell, in view of the elaborate censorship and propaganda, whether the appointments of Darlans, Peyroutons and other Vichyites do or do not bring temporary gains.

"There is one thing, however, that we know absolutely, namely, that such collaboration brings loss of faith to millions of sincere lovers of freedom everywhere and to my mind such loss of faith will cost more, even in practical results, than can possibly be gained by some temporary expedient."

Strong Man

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Gen. Batista of Cuba Works, Plays Hard

By CHIP ROYAL

NEW YORK—(AP) When you talk about Pan-American relations, Major General Fulgencio Batista, president of Cuba, has a word for it—"Conocernos."

In case your Spanish isn't so good, it means "Let us know each other."

The Cuban president insists that the Latin-American countries need more of the United States influence, for "it is excellent for better relations." He says it is all very simple. All we have to do is to know each other.

It is easy to know Batista for he is proud of his accomplishments, even to the successful revolution he led in 1933. A stickler for details, he speaks a deep-throated, rapid Spanish, which he frequently helped to translate. The 41-year-old "strong man" traveled a long, rough road from his humble birth in Banes to a suite in the Waldorf-Astoria, and he makes no bones about it.

A Big Man

He looks like a cross between Jack Dempsey and Max Schmeling, possessing a large head with straight black hair. Sparkling black eyes dart above high cheek bones.

He speaks with many gestures, always holding a long cigarette holder, one hand frequently in his pocket. An ardent athlete, Batista likes to drive his own car, and he puts in a full working day at the palace. Often he works until four o'clock in the morning.

It was Batista's knowledge of shorthand, gained when he was an army stenographer, that he credits with bringing him the presidency. Notes he took at President Machado's trial later were used to convict other leaders and elevate him to the command of the army, from which he moved into the palace. To this day, when Batista takes notes, it is always in shorthand.

Railroader

Other of the numerous jobs he dabbled in as a youth still hold an attraction for him, the president declared—particularly railroading.

"Just before I came here, I took a train trip to the Instituto Civico Militar. It is a school I built for 1,500 of Cuba's orphans. I always plan to have lunch with them at least twice a month. When I was a boy, I oiled the big locomotives, and have always wanted to run one of them, so on my last trip to the school, I went into the engine and handled the throttle. From now on, I'm the engineer on that trip."

Batista's ambition, he says, is to educate the masses of Cuba and improve their living standards.

This was Batista's second "good-will tour" to the United States. He said he was "very pessimistic" about us four years ago when he left the United States, but now he sees a new vision among Americans, and our war spirit "warms the heart."

TOLL OF U-BOATS MOUNTS TO 601 IN WEST ATLANTIC

Eight Vessels, Two of Them American, Added to List in Week

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By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

As the Allies girded themselves for an all-out offensive against submarines — termed by Admiral Harold R. Stark the Navy's "first enemy" — the announced toll of Allied and neutral merchantmen sunk in western Atlantic by enemy action since Pearl Harbor rose over the 600 mark.

The announced destruction of eight vessels, two of them American, in the week ended Saturday, brought the shipping losses to 601. Seven of the eight sinkings took place off South America and in the raider-ridden South Atlantic.

74 Lives Lost

Seventy four lives were lost and 53 persons were reported missing.

Officials in Washington and abroad painted a pessimistic picture of the submarine situation. It was reported from London that decisions on the Allies' 1943 world strategy, believed now in the making, called for a concerted campaign on the seven seas to put the Allies on the offensive in undersea warfare.

Britain's first lord of the admiralty, A. V. Alexander, said "the enemy is now using new U-boats in larger packs and with new tactics. The U-boats now are even more concentrated than before. They are now lying, not in single packs, but if I may use a military expression, in echelons of packs."

Davis Pessimistic

Office of War Information director Elmer Davis commented:

"The submarine situation is bad and it will stay bad for a long time."

Admiral Sir Percy Noble, British admiralty representative on the combined chiefs of staff, said that all the strength and genius of the United Nations would be demanded to defeat the submarine onslaught. Although the Allies were suffering shipping losses in the South Atlantic the U-boats were not getting by unscathed in that area.

Rear Admiral Jonas H. Ingram, commander of United States naval forces in those waters, announced from Rio de Janerio that five Axis submarines were sunk and an intercepted German surface raider scuttled by its crew in the last month.

10 U-Boats Sunk

That made a total of at least 10 submersibles reported sunk in Brazilian waters in recent months.

Brazil's Air minister Joaquim Salgado previously told of the sinking of five submarines by the Brazilian air force.

Of the six other cargo ships sunk in the Western Atlantic during the week, three were British, and one each were of Egyptian, Swedish, and Polish registry.

Of the 601 ships lost, 198 were sunk off the United States, 50 off Canada, 178 in the Caribbean, 46 in the Gulf of Mexico, and 129 off South America and in the South Atlantic.

LONDON, MONDAY, JAN 25-(AP)-FIGHTING FRENCH FORCES WHICH HAVE BATTLED THEIR WAY UP FROM THE SOUTH THROUGH THE DESERT TOWARD THE MEDITERRANEAN HAVE CAPTURED THE AXIS STRONGHOLD OF MISDA, ABOUT 100 MILES DUE SOUTH OF TRIPOLI, ACCORDING TO A FIGHTING FRENCH COMMUNIQUE REPORTED BY THE BRAZZAVILLE RADIO EARLY TODAY.

MISDA IS ABOUT 1,450-MILES NORTH OF FORT LAMY IN THE LAKE CHAD REGION, WHERE TROOPS UNDER GEN. LE CLERC STARTED THEIR LONG DRIVE SEVERAL WEEKS AGO.

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THE COMMUNIQUE WAS QUOTED AS FOLLOWS:

"ON JAN. 20 AFTER STUBBORN FIGHTING MOTORIZED TROOPS UNDER LT. COL. VIEUX CAPTURED A STRONGLY-HELD ENEMY POSITION NEAR MISDA. MUCH BOOTY WAS TAKEN.

"ON THE NEXT DAY OUR TROOPS OCCUPIED MISDA, AN ENEMY CENTER OF RESISTANCE VERY STRONGLY HELD IN ORDER TO PREVENT ACCESS FROM THE SOUTH TO TERRITORIES FARTHER NORTH OCCUPIED BY THE (BRITISH) EIGHTH ARMY.

"CAPT. CORDETTE PARTICULARLY DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF IN THIS CAMPA[illegible]. THE RETREATING ENEMY LEFT DEAD AND WOUNDED AND MUCH WAR MATERIAL ON THE FIELD."

LONDON, JAN. 24-(AP)-SERGEANT BASIL BRIDGE, 28, WHO LEFT TH[illegible] TRAFFIC STAFF IN THE LONDON BUREAU OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TO BECOME AN RAF AIRGUNNER IN 1940, WAS LISTED TODAY AS "MISSING AND BELIEVED KILLED" IN A SWEEP OVER FRANCE JAN. 22.

BRIDGE, WHO WAS UNMARRIED, WAS THE SECOND ENGLISHMAN FROM THE BUREAU LOST IN ACTION. PHOTOGRAPHER JOE S.MACANDREW, WHO WAS WOUNDED WHILE WORKING AS AN ARMY SERGEANT PHOTOGRAPHER IN LIBYA LAST JUNE, LATER WAS POSTED AS MISSING.

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CORRESPONDENT GODFREY ANDERSON, ALSO A BRITON, WAS TAKEN PRISONER IN AFRICA BY AXIS FORCES IN NOVEMBER, 1941.

FOLLOW NEW YORK PEYROUTON-CHA[illegible]L

LONDON, JAN. 24-(AP)-YVES CHAT[illegible], FORMER GOVERNOR GENERAL OF ALGERIA, LEFT ALGIERS TODAY FOR MOROCCO, AND WAS SEEN OFF BY MARCEL PEYROUTON, HIS SUCCESSOR, THE MOROCCO RADIO REPORTED.

CHATEL IS EXPECTED TO STAY IN MOROCCO SOME TIME BEFORE GOING TO LISBON TO BECOME REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FRENCH RED CROSS THERE.

LONDON, JAN. 24-(AP)— THE ITALIAN [illegible] ANNOUNCED IN TODAY THAT THE WITHDRAWAL OF AXIS FORCES [illegible] LIBYA "[illegible] NEW POSITIONS" WAS CONTINUING IN AN ORDERLY MANNER, A ROME BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN SAID. TODAY.

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LONDON, JAN.24-(AP)-A GERMAN HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST SAID TODAY THE SITUATION OF THE TRAPPED NAZI ARMY BEFORE STALINGRAD HAD WORSENED "AS A RESULT OF FURTHER BREACHES FROM THE WEST ACHIEVED BY POWERFUL ENEMY FORCES," REUTERS SAID TODAY.

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LONDON, JAN 24-(AP)-DECORATIONS FOR 120 UNITED STATES AIRMEN, INCLUDING THE AWARD OF THE SILVER STAR TO BRIG. GEN. HAYWOOD S. HANSELL OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY BY EIGHTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS.

LIEUTENANTS ROBERT P.RIORDAN OF HOUSTON, TEX., AND EDWARD P. MALISZEWSKI OF 1347 BEDFORD ROAD, GROSSE POINTE, MICH., RECEIVED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS. NINETY-FIVE OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN WERE AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL AND TWENTY-TWO RECEIVED THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

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GENERAL HANSELL WAS CITED "FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION WHILE LEADING BOMBARDMENT PLANES ON A COMBAT MISSION OVER ENEMY OCCUPIED CONTINENTAL EUROPE JAN. 3." THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE GENERAL DISPLAYED "INDOMITABLE COURAGE AND SUPERLATIVE LEADERSHIP" IN DIRECTING THE ATTACK FROM THE LEADING PLANE AND "AGAINST TERRIFIC ODDS" OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND FIGHTER PLANES LED THE GROUP TO A FRIENDLY BASE WITHOUT LOSS OF LIFE OR EQUIPMENT.

RIORDAN AND MALISZEWSKI, PILOT AND CO-PILOT OF A FLYING FORTRESS, BROUGHT THEIR CRAFT HOME SAFELY THREE TIMES "UNDER SEEMINGLY IMPOSSIBLE CONDITIONS" AFTER RAIDS NOV. 8, DEC. 12 AND DEC. 20.

ONE OF THE AIR MEDALS WAS AWARDED MAJ. LOREN ELSWORTH IRELAND OF 784 N. TENTH ST., MARSHFIELD, ORE., FOR A MISSION NEAR CAMP STEWART, GEORGIA, SEPT. 29, 1941 (CORRECT). WHILE ON A HIGH ALTITUDE MISSION TO TRAIN AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY, ONE MOTOR OF IRELAND'S PLANE FAILED. HE ORDERED SIX OTHERS IN THE PLANE TO BAIL OUT, THEN MADE A NIGHT LANDING IN A CORNFIELD WITH ONLY MINOR DAMAGE TO THE PLANE.

LIEUT. COL. GEORGE L.ROBINSON OF CORONA DEL MAR, CALIF., WON AN

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AIR MEDAL FOR "EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT" AS PILOT OF A FORTRESS AND COMMANDER OF A GROUP OF BOMBERS. ALTHOUGH HIS PLANE WAS ATTACKED BY FOUR MESSERSCHMITT-109S, HE LED THE ENTIRE FORMATION HOME SAFELY FROM A RAID ON THE CONTINENT.

AN AIR MEDAL WENT TO STAFF SERGT. RAVELLE A.BENNETT OF WADSWORTH STREET, WOLCOTT, N.Y., FOR STICKING AT THE TAIL GUNS REGARDLESS OF THE PAIN IN HIS FEET WHICH BECAME FROZEN AFTER A CANNON SHELL DESTROYED THE ELECTRICAL HEATING SYSTEM.

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SERGT. FRANK S.STEERS JR., OF 809 W. 164TH ST., LOS ANGELES, RECEIVED THE AIR MEDAL FOR CONTINUING FIRING TWO WAISTGUNS ALTERNATELY DESPITE SERIOUS WOUNDS.

OTHER AIR MEDAL AWARDS FOR "EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS SERVICE ON USAAF BOMBING PLANES" WENT TO:

CAPTAINS--LAWRENCE P.DWYER JR., PILOT, LONG BEACH, MICHIGAN CITY, IND.; HENRY G.MACDONALD, PILOT, 1101 GREEN ST., SAN FRANCISCO; CLIFTON PYLE, PILOT, MARSHALL, TEX.

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FIRST LIEUTENANTS--JOHN R.BELL JR., BOMBARDIER, 110 WILLOW ST., PRESCOTT, ARIZ.; BYRON M.BENNET, NAVIGATOR, 2250 SACRAMENTO ST., SAN FRANCISCO; A.L.BOBROW, PILOT, 6445 GREEN ST., PHILADELPHIA; DEAN W. BOHLEN, BOMBARDIER, 336 CARRARD ST., RANTOUL, ILL.; WILLIAM K. DAVIDSON, PILOT, 2609 SAN PEDRO ST., AUSTIN, TEX.; ALBERT W. DIEFFENBACH, BOMBARDIER, 417 TENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D.C.; ERCIL F.EYSTER, CO-PILOT, ROUTE 1, MIAMISBURG, O.; ROBERT H.MCPHILLAMEY, PILOT, 1725 FIFTH AVE., LOS ANGELES; JOHN J.SANDERS, CO-PILOT, 1010 OCEAN DRIVE, CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.; RUSSEL E.SCHLEECH, PILOT, 527 ALVARALO ST., SAN FRANCISCO; DONALD E.STOCKTON, PILOT, BOX 837, REDMOND, ORE.; HAROLD L.STOUSE, PILOT, 1111 W. 26TH ST., SPOKANE, WASH.; PAUL V.WILLIAMS, BOMBARDIER, ROUTE 5, DUBLIN, TEX.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS--SAMUEL H.ANDERSON, NAVIGATOR, 2 ALDEN ST., CRANFORD, N.J.; NORMAN L.ANDREWS, BOMBARDIER, CAMBRIDGE, NEB.; PETER BRANCH, NAVIGATOR, 1733 20TH ST., NW, WASHINGTON, D.C.; PAUL C. BURNETT, NAVIGATOR, 1003 EFANNIN ST., MARSHALL, TEX.; CLAUDE F. GALLOWAY, BOMBARDIER, 3621 COLONIAL AVE., VENICE, CALIF.; CHARLES R.GRICE, NAVIGATOR, 1332 E.RICHMOND AVE., FORT WORTH, TEX.; STEPHEN H.LINDLEY JR., BOMBARDIER, ODESSA, TEX. (WITH OAK LEAF CLUSTER); ROY R.MOSER, BOMBARDIER, 1405 ORANGE AVE., YUMA, ARIZ.; SQUIRE T.O'CONNOR, CO-PILOT, 193 E.CHARLES ROAD, ELMHURST, ILL.; BILL J.REED, CO-PILOT, SILOAM SPRINGS, ARK.; JOHN H.ROTEN, NAVIGATOR, 50 W. CROSIER ST., AKRON, O.; ROBERT J.SWINDLE, BOMBARDIER, WALNUT RIDGE, ARK.

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TECHNICAL SERGEANTS--ELDON W.AUDISS, ENGINEER AND TOP TURRET GUNNER, ENDEAVOUR, WIS. (WITH OAK LEAF CLUSTER); JOHN L.BARRETT, ENGINEER-RUNNER, 924 RIVERSIDE AVE., MEDFORD, ORE.; PAUL L.BASS, ENGINEER-GUNNER, BOX 532, JEFFERSON, TEX.; MARSHAL B.HAUGEN, RADIO OPERATOR, 5429 ONEIDA ST., DULUTH, MINN.; ERNEST J.KISS, RADIO OPERATOR, 158 SUMMIT AVE., JERSEY CITY, N.J.; ROBERT S.LAMMERS, RADIO OPERATOR, 3816 LOCKWOOD AVE., TOLEDO, O.; DONALD R.RICHARDSON RADIO OPERATOR AND GUNNER, LARUSSELL, MO.; LYLE C.WOODS, ENGINEER AND TOP TURRET GUNNER, PLANKINTON, S.D. (WITH OAK LEAF CLUSTER).

STAFF SERGEANTS--MARTIN A.BUCHOLZ, BALLTURRET GUNNER, 1000 E. LYON ST., MILWAUKEE; ROBERT G.CARD, TAIL GUNNER, 410 SHERIDAN ST., PALO ALTO, CALIF.; CLARENCE S.COOMES, RADIO OPERATOR, 3612 BRET HARTE COURT, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.; CYRIL E.CURB, RADIO OPERATOR, GEMMELL, MINN.; JAMES B.FARRAR, RADIO OPERATOR, TALALA, OKLA.; RICHARD FORTUNAK, WAISTGUNNER, ROUTE 30, BOX 20, PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.; LEWIS J.FREDERICKS, RADIO OPERATOR, 102 THIRD AVE., HAMPTON, IA.; JOHN A.GARRIOTT, BALLTURRET GUNNER, MATHESON, COLO. (WITH OAK LEAF CLUSTER); EDMUND GATES JR., ENGINEER-GUNNER, ROUTE 1, RALSTON, OKLA.; JAMES A.HARRISON, TAILGUNNER, RIDGELEY, W.VA.; DAVID B.HATCH, RADIO OPERATOR, 125 N. ROSEDALE ST., TULSA, OKLA.; JACK C.HICKMAN, RADIO OPERATOR-GUNNER, COMANCHE, OKLA.; CARL W.HUNTER, ENGINEER-GUNNER, ROUTE 3, OGDEN, UTAH; WILLIAM L.JONES, TAILGUNNER, IRVING, TEX.; JOHN P.KLEE, BALLTURRET GUNNER, 3337 TROWBRIDGE AVE., CLEVELAND, O.; THADDEUS F.KUSOWSKI, ENGINEER-GUNNER, 543 S. 14TH ST., SAGINAW, MICH.; ALAN E.MAGEE, WAISTGUNNER, 16 MANNING AVE., NORTH PLAINFIELD, N.J.; JOHN L.MCARTOR, BALLTURRET GUNNER, 1862 PECH ROAD, WASHINGTON, D.C.; MARSHALL W.MILLER, RADIO OPERATOR-GUNNER, ROUTE 1 GREENWOOD, ALTOONA, PA.; CALVIN H.OWEN, TAILGUNNER, UNION STAR, MO.; RICHARD E.SHUMARD, RADIO OPERATOR, 1262 SINCLAIR AVE., STEUBENVILLE, O.; BRUNO C.STANCZYK, TAILGUNNER, 2435 W. 11TH ST., CLEVELAND, O.; WILLARD W.STEPHEN, TAILGUNNER, EAST 1644 PROVIDENCE AVE., SPOKANE, WASH. (WITH OAK LEAF CLUSTER); THERON S.TUPPER, ENGINEER AND WAISTGUNNER, 400 OAKLAND ST., JOHNS, WASH. (WITH OAK LEAF CLUSTER).

SERGEANTS--FRANK W.BARTLETT, TAILGUNNER, WHITESVILLE, W.VA.; MERLE D.BRADLEY, TAILGUNNER, 3205 E. TULARO ST., FRESNO, CALIF.; HOUSTON R.BROWN JR., WAISTGUNNER, 6935 VESPER AVE., VAN NUYS, CALIF.; EDWARD L.DEMUTH, RADIO OPERATOR, 1024 BAY ST., GREEN BAY, WIS.; WILBUR F.HUMMEL, TAILGUNNER, 333 SECOND AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.; EDWARD T.LEVERING, RADIO OPERATOR AND WAISTGUNNER, SUNBRIER AVE., WOODLAWN, MD.; HOMER W.PERKINS, TOPTURRET GUNNER, 520 WHEELING ST., TULSA, OKLA.; ALVAR B.PLATT, UTILITY GUNNER, ROUTE 1, BOX 249, SAN JOAQUIN, CALIF.; CHARLES R.STORER, ENGINEER-WAISTGUNNER, OSBORNE, KAS.

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AWARDS OF OAK LEAF CLUSTERS ALSO WENT TO:

CAPT. KENNETH K.WALLICK, PILOT, ROUTE 1, WRIGHTSVILLE, PA.; 1ST LIEUT. JOHN G.HAWKINS, BOMBARDIER, 1530 GODWIN ST., HOUSTON, TEX.; TECHNICAL SERGEANTS JARVIS E.HALL, ENGINEER, 5432 ASH LANE, DALLAS, TEX.; RICHARD L.HARE, ENGINEER AND TOP TURRET GUNNER, GRAND FALLS, TEX.; HENRY E.MIKA, ENGINEER-GUNNER, 444 E. MERY ST. YOUNGSTOWN, O.; STAFF SERGEANTS JOSEPH R.ALVEY, WAISTGUNNER, NEW HAVEN, KY.; CLARK A.EHRHARDT, TAILGUNNER, BEECHER, ILL.; JOHN H. MITCHELL, WAISTGUNNER, LA JOSE, PA.; MYRON C.UVSRSEN, BALLTURRET GUNNER, 3363 E. 102ND ST., CLEVELAND, O.; AND SERGEANT DEBERT G. STEFFENS, TAILGUNNER, ROUTE 4, STOCKTON, ILL.

OTHER AIR MEDAL AWARDS FOR "EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS SERVICE ON USAAF BOMBING PLANES" WENT TO:

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MAJORS--EUGENE A.ROMIG, PILOT, EVERGREENS, POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y. FIRST LIEUTENANTS--LAWRENCE A.WECHSLERJR, NAVIGATOR, 203 W. 107TH ST., NEW YORK CITY. SECOND LIEUTENANTS--JOSEPH B.ONORATO, NAVIGATOR, 105-46 65TH ROAD, FOREST HILLS, N.Y.

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS--ROBERT E.MARRER, ENGINEER-GUNNER, 618 ELM ST., NEW YORK CITY; CHARLES R.TERRY, RADIO OPERATOR AND GUNNER, 60 AUSTIN ST., ROCHESTER, N.Y. STAFF SERGEANTS--WALTER L.HAZELTON, WAISTGUNNER, ROUTE 1, NEUVELTON, N.Y.; WILLIAM C.MULCREW, RADIO OPERATOR AND BALL-

TURRET GUNNER, 4072 NOSTRAD AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y. SERGEANTS--VITO PUGLIESE, WAISTGUNNER, 96 MAIN ST., COOPERSTOWN, N.Y.

AWARDS OF THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER WENT TO TECHNICAL SERGEANT DANIEL GOLDSTEIN, RADIO OPERATOR, 2863 W.THIRD AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y., AND SERGEANT RICHARD Q.FLINT, WAISTGUNNER, 560 LINCOLN PLACE, BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Other air [illegible] medal awards for "exceptionally meritorious service on USAAF bombing planes" [illegible] went to:

Captains -- Herbert O. [illegible], pilot, 406 Pierre Ave., Shreveport, La. First Lieutenants -- William D. Beasley, pilot, 107 N. Westland St., [illegible] Tampa, Fla. Second Lieutenants -- Norman Bryant, bombardier, 1557 Atlantic Blvd., Jacksonville, Fla.; James R. Bullock, navigator, 401 Westover Terrace, Greensboro, N.C.; [illegible] Jess E. Elliott, navigator, 4660 Astral St., Jacksonville, Fla. (with oak leaf cluster); Thomas P. Finlay, bombardier, 105 S. Poplar St., [illegible] Greenville, Miss.; Joseph M. Strickland, navigator, Liberty, Miss. (with oak leaf cluster).

Staff Sergeants -- Osee V. Bennett, rear hatch gunner on B-24, route 6, Gainesville, Ga. Sergeants -- Luther M. Gross, waist-

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gunner, route 2, Catawba, N.C.; Thomas H. [illegible] Morrison, radio operator and waist gunner, route 2, Arton, Va.

Other air medal awards for "exceptionally meritorious service on USAAF bombing planes" went to:

Captains -- Joseph Yuravinh, pilot, 121 N. Main St., Ansonia, Conn. Technical Sergeants -- Roman R. Zaczuki, topturret gunner, 23 Alcove St., Pittsfield, Mass. Sergeants -- George G. Fournier, waistgunner, box 138, Chisholm, Me.; Albert O. Salve, waistgunner, 14 Esmond St., Dorchester, Mass.

Awards of oak leaf clusters went to:

Technical Sergeants -- Clarence V. King, engineer-gunner, Island Falls, Me. Sergeants -- Lester B. Spook, utility gunner, 29 Adams St., Everett, Mass.

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, JAN. 23)
LONDON REPORTS:

- - -

BRITAIN ACHIEVING
MANPOWER, OUTPUT
AND ARMY GOALS

- - -

SEEMINGLY IMPOSSIBLE PLANS
INCLUDE INCREASED PRODUCTION,
MORE WAR FACTORY WORKERS
AND BIGGER ARMED FORCES

- - -

BY EWARD ROBINSON
(ADVANCE)..LONDON, JAN. 22-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN IS ON THE WAY TO

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ACHIEVING THE SEEMINGLY IMPOSSIBLE--INCREASING PRODUCTION, PUTTING MORE WORKERS INTO WAR FACTORIES AND AT THE SAME TIME SWELLING THE ARMED FORCES BY THOUSANDS.

SCORES OF FACTORIES ARE BEING CLOSED WITH THOUSANDS OF WORKERS MOVED FROM THEIR HOMES TO OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY AS WAR INDUSTRIES HAVE REACHED THEIR PEAK PRODUCTION DRIVE AND HAVE SWITCHED OVER TO THE PROGRAM FOR SPECIALIZED TYPES OF EQUIPMENT IN LAND, SEA AND AIR WARFARE.

--DASH--

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FINANCIAL: THREE RECORDS WERE CREATED DURING THE WEEK--THE DAILY INCOME AVERAGE WAS £13,756,000 STERLING, DAILY OUTLAY £17,914,000 AND THE WEEK'S INCOME TAX RECEIPTS £61,920,000.

WEEKLY REVENUE WAS £96,295,000, WHICH WAS £19,297,000 HIGHER THAN IN THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR. EXPENDITURES WERE £125,622,000, ALL OF WHICH WAS SPENT ON WAR SUPPLIES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF £222,000.

--DASH--

LABOR: MORE THAN 200,000 PASSENGER TRANSPORT WORKERS ASKED FOR WAGE RAISES BASED ON THE INCREASED STRESS OF CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH BUS, TRAM AND TROLLEY-BUS DRIVERS AND CONDUCTORS ARE WORKING. DETAILS WERE NOT PUBLISHED.

BANK MESSENGERS HAVE ORGANIZED AND ASKED FOR A CHARTER TO ESTABLISH A WAGE-SCALE RANGING FROM $14 WEEKLY IN THE FIRST YEAR'S SERVICE TO $20 AT THE TWENTIETH, SICKNESS PAYMENTS, PAID VACATIONS, STANDARD HOURS AND OVERTIME.

THE PRESENT AVERAGE MAXIMUM RUNS FROM $17 TO $19 WEEKLY AND SOMETIMES IS NOT REACHED UNTIL MESSENGERS ARE 60, 65 OR 75 YEARS OLD.

--DASH--

FOOD: HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS HAVE BEEN ASKED TO SAVE BREAD BY SERVING IT ONLY ON REQUEST, OMITTING BUTTER FROM TABLES AS DISCOURAGEMENT AND GIVING LARGER PORTIONS OF POTATOES THAN OTHER VEGETABLES. BREAD IS TO BE SERVED IN PIECES OF NOT MORE THAN ONE AND A HALF OUNCES.

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BELFAST, JAN. 24-(AP)-A MEMORIAL STONE BEARING THE INSCRIPTION "THE FIRST U.S.ARMY AIR FORCES LANDED IN THIS CITY JAN. 26, 1942," WILL BE UNVEILED TUESDAY ON THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE EVENT. THEY FORMED THE VANGUARD OF THE AMERICAN AERIAL DETACHMENTS NOW BASED IN BRITAIN.

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BY EDWIN SHANKE

STOCKHOLM, JAN. 24-(AP)-APPARENTLY PREPARING THE GERMANS FOR NEWS OF A DISASTROUS DEFEAT ON THE EASTERN FRONT, THE BERLIN NEWSPAPER BOERSEN ZEITUNG AND VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER RECALLED TODAY THE CONDITIONS OF 1918, "WHEN THE WEAKNESS OF THE GERMANS ON THE HOME FRONT FORCED GERMANY TO CAPITULATE."

THE PAPER DECLARED THAT SACRIFICES AT STALINGRAD HAVE "OBLIGED ALL THE PEOPLE TO STAND UP UNDER ALL DIFFICULTIES. A LOST WAR IS A LOST FUTURE."

"FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS WAR, GERMANY FACES REVERSES OF A CERTAIN IMPORTANCE," KARL MEGERLE WROTE IN THE PAPER, ACCORDING TO DISPATCHES FROM BERLIN.

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MEGERLE THEN COMPARED THE GERMANS' POSITION WITH THAT OF ROME THREATENED BY HANNIBAL, AND WITH THE ENGLISH DURING THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN.

"ROME ONCE WAS IN DANGER OF HER LIFE WHEN THREATENED BY HANNIBAL, BUT SHE TRIUMPHED," THIS JOURNALIST SAID. "ENGLAND HAS WITHSTOOD A SERIOUS REVERSE, EVEN A CATASTROPHE. THE GERMANS WILL PROVE THEY ARE SPIRITUALLY STRONGER THAN THE ENGLISH."

THE GERMANS, HE ADDED, MUST SHOW THE SAME POWERS OF RESISTANCE THE ENGLISH DID.

THE BERLIN PRESS EMPHASIZED THAT THE NAZIS FACE GIANTS IN RUSSIA AND SAID THAT THE FIGHT "OF COURSE WILL COST US VERY GREAT SACRIFICES."

THE GERMAN RADIO IS PLAYING MOURNING MUSIC INSTEAD OF THE USUAL LIVELY TUNES BETWEEN ITS "ALMOST MACABRE" REPORTS FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONT, THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER AFTONBLADET SAID TODAY.

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THE TONE OF THE GERMAN PRESS, HE SAID, HAS BECOME "VERY SERIOUS." A GERMAN WAR CORRESPONDENT WAS QUOTED AS SAYING:

"ONE CAN CLEARLY SEE BY THE SOLDIERS' FACES WHAT PRIVATIONS THEY ARE EXPERIENCING AT STALINGRAD. THEIR UNIFORMS ARE WORN RAGS."

FOR THE FIRST TIME, AFTONBLADET SAID, THE BERLIN PRESS USED THE HEADLINE: "VICTORY OR BOLSHEVISM."

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COUPLED WITH THE SOMBER NEWS FROM THE FRONT, THE PRESS RENEWED PLEAS FOR THE HOME FRONT TO "WORK MORE AND ENDURE MORE."

STOCKHOLM, JAN. 24-(AP)-EIGHTEEN GERMAN SOLDIERS WERE EXECUTED AT KRISTIANSAND, NORWAY, LAST WEEK AFTER A COURT MARTIAL IN DECEMBER ON CHARGES THAT THEY WERE "IN CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY," THE SWEDISH-NORWEGIAN NEWS BUREAU SAID TONIGHT. JAN 25 1943

SEVERAL OFFICERS WERE REPORTED INCLUDED IN THE GROUP.

IT WAS RECALLED HERE THAT OSLO ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY RECENTLY THAT THE GERMANS HAD DISCOVERED A MILITARY CONSPIRACY IN THE KRISTIANSAND AREA. NORWEGIANS ARRESTED AT THE TIME HAVE NOT YET BEEN TRIED, IT WAS STATED.

FOLLOW STOCKHOLM

BERN, JAN. 24-(AP)-THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE SWISS NEWSPAPER DIE TAT TODAY DESCRIBED THE GERMAN ARMY COMMUNIQUES OF JAN. 21 THROUGH 23 AS "THE MOST PESSIMISTIC EVER ISSUED BY THE FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS

"NEVER BEFORE," THIS CORRESPONDENT SAID, "HAVE THE GERMAN PAPERS SPOKEN SO IMPRESSIVELY AND SO WARNINGLY TO THE PEOPLE ABOUT THE EITHER-OR OF THEIR EXISTENCE AT THIS MOMENT. X X X

"ALTHOUGH IT WOULD BE ERRONEOUS TO OVERESTIMATE TEMPORARY DEFEATS TODAY, YET IT HAS BEEN MADE CLEAR QUICKLY TO THE PEOPLE THAT OVERCOMING THE PRESENT MILITARY SITUATION WILL PLACE EXCEPTIONALLY HARD DEMANDS ON THE HOME FRONT." JAN 25 1943

ONE OF THE SLOGANS NOW APPEARING IN THE BERLIN PRESS IS "EVERY MAN IS RESPONSIBLE--PREVENT A VICTORY OF BOLSHEVISM," ONE OF SEVERAL SIMILAR PLEAS FOR A GREATER ALL-OUT "TOTAL WAR" EFFORT.

ANKARA, JAN 24-(AP)-FORTY-SIX GERMAN SOLDIERS WERE KILLED AND 67 WOUNDED AND THE BELGRADE-ZAGREB RAILROAD LINE WAS DISRUPTED FOR TWO DAYS AS A RESULT OF THE DYNAMITING OF A TROOP AND PASSENGER TRAIN NEAR BELGRADE TEN DAYS AGO, ACCORDING TO AN EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT FROM AN AXIS TRAVELLER WHO HAS JUST ARRIVED IN TURKEY.

BELGRADE, THE YUGOSLAV CAPITAL, IS LIKE A CITY IN A STATE OF SIEGE, THE TRAVELLER SAID, WITH CASEMATES AND PILLBOXES BUILT IN THE STREETS. JAN 25 1943

MOSCOW, JAN.24-(AP)-SURRENDER OF THE SECOND BATTALION, 513TH REGIMENT, 295TH INFANTRY DIVISION TO ENCIRCLING RED ARMY TROOPS BEFORE STALINGRAD WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY AND IT WAS INDICATED MORE SURVIVING UNITS OF THE TRAPPED FORCES MIGHT FOLLOW.

WISHING TO GIVE UP BUT TOLD BY GERMAN OFFICERS THAT THE RUSSIANS KILLED PRISONERS, THE BATTALION WAS REPORTED TO HAVE RECEIVED A RED ARMY EMISSARY WHO ASSURED ALL THEY WOULD BE SAFE. DISPATCHES SAID THE GERMAN OFFICERS AND MEN ALIKE THEN SURRENDERED.

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH BRITISH ADVANCE FORCES AT THE GATES OF TRIPOLI, JAN. 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE EIGHTH ARMYS DRIVE ON TRIPOLI HAS ROLLED RELENTLESSLY AHEADIOVER THE MOST DIFFICULT STRETCHES OF DESERT, ACROSS MINEFIELDS AND UNDER ENEMY FIRE, AND IT HAS BEEN A RACE BETWEEN VARIOUS COLUMNS TO SEE WHICH ARRIVES FIRST. JAN 25 1943

THESE HAVE BEEN EXCITING DAYS FILLED WITH ACTION.

OUR ADVANCE WAS HELD UP FOR A TIME BY A FIGHT SIX MILES SOUTH OF TARHUNA. WITH THIS POCKET OF RESISTANCE CLEARED, WE MOVED AHEAD AGAIN AT DAWN--A GAUDY DAWN WHICH MADE THE DESERT A RAINBOW OF PURPLES,

GRAYS, AND BROWNS.

AMERICAN-MADE GENERAL SHERMAN TANKS HAVE BEEN PLAYING A MAJOR ROLE IN THIS ADVANCE, AND THEY CAME THROUGH IN FINE STYLE. COLUMNS OF THEM CAME DOWN FROM A ROCKY PLATEAU ONTO THE PLAIN WHICH WIDENED BEFORE TARHUNA.

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IT BEGAN TO LOOK LIKE OUR PARTY MIGHT BE STUCK IN THE DESERT INSTEAD OF GETTING INTO TRIPOLI, FOR OUR CAR AND TRUCK CARRYING FOOD AND EQUIPMENT BOGGED DOWN IN SAND AS FINE AS TALCUM POWDER. WE WERE ONLY A FEW YARDS OFF THE ROAD, WISHING WE WERE ON IT. BUT IT TURNED OUT THAT THE ROAD WAS MINED, AND WE SAW A TRUCK AND THEN A JEEP STRIKE MINES. BY SOME FREAK THE JEEP DIDN'T EVEN HAVE ITS TIRES PUNCTURED.

A GROUP OF ARABS CAME UP TO THE DAMAGED TRUCK WITH TWO CAMELS. ONE CAMEL STEPPED ON A MINE AND WAS KILLED, AND AN ARAB GOT A MANGLED FOOT.

IT BEGAN TO LOOK LIKE WE WERE SITTING IN THE MIDDLE OF A MINEFIELD. THEN A SHERMAN TANK CAME TO OUR RESCUE, AND THE BRITISH CREW PULLED US OUT. NO MACHINE EVER LOOKED SO GOOD TO US AS THAT FRIENDLY LUMBERI MONSTER.

WE STARTED ROLLING AGAIN AND SOON FROM ATOP A RIDGE TARHUNA GLEAMED CLEAN AND WHITE IN THE MIDST OF OLIVE GROVES, THE FIRST REAL SIGNS OF AGRICULTURE WE HAD SEEN SINCE THE OFFENSIVE BEGAN.

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EUCALYPTUS TREES LINED THE ROAD INTO THE TOWN, WITH ITS NEAT HOUSES UNTOUCHED BY WAR.

MORE THAN 100 ITALIAN CIVILIANS AND ARABS WERE THERE. THE BRITISH COMMANDER ASSURED THE ITALIANS THEY HAD NOTHING TO FEAR, BUT WARNED THEM TO STAY IN THEIR HOMES. "IF ANYTHING SHOULD HAPPEN," HE WARNED THEM, "REMEMBER IT IS THE FAULT OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, WHICH LEFT YOU WITHOUT PROTECTION."

THEN WE ROLLED AHEAD EVER NEARER TO TRIPOLI.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JAN 24-(AP)-AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOTS AND BOMBER GUNNERS SHARED HONORS IN SAVAGE AERIAL BATTLES YESTERDAY OVER THE TUNISIAN AREA, DURING WHICH 21 ENEMY PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN AGAINST A LOSS OF SEVEN UNITED STATES CRAFT.

AMONG THE FLYING FORTRESS MARKSMEN WHO WERE CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN MESSERSCHMITT 109 FIGHTERS DURING A HOT FIGHT OVER BIZERTE WERE LIEUT. W.C.LEWIS OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., TECHNICAL SERGEANT M.C.MALONE O VAN BUREN, ARK., AND STAFF SERGEANT MARVIN JOHNSON OF NOKOMISI, ILL.

IN THIS FIGHT 19 AXIS PLANES WERE DESTROYED WITHOUT A SINGLE AMERICAN LOSS.

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IN A SWEEP BY P-38 LIGHTNING FIGHTERS OVER THE MEDENINE REGION CAPT. RALPH A.WATSON OF CENTERSBURG, OHIO, WAS CREDITED WITH DETROYING ONE ME-109 AND DAMAGING TWO OTHERS. LIEUT. ALFONSO G. SEGRAVES OF TUCSON, ARIZ., DAMAGED A 109 IN THE SAME SWEEP.

DESTRUCTION OF AN ITALIAN BOMBER WAS CREDITED TO SECOND LIEUT. LOUIS A.TOWSON OF 966 E. COURT ST., GAINESVILLE, FLA., WHO WAS IN A FLIGHT OF P-38S PROTECTING AN AMERICAN BOMBER SWEEP OVER THE SEA APPROACHES TO TUNISIA. TOWSON ALSO WAS REPORTED TO HAVE DESTROYED A BIG GASOLINE TRUCK AND TRAILER IN A SUBSEQUENT ATTACK ON AN AXIS MOTOR CONVOY.

CAIRO, JAN 24-(AP)-AN AMERICAN PILOT, RICHARD KIMBALL OF MINNEAPOLIS, MARCHED INTO TRIPOLI WITH THE CONQUERING BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY YESTERDAY.

THE 23-YEAR-OLD FLIER HAD BAILED OUT OF A FLAMING PLANE AND PARACHUTED DOWN NEAR A BRITISH ADVANCE COLUMN IN THE TARHUNA AREA. HE CONTINUED WITH THE COLUMN BECAUSE ALL TRAFFIC WAS HEADED WEST.

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THIS IS HIS STORY AS RELAYED BY DON WHITEHEAD, AN ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT AT THE FRONT:

"ELEVEN OF US FROM THE FIGHTING COCKS SQUADRON WENT OUT TO BOMB VEHICLES WITHDRAWING ALONG THE ROAD TO TRIPOLI. WE LET OUR BOMBS GO AND THEN SAW TWO MESSERSCHMITTS. WE WENT AFTER THEM.

"I GOT TWO BURSTS IN AND SAW A MESSERSCHMITT PULL UP SMOKING AND THEN IT DIVED INTO THE SAND. I COULDN'T SWEAR I GOT HIM ALL ALONE BECAUSE THEY OTHERS MAY HAVE GOTTEN IN BURSTS TOO.

"I STARTED FOR HOME BUT WAS HIT BY GERMAN GROUND FIRE. I WAS ALMOST BLACKED OUT BY THE CONCUSSION. THEN I GOT AROUND THE ACK-ACK AND A PIECE OF SHRAPNEL WENT INTO MY SHOULDER. THE PLANE WAS SOON AFIRE BUT I WAS AFRAID I WAS OVER ENEMY TERRITORY SO I KEPT FLYING UNTIL THE FLAMES CAME THROUGH THE FLOOR OF THE COCKPIT.

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"FOR SOME REASON I WASN'T SCARED. I PUT MY GOGGLES IN MY POCKET AND JUMPED. SOMETHING HIT ME ON THE HEAD AND WHEN I AWOKE I FOUND MYSELF FALLING SO I PULLED THE RIPCORD. AFTER I HIT THE SOFT SAND, SOME ARABS FOUND ME AND GAVE ME WATER. THEN I FOUND THE BRITISH NEARBY."

KIMBALL WAS NONE THE WORSE FOR HIS EXPERIENCE EXCEPT FOR A SUPERFICIAL SHOULDER WOUND AND A BUMP ON HIS FOREHEAD.

ALEXANDRIA, JAN 24-(AP)-ALMOST COINCIDENT WITH OCCUPATION OF TRIPOLI THERE CAME A BRITISH NAVY ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY O THE SINKING BY A BRITISH SUBMARINE OF THE MILLIONTH TON OF AXIS SHIPPING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

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THE COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, ADMIRAL SIR HENRY H. HARWOOD, PAID TRIBUTE TO "THIS AMAZING FEAT, WHICH HAS CERTAINLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY ALONG THE AFRICAN COAST."

THE ADMIRAL SAID THE BRITISH SUBMARINES' PERFORMANCE HAD ENABLED THE NAVY TO PROTECT THE SEAWARD FLANK OF THE ARMY WHILE MOVING UP HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF TONS OF SUPPLIES TO RE-STOCK MALTA, STRIKING HARD AND FREQUENTLY AT AXIS SUPPLY ROUTES, AND REOPENING CAPTURED HARBOS.

NEW DELHI, JAN. 24-(AP)-BRITISH LONG-RANGE BOMBERS STRUCK LAST NIGHT AT THE JAPANESE AIR FIELD AT HEHO, IN CENTRAL BURMA, HITTING RUNWAYS AND DISPERSAL AREAS, WHILE FIGHTERS ON OFFENSIVE PATROL FAR TO THE WEST BOMBED AND MACHINE-GUNNED SEVEN ENEMY SHIPS OFF THE ARAKAN COAST, A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

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ALL THE BRITISH PLANES RETURNED SAFELY. THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID

New Delhi | Add Turkey

FOR A LONG TIME OBSERVERS IN TURKEY HAVE CONSIDERED THE LITTLE COUNTRY ASTRIDE THE VITAL STRAITS AS PRO-ALLY, BUT THE FORMER INSIS TENCE EVEN ON THE PART OF THE POPULACE THAT NEUTRALITY IS THE BEST COURSE FOR TURKEY IS NOW AFFECTED BY OTHER FACTORS.

REPORTS REACHING HERE SAID THAT THE LITTLE BALKAN COUNTRIES, WORRIED ABOUT WHAT TURKEY MIGHT DO, RECENTLY ATTEMPTED TO SOUND HER OUT IN A SERIES OF CALLS AT THE TURKISH FOREIGN OFFICE.

THE BALKAN DIPLOMATS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE GOTTEN LITTLE SATIS-FACTION, THE TURKISH OFFICIALS SIMPLY REITERATING TO EACH VISITOR THAT "OUR POSITION IS UNCHANGED."

THE INFORMANT CONCLUDED THAT TURKEY NO LONGER IS THE HAPPY HUNTING GROUND FOR LUCKY GERMAN DIPLOMATS, SPECIALISTS AND THEIR WIVES TIRED OF LIMITED RATIONS.

IN RECENT MONTHS THE NUMBER OF GERMANS FATTENING ON THE RICH TURKISH FOOD HAS BEEN DRASTICALLY REDUCED. THE REICH WAS SAID TO BE

GRABBING EVERY ABLE-BODIED OR NEARLY ABLE-BODIED MAN AMONG THOSE SCORES BASKING ON THE BOSPHORUS AND STICKING THEM IN UNIFORM--BACK HOME.

TURKEY HAS A DEEP-SEATED FEAR OF RUSSIA AND IS DETERMINED TO STAY IN A STRONG POSITION BOTH MILITARILY AND DIPLOMATICALLY AS A SAFE-GUARD AGAINST POSSIBLE ENCROACHMENTS BY WAR.

THIS IS CONSIDERED ONE IMPORTANT REASON WHY SHE WOULD NOT PLUNGE INTO THE WAR AT AN EARLY DATE AND THUS EXHAUST HER RESOURCES. BUT AT THE SAME TIME IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT TURKEY RECOGNIZED THAT HER POSITION AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE WOULD BE GREATLY IMPROVED IF SHE WERE ON THE SIDE OF THE ALLIES.

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FOR THAT REASON TURKEY MIGHT BE EXPECTED TO GET INTO THE SHOW WHEN SHE IS CERTAIN THAT ALLIED AID WOULD PREVENT HER BEING OVERRUN, THE INFORMANT REPORTED, AND HER ATTITUDE IN THIS RESPECT WILL BE STRENGTH-ENED BY THE PROMPT EXPULSION OF AXIS FORCES FROM NORTH AFRICA, FOR THE TURKS ARE TAKING THIS AS A STRONG MEASURE OF ALLIED STRENGTH.

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 3 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, MONDAY, JAN. 25)

(ADVANCE) ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, MONDAY, JAN. 25-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR AWARDED DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES TODAY TO FIVE ENLISTED MEN IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM WHILE REPAIRING A VITAL BRIDGE NEAR BUNA, NEW GUINEA, UNDER HEAVY ENEMY FIRE.

THEY WERE TECHNICIAN CHARLES H.GRAY, ENGINEER CORPS, PETERSHAM, MASS.; TECHNICIAN BERT T.MCDONOUGH, ENGINEERS, 36 COLBURN ROAD, READING, MASS.; PRIVATE ELMER R.HANGARTNER, INFANTRY, 32ND DIVISION, 1112 SOUTH DEWEY STREET, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.; PRIVATE ARTHUR MELANSON, ENGINEERS, 149 CHATHARN STREET, LYNN, MASS.; AND PRIVATE EDWARD G. SQUIRES, INFANTRY, 32ND DIVISION, 535 WINANS STREET, AKRON, OHIO.

CITATIONS SAID THAT ALL VOLUNTEERED TO UNDERTAKE THE BRIDGE REPAIR MISSION LAST DEC. 28 TO PAVE THE WAY FOR AN ATTACK UPON JAPANESE POSITIONS.

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WITH COMPLETE DISREGARD FOR THEIR OWN PERSONAL SAFETY THE FIVE MEN STARTED OUT IN FULL VIEW OF THE ENEMY AND WENT FORWARD UNDER CONCENTRATED FIRE FROM THREE BUNKERS IN A COURAGEOUS EFFORT TO ACCOMPLISH THEIR MISSION, THE CITATION DECLARED.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JAN 24-(AP)-THREE AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOTS--CAPT. ANDREW J.REYNOLDS OF SEMINOLE, OKLA., CAPT. THOMAS J.LYNCH OF CATASAUQUA, PA., AND FIRST LIEUT. GEORGE S.WELCH OF WILMINGTON, DEL.--ARE NOW TIED AS THE LEADING ACES OF THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ARMY AIR FORCES WITH TEN VICTORIES EACH.

FIRST LIEUT. JOHN D.LANDERS OF JOSHUA, TEX., SHOT DOWN TWO ZEROS OVER DOBADURA, NEW GUINEA, DEC. 26, TO MOVE INTO A TIE WITH THE LATE LIEUT. COL. BOYD D.WAGNER, CREDITED OFFICIALLY WITH DESTROYING EIGHT JAPANESE PLANES IN COMBAT.

CAPT. GEORGE E.KISER OF SOMERSET, KY., IS CREDITED WITH NINE VICTORIES.

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, MONDAY, JAN. 25-(AP)-MUCH-BOMBED RABAUL, WHERE 24,000 TONS OF JAPANESE SHIPPING WAS SUNK RECENTLY AND NEARLY 20,000 MORE TONS DAMAGED, HAS BEEN RAIDED AGAIN, THE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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VSOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA JAN 24-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A B-17 HEAVY BOMBER PILOTED BY CAPT.WILLIAM THOMPSON OF CANTON,OHIO, LIGHTED THE WAY FOR OTHER PLANES IN A LARGE RAID UPON JAPANESE AIRDROMES AT RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, BEFORE DAYLIGHT TODAY.

"WE WERE THE FIRST PLANE OVER THE AIRDROME AND OUR BOMBS STARTED TWO BIG FIRES, THE BIGGEST OF THE RAID," SAID THOMPSON'S BOMBARDIER, LIEUT.ROBERT BUTLER OF SAINT PAULS,N.C.

"IT WAS A GOOD THING WE STARTED THE FIRES BECAUSE IT ENABLED THE PLANES BEHIND US TO AIM MORE EFFECTIVELY."

LIEUT.JIMMY HALE, OF BANGS,TEX., CO-PILOT FOR CAPT. FOLMER SORGAARD, OF SOLVANG,CALIF., SAID THEIR PLANE ALSO STARTED FIRES AT ANOTHER AIRDROME IN THAT SECTOR.

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A FLYING FORTRESS (B17) PILOTED BY CAPT.HARRY STALEY, GENESEE,N.Y., STRAFED SEARCHLIGHT POSITIONS.

SEVERAL THOUSAND POUNDS OF BOMBS WERE DROPPED ON THE TWO AIRDROMES.

IN ADDITION TO THE RABAUL RAID, B24S, HEAVY BOMBERS, BOMBED THE GASMATA AIRDROME ON NEW BRITAIN, B25S, MEDIUM BOMBERS, BOMBED LAE ON NEW GUINEA AND BOSTONS (A20S) BOMBED AND STRAFED THE SALAMAUA AREA ON NEW GUINEA.

(GENERAL MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE OF JAN.25 SAID RAIDS ON RABAUL AIRDROMES BY HEAVY BOMBERS STARTED LARGE FIRES VISIBLE FOR 75 MILES).

New Guinea - ADD - HAO ND'S

THE LIBERATOR BROUGHT PLENTY OF BUL T HOLES BACK TO ITS BASE. MARTIN'S CO-PILOT WAS LIEUT.V.N.GIBSON OF INDIANAPOLIS AND THE BOMBARDIER LIEUT. W.G.ROMISCINO OF CHICAGO.

ARANT, WHOSE HOME IS AT WINNEMUCCA, NEV., RETURNED FROM HIS RABAUL EXPEDITION IN MID-AFTERNOON. AFTER THE PLANE HAD COMPLETED ITS PHOTOGRAPHIC RUN, HE RELATED, THE PHOTOGRAPHER SAID "OKAY, LIEUT., THE PLANE'S YOURS."

"WE HAD SEVERAL BOMBS ON BOARD AND FIGURED WE MIGHT AS WELL USE THEM," ARANT WENT ON. "ON THE FIRST BOMBING RUN WE GOT A DIRECT HIT ON A BIG TRANSPORT--IT LOOKED TO BE ABOUT A 12,000-TONNER.

"ON THE SECOND RUN WE DROPPED A BOMB WITHIN 25 FEET OF ANOTHER TRANSPORT OF ABOUT 8,000 TONS.

"AS WE FINISHED BOMBING, 12 ZEROS ATTACKED US. THEY KEPT AFTER US FOR AN HOUR AND FIVE MINUTES, COMING AT US FROM EVERY ANGLE, USUALLY IN PAIRS.

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ZI KNOW WE GOT FIVE ZEROS--MAYBE TWO MORE. THESE TWO OTHER, TURNED FROM US AND FLEW AWAY SMOKING BADLY.

"THE ACTION WAS TOO MIXED UP AND FAST MOVING TO TELL WHO HIT WHAT, BUT I FIGURE EACH GUNNER GOT A ZERO. JUST FOR THE RECORD, WE'RE CREDITING THE TWO PROBABLES TO THE BOMBARDIER, WHO MANNED A GUN, AND THE CO-PILOT, WHO POKED A MACHINEGUN OUT A WINDOW.

"A DESTROYER NEAR THE TRANSPORT WE HIT FIRED AT US, AND THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE OTHER ACK-ACK. WE SHOT MANY HUNDRED ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION AT THE ZEROS."

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THE LIBERATOR RETURNED SLIGHTLY DAMAGED AND WITH ONE TIRE DEFLATED.

THE GUNNERS INCLUDED TECHNICAL SERGT. WILLIAM CUMMINGS OF NASHVILLE, TENN., STAFF SERGT. H.H.ROWLAND OF NORTH CAROLINA, AND ELTON WEIMER OF CHURCH'S FERRY, N.D.

OTHERS IN THE CREW INCLUDED LIEUT. WILLIAM RUDDEN, ATLANTA, NAVIGATOR; LIEUT. WILLIAM LOCKHORN, COVINGTON, KY., BOMBARDIER; TECHNICAL SERGT. JOHN DEMCOVICH, ROCHESTER, N.Y., ENGINEER, AND PVT. R.A.KEIRAN, LOUISVILLE, KY., RADIO OPERATOR.

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ANOTHER LIBERATOR WITH LIEUT. DONALD SANXTER (CORRECT) OF ANGLOA, IND., ASPILOT DROPPED BOMBS ON THREE OF THE BIGGEST WAREHOUSES IN MADANG. SANXTER SAID HE SAW HUGE EXPLOSIONS AND "THERE COULDN'T HAVE BEEN MUCH LEFT OF MADANG'S BIGGEST BUILDINGS."

OF A LARGE FORCE OF FLYING FORTRESSES WHICH RAIDED RABAUL BEFORE DAWN, ONE PILOTED BY LIEUT. HAL WINFREY OF HARLAND, KY., HAD PERHAPS THE GREATEST SUCCESS.

WINFREY'S NAVIGATOR, LIEUT. JOSE HOLGUIN OF LOS ANGELES, SAID "WE BOMBED RABAUL AIRDROME TARGETS. WE MUST HAVE HIT A REALLY BIG SUPPLY DUMP BECAUSE WE COULD STILL SEE THE FIRE BURNING WHEN WE WERE 75 MILES AWAY."

WINFREY'S BOMBARDIER WAS LIEUT. FRANCES PRATTIE OF BEACON, N.Y.

OTHERS WHO TOOK PART IN THE RAID AS PILOTS OR CREW MEMBERS INCLUDED LIEUTS. ARTHUR CURREN, STATEN ISLAND, N.Y., ROGER KETTLESON, ESTERVILLE, IOWA, HATTON HALL, BUENA VISTA, GA., PAUL BAGANZ, MILWAUKEE, JOHN PICKERING, FLINT, MICH., AND ROY PARKS, RICHMOND, VA., AND SERGT. GORDON MANUEL, HOULTON, ME.

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PILOTS OF THE BILLY MITCHELL BOMBERS WHICH ATTACKED LAE INCLUDED LIEUTS. ROBERT PRICE, MERIDIAN, MISS., LEE HICKS, MONACA, PA., JOHN BROMAGE, NEW JERSEY, THOMAS CLINE, AUGUSTA, KY., AND WILLIAM WELLRIEGEL, CLEVELAND.

PRICE'S CO-PILOT, LIEUT. R.H.MILLER OF PROVIDENCE, R.I., SAID THEIR BOMBS APPARENTLY HIT AN OIL DUMP.

"WE SAW SMOKE SHOOT UP TO A THOUSAND FEET WITH FLAMES 300 FEET HIGH," HE REPORTED. "WE ALSO SAW FLAMES STREAKING ACROSS THE AREA, INDICATING LOTS OF FUEL HAD BEEN SET AFIRE."

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN NEW GUINEA, JAN 24-(AP)-THREE ENLISTED MEN WERE SINGLED OUT TODAY BY CAPT. JACK VAN DUYN, FORMER RAILROAD DISPATCHER OF EUGENE, ORE., AS TOP JAP KILLERS IN HIS COMPANY IN THE LAST FEW DAYS MOPPING UP ALONG THE SANANANDA ROAD.

"THERE'S PRIVATE FIRST CLASS MORRIS LEVY OF CHICAGO WHO ACCOUNTED FOR 22 OF THE COMPANY'S 67 JAPS YESTERDAY," THE CAPTAIN SAID.

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"AND THERE'S A GREAT TEAM--STAFF SGT. JOHNNY MOHL OF BOZEMAN, MONT., AND CORPORAL WILK (BILL) ROMMEL OF HARTFORD, KAS. THEY WORKED TOGETHER BEAUTIFULLY TWO DAYS AGO, CRAWLING CLOSE TO THE JAP DEFENSES. THEY KNOCKED OUT SIX PILLBOXES WITH GRENADES."

MELBOURNE, JAN. 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ARMY MINISTER FRANCIS FORDE SAID IN A SPECIAL REPORT TODAY THAT A SPIRIT OF FRIENDLINESS AND COMRADESHIP EXISTED BETWEEN U.S. AND AUSTRALIAN TROOPS FIGHTING SIDE BY SIDE IN NEW GUINEA.

"THERE IS ABSOLUTE HARMONY AND MUTUAL RESPECT BETWEEN THE TWO FORCES," FORDE SAID.

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THE MINISTER SAID SOME TIME AGO A FEW INCIDENTS OCCURRED IN CERTAIN AUSTRALIAN TOWNS AND CITIES AND THAT THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT CIVILIANS FOR THEIR OWN ENDS INSTIGATED THE DISAGREEMENTS.

"THESE PEOPLE ARE FIFTH COLUMNISTS OF THE WORST KIND," FORDE

DECLARED, ADDING THAT MOST OF THEM PROBABLY WERE MISGUIDED INDIVIDUALS.

HE ADDED THAT THERE WAS NO REASON TO BELIEVE AUSTRALIA IS EXEMPT FROM ATTENTIONS OF ENEMY AGENTS, AND SAID THAT SOLDIERS MUST BE ON GUARD SO AS NOT TO BE INFLUENCED BY CIVILIANS TRYING TO STIR UP TROUBLE.

OTTAWA, JAN. 24-(CAP)-AN INTERNATIONAL PLANNING PROJECT AIMED AT EXTENDING THE WARTIME COLLABORATION BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES IN PEACETIME DEVELOPMENT OF A VAST AREA OF NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA, THE YUKON TERRITORY AND ALASKA WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY A CANADA-U.S.ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.

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THE COMMITTEE'S STUDY IS BELIEVED TO BE THE FIRST OF SUCH MAGNITUDE APPRQACHED ON AN INTERNATIONAL BASIS, SAID A STATEMENT ISSUED HERE TODAY. THE NORTH PACIFIC REGION INVOLVED IN THE SCHEME COVERS ABOUT 1,000,000 SQUARE MILES WITH A POPULATION OF ABOUT 100,000.

"THE IMMEDIATE OBJECT OF THE STUDY IS TO GATHER BASIC INFORMATION ON THE REGION AND DEVELOP FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEES PROPOSALS FOR CANADIAN-UNITED STATES ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES, THE IMPROVEMENT OF STANDARDS OF LIVING, SETTLEMENT, AND OTHER UNDERTAKINGS," THE STATEMENT SAID.

DR.W.A.MACKINTOSH (SMALL K) OF OTTAWA IS CHAIRMAN OF THE CANADIAN SECTION OF THE JOINT COMMITTEES AND DR.ALVIN H.HANSEN OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY HEADS THE UNITED STATES SECTION.

THE STUDY IS TO BE CARRIED OUT BY CO-OPERATING OFFICIALS OF THE TWO GOVERNMENTS WITH THE "ACTIVE ASSISTANCE" OF BRITISH COLUMBIA OFFICIALS. CHARLES CASMELL, DEPUTY MINISTER OF MINES AND RESOURCES FOR CANADA, AND JAMES C.RETTIE OF THE PORTLAND, ORE., OFFICE OF THE

30.24-585

UNITED STATES NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD HAVE BEEN APPOINTED TO ORGANIZE AND DIRECT THE STUDY.

THE NORTH PACIFIC REGION HAS SEEN VAST EXPANSION OF TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES AND ADDITIONAL POPULATION AS THE RESULT OF WAR ACTIVITY, AND IT IS BELIEVED THIS WILL CREATE NEW POSSIBILITIES FOR PEACETIME DEVELOPMENT.

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THE CHAIN OF AIRFIELDS AND THE NEW HIGHWAY FROM EDMONTON TO ALASKA, AS WELL AS A PEOPOSED RAILWAY, ARE CERTAIN TO CAUSE MARKED EXPANSION IN THAT PART OF THE CONTINENT COMPRISED OF ALASKA, THE ALASKA PANHANDLE, THE YUKON TERRITORY, PORTIONS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA NORTH OF THE SKEENA RIVER, AND IN ADJACENT PARTS OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND PROBABLY NORTHERN ALBERTA, OFFICIALS HERE SAID.

IT WAS LEARNED UNOFFICIALLY THAT PERSONS FAMILIAR WITH THE IMMENSE RESOURCES IN THOSE AREAS FEEL THEY COULD BE BEST DEVELOPED IF THERE WERE CLOSE CO-OPERATION BETWEEN CANADA AND UNITED STATES TERRITORIES. THEY ARGUE THAT FOR ECONOMIC PURPOSES--AND POSSIBLY IN THE MATTER OF ADMINISTRATION--THE DEVELOPMENT SHOULD GO ON AS A JOINT UNDERTAKING OF THE TWO COUNTRIES, WITHOUT REGARD TO NATIONAL BOUNDARY LINES.

THE ALASKAN-YUKON COUNTRY MAY BE AN IMPORTANT PART OF THE POST-WAR AIR ROUTE FROM AMERICA TO ASIA. IT IS CERTAIN, INFORMED PERSONS SAID, THAT THE WAR DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS NOW IN PROGRESS WILL GROW EXTENSIVELY AFTER PEACE COMES AND A JOINT AUTHORITY OF THE TWO COUNTRI COULD BEST HANDLE THIS DEVELOPMENT.

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SUCH INDUSTRIES AS FISHING, LUMBERING, MINING, AND POSSIBLY AGRICULTURE, WOULD BE GREATLY FACILITATED IF THIS GREAT AREA WERE

CLOSELY KNIT AND UNHAMPERED BY INTERNATIONAL BORDERS. HOWEVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA COVERS A CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF THE AREA AND ANY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME WOULD HAVE TO BE SATISFACTORY TO THAT PROVINCE.

WITH SAULT STE. MARIE

OTTAWA, JAN. 24-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING IN A PREPARED STATEMENT FORMALLY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THE TERMS PROPOSED LAST FRIDAY FOR SETTLEMENT OF CANADA'S STEEL STRIKE, INCLUDING A GUARANTEE THAT WORKERS IN THE BASIC STEEL PLANTS WOULD RECEIVE A MINIMUM WAGE OF 55 CENTS AN HOUR, REGARDLESS OF ANY DOWNWARD FLUCTUATION IN THE COST OF LIVING.

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BASICALLY THE SETTLEMENT PLAN IS THE SAME AS THE SEVEN-POINT PROPOSAL MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT LAST TUESDAY WHICH WAS SUBSEQUENTLY REJECTED BY THE UNION--BUT THE GUARANTEE AGAINST REDUCTION IN THE BASIC WAGE RATE IN EVENT OF A DROP IN THE COST-OF-LIVING BONUS PAYABLE TO THE MEN IS NEW.

UNDER THE REVISED PLAN, THE 55-CENT RATE WOULD BE RETROACTIVE TO NOV. 1, 1942.

THE REVISED PLAN FOR SETTLEMENT OF THE STRIKE WAS ENDORSED BY HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED STEEL WORKERS OF AMERICA EARLY SATURDAY MORNING

WINDSOR, ONT., JAN. 24-(AP)-PHILIP MURRAY, PRESIDENT OF THE CIO, TONIGHT WAS PRESENTED WITH THE THIRD ANNUAL CHRISTIAN CULTURE AWARD BY ASSUMPTION COLLEGE HERE.

THE PRESENTATION WAS MADE BY REV. V.J.GUINAN, COLLEGE SUPERIOR. THE AWARD SAID: "FOR SOME YEARS IN HIS MANIFOLD PUBLIC LIFE, PHILIP MURRAY HAS EXEMPLIFIED NOT ONLY TRUE STATESMANLIKE QUALITIES, BUT IN A RARE DEGREE THOSE CARDINAL VIRTUES SO NECESSARY IN EVERY AGE BUT ESPECIALLY TODAY, NAMELY--PRUDENCE, TEMPERANCE, JUSTICE AND FORTITUDE."

FIRST LEAD STRIKE

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., JAN. 24-(AP)-A NEW GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL TO SETTLE STRIKES THAT HAVE HALTED TWO-THIRDS OF CANADA'S STEEL PRODUCTION WAS DISCLOSED BY UNITED STEEL WORKERS OF AMERICA OFFICIALS TONIGHT, AND 7,000 UNION WORKERS HERE SCHEDULED TO VOTE TOMORROW ON ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION OF THE PLAN.

STRIKING WORKERS AT SYDNEY, N.S., ALSO VOTED TO HOLD A REFERENDUM TOMORROW ON THE NEW TERMS.

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ACCEPTANCE OF THE PLAN WAS URGED IN LETTERS READ AT A CLOSED MEETING HERE FROM C.H.MILLARD, NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF THE U.S.W.A., AND JOHN MITCHELL OF HAMILTON, ONT., DISTRICT SIX DIRECTOR.

AS ANNOUNCED BY UNION OFFICIALS, THE LATEST MEDIATION PROPOSAL WOULD PROVIDE A BASIC MINIMUM WAGE OF 55 CENTS AN HOUR IN THE BASIC STEEL INDUSTRY, INCLUDING PRESENT COST-OF-LIVING BONUS PAYMENTS, AND WOULD MAKE THE HIGHER WAGE EFFECTIVE AS OF LAST NOV. 1, IF THE MEN RETURN TO WORK IMMEDIATELY.

THE EARLIER PLAN DID NOT INCLUDE MAKING THE HIGHER RATE RETROACTIVE. THE NEW PROPOSAL ALSO WOULD MAKE THE 55-CENT RATE AN ABSOLUTE MINIMUM BY PROVIDING THAT EVEN IF COST-OF-LIVING BONUS PAYMENTS WERE REDUCED, THE BASIC RATE WOULD NOT BE REDUCED. ANY INCREASES IN THE BONUS SCALE WOULD BE ADDED TO THE RATE.

TORONTO, JAN. 22-(AP)-THE FINANCIAL POST, IN A DISPATCH FROM ITS MONTREAL CORRESPONDENT, SAYS TODAY:

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"DONALD GORDON, CHAIRMAN OF THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD, R. L. WELDON, NEWSPRINT ADMINISTRATOR, AND OTHER OFFICIALS, MET WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION IN WASHINGTON THIS WEEK TO DISCUSS NEWSPRINT PRICES.

"THE CANADIAN DELEGATION WENT TO WASHINGTON PREPARED TO LAY ON THE TABLE PARTICULARS OF MILL COSTS. IN THE PAST, THE REFUSAL OF THE CANADIAN MILLS TO DIVULGE SUCH FIGURES EFFECTIVELY BLOCKED ATTEMPTS TO SECURE APPROVAL OF THE O.P.A. TO A PRICE INCREASE.

3.24-587

"WITH ADDITIONAL DATA THE DISCUSSIONS ENTERED A NEW PHASE. IT IS UNDERSTOOD OFFICIALS OF OPA WERE OPEN TO CONVICTION THAT THE PRICE INCREASE WAS JUSTIFIED, BUT THEIR ATTITUDE IN THE PAST HAS BEEN 'PROVE IT.'

"DISCUSSIONS THIS WEEK ARE UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE RESULTED IN CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS. HOWEVER, THERE IS NO INDICATION THAT A CHANGE IN PRICES IS IN IMMEDIATE PROSPECT. X X X

"THERE HAS BEEN CONSIDERABLE TALK AS TO THE POSSIBLE EXTENT OF THE INCREASE IN PRICE. GUESSES HAVE RANGED ALL THE WAY FROM $3 TO A MAXIMUM OF $10 A TON.

"IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE OPA WILL APPROVE AN INCREASE OF AT LEAST $3 A TON. IT IS UNLIKELY THAT THE RATE WILL BE ADVANCED AS MUCH AS $10 A TON X X X."

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(OPA CONTROL IS EFFECTED THROUGH ITS CEILING ON THE PRICE AT WHICH NEWSPRINT CAN BE PURCHASED IN THE UNITED STATES. THE PRESENT CEILING IS $50 A TON, NEW YORK. CANADA PROVIDES OVER 70 PERCENT OF U.S.NEWSPRINT SUPPLY.)

REFERRING TO RECENT ORDERS DESIGNED TO CURTAIL PAPER CONSUMPTION 10 PERCENT, THE POST SAYS:

"THE BELIEF PERSISTS, BACKED LARGELY BY OFFICIAL WARNINGS, THAT THE REDUCTION X X WILL NOT STOP AT 10 PERCENT. FURTHER RESTRICTIONS ARE EXPECTED AS THE YEAR PROGRESSES AND BY THE END OF 1943, PAPER CONSUMPTION MAY BE 25 PERCENT TO 30 PERCENT UNDER THE 1942 LEVEL."

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THE POST SAYS, HOWEVER, THAT THE PULPWOOD SITUATION IS NOT AS BAD AS APPEARS ON THE SURFACE, AS A LARGE QUANTITY OF THE CUT WAS NOT BROUGHT OUT OF THE WOOD LAST SPRING OWING TO WATER CONDITIONS. IT ADDS THAT IT IS POSSIBLE THE SUPPLY OF WOOD WILL BE LARGER THAN ANTICIPATED, AND "IF THAT TURNS OUT TO BE THE CASE AND POWER AND TRANSPORT ARE AVAILABLE, THEN THE SUPPLY OF NEWSPRINT PAPER FOR 1943 MAY NOT WARRANT ANY FURTHER CUTS IN CONSUMPTION."

THE FOOD MINISTRY IS UNDERTAKING A COUNTRY-WIDE CENSUS OF BREAD PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION AS THE BASIS FOR CALCULATIONS IN POSSIBLE RATIONING.

--DASH--

THE WINTER CURFEW ON LONDON SHOPS HAS BEEN LIFTED AND NOW THEY CAN REMAIN OPEN UNTIL 6 P.M. MOST OF THEM ARE SPLITTING THE DIFFERENCE BY CLOSING AT 5 P.M. UNTIL THE END OF FEBRUARY.

--DASH--

TAXI JOURNEYS TO THE DONCASTER RACES COST THREE YORKSHIREMEN--ONE WAS A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE--FINES OF $2,400, $1,800 AND $800, RESPECTIVELY, FOR WASTING GASOLINE.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, JAN. 23)

N.S.

Halifax, Jan. 24-(AP)-All three members of the crew of a twin-engined RCAF training plane were killed yesterday when the ship crashed at Hills Mountain Bridge, ten miles east of St. Stephen, N.B., headquarters of the eastern air command announced here tonight. JAN 25 1943

No details of the crash were included in the announcement, which said the cause of the accident was "obscure." Names of the victims were being withheld until next-of-kin can be notified.

FIRST LEAD PLANE

LIMA, PERU, JAN. 24-(AP)-PAN AMERICAN-GRACE AIRWAYS ANNOUNCED TODAY A SEARCHING PLANE HAD REPORTED LOCATING A PASSENGER TRANSPORT LINER, "APPARENTLY BADLY DAMAGED," WHICH DROPPED FROM SIGHT FRIDAY AFTERNOON WHILE BEARING 15 PERSONS ON A FLIGHT FROM SANTIAGO, CHILE, TO LIMA.

THE DAMAGED TRANSPORT WAS SIGHTED EARLY THIS MORNING ABOUT 15 MILES FROM CHAPARRA, A TOWN NEAR THE COAST ABOUT 350 MILES SOUTH OF LIMA. AIR LINES OFFICIALS SAID A RESCUE PARTY HAD BEEN SENT OUT BY LAND.

THE PLANE WAS LAST HEARD FROM AT 3 P.M. FRIDAY, AS IT FLEW OVER OCONA, 400 MILES SOUTHWEST OF LIMA.

PILOTED BY AN AMERICAN, GOLDEN GARDNER, THE PLANE CARRIED A CREW OF FOUR AND 11 PASSENGERS, INCLUDING TWO BRITISH DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS AND THREE U.S. CITIZENS, TWO OF THEM U.S.NAVY YEOMEN.

LIMA, JAN. 24-(AP)-MARKING THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF PERU'S BREAKING OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS, PRESIDENT MANUEL PRADO SAID IN AN ADDRESS TODAY THAT PERU WOULD CONTRIBUTE "EXTRAORDINARY ENTERPRISE X X X IN CARRYING OUT THE IDEALS DEFENDED WITH ADMIRABLE VALOR AND HEROISM BY THE UNITED NATIONS." JAN 25 1943

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"I WISH TO SEND TO THE LEADERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, AND ESPECIALLY TO MY ILLUSTRIOUS FRIEND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, MY HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS FOR THE GREAT JOB DONE AS WELL AS BEST WISHES FOR SUCCESS OF THE HARD TASK WHICH THEY MUST CONFRONT," PRADO SAID.

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, JAN. 24-(AP)-JUAN FERNANDEZ MORUA, SECRETARY OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF COSTA RICA, SAID TODAY ARGENTINA'S POLICY OF "ISOLATION FROM THE UNITED NATIONS" MAY CAUSE THIS COUNTRY TO BOYCOTT ARGENTINE PRODUCTS.

HE ASSERTED IN A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE THAT ARGENTINA HAS "FAILED TO HONOR ITS INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS." ARGENTINA IS THE ONLY LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLIC THAT STILL MAINTAINS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS POWERS.

JAN 25 1943

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE EVACUATION OF TRIPOLI WAS ORDERED AND BEGUN WEEKS AGO EVEN BEFORE THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY INCREASED ITS PRESSURE AFTER BREAKING THROUGH AT EL ALAMEIN IN EGYPT MORE THAN 1,000 MILES AWAY, THE ITALIAN EDITOR VIRGINIO GAYDA SAID IN AN EDITORIAL BROADCAST BY THE ROME RADIO SUNDAY AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

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GAYDA SAID THE BRITISH WERE GIVEN NO INDICATION OF THIS, AND BELIEVED UP UNTIL THE LAST THAT THEY WOULD SOMEWHERE MEET THE MAIN AXIS ARMY. THUS THE BRITISH MOVEMENTS WERE DELAYED PERMITTING THE ITALIANS TO PROCEED "METHODICALLY FOR THE TOTAL EVACUATION" OF TRIPOLI.

HE SAID AXIS FORCES "STILL ARE VERY EFFICIENT IN NORTH AFRICA" AND CAN NOW BE MORE EASILY SUPPLIED FROM ITALY.

AN ITALIAN RADIO COMMENTATOR, SALVATORE APPONTE, IN ANOTHER BROADCAST ADMITTED THAT THE ITALIAN PEOPLE "NEVER WERE TOLD THAT THINGS WERE GOING SO BADLY IN NORTH AFRICA," BUT THAT "THERE WAS GOOD REASON FOR OUR RESERVE.

"THE ENEMY WAS KEPT COMPLETELY IN THE DARK AS TO OUR INTENTIONS AND FOR THREE MONTHS WE FOILED THEM.

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"HE KEPT ASKING HIMSELF WHETHER WE WOULD STOP OUR RETREAT AND WHERE WE WOULD GIVE BATTLE. WE NEVER REVEALED THIS. OUR SILENCE KEPT THE ENEMY ON THE GO ALL THE TIME. NEVER FOR A MOMENT WAS HE ALLOWED TO REVEL IN THE FEELING THAT WE WERE RESIGNED TO OUR FATE AND WERE INCAPABLE OF HITTING BACK."

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THE EVACUATION OF TRIPOLI WAS ORDERED AND BEGUN WEEKS AGO EVEN BEFOR THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY INCREASED ITS PRESSURE AFTER BREAKING THROUGH A EL ALAMEIN IN EGYPT MORE THAN 1,000 MILES AWAY, THE ITALIAN EDITOR VIRGINIO GAYDA SAID IN AN EDITORIAL BROADCAST BY THE ROME RADIO SUNDAY AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

GAYDA SAID THE BRITISH WERE GIVEN NO INDICATION OF THIS, AND BELIEVE UP UNTIL THE LAST THAT THEY WOULD SOMEWHERE MEET THE MAIN AXIS ARMY. THUS THE BRITISH MOVEMENTS WERE DELAYED PERMITTING THE ITALIANS TO PROCEED "METHODICALLY FOR THE TOTAL EVACUATION" OF TRIPOLI.

HE SAID AXIS FORCES "STILL ARE VERY EFFICIENT IN NORTH AFRICA" AND CAN NOW BE MORE EASILY SUPPLIED FROM ITALY.

AN ITALIAN RADIO COMMENTATOR, SALVATORE APPONTE, IN ANOTHER BROADCAST ADMITTED THAT THE ITALIAN PEOPLE "NEVER WERE TOLD THAT THINGS WERE GOING SO BADLY IN NORTH AFRICA," BUT THAT "THERE WAS GOOD REASON FOR OUR RESERVE.

"THE ENEMY WAS KEPT COMPLETELY IN THE DARK AS TO OUR INTENTIONS AND FOR THREE MONTHS WE FOILED THEM. JAN 25 1943

"HE KEPT ASKING HIMSELF WHETHER WE WOULD STOP OUR RETREAT AND WHERE WE WOULD GIVE BATTLE. WE NEVER REVEALED THIS. OUR SILENCE KEPT THE ENEMY ON THE GO ALL THE TIME. NEVER FOR A MOMENT WAS HE ALLOWED TO REVEL IN THE FEELING THAT WE WERE RESIGNED TO OUR FATE AND WERE INCAPABLE OF HITTING BACK."

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U.S. Attacks in Tunisia and Guadalcanal; Reds Liberate Voronezh, Capture 11,000; French Fight Nazi Troops at Marseilles

AMERICAN TROOPS RAID ENEMY POST NEAR COAST ROAD

80 Axis Prisoners Taken in Daring Foray Close to Gabes.

JAN 26 1943

LECLERC GAINS

Fighting French Sweep Toward Mediterranean from Desert.

LEWIS HAWKINS

5 AXIS SHIPS SUNK

Allied Bombers, Fighters Smash at Enemy Airdromes, Ports.

LONDON, Jan. 25—(AP) A raid by American trops to within striking distance of Marshal Rommel's line of retreat along the Gulf of Gabes in Tunisia and sharp progress of the Fighting French columns seeking to hit his flank, were disclosed today as the bulk of his army poured into Tunisia for a possible rendezvous with the forces of General von Arnim.

Allied headquarters in North Africa announced that American troops had thrust into the town of Maknassy, capturing 80 Axis prisoners in an area only 33 miles short of the Gulf of Gabes, and Brigadier General Jacques Le Clerc's headquarters reported that the Fighting French were now operating west of Tripoli and had only 50 miles more to go to reach the Mediterranean.

French Drive Into Hills

Gen. Le Clerc's communique, as broadcast by the Brazzaville radio, said the Fighting French had entered the Jebel Nefusa, a long range of hills 30 to 100 miles south of Tripoli and extending into eastern Tunisia about the same distance from the Mediterranean.

A communique from Gen. Henri Giraud's headquarters said French troops supported by U. S. armored forces had improved their positions north and northeast of Ousselita and repulsed a German attack to the east in the mountains "with heavy losses." This action was in northwest Tunisia.

Marshal Rommel's retreat from Libya, meanwhile, had taken most of his forces some 60 miles within Tunisia. Field dispatches reported that all his Italians and the greater part of his German corps were behind the Mareth line in southern Tunisia, and a critical phase was approaching in the Allied effort to cut him down or seriously weaken him short of any juncture with Gen. von Arnim.

There was nothing to indicate that the America action at Maknassy was more than a raid in force, and U. S. military sources here warned against expecting an early full-scale blow to the Rommel flank. But the possibilities were nevertheless clear.

Answer to German Challenge

Maknassy, incidentally, was hit after the Germans had dropped a note: "Why don't the Americans come out and fight?"

Von Arnim's effort to throw up a mountain barrier between the main Allied forces and the coast had run into serious difficulties, Allied headquarters declaring that the German advance in the Ousseltia valley had been stopped.

While most of Marshal Rommel's force was reported behind the Mareth line, the possibility that he would attempt any serious or prolonged stand there was discounted. Military observers believed he would leave only a rather substantial rearguard there and that his intention was to avoid any pitched battle until he could join with Gen. von Arnim.

At both ends of the Mediterranean battle line Allied bombers and fighters continued heavy attacks on Axis airdromes, ports and troop columns.

JAN 26 1943

Five Axis Ships Sunk

In the Mediterranean, the campaign of attrition sharpened, the Admiralty reporting that British submarines had sunk five more Axis vessels.

British headquarters at Cairo announced Allied air attacks on enemy shipping trying to slip from Zuara harbor west of Tripoli; on Axis air fields 60 miles within Tunisia; on enemy transports strung out westward from the Libyan frontier; on two enemy ships torpedoed and set afire off Sicily, and on Sicily itself.

From Allied headquarters in North Africa heavy attacks on Bizerte, on Sousse harbor, on an Axis air field near Medenine about 60 miles within Tunisia, and on enemy transport columns were reported.

An Allied spokesman declared that 25 to 30 Axis planes were believed to have been destroyed aground in the Medenine attack.

80 PRISONERS TAKEN BY U. S. ARMY FORCE

JAN 26 1943

Our Soldiers Raid Town of Maknassy in Answer to Enemy's Dare—Fighting French Only Fifty Miles From Sea.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—United States troops, accepting a dare from Axis forces opposing them, raided the town of Maknassy, only thirty-three miles from the Gulf of Gabes, and captured eighty enemy soldiers, it was announced today. A military spokesman said that the raid—obviously one in force—was made after the enemy dropped a note on the United States lines taunting: "Why won't the Americans come out and fight?"

The answering slap at the troops of Col.-Gen. Jurgen von Arnim came as French, British and American forces halted the menacing German thrust down the Ousseltia Valley, more than 100 miles to the north, checkmating a play for the possession of the heights dominating the Kairouan plains and a long sector of the coastal communication routes.

[While the Maknassy action simply was a raid, it suggests that American forces may be mobilizing above the Chott Djerid wastelands for a slash at the coastal roads and the Gabes-Sfax railway, which would outflank the Germans campaigning to the north in the Ousseltia Valley.]

American patrols scouted the area northwest of Ousseltia, between the Axis bases at Kairouan and Pont du Fahs, and brought back a number of French wounded who had fallen before the tank-supported German drive last week. Further particulars of the Axis challenge which was answered by the Maknassy raid were lacking, but it was assumed that the raiders started from behind Sanad, twenty-two miles to the west and about twenty-six miles northeast of Gafsa.

Aerial Action Intensifies.

Sanad is the most easterly point known to have been held recently by Allied forces in that region. American medium and heavy bombers continued their aerial onslaught against Axis airdromes and shipping facilities.

The spokesman said that between twenty-five and thirty Axis aircraft were believed to have been destroyed on the ground when two waves of United States medium bombers struck yesterday at an airdrome immediately west of Mendenine, into which it was thought that Marshal Rommel may be withdrawing the remainder of his ground and air forces. Medenine lies sixty miles west of the Tripolitanian frontier.

B-25 Mitchell Bombers with a P-38 Lightning escort struck first with what a spokesman called good results. In addition to wrecking grounded planes, bombs hit a building and left the field covered with smoke.

Allied Losses Lighter.

A few minutes later, B-26 Marauders, with P-38's escorting, roared over the same target. They scored hits all over the area and started several fires.

A Messerschmitt 109, one of a group which sought to intercept, was shot down. Axis transports along roads in the region of Pont du Fahs and Kairouan were attacked by British and American air formations.

A Twelfth Air Force spokesman said that United States planes destroyed twenty-eight enemy planes in the air and damaged seventeen others in the week through January 22, against an American loss of thirteen planes. This included the record of the French Lafayette Escadrille, which is operating under American command.

The week's toll brought the total of Axis warplanes destroyed by United States flyers in the North African camapign to 222. At the same time, 159 enemy planes were damaged. American losses totaled 110, less than half those of the Axis.

In addition to the eighty Axis troops captured by the Americans near Maknassy, fifty prisoners were reported to have been taken in a British sector. "Fighters made many sweeps in support of our ground forces," a communique said.

Axis Union Imperiled.

London, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—The British Eighth Army, aided by war planes which included United States bombers and fighters striking from both east and west, pushed Field Marshal Erwin Rommel farther on his way from Tripoli today even as indications developed that Allied troops already may threaten his escape route along the Gulf of Gabes. The fact that United States troops were disclosed officially to have been in action at Maknassy and the circumstances suggested that the whole Axis strategy for a union of the armies of Marshal Rommel and Col.-Gen. Jurgen von Arnim might be imperiled.

This evidence that the Americans had mobilized in some force more than 100 miles south of the contested highlands and the Ousseltia Valley between Pont du Fahs and Kairouan developed as a Cairo communique announced that British Eighth Army troops "continued their advance to the west" from Tripoli yesterday. JAN 26 1943 German thrust in the Ousseltia Valley was halted.

Marshal Rommel's route of retreat, which Gen. von Arnim is trying desperately to keep open, lacks the natural barriers along the Gulf of Gabes which it has in the mountains and desert wastes in other Tunisian areas.

It was considered likely that British vanguards already had speared into Tunisia. A hint that the Allies even now were preparing for another thrust was seen in Axis radio reports that a huge force of American troops was massing at Tebessa on the Algerian-Tunisian frontier, about 145 miles west of Sfax. Sfax is roughly 150 miles from the Libyan-Tunisian frontier and about the same distance south of Tunis.

U. S. Unit Scores Victory.

The suggestion that United States forces were preparing to take a major hand in the central Tunisian sector was given color by a French communique disclosing that an American armored unit had inflicted severe losses in an attack on an enemy column in the Ousseltia region, south of Pont du Fahs.

A dispatch from Ross Munro, Canadian press correspondent at the front, described the action as a "lightning co-ordinated attack by American tanks, guns, infantry and planes" and said it was a complete and "daring" success. Mr. Munro said that the front was tense with the anticipation of big developments to come.

Another threat to Marshal Rommel's forces appeared when

it was announced that Brig.-Gen. Jacques le Clerc's Fighting French troops, hurrying up from Equatorial Africa, had reached the Jebel Nefusa, a range of hills southwest of Tripoli, and had only fifty more miles to go to reach the Mediterranean. A Fighting French communique said: "Our forward troops penetrated Jebel Nefusa. The fleeing enemy is being pursued without respite."

AXIS LIBYAN ARMY IS NOW IN TUNISIA

Greater Part Over Border and Behind Mareth Line, Say Dispatches From Front

JAN 26 1943

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 25 (AP)—Almost all the Italians and the greater part of the Germans of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Africa Corps already have crossed into southern Tunisia and are arrayed behind the Mareth Line, dispatches from the front said today.

Only rear-guard elements of the Africa Corps were reported to be still in the northwestern tip of Tripolitania, and they were moving rapidly westward, with the British Eighth Army in hot pursuit.

For all practical purposes, all of Tripolitania can be considered wrested from the Axis, which is installing itself as best it can in Tunisia for a final stand in North Africa to delay any Allied attack on Europe from that direction.

Leclerc Troops Near Sea

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Fighting French forces under Brig. Gen. Jacques Leclerc are now operating west of Tripoli and have only fifty miles more to go to reach the Mediterranean, a Fighting French communiqué said tonight.

TOP LEADERS MAP ALLIED STRATEGY

Supreme Council for United Nations May Grow from Conferences.

LONDON, Jan. 25 — (AP) The United Nations were reported tonight in diplomatic circles to have agreed on a formula for some kind of a supreme council to direct and unify efforts to win the war in 1943.

British, United States, Russian and Chinese officials remained silent on the grand strategy talks known to have been under way, but it is no secret that some extremely important announcement affecting the Allied conduct of the war is imminent.

Allied Unity Sought

It is no secret either that a unification of strategy has been high on the Allied agenda for months, nor that as part of this unity, great attention is being given to the problem of coordinating Allied armies in North Africa under a single command.

The British Eighth army commanded by Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery under supervision of Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, the Middle East commander, is nearing a junction with the British First army, the U. S. Fifth army and the French all under the direction of Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the American.

High Post for Gen. Marshall

Recent speculation has centered on Gen. George C. Marshall, U.S. Army chief of staff, as commander-in-chief of Allied forces in the European theater. Walter Farr cabled to The Daily Mail that "keen observers" in Washington predicted the Marshall appointment. He also said that Vice Admiral Sir Percy Noble, head of the British Admiralty delegation in Washington, might be placed in charge of a united campaign against submarines.

Noting the great volume of public discussion, some observers viewed many rumors as having been planted deliberately to obtain public reaction.

If so, the renewed public, official and press attention to the submarine menace must have placed the U-boat problem high on the Allied agenda, along with the resolution of French political differences and wide scale offensive for 1943.

The cry for offensives to crush Germany, Italy and Japan has come increasingly from critics who expect an intensification of the German submarine campaign with 500 to 700 undersea craft.

These critics assert that the answer is harder bombing attacks like the weekend assaults on such submarine lairs as Lorient and Brest, more patrol aircraft and more escorting craft, particularly the small, speedy boats and destroyers, for convoys.

No responsible person has suggested an early internal collapse of Germany, beset though she is in Russia and North Africa. Virtually all discussion is based on the assumption that a smashing military defeat must be inflicted on the Axis.

British Papers See Marshall As Likely Allied Commander

Official Statement Believed Near on Strategy for 1943

JAN 26 1943

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Speculation that Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, might be appointed commander in chief of Allied forces in the European war theater was published in British newspapers today as the press continued to place great emphasis on Allied strategy for 1943.

Unofficial British commentators, maintaining intense interest in Allied "win the war" plans which were believed to be already made or in the final draft, predicted an official announcement was imminent.

Walter Farr, Washington correspondent of the Daily Mail, reported that it was the view of some "keen observers" in Washington that Gen. Marshall was to be named generalissimo of the Allied armies in the European theater.

Mr. Farr, who gave the first tip to Britons of Prime Minister Churchill's visit to Washington in December, 1941, also speculated that Vice Admiral Sir Percy Noble, head of the British Admiralty delegation in Washington, might be appointed supreme commander of the anti-U-boat campaign.

Only last week, Admiral Noble emphasized the gravity of the U-boat problem at a Washington press conference and said it would "take all our strength, resources and ingenuity" to beat the submarine.

Plans to give the Allies the edge over the U-boat menace and moves to help solves the problems between the Fighting French followers of Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Gen. Henri Honore Giraud, high commissioner of French North Africa, were believed to be prominent in any pattern for victory under consideration by the United States, Britain, Russia and China.

Press discussions revolved about a 1943 offensive of tremendous scope designed to defeat the Axis enemies within the next year.

It was evident there was no optimism about the possibility of an early internal collapse in Germany and almost all discussions proceeded from the premise that a distinct and smashing military defeat must be inflicted on the Axis.

Official sources refused any comment on the various reports in circulation.

Nazi-controlled radio stations were broadcasting stories of "important political conversations under way in Washington."

Circles close to Gen. Charles De Gaulle, Fighting French leader, said he would not willingly consent to the organization of a non-French regime for the French empire. Observers believed, however, that this might be the only solution of the tangled politics of North Africa if Gen. De Gaulle and Gen. Henri Giraud, French-African High Commissioner, are unable to reach an agreement at a meeting they are scheduled to hold shortly.

Because of the military importance of North Africa to the United Nations, observers believed British and American leaders were no longer willing to wait until the French settle political problems among themselves. It is considered likely that a joint central authority will be formed, in which both De Gaulle and Giraud will be represented, but over which neither would have control.

Regime Would Be Temporary.

The regime would be temporary, it was said, and all important French groups would be asked to co-operate, each administering the local territory it controls.

The effect, it was hoped, would be to postpone the dispute over French policy until the military problem of North Africa had been solved by the ejection of the remaining Axis forces from the territory.

Gen. De Gaulle has made it clear in previous statements that he desires a provisional Government in North Africa based on the Constitution of Republican France. Gen. Giraud's attitude has never been made clear. Nor, it is asserted, is there accurate knowledge of the sentiments of the French masses in North Africa.

This has led political observers to fear that a settlement on the basis of De. Gaulle's formula may not be possible.

Richard K. Law, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, told a luncheon audience at Leeds that many worrisome problems confronting the Allies in North Africa would "sort themselves out before long." He added that building a tremendous organization for the attack in Tunisia would take time, just as similar preparation in Egypt had, "but not an infinity of time and the Allies should not be despondent at the rate of progress."

WARNING MADE BY PEYROUTON

Governor of Algeria Won't Tolerate Any Split.

JAN 26 1943

Algiers, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—Marcel Peyrouton, new Governor-General of Algeria, told an audience of officials and prominent residents of Algiers today that "we shall act" against any attempt to divide the population of Algiers to the detriment of the Allies. He described such attempts to divide the people as "the efficacious arm of collective suicide."

"The Allies have promised us to respect French sovereignty," he declared. "We must, in exchange, bring them active collaboration. Passive adhesion is not sufficient."

Gen. Marie Bergeret, Imperial Council member and former Vichy Air Minister, told the gathering that the one thought of Gen. Henri Giraud, High Commissioner, was "the liberation of France by bringing about, in the most effective way, participation in the war effort by all countries under the High Commissioner's authority."

Gov. Peyrouton pledged that he would do his best to become an instrument of complete unity among the people of Algeria. Unity, he said, "is not a mark of weakness, but, on the contrary, is a sign of strength."

He said that he intended to assure "order in the minds and in the streets." He said that he was not yet ready to announce his program of action, but added that it would come very soon.

26 Allied Planes Penetrate Axis Screen, Blast Target

Wave of Messerschmitts Able to Shoot Down Only One Craft in Tunisia

JAN 26 1943

By HAROLD V. BOYLE

WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN TUNISIA, Jan. 22—(Delayed)—(AP) From a farmhouse on a slope a few hundred yards south of the little French village of Ousseltia today I saw 26 Allied planes ride through a wave of Messerschmitts to drop heavy bombs on German positions a few miles north up the valley.

Great smoke columns rolling skyward told that the missiles of 12 B-26 bombers had hit the bull's eye.

As they left their objective, two of the four Messerschmitts engaged one of the 14 Allied fighter fighter planes and shot it down. The rest of the Allied squadron flew away unimpeded from the successful mission.

French Flier Unhurt

The stricken fighter plane spiraled down gracefully and made a belly landing in a field less than a mile from our vantage point. A French pilot climbed out, removed his personal equipment, lit a cigarette and, with the same match, set fire to his damaged plane, then walked calmly away, unhurt.

In a few minutes, the flames turned the plane into charred wreckage, useless to the Germans should they attack and gain the field.

After the departure of the Messerschmitts, whose appearance a few minutes before had made us abandon a jeep for the farmhouse, we drove on into Ousseltia. I was a passenger on a reconnaissance jeep driven by Private Eugene Facchenillo, 23, of Bessemer, Mich.

Soldiers Heavily Armed

My other companions were Lieut. Robert M. Keith, 24, of Portland, Me., and Private Nelson P. Bourguignon, 24, of Holyoke, Mass., whose French Canadian descent made him valuable as an interpreter. All the soldiers were heavily armed.

On the outskirts of Ousseltia a group of American soldiers in a half track told us that American armored equipment and Allied planes had stopped a German attack down in the valley dead in its tracks and that the Nazis now were trying their best to hold their positions.

No Tanks Lost

"The Germans threw heavy artillery over at us all morning but didn't get one of our tanks," said Lieut. Frank Crittenden of Ridgewood, N. J., commander of a mortar platoon.

"It sure is heartening to see the way our planes are coming over now," Lieutenant Crittenden said. "Earlier in the Tunisian campaign we took 23 raids one day, Chiefly by Stukas, but you hardly ever see a Stuka at the front anymore."

Inside the city itself we met a group of half track and tank drivers pulling out of a little gully.

150-Minute Bombardment

"We just sweated out a two and a half hour artillery bombardment," said Private Ambrose Metcalfe, 20, of Pine Mountain, Ky. "They dropped 88 millimeter shells all around us but didn't hit anything. Those Nazi artillerymen need more than practice to make them good."

One shell hit within ten feet in a dirt ridge above Private Metcalfe's head. Another exploded within six feet without injuring Staff Sergt. Buck Baber, 28, of Batesville, Va. A blast from a third shell knocked Sergt. Willis J. Ewell, 24, of Raven, Va., off the dirt bank but he climbed to his feet, unhurt and unhit.

Others in a nearby half track crew included Private Gus Capelli, 24, Denver, Colo., and Private Raymond Kernodle, 26, Burlington, N. C.

Several Buildings Scarred

Although Nazi shells missed their

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real objective, they found other marks. A drive through the city showed that several buildings and a Catholic church bore scars of shelling.

Late in the afternoon American tanks began to drive up the valley. Before halting for the night, they had destroyed seven German Mark Fours while losing three themselves.

Bougga Ruins Seen As Warning to Enemy Of 'Berlin in '44'

Crumbling Roman Town In Tunisia Once Had 200,000 Inhabitants

By HAROLD V. BOYLE,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN TUNISIA (Delayed).—Leaves from a war correspondent's notebook:

In the old days there was a road to Tunis, or rather, Carthage. It stretched from Bougga, near the modern little French village of Teboursouk, and Roman legions drove their battle chariots over it so roughly that the grooves made by the iron-rimmed wheels still are visible in the worn stones.

Now, the ruins of Bougga, bones of the old Roman Empire, stand as a sentinel warning to the legions of Hitler and Mussolini, who camp less than threescore miles away and fight to keep alive fading dreams of building a new African empire.

Seventy Arab families now make their homes in the ruins of Bougga, which nearly 2,000 years ago had a population of between 200,000 and 300,000.

Roman Eagle Headless.

A headless Roman eagle lifts weary stone wings from his centuries-old perch on a temple of Jupiter where six shattered columns shouldered an ancient sky.

Two hens picked moodily in the stone-littered forum where empire politicians once swayed a people. An Arab boys drowsed in the slave market, on the same stones where captives stood in chains and heard their freedom bartered.

A heifer wandered across the mosaic floor of the great baths in which pompous Roman rulers once rolled after a night of revelry.

From a vantage point above the bath I could see the entire skeleton of ancient Bougga, the city which remains an epitaph to Roman conquest. A soldier, Lt. Robert de Gabriele of Negaunee, Mich., found the spectacle with me.

"It looks," he said, "like Berlin in 1944."

It was during the struggle for Medjez-el-Bab, now the most shell-scarred and bomb-blasted town in Tunisia.

A German major came to the French Catholic priest and said:

"Father, we think the Americans and British will try to drive us from this town. When the attack begins, I'll see that you are warned in time to escape with your life."

"Thank you, but my work is in this town," replied the priest. "I have no wish to escape."

The German major hesitated a moment, then asked:

Nazi Asks for Burial.

"Father, in the event that I am killed, will you see that I get a decent burial?"

The attack came, the priest stayed [illegible] took the town and the German major was killed.

Allied slain were buried in the little village churchyard. In the same cemetery, but apart from these dead, rests the body of the German major. The cross above his grave says: "Rest in peace."

Jacks of all trades flourish in the Army. There is a use for every skill and it is a matter of constant surprise how many soldiers of all-around ability can be found in the ranks.

Take, for example, that extraordinary "Tommie"—Corpl. Albert McArt—An Irishman of diverse accomplishments.

For 10 francs he cut more hair off my head than a New York barber would for a half dollar and he threw in at least $5 worth of philosophy on the cuff.

"I paid $100 to learn barbering in Seattle," said the corporal, snipping off the tip of my right ear.

Barber Glazier by Trade.

"I was also second cook in a lumber camp near Tacoma, but before that I used to drive a truck in Tyrone, Ireland, where I was born. I have also driven a motorbike as a dispatch rider in the British Army, but I am really a glazier by trade."

His scissors skidded on a curve and rubbed a gash in my scalp.

"Ooops, sir, all in a day's work," he said cheerily.

A little later he held up a mirror for my inspection and said:

"Well, sir, it won't be falling into your eyes any more now."

How right he was.

"Do you follow a general plan or just cut by instinct, corporal?" I asked.

"Oh, I just scissor away until I see a white patch, sir," he replied. "Then I move on."

For long weeks Lt. Col. John Williamson of 189-15 Thirty-seventh avenue, Flushing, N. Y., waited for the Army mailman to bring him a letter or a package from home.

His vigil was finally rewarded. A neatly wrapped package arrived. Visioning food delicacies, he impatiently ripped off the wrapping.

Out tumbled a mail order catalog.

Guadalcanal Offensive Gains

U. S. Troops Win Seven Positions—Capture Kokumbona—Jap Base Wiped Out.

Washington, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—American forces on a general offensive in the Solomon Islands were reported by the Navy today to have won seven important positions from the enemy on Guadalcanal, to have killed 201 Jap soldiers and captured forty, and to have virtually wiped out an enemy island base 190 miles to the northwest by sea and air attack.

The places captured, a communique said, were six important elevations west of the American airfield on Guadalcanal and the coastal village of Kokumbona where quantities of stores and equipment were seized. This meant that the American front lines had been advanced about two to three miles beyond previously-held Point Cruz which had been the furthest known point of advance on the coast.

The front apparently is being pushed forward in an effort to bottle up and eventually wipe out dwindling Japanese forces on the northwestern end of the island. The enemy still holds about sixteen miles of coastline on the northern side of Guadalcanal.

Planes and Ships Attack.

The heavy attacks against the Japanese island base were delivered by both airplanes and warships on Saturday and Sunday, the communique said. The island attacked was Kolombangara in the Munda area of the New Georgia group.

"The operations were successfully completed," the communique said, "and fires from explosions of fuel and ammunition dumps indicated that the enemy held area was completely burned out."

Of the 201 Japanese reported killed, 110 were slain on Friday (Gaudalcanal time) when American groundd forces launched a heavy attack against enemy positions on the west front. Heavy

The enemy installations on Kolombangara apparently were extensive in view of the report of widespread fires and explosions. The nature of those instllations was not reported but there was speculation here that the Japanese may have had a small air field there to operate in co-ordination with their main central base in the Solomons at Munda. The island has some level ground which is mostly a dense mangrove swamp but might be made to serve for at least limited aerial facilities.

Importance of Kokumbuna

Kolombangara is about eighteen and a half miles in extent and is of volcanic origin, an extinct crater in its center arising to a maximum height of 5,450 feet. Around this are smaller peaks.

The capture of Kokumbuna was one of the greatest conquests of American land forces in the Solomons to date. It denies to the enemy a coastal point which was formerly used in landing supplies and reinforcements, and at the same time shows that the total area over which the enemy can maneuver and hide in his tenacious attempts to maintain at least a toe-hold on Guadalcanal has been considerably reduced.

Only last week a Marine officer recently returned from the embattled island estimated that the total number of Japanese troops now remaining on the island was less than 4,000, and he said that an all-out effort to eliminate this force probably could be accomplished in about ten days.

western Solomons and both were damaged. Japanese planes replied with an attack on Guadalcanal Saturday night but the communique made no report of th eresults of that raid.

Whether such an all out drive actually is now under way was not indicated in today's report, but was considered by authorities here to be a possibility. The Marine officer expressed the opinion that if the Japanese, long since cut off from reinforcements and supplies of any considerable quantity, were pressed close to Cape Esperance at the extreme northwestern tip of the island, they would probably surrender.

Opposition was encountered but six important elevations were captured.

Big Base at Kolombangara.

Saturday, continued aggressive tactics resulted in the capture of Kokumbona. The attack on that point, authorities here said, probably was facilitated by the previous day's capture of the important heights, which presumably commanded the Kokumbona area. Also on Saturday, American troops continued mopping up pockets of enemy resistance, captured forty Jap prisoners and killed ninety-one.

American aircraft, meanwhile, attacked a large Jap destroyer and a cargo ship in the northcanal airfield, were wiped out by bombardment from United States air and surface forces, and a large Japanese destroyer and a cargo ship were bombed by United States aircraft in the vicinity of Shortland island.

On Guadalcanal, where latest reports place the number of enemy troops at about 4,000, the action resulted in the killing of 201 Japanese and the capture of 40 prisoners.

Naval spokesmen said the air action reported today, taken with that announced yesterday from General MacArthur's headquarters, comprised the greatest air activity of the war to date in the south and southwest Pacific theater.

Fierce Opposition Overcome

The Guadalcanal action was launched Friday morning, Solomons time, when United States ground forces pushed the Japanese westward and in the face of strenuous opposition seized six important elevations which overlooked the village of Kokumbona and facilitated its capture.

The village is on the north coast of the island, 16 miles below Cape Esperance, site of the major Japanese landings and focal point of the enemy's defenses.

Enemy installations on Kolombangara island were subjected to intensive bombardment Saturday and Sunday. The success of the mission was demonstrated by fires which indicated, the Navy said, that the fuel and ammunition

dumps on the enemy-held island were "completely burned out."

Kolombangara island, circular in shape and about 18 miles across, lies just northwest of New Georgia. Formed by an extinct volcano, it rises in a series of peaks, the highest of which reaches 5,450 feet.

VILLAGE CAPTURED ON GUADALCANAL BY YANKEE TROOPS

Japanese Supplies Seized Seven Miles West of Airfield.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 — (AP) By air, by sea and by land, American fighting men going into action in the Solomons over the weekend made important territorial gains against beleaguered Japs on Guadalcanal island and inflicted heavy damage on the enemy over a widely scattered area.

The operations, a navy communique disclosed today, resulted in capture of the village of Kokumbona, seven miles west of Guadalcanal airfield, where enemy stores and equipment were seized.

Supply Dumps Destroyed

In addition, fuel and ammunition dumps on Kolombangara island, 190 miles northwest of Guadal-

MacArthur Points Possibility of Victory By Bold Air Strokes

Might Conquer Japanese Without Slow Advance From Island to Island

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Jan. 25.—The prospect of an Allied victory in the Pacific achieved by "swift massive strokes" of co-ordinated air and land forces, rather than slow island-to-island advance, was held out to the United Nations today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur on the basis of new methods tested in the Papuan campaign.

These methods, Gen. MacArthur declared in a written statement, demonstrated the possibilities inherent in "continuous, calculated application of air power" and opened the way to "new and broadened strategic and tactical conceptions."

The Papuan campaign, Gen. MacArthur asserted, proved effectively not only the offensive and defensive power of the air arm when used in proper co-ordination with land forces, but also its tremendous value in transporting troops over long distances in defiance of the obstacles of terrain.

Infantry Moved by Air.

"For months on end," he said, "air transport with constant fighter coverage moved complete infantry regiments and artillery battalions across the almost impenetrable mountains of Papua and the reaches of the sea, transported field hospitals and other base installations to the front, supplied the troops and evacuated casualties."

The range of operations opened up by this co-ordination of air and land forces "will permit the application of offensive power in swift, massive strokes rather than the dilatory and costly island-to-island advance that some have assumed to be necessary in a theater where the enemy's far-flung strongholds are dispersed throughout a vast expanse of archipelagoes," he added.

"Air forces and ground forces were welded together in Papua," Gen. MacArthur concluded, "and when in sufficient strength with proper naval support, their indissoluble union points the way to victory through new and broadened strategic and tactical conceptions."

New Britain Bases Blasted.

A communique from Allied headquarters told of new aerial blows. Principal targets were airdromes at Rabaul and Gasmata, New Britain, and shore installations at Lae and Salamaua on the northeast coast of New Guinea. Heavy damage was reported.

A four-motored bomber intercepted by nine Japanese fighters over Wewak, New Guinea, fought them off in a 20-minute battle, shooting down two.

Allied heavy bombers also shot down two fighters during an attack on Dill, Timor, and a medium bomber was credited with scoring several possible hits on an enemy vessel in the Solomon Sea.

TWO U.S. GENERALS CITED AS HEROES BY MACARTHUR

Silver Star Awards Presented to Harding, Akin for Deeds in New Guinea.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Jan. 25—(AP) Two American generals were cited for gallantry in action today by General Douglas MacArthur, entitling them to wear the Silver Star decoration.

They were: Major General Edwin F. Harding of Franklin, Ohio, and Brigadier General Spencer B. Akin of Greenville, Miss.

General Harding was cited for gallantry Nov. 16 near Haroki, New Guinea.

He was aboard a small boat off New Guinea which was bombed and strafed by Japanese planes. General Harding fired upon the attackers until the boat began to sink. He then jumped overboard and, refusing to occupy space in small lifeboats which were filled with troops, including some wounded, he swam more than a mile and a half to shore despite continued strafing by the Japanese.

General Akin, chief signal officer on General MacArthur's staff, was honored for gallantry Dec. 23 near Buna, New Guinea.

On reconnaissance in an advanced zone near Buna, where a strategic bridge leading to the airfield was being repaired for American troops to advance under fire from Japanese snipers, General Akin aided in reorganizing a platoon which had been under severe enemy fire.

He then crossed the bridge in advance of the infantry and spurred them in the attack which eventually led to the capture of the airfield.

2 JAPANESE SHIPS DAMAGED IN RAID

Flying Fortresses Sweep Low, Score Direct Hits at Rabaul Harbor.

JAN 26 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Tuesday, Jan. 26—(AP) A strong force of Flying Fortresses spent more than two hours over the big Japanese base of Rabaul on New Britain island around midnight Sunday and went as low as 200 feet to plant hits on one ship probably loaded with munitions and blast a large hole in the side of another.

The first vessel exploded.

Anti-aircraft fire and searchlights were intense as the big bombers came in low to assault the oft-bombed base where 20,000 tons of shipping was reported destroyed last week-end.

Other Allied bombers made smaller raids on Finschhafen and the New Guinea ports of Lae and Salamaua. The Japanese, for their part, confined their raid schedule to light night attacks on Port Moresby and Milne Bay, New Guinea.

M[illegible]S 63 TODAY

His Birthday Coincides With 155th Australian Anniversary

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 25 (AP)—By a happy coincidence, General Douglas MacArthur and Australia will celebrate their birthdays together tomorrow.

For the Commander in Chief of allied forces in the Southwest Pacific it will be his sixty-third; for Australia it will mark the 155th anniversary of the day the British flag was run up at a point where the city of Sydney now stands.

It will be a holiday for Australia, which annually observes "Foundation Day," but for the American commander it will mean only another heavy day at his headquarters, followed by an evening with his wife and young son, Arthur.

General MacArthur spent his last birthday on Corregidor, with the Battle of Bataan at its height. Tomorrow he will be able to look back on the triumphant conclusion of the campaign in Papua, which smashed an incipient Japanese attempt to invade Australia.

Returned from New Guinea only a few weeks ago, the general is in excellent health and spirits.

Counter-Attack By Japs In New Guinea Forecast

Canberra, Jan. 25 (AP)—Francis Forde, Army Minister, said today expected the Japanese to counter-attack in New Guinea despite the destruction of their pocket army of 15,000 men in Papua.

He applead for a greater air force, more men and equipment to enable the Allies to launch further offensives from the Australian base.

"The Japanese undoubtedly will counter-attack at the first opportunity they consider suitable," Forde said, "we must therefore look upon the Papuan success as a further breathing space to enable us to perfect our fighting organization."

150,000 Tons Of Shipping

An Australian Air Force spokesman said the week end destruction of 20,000 tons of shipping in an air raid on the major Japanese base of Rabaul on New Britain raised to 150,000 tons the amount destroyed or damaged since January 1. The total, he said, probably was much higher because observation often was obscured by clouds.

Forde praised the fighting forces that cleaned up Papua but warned against complacency. He said the southwest Pacific could not be considered a side show.

Five Soldiers Get Crosses

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Jan. 25 (AP).—General MacArthur awarded Distinguished Service Crosses today to five American soldiers for extraordinary heroism while repairing an important bridge near Buna under enemy fire.

They were Technician Charles H. Gray, of Petersham, Mass.; Technician Bert T. McDonoguh, Reading, Mass; Private Elmer R. Hangartner, Eau Claire, Wis.; Private Arthur Melanson, Lynn, Mass., and Private Edward G. Squires, Akron, Ohio.

Tells of Australian News Leaks

CANBERRA, Australia, Jan. 25 (AP).—Attorney General Herbert V. Evatt said today that information on military subjects still is reaching the enemy from Australia. He said this leakage possibly was due to the public's failure to realize how easily scraps of apparently insignificant gossip could be pieced together into a significant pattern.

STALIN DEMANDS EXPULSION OF FOE FROM SOVIET SOIL

Reports Capture of 200,000 Axis Troops in Two Months.

102 DIVISIONS ROUTED

11,000 Prisoners Seized as Voronezh is Occupied by Russians.

JAN 26 1943

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 26—The Red army rolling westward on a 500-mile front has expelled all the Germans from Voronezh, upper Don citadel, and reached a point 40 miles from Tikhoretsk, key Caucasian rail junction below Rostov, Moscow reported today, and Premier Josef Stalin has ordered his troops to hurl back the invaders "over the boundaries of our motherland."

Stalin's order of the day broadcast by Moscow and recorded here by the Soviet radio monitor, quoted him as saying more than 200,000 Axis captives had been taken in two months, 102 enemy divisions routed, and 13,000 guns and other equipment seized in an advance of 245 miles.

Red Offensive Continues

"The offensive of our troops continues," he said in thanking the Red troops and asking them to throw the Germans out of Russia.

A special communique heard here last night announced the complete occupation of Voronezh, which the Germans had seized partly in their summer drive. Eleven thousand more prisoners were reported taken to make the total for that front 75,000.

12-Mile Advance Reported

The midnight communique told of the capture in the Caucasus of Belaya Glina, a 12-mile advance since Sunday. It put the Russians only 40 miles from Tikhoretsk, where the Stalingrad-Novorossisk and Rostov-Baku railways meet.

Tikhoretsk's capture would draw a firmer Russian noose around the big Nazi base of Rostov toward which Soviet troops already are fighting 56 miles east of Rostov and 70 miles to the north. It also would cut off the retreat of Nazi troops based between the Tikhoretsk line and the Black sea—except by evacuation to the Crimea across the narrow Kerch straits.

Russian troops in the lower Caucasus already are menacing Kropotkin, 40 miles south of Tikhoretsk, after seizing Armavir to control the Maikop oil wells to the west.

In the Ukraine, the Russians were fighting within ten miles of Vorcshilovgrad, Donets basin industrial center. Starobelsk, 50 miles to the northwest, and Valuiki, 70 miles farther along an important north-south railway, were in Russian hands. The latter is only about 82 miles from Kharkov, Ukraine capital which was one of the Axis springboards for last summer's drive.

In taking Starobelsk Sunday the Russians said today that more than 1,000 Axis troops were killed, and 15 tanks, 16 armored cars, 150 guns, more than 200 trucks, eight locomotives, eight warehouses, and a large number of railway cars were captured. Three hundred Axis troops surrendered, the communique said.

Thousands of Axis troops were killed or captured during yesterday's fighting, and frequent Nazi counter-attacks were smashed, particularly on the middle Don and north Caucasian fronts opposite Rostov, the communique said.

Germans Call Up Reserves

Moscow dispatches emphasized that the Germans were still hurling more and more tanks into action, along with reserve troops, on the lower Don river in an effort to keep the Russians away from Rostov.

Although the Russians now are said to have broken out onto the flat plains 90 miles southeast of Rostov, these dispatches pointed out that the battle for that city apparently would be one of the heaviest of the war since the Germans have been fortifying it for months.

The swiftest Russian gains in the last week have been made on the front below Voronezh.

The Germans first announced the evacuation of Voronezh, 365 miles southeast of Moscow, early today saying the action was taken to shorten their lines. Subsequently, a DNB dispatch broadcast from Berlin said the Voronezh withdrawal was but the first of a series planned by Hitler to shorten the whole Russian front and "build up a new defense line."

Voronezh lies just east of the Don on a narrow neck of land between it and the Voronezh river. The rivers merge just south of the city.

JAN 26 1943

The announcement was the first Russian intimation that the Germans had entered the city. In July they spoke of heavy fighting "west of Voronezh" and later "in the Voronezh area."

Premier Stalin said in a speech last fall that the Germans had tried mightily to break through the Red army at Voronezh and curl northward in a vast encirclement of Moscow. The staunch Russian defense forced them to turn southward to Stalingrad and the Caucasus.

The special communique indicated that the fighting has spread considerably to the north. Columns which originated the offensive south of Voronezh already have penetrated to within 78 miles of Kharkov, ancient capital of the Ukraine, and are striking also toward Kursk, springboard of the German summer drive.

Text of Stalin's Order

"A decree of the Supreme High Command of the Red army to the troops of the north Caucasian, southwestern, southern, Don Voronezh, Kalinin, Volkhov and Leningrad fronts:

"As the result of a two-months offensive the Red army broke through the defenses of the German fascist troops on a broad front and routed 102 enemy divisions, captured more than 200,000 prisoners, 13,000 guns, and a large quantity of other equipment, and advanced about 400 kilometers (245 miles).

"Our troops gained an important victory. The offensive of our troops continues.

"I congratulate the Red army men, the commanders and political workers of the southwestern, southern, Don, north Caucasian, Voronezh, Kalinin, Volkhov and Leningrad fronts on their victory over the German fascist invaders and their allies, Rumanians, Italians, and Hungarians, near Stalingrad, on the Don, in the northern Caucasus, near Voronezh, in the area of Velikie Luki and south of the Lake of Ladoga.

"I declare my appreciation to the command and the gallant troops who routed the Hilterite army at the approaches to Stalingrad, who broke the siege of Leningrad, and liberated from the German invaders the towns of Kantemirovka, Byelovodsk, Morozovsky, Millerovo, Starobelsk, Kotelnikovski, Zimovniki, Elista, Salsk, Mozdak, Nalchik, Mineralnye Vody, Pyatigorsk, Stavropol (Voroshilovsk), Armavir, Valuiki, Rossosh, Ostrogozhsk, Velikie Luki, Schuluesselburg, Voronezh, and may other towns and thousands of populated places.

"Forward to the routing of the German invaders and their expulsion over the boundaries of our motherland!

"Signed, the supreme commander, J. Stalin."

Reds Report 18-Mile Advance In Caucasus

Moscow, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Russians announced an overnight advance of eighteen to twenty-four miles in the Caucasus, enveloping several dozen villages today and declared the Red army had emerged on the plains of southern Rostov province, ninety-five miles from that key city.

Other troops standing fifty-six miles east of Rostov on the lower Don were reported massing along the Sal river with forces from the north for a drive on Rostov from the northeast. Red positions in the north were only seventy miles from Rostov and within ten miles of the important industrial center of Voroshilovgrad in the Donets basin.

Tikhoretsk Menaced

Between the Red forces in southern Rostov province and thecity there were no natural obstacles to impede their advance. They threatened the rail junction of Tikhoretsk from fifty miles up the Stalingrad Railway.

South of Voronezh the Russians were pushing toward Kharkov, seventy-eight miles from their nearest vanguards, and Kursk. The noon communique reported the liquidation of a surrounded group and the capture of 1,100 men and considerable booty. An entire division had been reported trapped previously some fifty miles behind the front.

More Villages Fall

More villages fell in that area. The news agency Tass said a cavalry squadron executed a sudden attack on a Nazi air base, killing 400 Germans and capturing several planes.

The Soviet army of the southwest front between Rostov and Voronezh claimed to have seized a fifty-mile

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stretch of the Moscow Donbas railway between Starobelsk and Kondrashevskaya, increasing the German discomfort by shattering their communications.

Starobel sk fell Sunday after a sharp battle. The Russians also announced the capture of Shulinka, ten miles south of Starobelsk, and Krasnoozerovka, twenty-eight miles northwest of Kondrashevskaya.

East Caucasus Cleared

At least five of the settlements taken in the Caucasus were described as large. Dispatches said the Russians already had cleared the Germans from all the eastern Caucasus and the general sector and that the remaining enemy was being routed from the northwest sector.

The capture of Peschanokopskoye below Salsk on the Stalingrad-Tikhoretsk railway placed the Russians in a position to strike seventy-three miles to the west to Kuschevskaya, where a network of railways meet below Rostov.

Trap Envisioned

The Reds also envisioned the trapping of thousands of Germans by seizing Tikhoretsk, thus isolating the enemy behind at Kropotkin, Maikop and Krasnodar. Kropotkin was imminently menaced by Soviet forces surging up the Rostov-Beku railway from Armavir and others only about twenty miles to the east.

Russian troops in the wooded marshes south of Lake Ladoga made slower progress fighting frequent hand-to-hand battles in a dense network of German strongpoints.

The Russians reported the siege of Leningrad was lifted last week after seventeen months of the bitterest privation ever endured by so large a city.

Reds Gain 18 Miles.

Moscow, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—The Red Army of the North Caucasus has smashed through German resistance to the rolling plains of Rostov province, capturing the railroad city of Peschanokopskoye and threatening the key German stronghold at Rostov, ninety-five miles to the northwest, from its softest flank, the Russians said today.

This important advance in the Russian drive to destroy all the German forces south of Rostov was reported a few hours after a special Russian communique announced the capture of Starobelsk, 125 miles southeast of Kharkov, the important industrial center of the Ukraine. Other Russian forces, farther north, already are within seventy-eight miles of Kharkov.

The Red Army of Caucasus struck out during the night from Peschasokopskoye and occupied several dozen more populated places, said the mid-day communique as recorded in London. Cossacks joined in this fighting and fought their way forward between eighteen and twenty-four miles, killing 800 Germans, it was said.

The entire eastern and central regions of the Caucasus have now been cleared of the Germans, and the remaining Nazi troops there are concentrated in the northwest, Russian advices said.

The terrain between the lower Don River and the Salsk-Tikhoretsk railway on which the Russians are now firmly entrenched offers few elements of natural resistance and would be difficult to hold against the powerful blows the Russians have been striking in their current offensive, observers here said. Dispatches from the front indicated the Germans fully realized the difficulty of their positions and were abandoning their last positions in the Caucasus.

The Russians forces moving northwestward from Armavir on the Rostov-Baku railway meanwhile drove northward and the midnight communique reported the capture of several places about twenty miles north of the city.

It was not certain whether the Russian forces at Peschanokopskoye would drive on Rostov immediately or push southwest to cut the Rostov-Tikhoretsk railway, thus isolating the German forces around Kropotkin, Maikop and Krasnodar.

The Russians said the southwestern Red Army has further scrambled the German lines of communication north of Rostov by occupying a fifty-mile stretch of the Moscow-Donbas railway between recaptured Starobelsk and Kondrashevskaya, where the railway joins the Millerovo-Voroshilovgrad line just northeast of Voroshilovgrad.

Starobelsk was taken only after bitter fighting. Russian dispatches reported the opposing forces fought in the streets of the city as the Germans withdrew house by house.

GEN. KONEV IN COMMAND

MOSCOW, Jan. 25.—(AP) Gen. Ivan Konev was disclosed today to be the commander of the western (central) front which, during the battle for Moscow last winter was directed by Gen. Gregory Zhukov.

Nazis Admit Retreat From Don River City

JAN 26 1943

Withdrawal One Of Series To Shorten Front, Berlin Says—Russians Take 11,000 More Prisoners

(By the Associated Press)

London, Jan. 25—All the Germans were driven today from Voronezh, Don river citadel which the Nazis partially occupied early in their summer drive, and 11,000 more prisoners have been captured to swell the total on that front to 75,000, a special Russian communique recorded by the Soviet Monitor said tonight.

The Germans first announced the evacuation of Voronezh, 365 miles southeast of Moscow, early today, saying the action was taken to shorten their lines.

Nazis Plan New Line

Subsequently a DNB dispatch broadcast from Berlin said the Voronezh withdrawal was but the first of a series planned by Hitler to shorten the whole Russian front and "build up a new defense line."

Voronezh lies just east of the Don on a narrow neck of land between it and the Voronezh river. The rivers merge just south of the city.

The announcement was the first Russian intimation that the Germans had entered the city. In July they spoke of heavy fighting "west of Voronezh" and later "in the Voronezh area."

Stalin Speech Recalled

Premier Stalin said in a speech last fall that the Germans had tried mightily to break through the Red army at Voronezh and curl northward in a vast encirclement of Moscow. The Russian defense forced them to turn southward to Stalingrad and the Caucasus.

The special communique indicated that the fighting has spread considerably to the north. Columns which originated the offensive south of Voronezh already have penetrated to within seventy-eight miles of Kharkov, ancient capital of the Ukraine, and are striking also toward Kursk, springboard of the German summer drive.

Berlin Concedes Reverse.

London, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—The German High Command communique broadcast today by the Berlin radio said that Axis troops had evacuated the bridgehead of Voronezh on the Upper Don. The communique said that "in order to shorten the front the bridgehead of Voronezh was evacuated according to plan and without pressure by the enemy."

The city of Voronezh lies a short distance east of the bridgehead, the first the Germans established on the Don.

The Russians never have conceded that Axis troops were in possession of the city.

Voronezh has been the hinge between the central and southern parts of the eastern front, marking the northern limit of the Russian offensives in the south which began November 19.

South of Voronezh, the broadcast said, the Russians attacked on a wide front and "were repulsed bloodily."

[The significance of the German announcement was not immediately clear, but apparently it means that at least any territory the Germans still held east of the Don in the ... area has been abandoned. It may also be the first step there of a large scale withdrawal comparable to that from the Caucasus.]

The Germans reported the capture of Voronezh, on the Moscow-Rostov rail line, last July 7, but never repeated the claim in subsequent dispatches.

Premier Stalin has said that it was the German plan the past summer to capture Voronezh and to use it as a jump-off for a sweep toward Moscow from the south and east. Their failure to break through there, he said, defeated the plan and forced them to divert their attack toward the south.

Nazi Press Prepares People for News of Defeat in Russia

Dispatches Stress Great Difficulties in East and Appeal to Home Front

By the Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 25.—Dispatches from Berlin indicated today that the Nazi press is preparing the German people for news of a great defeat on the Russian front.

Articles in leading German newspapers, these dispatches said, emphasized the great difficulties confronting Hitler's armies in the East, and the Boersen Zietung went so far as to declare that "for the first time in this war Germany faces reverses of a certain importance."

Editorials warned the people that "weakness on the home front forced Germany to capitulate" in 1918, and told them they must "work more and endure more" because "a lost war is a lost future."

"Rome once was in danger of her life when threatened by Hannibal, but she triumphed," the Boersen Zietung said. "England has withstood a serious reverse, even a catastrophe. The Germans will prove they are spiritually stronger than the English."

Dispatches from Bern said the Berlin correspondent of the Swiss newspaper Die Ttat described the German communique of January 21-23 as "the most pessimistic ever issued by the Fuehrer's headquarters."

The correspondent added that "although it would be erroneous to overestimate temporary defeats today, it has been made clear to the people that overcoming the present military situation will place exceptionally hard demands on the home front."

REBELLION FLARES AGAINST GERMANS IN MARSEILLE AREA

Nazis Call Up Tanks, Artillery in Effort to Curb Revolt.

FRENCH FIRE ON FOE

Residents of Port City Dig Up Guns, Barricade Homes.

JAN 26 1943

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, Jan. 25. — Revolting Frenchmen barricaded themselves inside their homes in the old port district of Marseille tonight and began fighting German troops who called up tanks and artillery, reports from Switzerland said.

The revolt in restless France broke out after German occupation authorities and their puppet Vichy regime headed by Pierre Laval ordered the evacuation and razing of the entire area of 40,000 persons.

40,000 Arrests Reported

DNB dispatches to Madrid and Lisbon said that 40,000 persons already had been arrested, but a few hours before the Vichy radio said only 6,000 had been rounded up.

A Reuters dispatch from Zurich said that an undetermined number of Frenchmen dug up their guns, fortified their homes as best they could, and began firing on every German soldier approaching.

The German troops then summoned artillery and tanks and began besieging the French in a house-to-house fight in the labyrinthian sector of narrow dark streets.

The Marseille fighting highlighted the increasing trouble encountered by the Germans and their Vichy regime throughout the country.

The Berlin radio broadcast a Vichy dispatch late tonight admitting that the Marseille drive was "not only against ordinary criminals, but also against various secret political organizations which have settled in the city."

Laval's regime was said to have carried out 10,000 "investigations" of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Fighting French adherents and Communists, and the Nazi themselves have arrested "500 persons every month" since the occupation.

Nazi Fortify Coast

Trouble has flared up previously in Marseille, where the Germans are busy fortifying the coast against an expected Allied invasion from North Africa.

German dispatches reaching neutral countries said "the mass arrest of 40,000 persons" had been carried out in Marseille, a step termed "absolutely necessary because there were among them many criminals whose activities were against the security and interest of the state."

"Many Jews" were among those arrested, a DNB Paris dispatch said. Physicians, midwives, railroad clerks and other professional men were not arrested, it added.

Thousands of persons were reported being transferred to Frejus in the department of war. A town near the coast about 75 miles east of Marseille, and 20 miles southwest of Cannes.

(A Lyon radio broadcast recorded by the FCC said those arrested were being sent to the Bouches du Rhone department north and west of Marseille. German authorities ordered the evacuation by Vichy police who were told "to proceed immediately."

(Approximately 1,000 bars and restaurants were ordered closed in the move to "clear Marseille of certain elements whose activities were a serious menace to the population as a whole."

(The old port area was defined as that "between the Quai Marechal Petain, La Tourette and the Rue Chevalier Rose." In the meantime traffic into the old port sector is banned.)

Police Supervisor in Charge

Ten days ago the Berlin radio said that strong police detachments were in action against "criminals" in the Mediterranean port city, and that Rene Bousquet, Vichy secretary-general of French police, "personally has gone to Marseille to supervise the action which is to wipe out the Marseille underworld."

On Jan. 4 the Vichy radio also reporter the bombing of the German high command headquarters and another building frequented by Nazi troops. The wife of a German consular employe was said to have been wounded gravely, a French waiter was killed, and others were injured.

The Germans then clamped an 8 p. m. curfew on the city, suspend-

ing trolley service at 7:15 p. m.

Seven Plotters Executed

Since the Nazi occupation, the drive against all persons suspected of hostility toward the Axis-collaborating Laval regime has been intensified. Hundreds of persons have been rounded up, and seven persons accused of trying to assassinate Marcel Deat, another arch French collaborationist, were executed at Tours.

Marseille apparently has been tougher for the Germans to subdue than most cities. German dispatches say the reason for the intention to raze the old port section is "to substitute those districts by new up-to-date buildings."

The real German reason is twofold: The Nazis need vast sections of the waterfront to erect fortifications, and also have been stumped in their efforts to track down French patriots whose underground movement flourishes there.

Even in peacetime the old port was a rendezous and hideout for international criminals, beachcombers, and seamen of all nationalities, many without passports.

COMMANDOS RAID NORWEGIAN PORT

London, Jan. 25 (1942).—Reuters said a DNB broadcast reported today that British Commandos carried out a raid at Larvik on the Norwegian coast between Saturday night and Sunday morning.

Maps show a Larvik on the Skagerrak, the channel between Norway and Denmark, just southwest of Oslo Harbor.

DNB said seven British torpedo boats attempted to land sabotage troops under the screen of bad weather conditions but were driven off by the German defenses and reconnaissance flyers saw only five of the boats on their way back.

"The loss of two boats can therefore be assumed," it said.

British officials declined comment on the German report.

PORT IN HOLLAND RAIDED BY R. A. F.

London, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—R. A. F. Boston bombers, heavily escorted by Allied fighting planes, raided docks at Flushing in the Netherlands today and scored bursts on quays and oil storage tanks, it was announced by the Air Ministry.

One Boston was reported missing from the raid, which was carried out in good weather. Escorting fighters were from American, Canadian, R. A. F. and other Allied units.

Taking advantage of low cloud cover, a number of enemy planes bombed and machine-gunned the south coast area late this afternoon.

German raiding plane dropped bombs near a famous holiday resort in southwest England today before it was chased out to sea by British Spitfires. There was no report of casualties.

5 AXIS SHIPS SUNK IN MEDITERRANEAN

London, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—British submarines have sunk five more enemy supply ships in the Central Mediterranean, the Admiralty announced here today. Two medium-sized enemy supply ships were sunk despite a destroyer escort, the announcement said, one near Djerba, in southeastern Tunisia, and the other sixty miles west of Tripoli.

Another medium-sized, heavily loaded supply ship, escorted by two naval vessels, was attacked off the eastern coast of Sardinia. One escorting craft was sunk and the other was damaged and beached in sinking condition, the Admiralty said.

Thereafter the submarine torpedoed the supply vessel. Another torpedoed craft was escorted by four auxiliary ships, the communique said.

Nazis Plan Cargo U-Boat Fleet

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Reliable informants said tonight that Germany was building a fleet of the world's largest submarines as cargo carriers in an effort to establish shipping contact with Japan and obtain raw materials from the Far East. The first six, displacing 2,500 tons, would be completed within a few months, these sources, who may not be identified by name, said.

Admiral Of The Fleet Becomes Baron Keyes

JAN 26 1943

London, Jan. 25 (AP)—Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, who received a barony in the New Year honors list, has taken the title of Baron Keyes of Zeebrugge and Dover.

In 1918 Sir Roger was commander of the Dover patrol and led a British naval foray on April 23 of that year to make the Belgian port of Zeebrugge useless to the Germans.

Plant 90 Feet Underground

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP).—The British airplane factory with the best production record is 90 feet underground, it was disclosed today. It is so comfortable that absenteeism is virtually unheard of.

Britain Simplifies Exchange Formula Into 3 Accounts

London, Jan. 25 (AP)—The British Treasury announced today foreign exchange freezing regulations would be simplified February 2 and three types of accounts held for American interests lumped under a single category.

The three—registered, free and sterling area accounts — would come under a "U. S. A." registered" classification at a guaranteed rate of $4.02½ to the pound.

(American bankers said this would benefit United States owners of British bank accounts under the "free" and "sterling area" categories since these funds apparently would be available to pay for exports from Britain. Only registered accounts could be used for such purposes under the rules in effect since July, 1940.)

"Arrangements have been completed to simplify the conduct of sterling accounts held by residents in the United States by amalgamating the differing types of account," the treasury's statement said.

United States registered accounts, the announcement said, may (after February 2) be opened in the names of individuals as well as of banks and companies. They will carry the guaranteed rate of $4.02½ to the pound. (This rate continued subject to bank charges, however, indicating that a buyer of British exchange would pay $4.04 for each pound and a seller would receive $4.02.)

The three types of accounts have been United States registered, maintained chiefly by American banks and usable to pay for exports from Great Britain; "free" accounts, such as deposits of American individuals, and "sterling area" accounts, which could be used only within certain parts of the British commonwealth, such as Australia and India, but excluding Canada. Neither "free" or "sterling area" funds could be used to pay for goods exported from Great Britain.

U. S. Bombers In India Hammer Rangoon Dock

New Delhi, Jan. 25 (AP)—United States Army heavy bombers in a daylight raid into Burma struck docks at Rangoon and scored two direct hits on a 6,000-ton merchant vessel yesterday, a Tenth Air Force communique said today.

At the same time fighters and fighter-bombers ranged into north Burma and set buildings afire at a Japanese storage area at Shaduzup, the announcement said.

No loss of American planes was reported.

Germans Warned of Bad News

Nazi Press Prepares People for Worst—British Radio Adds Dire Note.

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Stockholm, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—Dispatches from Berlin indicated today that the Nazi press is preparing the German people for news of a great defeat on the Russian front.

Articles in leading German newspapers, emphasized the great difficulties confronting Hitler's armies in the east and the Boersen Zietung went so far as to declare that "for the first time in this war Germany faces reverses of a certain importance."

Editorials warned the people that "weakness on the home front forced Germany to capitulate in 1918," and told them they must work more and endure more because "a lost war is a lost future."

"Rome once was in danger of her life when threatened by Hannibal, but she triumphed," said the Boersen Zeitung. "England has withstood a serious reverse, even a catastrophe. The Germans will prove they are spiritually stronger than the English."

Communique Pessimistic.

Berne, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—The Berlin correspondent of the Swiss newspaper Die Tat today described the German communique of January 21-23 as the most pessimistic ever issued by Der Fuehrer's headquarters.

The correspondent added that "although it would be erroneous to overestimate temporary defeats today, it has been made clear to the people that overcoming the present military situation will place exceptionally hard demands on the home front."

RAF Attacks Akyab And Burma Air Base

By the Associated Press.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25.—RAF bombers made a low-altitude attack on the Japanese airdrome at Shwebo in Central Burma last night and simultaneously raided oft-bombed Akyab Island on the west coast, a British communique reported today.

These assaults followed daylight patrols during which small shipping was attacked below Akyab and damage was done to enemy installations at Gangaw, the communique said.

All British planes were said to have returned safely.

U. S. Troops Landed In India, Nazis Say

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The German radio in a broadcast heard here by the Associated Press said today that "new contingents of United States troops have landed at Karachi (India) and several points on the Persion Gulf."

The report is without Allied confirmation.

Nanchang Foe Hit Hard

CHUNGKING, Jan. 25 (AP).—Chinese forces attacked Japanese positions west of Nanchang, Japanese-occupied capital of Kiangsi Province, on Jan. 21 and inflicted considerable losses on the enemy, the Chinese high command announced today.

Chinese forces also were reported to have attacked Maanshan (Saddle Mountain) in northwestern Kiangsi Province on Jan. 15, penetrating into enemy positions, inflicting more than 100 casualties and capturing many rifles and much ammunition.

NEW REGIMES PLANNED IN SYRIA AND LEBANON

DAMASCUS, Jan. 24—(Delayed) (AP)—Constitutional regimes will be restored in Syria and Lebanon, it was announced today, and the French National committee has empowered Gen. Georges Catroux, high commissioner of Syria, to make the necessary dispositions.

The news was received joyfully by the public. The step will be taken with British approval.

Band Members at Marine Outpost Mix Music with Combat Training

By SGT. CHARLES R. GORDON
Marine Corps Combat Correspondent
(Distributed by The Associated Press)

ON A SOUTH PACIFIC ISLAND, Jan. 9 — (Delayed) Persons who conceive of military musicians as "stay at homes" who have nothing to with the fighting overseas would be surprised if they could visit this Marine jungle outpost.

In the Marine corps every man is a fighting man. "Field musics," as the Marines officially call the men who comprise their bands and drum and bugle corps, mix music with musketry—they carry rifles and bayonets as well as the less murderous trombones and trumpets.

They work hard along side the other men on this island, and if an emergency comes their job will be one of the most important and dangerous.

"The folks who think we have it easier than the other men don't know the facts," declared Pfc. Alexander Lepak, 67 Bonner street, Hartford, Conn., putting his drums and sticks aside to wipe the oil from his rifle. He was preparing for inspection, which bandsmen stand with the rest of the force.

Pvt. Lepak is one of the few band members attached to this unit who was a musician in civil life. Although only 22, he was drummer with a Connecticut hotel dance band prior to his enlistment.

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Most of the others followed music only as a sideline.

To all, music is definitely a sideline now. Band members here are responsible for standing guard over the headquarters area each night while the rest of the company sleeps. Then, too, they are given a rigorous schedule of combat training in this jungle country, although most of them already had such instruction back in the states.

The program includes hikes and physical drill, special training in the rifle, bayonet and hand grenade and courses in map-reading, scouting, field fortifications and tactical problems.

Master Gunnery Sgt. Carl F. Cain, of Dawsonville, Ga., is a veteran who will frankly admit his skepticism when the band was assigned to his tutelage. But he changed his mind quickly after one afternoon of watching his supposed "white elephants" pepper the bulls eye in the combat targets.

"Those boys," he said, "know how to shoot."

Rescuers Try to Reach Damaged Plane in Peru

By the Associated Press.

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 25.—Rescuers today sought to reach a damaged Pan American-Grace Airways transport which came down near the coast about 350 miles south of Lima while en route from Santiago, Chile, to Lima with 11 passengers and a crew of four.

The airliner, missing since Friday, was located yesterday by a search plane which reported the transport was "apparently badly damaged," but left in doubt the fate of the 15 aboard.

14 KILLED IN CRASH

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 25—(AP) Fourteen passengers and crewmen, including four Americans, were killed in the crash of a Pan American-Grace airliner last Friday, the National Telegraph said tonight.

The sole survivor found in the wrecked transport ship near Chaparra, about 350 miles south of here, was a 26-year-old British dip-

30.24-595

lomat, John Alfred Howard. He was injured, the report said. The others had burned to death.

An American, Gilden Gardener, was the pilot of the plane, which was enroute from Santiago, Chile, and three other U. S. citizens had been reported aboard, two of them Navy yeomen.

Japanese Get War's Heaviest U. S. Air Raids

Flyers Ruin Foe's Dumps on Island; Guadalcanal Men Kill 201 in Village

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—By air, sea and land actions in the Solomons during the week end, American fighting men made important territorial gains against the beleagured Japanese on Guadalcanal Island and inflicted severe damage on the enemy elsewhere in a wide area.

The operations, a Navy communique disclosed today, resulted in capture of the village of Kokumbona, seven miles west of Guadalcanal airfield, and enemy stores and equipment were seized.

In addition, fuel and ammunition dumps on Kolombangara Island, 190 miles northwest of Guadalcanal airfield, were destroyed in a bombardment by American aerial and surface forces, and a large Japanese destroyer and a cargo ship were bombed by American aircraft in the vicinity of Shortland Island.

On Guadalcanal, where latest reports have placed the number of remaining enemy troops at about 4,000, the action resulted in the killing of 201 Japanese and the capture of forty prisoners.

Naval spokesmen said the air action reported today, taken with that announced yesterday from General Douglas McArthur's headquarters, comprised the greatest air activity of the war to date in the south and southwest Pacific theaters of war.

The Guadalcanal action was launched on Friday morning (Solomons time) when American ground forces pushed the Japanese westward and, in the face of strenuous opposition, seized six important elevations which overlooked the village of Kokumbona and facilitated its capture.

The village is on the north coast of the island and sixteen miles from Cape Esperance, the site of the chief Japanese landings and the focal point of the enemy's defenses.

The action on Friday resulted in the killing of 110 Japanese and mopping-up operations the next day against pockets of opposition scored ninety-one more enemy dead and forty prisoners.

The American positions on Guadalcanal were raided by enemy planes on Saturday night. Navy spokesmen said that while the origin of the attacking force was not known, it could have been Munda, in the New Georgia group.

Enemy installations on Kolombangara Island were subjected to intensive bombardment on Saturday and Sunday. The success of the mission was demonstrated by fires that indicated, the Navy said, that the fuel and ammunition dumps on the enemy-held island were "completely burned out."

Kolombangara Island, circular in shape and about eighteen miles across, is just northwest of New Georgia. Formed by an extinct volcano, it rises in a series of peaks, the highest of which is 5,450 feet.

Health of A. E. F. In North Africa Seen Excellent

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Gen. Magee Reports Men Well Despite Prevalence of 'Almost Every Disease'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP).—The health of American troops in North Africa is excellent, Major General James C. Magee said today, despite the prevalence of "almost every disease you can think of" among the native population.

The Army surgeon general, who has just returned from a flying inspection trip to North Africa, England, West Africa and South America, said the sick rate is little more than 1 per cent, though the troops have been through the worst rainy season North Africa has had in years.

General Magee told a press conference that malaria and venereal diseases were the main medical problems of the Army overseas.

The preventive methods adopted by medical officers against malaria have been almost completely successful, he said, but venereal diseases cause more trouble, because "some parts of the world just refuse to regard venereal diseases as a problem."

"For that reason," he said, "we don't get the support from the public that we do at home, and it throws a much greater burden on the medical officers. About all we can do is to instruct the soldier to the fullest possible extent and make available those facilities that we know are helpful."

Typhus is a constant threat, General Magee said, although there has been none as yet among the American troops. Every man going overseas is inoculated against typhus, he explained, but "even under the best conditions no vaccine offers 100 per cent protection."

The Quartermaster Corps has complete delousing units and steam sterilizers with the troops, General Magee said, and is now using a more effective delousing method for clothing which has recently been developed by United States government agencies, and uses methyl bromide.

"North Africa is not a well sanitated place," he said. "For instance, within one small, walled native town we found plague, leprosy, smallpox, typhoid, typhus, two or three kinds of dysentery and just about all the skin diseases known."

He said the use of blood plasma for transfusion and of sulfa drugs for prevention and treatment of infection undoubtedly would result in a much higher rate of recovery from wounds in this war than in the first world war.

OUTST ALL ALLIES IN WAR OUTPUT

Supplies $8,253,000,000 In Lend-Lease Goods And Services

Report By Stettinius Shows Russia Has Been Greatest Beneficiary

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Janfl 25 — The United States has now outstripped the war production rate of every other Allied nation and supplied nearly $8,253,000,000 worth of lend-lease goods and services to other countries from March 11, 1941, to December 31, 1942, Lend-Lease Administrator Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., reported to Congress today.

The furnishing of lend-lease aid declined from a peak of $915,000,000 in November and $757,000,000 in December, the report disclosed.

But the total for those three months was twice the total for all of 1941 and the full year's total in 1942 of $7,009,000,000 was more than five times that of 1941.

One Third Went To Allies

One tank and combat plane out of every three built in this country in 1942 was shipped to our Allies but this took account not only of lend-lease but also of outright foreign purchases from us.

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Lease-lend countries bought $6,900,000,000 worth of goods from us between March, 1941, and December, 1942, while goods exported under lease-lend in that time came to $5,959,000,000. It was in March, 1942, that lease-lend exports started to exceed other exports.

Goods transferred (but not necessarily exported) under lend-lease since March, 1941, came to $6,547,679,000 and lend-lease services to $1,705,054,000 to make the $8,252,733,000 total.

90 Per Cent. Exported

Transfers generally have been made before the goods left this country. About ninety per cent. of the goods transferred has been exported and the rest is awaiting shipment.

Some of the shipments, of course, never reach their destination because of enemy action.

In declaring that the United States now has the highest war production rate of any of the United Nations, the report did not specify when this status was reached but noted that "until last spring, Great Britain, with one third of our population and industrial capacity, was producing more armaments than we were."

"It also noted that "more Nazi soldiers have been killed by Russian-made weapons since the beginning of the war than on all the other war fronts combined."

Russia Greatest Beneficiary

Not Great Britain but Russia apparently has been the greatest beneficiary of lend-lease.

"Up to January 1, 1943, the United States had shipped to the Soviet Union under lend-lease more than 3,200 tanks, almost 2,600 planes and 81,000 trucks, Jeeps and other military motor vehicles," Stettinius reported. "This is more than we have sent to the United Kingdom or any other military theater under lend-lease since the beginning of the lend-lease program in March, 1941, although lend-lease aid to Russia did not begin until October, 1941—eight months later."

Nearly half of all lend-lease shipments to the United Kingdom have been food and other agricultural products, to the value of $1,000,000,000 up to November 30, and most lend-lease food exports in 1942 went to the United Kingdom.

Sent More Food To Soviet

"In December, however, we provided more food to the Soviet Union than to Great Britain," the report said, "and this year we expect that more than half of all lend-lease food shipments will go to the U. S. S. R.

The United States also sent to Russia machines, tools and raw materials. And Great Britain sent Russia under lend-lease "more than 2,600 tanks and more than 2,000 planes, almost all of them produced in British factories."

American munitions shipments to the British were sent not to the British Isle but to the British war fronts in Africa and elsewhere.

22 P. C. From Agriculture

Twenty-two per cent. of all lend-lease exports have been agricultural products, mostly food, but the report emphasizes that "actually, lend-lease requirements last year had little to do with the food shortages that developed in this country."

We sent under lend-lease 5 per cent. of our meat; 3.4 per cent. of our milk products (23 per cent. of dry skim milk and cheese); 13.2 per cent. of our fats and oils; 10 per cent. of our eggs; 7 per cent. of our fish, and smaller percentages of other foods.

"The lend-lease food program for 1943 will take a much bigger share of many of these products than it did in 1942," the report gave notice.

Must Meet New Demands

"In addition to the pressing requirements for the Soviet army and the Soviet people, we must be prepared to meet the new demands that will come when United Nations forces liberate areas now held by the Axis. . . .

"Our troops cannot take the offensive successfully in the midst of famine and pestilence, riots and revolution."

The report showed that President Roosevelt had declared forty-three countries eligible for lend-lease. These include thirty-one at war with one or more Axis powers, all nations of the Western Hemisphere, and Liberia, Egypt, Turkey, Iceland and Iran.

Of these, hirty actually have been receiving lend-lease assistance and four — Australia, fighting France, New Zealand and the United Kingdom—have been furnishing lend-lease aid to us under reciprocal agreements.

In addition agreements are under discussion with Belgium, China and the Netherlands for the furnishing of lend-lease to us. China, without waiting for an agreement, is furnishing supplies to the United States Air Forces, it was stated.

The report emphasized that Britain had furnished the United States material lend-lease assistance. Among other services, British transports have carried American troops abroad, "two-thirds of all the British army and civilian labor force available for military construction" has been working on facilities for our forces; and munitions, food, clothing and other supplies have been furnished.

FIRST LADY HOPES FOR DISARMAMENT

JAN 26 1943

Washington, Jan. 25 (AP).—Mrs. Roosevelt said today that she would walk wherever possible to the balls planned here Saturday in celebration of the President's birthday.

She also told a press conference that she hoped universal disarmament would come gradually after the war, following upon "a period in which there will have to be a United Nations' domination." Everybody would have to be converted to peace, she said, or "you would find yourself back in the same place" that led to the present conflict.

"I should be very sorry if we didn't disarm," she declared. "I think it has to be universal disarmament—gradually, of course. You must see that you're making progress."

In connection with the celebrations of the President's birthday for the benefit of infantile paralysis victims, Mrs. Roosevelt said that she would entertain a group of motion picture stars at a White House luncheon on Saturday. The stars are to appear at benefit balls in Washington that night.

The President's wife said that while she would walk to as many of the events as possible, she could not say whether she would miss others or would ride to them. She added that she had walked wherever she could since the ban on pleasure driving to conserve gasoline, and that she had not ridden many buses or street cars.

The First Lady said that gasoline used by a military plane which took her to Newport News to launch the new aircraft carrier Yorktown was not wasted because the pilots had to fly a certain number of hours as "practice." Flying any officials anywhere, she said, always was used as required hours for the pilots.

British Ship Torpedoed In South Atlantic

JAN 26 1943

Washington, Jan. 25 (AP).—The navy announced today that a small British merchant vessel was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine early in January in the South Atlantic off the east coast of South America. Survivors have been landed at Miami, Fla.

The captain of the vessel was taken prisoner aboard the U-boat, W. H. Kell, of Carlisle, England, chief officer of the merchantman, reported. Seven of the crew of forty-four were killed when the torpedoes struck, he said.

Survivors reached shore in a damaged lifeboat twelve hourse after the attack.

The sinking raised to 602 the number of announced United Nations and neutral ship losses in the Western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor.

Van Mook Gives Plan for World Security Union

Offers Post-War Formula in Response to Hull's Call for Lasting Allied Unity

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—A call for unity among the United Nations in the post-war world, issued by Secretary of State Cordell Hull tonight, was answered by Dr. Hubertus J. Van Mook, Minister of the Colonies of the Netherlands, who offered a plan for a world organization democratic in form and spirit.

Dr. Van Mook delivered his formula for a post-war society of nations, differing from the old League of Nations, at the first of a series of lectures on problems of the United Nations held in Constitution Hall. Secretary Hull was not present, but his message, indorsing the United Nations discussion series, was read by Francis B. Sayre, assistant to the Secretary of State.

"Our unity of purpose must be based on two unalterable resolves," Mr. Hull declared: "To destroy utterly the forces of dictatorship, tyranny and inhumanity as exampled today in Germany and Italy and Japan; and, once that is accomplished, to press forward with the task of building human freedoms and Christian morality on firmer and broader foundations than ever before."

In addition to fighting to free countries from Axis tyrannies, Mr. Hull said, "we must likewise stand united, beyond the victory, in the performance of the tasks of peace."

Cites Examples in Formula

Dr. Van Mook admitted in his lecture that, although organized consultation among the occupied nations is impossible, the preparation of post-war decisions cannot be postponed until the war is over. He was convinced that "there are a number of general principles about which they are certain to agree." He was also convinced "the occupied countries will be ready to agree that a world organization to prevent the recurrence of world wars" is not only desirable but worth considerable sacrifice.

The European countries now occupied have learned, he said, that a League of Nations "which can be deserted by any nation in a huff or with evil intentions and which can be rendered powerless by the negative vote of a single member can never solve the problem."

As his blueprint to a peace organization, Dr. Van Mook suggested a world organization democratic in form and spirit, in which all participants will be active partners, although the greater powers may be allowed an authority in proportion to their responsibility.

Dr. Van Mook then foresaw possible "Union Now" types of organization within the larger one, that of countries "further strengthening their ties with countries of the same general structure of government, with identical or complementary economic interests, with a common sphere of defense." He cited for example that "the democratic countries surrounding the North Atlantic might be considered as an instance of this kind, a mutual agreement about collective safeguarding of the freedom of press and of speech in those countries could be an example of the further responsibilities in this direction."

Would Include Captive Nations

Among other things that Dr. Van Mook advocated was the inclusion of the members of occupied countries within the rescuing armies. He said their assistance would be valuable, but it would also aid their pride and self-esteem as re-established nations, adding, "they do not want our pity, but our recognition."

Nor do the people of the occupied territories want to be left aside in regard to post-war political and economic reconstructions, the Minister warned.

Dr. Van Mook spoke with feeling of the present plight of the 220,000,000 conquered Europeans and the 200,000,000 people tyrannized by Japan. He said he believed "that even if the Allied cause were lost, even if the Axis were triumphant, they would go on fighting." He discounted any possibility of defeat, however, and looked to a peace which the United States would help the world to organize.

Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Man-Power Commission, acted as moderator tonight, and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, former United States Minister to Norway, introduced Dr. Van Mook.

CONNALLY BACKS POLICIES OF U.S. IN NORTH AFRICA

Senate Leader Places Trust in Gen. Eisenhower's Decisions as Commander.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 — (AP) Chairman Connally (D-Tex) of the Foreign Relations committee told the Senate today in a vigorous defense of the government's policies in North Africa that he was willing to trust Lieut. Gen. Dwight Eisenhower to "treat the situation there as he finds it."

Deprecating what he said were attacks on the "realistic" policies pursued by Secretary of State Hull and Gen. Eisenhower in dealing with local French authorities, Senator Connally asserted he was not so much interested in the politics of the Frenchmen involved as he was in the fact that some of them were "bearing their breasts to the enemy."

"I regard the action of Secretary Hull throughout this whole chapter in North Africa as having been a wise one and one which now gives promise of realizing the actualities of the situation and being of great aid to our military forces there," Senator Connally said.

While the Texas senator did not name the critics of the State department to whom he was replying, he said there had been attacks made on Secretary Hull and General Eisenhower for their action in agreeing to permit the late Admiral Darlan to remain as head of the French government in North Africa, despite the charges that he previously had collaborated with the Axis.

Senator Connally said he had no doubt that the alignment made at that time, which resulted in the capitulation of the French and the subsequent joining of French troops in the fight against Axis forces, had "saved thousands of American lives."

PEACETIME UNITY DEMANDED BY HULL

Importance of Standing Together Stressed by Head of State Dept.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 — (AP) The people of the United Nations must stand united after victory in the performance of the great tasks of peace, Secretary of State Hull said tonight.

In a message to the participants in a United Nations discussion at Constitution hall, Secretary Hull sent his greetings and said:

"The nature of the peace settlement concluded at the end of the present conflict will fundamentally depend upon the deep desires and underlying conviction of the great rank and file of peoples which make up the United Nations. It is therefore of profound importance that the peoples of each of these United Nations should understand the thoughts, the ideals and the purposes of the others.

"We are united in fighting to free and keep free our country and all countries from such tyranny and slavery as the Axis powers seek to impose. We must likewise stand united, beyond the victory, in the performance of the great tasks of peace. Our unity of purpose must be based upon two unalterable resolves: To destroy utterly the forces of dictatorship, tyranny and inhumanity as exampled today in Germany and Italy and Japan; and, once that is accomplished, to press forward with the task of building human freedom and Christian morality on firmer and broader foundations than ever before."

Navy Casualty List Carries Names of 46

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP).—The Navy announced today forty s... casualties in Navy forces, including three dead, two wounded and forty-one missing.

This brings to 21,812 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 6,396 dead, 3,905 wounded and 11,511 missing.

Among the casualties were:

NEW YORK

Missing

HICKEY, JOSEPH THOMAS, fireman, third class; father, William Hickey, 1469 East Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn.

WATFORD, SAMUEL LEE, officer's steward, first class; wife, Mrs. Julia Mazelle Watford, 945 St. Nicholas Avenue, Manhattan.

WATSON, DANIEL McKAY, Jr., machinist's mate, second class; father, Daniel McKay Watson sr., 159-16 Hillside Avenue, Jamaica, Queens.

NEW JERSEY

Dead

CROSMAN, GEORGE JOHN, aviation radioman, third class; parents, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Crosman, 300 Atkins Avenue, Neptune.

Missing

DAVIDSON, WILLIAM SIMPSON Jr., seaman, first class; wife, Mrs. Dorothy Davidson, 216 Seventy-fifth Street, North Bergen.

GERTZ, JOHN HERMAN, seaman, first class; father, John Gertz, 53 Prospect Avenue, Little Ferry.

JAMROS, JOSEPH JOHN, seaman, second class; mother, Mrs. Anna Jamros, 36 Third Street, Rochelle Park.

RICIGLIANO, FRANK JOHN, seaman, second class; father, Frank Ricigliano, 320 Sanford Avenue, Newark.

TICE, THOMAS GREEN, seaman, second class; father, Roy Tice, 573 Market Street, Paterson.

YOSCO, ALBERT ANTHONY, seaman, second class; mother, Mrs. Jeannette Camera, 74 Monona Avenue, Rutherford.

CONNECTICUT

Missing

BYINGTON, CHARLES NORMAN, seaman, second class; father, Carlton Malkin Byington, New Canaan Avenue, Norwalk.

SEA CAPTAIN HELD CAPTIVE ON U-BOAT

British Master Taken Prisoner After Ship is Torpedoed.

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 25—(AP) Capture of the captain of a torpedoed British merchantman by a German U-boat was reported here by the chief officer of the vessel on his arrival from a South American port.

Seven of the crew of 44 were killed when the torpedoes struck, early in January off the coast of South America, W. H. Kell, the officer, of Carlisle, England, said, and while the rest of the crew was clambering into the one damaged lifeboat that was successfully launched, the U-boat surfaced and ordered the captain aboard.

Bailing all the way to the coast, the crew, plus the ship's cat which had jumped from the sinking vessel onto a piece of wreckage and had been pulled into the lifeboat rowed to the South American mainland.

After 12 hours in the boat, the survivors landed at a bleak, uninhabited spot, but found their way to a primitive native village where they were given food and shelter.

Natives of the village found the sailors very engrossing, Kell reported, watching them while they ate—and even while they slept.

A native runner made his way through nine miles of jungle to the closest town, from which a messenger was dispatched for the British consul.

Jeffers Assails Army and Navy

Complains Bitterly of Interference in War Plants by Service Experts.

Baltimore, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—William M. Jeffers, rubber administrator, launched a bitter attack today on what he termed Army and Navy interference with war plants, at a session of the Council of State Governments.

War plants will reach production figures "only if we keep the Army and Navy and loafers out of these plants and let the men who know how to run these plants do it," Mr. Jeffers said. "Then we'll get production."

He declared that all production problems, including those in the rubber industry, could be solved "if we get production to the point where it ought to be, if we get less interference in the plants.

"There are too many experts in these plants, Army and Navy men . . . one day it's the Army and the next day it's the Navy. It's a battle between how many stars and how many bars."

Evokes Thunderous Applause.

Mr. Jeffers was greeted with thunderous applause when he said that the nation's economy could be sustained and the country kept on rubber if interference was removed.

"On rubber we have too many experts in Washington, just as we have too many experts on other things," he said.

Mr. Jeffers said he would have to be overruled by "a higher authority" before he would abandon his insistence on top priorities for materials needed to complete projected synthetic rubber plants. He listened in silence as M. J. Madigan, special assistant to Robert P. Patterson, Under-Secretary of War, described to the committee the conflict within Government agencies for critical materials.

Mr. Patterson has been working to get Mr. Jeffers to lower his sights to permit an increase in the flow of materials for 100-octane aviation gasoline plants as well as chemical warfare plants, including some of the latter to produce an expanded flow of poison gas in event of an emergency, Mr. Madigan said.

He disclosed the decision to prepare for poison gas expansion when Chairman Gillette, Democrat, of Iowa, asked if the War Department had "considered the possibility of the Axis nations using poison gas."

Difficulty in getting priorities for the butadiene plants using petroleum had delayed progress on their construction, the witness asserted.

Mr. Madigan said the plants had to compete for valves, heat exchangers, control instruments and other materials with the high octane gas program, the escort vessel program and other construction. He said all proposed plants would be completed this year.

Nelson Complains of Absenteeism

In an address to delegates attending the sixth annual session of the council, Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, said absenteeism was one of the country's most important problems.

"If we could cut the aircraft industry's absenteeism from 10 per cent to 2 per cent, it will make assured that plane production goals will be reached," he said.

He added that many important production problems remained to be solved and the country must steel itself to sacrifices and to abandonment of anything which interferes with essential production.

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Wreckage Reported At Scene of Search For Navy Transport

Finding of Big Plane North of San Francisco Not Confirmed, However

(Picture on Page A-3.)

By the Associated Press.

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SANTA ROSA, Calif., Jan. 25.—A large plane has been found, demolished, at Blue Lake, in Northern Lake County, about 100 miles north of San Francisco, Santa Rosa police said they were informed early today.

The report came from the postmaster at Blue Lake.

Information from other sources in the Blue Lake district, however, failed to confirm the report.

Postmistress Marie Partenger at nearby Middletown said she had heard nothing of a wrecked plane having been found in the area.

Civilian airplane spotters at the Blue Lake observation post said they had seen nothing to substantiate the report.

Had Civilian Reports.

This is the approximate area where earlier civilian reports had indicated a big Navy transport plane, missing with 19 persons aboard since last Thursday, might be found.

Among the 19 were Rear Admiral Robert H. English, commander of the Pacific fleet submarine force, three captains and three commanders.

The earlier reports told of a heavy plane having been sighted in apparent distress Thursday morning over the mountains of Northeastern Sonoma County, about 40 miles south of Blue Lake.

Emergency Landing Place.

This area lies between San Francisco, to which the missing Navy transport was bound from Pearl Harbor, and Clear Lake, an emergency landing place for trans-Pacific planes in pre-war days.

The civilian reports, given to police and sheriff's officers, were relayed to Army and Navy officers conducting a search for the plane.

A trapper, who lives 5 miles west of Calistoga, said that at 8 a.m. last Thursday he saw an extraordinary large plane, flying slowly northward at about 1,000 feet altitude. One of its motors seemed to be failing, he said, and a large white article, like a bed sheet, flapped from one window.

There were other reports of a large airplane in the vicinity and one ranch couple said they heard sounds like a crash and explosion.

Crew of Six on Second Missing Plane Named

By the Associated Press.

The Navy announced last night the names of six crew members aboard a missing Navy cargo transport land plane overdue at San Pedro, Calif., since last Thursday on a flight from Winslow, Ariz.

A continuing joint Army-Navy search has failed to locate the craft, the Navy Department said, adding that "reports indicate the following crew members were aboard the plane and next of kin have been notified accordingly:"

Lt. Max Soren Knudsen, Kansas City, pilot; Lt. Albert Plotkin, Kansas City, and Lt. (j. g.) Philip Henry Pitts, jr., Birmingham, Ala., co-pilots; Chief Radioman Cullen Augene Snyder, Central City, Pa.; Aviation Machinist's Mate, 3d Class, Wilford Dee Booth, Cainesville, Md., flight mechanic; Seaman, 2d Class, Don J. Steele, Carmichaels, Pa.

CRASH OF BOMBER IN OHIO KILLS 11

Army Craft Falls in Flames Near New Albany—10 Dead in Colorado Air Mishap

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 25 (AP)—The State Highway Patrol reported today that eleven persons were killed and one was injured in the flaming crash of a four-motored Army bomber near New Albany, fourteen miles northeast of this city.

The injured man was identified at the Grant Hospital in Columbus as Sergeant James H. Foldesi, 23 years old, of Superior, Wis.

Witnesses of the disaster said that a loud explosion preceded the crash. Debris was scattered around for about 600 yards.

The ship fell on the farm of Francis Schleppi, about three miles northeast of New Albany. Ray Schleppi, father of Francis, said he and Leroy Herb counted eleven bodies. Clarence Held, who lives half a mile from the crash scene, assisted in removing four bodies from the plane.

'Moderately Strong' Earthquake Recorded

By the Associated Press.

WESTON, Mass., Jan. 25.—The Rev. Daniel F. Linehan, S. J., seismologist at Weston College, reported today that the Weston seismograph recorded a "moderately strong" earthquake at 4:48:26 p.m. yesterday.

Father Linehan said the disturbance was approximately 2,175 miles from Boston, probably in the vicinity of San Salvador or Nicaragua.

Patterson Says Army Will Help Men Find Jobs

Proposes Selective Service System 'in Reverse' When Troops Are Mustered Out

JAN 26 1943

CHICAGO, Jan. 25 (AP).—Proposing a post-war selective-service system "in reverse" to operate as a job-placement agency, Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, promised tonight that the Army would "do its best to see no man is mustered out of military ranks into a breadline."

There will be millions of men to demobilize, he said in a speech prepared for the technological institute of Northwestern University, and although the arms alone cannot guarantee civilian jobs for all of them, it does intend to make the transfer to civilian life with as little economic dislocation as possible.

"We may be a war-weary people by the time we have shattered the Axis," he said. "There will be an urge to let down after the fast pace we maintained to win this war, to dump men willy-nilly back into civilian life; to let them find a job as best they can and where they can.

"But the Army will not take that easy way. Its responsibility is too great. As I say, we will try to maintain a selective system in reverse. It worked well in mobilization, it should work equally well when we select men for return to civil life."

Mr. Patterson explained that War Department records catalogue each man according to occupation or profession, and the demobilization plan would be to inform men about to leave the Army of job opportunities in their own field—"it would be up to them, of course, whether they cared to take advantage of it."

Fight Japs Now or Forever, Ex-Tokyo Correspondent Warns

They Are More Dangerous Than Nazis, Max Hill Declares in Hartford.

JAN 26 1943

HARTFORD, Jan. 25 — (AP) Japan is more dangerous than Germany and unless the United States carries the fight to her now we may face a war that may go on for ever and ever," said Max Hill, last Associated Press chief of bureau in Tokyo, in an address here tonight before the third annual dinner of the Connecticut development commission.

Mr. Hill, who shared the speaking program with Governor Raymond E. Baldwin, left Japan last June on a diplomatic exchange ship after having spent more than seven months in solitary confinement. He is still under a suspended 18 months' sentence for sending stories to the United States "detrimental to Japan's diplomacy."

"In Washington the other day," said Mr. Hill, who was arrested in Tokyo on the morning Pearl Harbor was bombed, "I was talking with a governmental official and I told him just what I am going to tell you about how tough an enemy I think Japan is.

Left-Handed War

"He said:

"'But we are fighting a left-handed war out there.'

"Clark Lee, another AP correspondent, was with me. He covered Bataan and Corregidor, much of the fighting at sea, saw our troops in action in the Solomons.

"'Yes,' said Lee, holding up his hand,—"'with the little finger of our left hand.'

"What Lee said was not disputed.

Critical Year

"This is the critical year in the Pacific. Every day we delay means we must fight a stronger enemy. Japan is digging in and consolidating her positions.

"Japan is strong. She won't break and in many conquered lands she is persuading the native populations to fight and work for her. We must not let China down because her help is vital to us,—if we are to win this war.

Now or Never

"In my opinion, Japan is an even more dangerous enemy than Germany. The time to fight her is now—and not a year or two from now or we may face a war that, in the words of an army officer I talked with, may go on for ever and ever."

The 38-year-old foreign correspondent gave a lively account of life in Tokyo's frigid, unsanitary, forbidding Sugamo prison, where shoeless, and protected at night by a single prison blanket spread over a rice straw matting on the floor, he lived and slept.

A single light bulb, a washbowl, and toilet were the only conveniences, and the toilet provided the cell's only seat. On Christmas eve, 1941, police brought him a set of Shakespeare from his Tokyo home. That, said Mr. Hill, "meant the difference between sanity and madness."

Memorized Othello

"I finally hit on a scheme of memory work," he said. After reading every play three or four times I decided I liked Othello best. I memorized the entire tragedy." Between times, Mr. Hill counted branches on a pine tree outside his cell window or tried to memorize the 48 states, invariably getting 47 until one night in March, as he lay on his matting, it came to him that he had been overlooking Mississippi.

Mr. Hill had some money and was able to a buy a little extra food but for most of the prisoners the meals were unvarying,—a bowl of warm water, which some of the inmates used to wash themselves, a small cup of rice, and barley and a bowl of weed and water soup.

"I am so plump and well-fed now that you may think I am a fine one to talk about shortages and hardships in Japan," continued Mr. Hill, "but that is what our rich and so-called rationed food does for a person who has been living on Japan's skimpy diet.

"One day in prison I was talking with Yamada-San, the interpreter on my case. As all hungry men do, we got on the subject of food.

Japs Thrive on Little

"'Hill -San', he said, 'you can't starve us out.' By you he meant the United States. 'A little rice, a bit of fish. That's all a Japanese needs to eat.'

"That is true. But for a foreigner used to the plenty of America it isn't. The war prisoners from Guam are at Zentsugi prison camp on an island off Kobe.

"They are losing weight, their teeth are going bad, and some of them are contracting diseases they will have the rest of their lives from the scanty food. Yet what they are eating is the field rations of the Japanese army.

"Japanese soldiers not only thrive on this diet. They fight on it."

Governor Baldwin, alluding to the present critical fuel oil shortage, declared that in an offensive war, the home front "must produce more and more and get along on less and less."

The fuel situation, he said, is "getting worse instead of better," adding that "we have practically no control over it since all our fuel comes from outside the state."

RUML OUTLINES TAX PLAN IN HARTFORD

Treasury Would Lose No Money Under Pay-as-You-Go, He Declares.

JAN 26 1943

HARTFORD, Jan. 25 (AP) The humane features of his now famous "pay-as-you-go" plan for paying income taxes were stressed tonight by Beardsley Ruml before a packed, sympathetic audience in the Colonial room at Bushnell Memorial hall.

Speaking under the auspices of the Connecticut Economic council, whose treasurer, Howell Cheney, arranged the talk, Mr. Ruml said that one of the reasons for reforming our "historic income tax" springs from the "personal and humane desirability of removing from millions of citizens the constant threat of unpaid tax debt."

The first purpose of the plan, Mr. Ruml stated, related to the financing of the war, to the reduction of "potentially inflationary purchasing power, and to the preservation of the integrity of our tax system through obtaining the highest possible level of collections and the lowest possible level of defaults."

Mr. Ruml, whose plan has been currently discussed in Congress, advocated "dropping out the year 1942 from the tax calendar forever," and "turning our tax clocks ahead one year," said there would be no loss of money to the Treasury department.

Exchange Ship Brings 188 to Philadelphia

By the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—The Serpa Pinto, a Portuguese ship which sailed from Lisbon under an agreement approved by Washington and Berlin, brought 188 passengers, including 100 war refugees, to the port of Philadelphia yesterday.

Included in the passenger list were 43 Americans, 36 children and 35 men and women without a country. Identity of the Americans was not revealed.

The ship made the trip across the Atlantic fully lighted and wired its position to Washington and Berlin each day so it would not be fired upon.

Carter Glass, Jr., Gets Commission As Major

Lynchburg, Va., Jan. 25 (AP)—It was Major Carter Glass, Jr., today.

Glass, Virginia State Senator representing Lynchburg and Campbell county, was commissioned a major in the special service division of the United States Army last week. He will report to Washington for temporary duty early this week.

AUSTRALIANS WAITING, IMPATIENT TO ATTACK

Envoy, in First Talk Here, Says This Should Not Surprise

Sir Owen Dixon, Australian Minister to the United States, in his first public address in New York, said last night it should not be a matter of surprise if Australia awaits with impatience the time when Allied strategy and Allied resources allow a major offensive against Japan.

He spoke at a dinner of the Australian Society of New York at the Biltmore Hotel in observance of the 155th anniversary of the settlement of Australia. He pointed out that Japan has not yet felt the weight of the forces of the United Nations, "for they are to be massed not against her but against Germany."

"In the meantime," he continued, "Australian and American forces have annihilated her troops in Papua; American forces have outfought her in the Solomons, and, in a series of gallant actions at sea and in the air, the United States forces have turned the enemy back again and again."

He asserted that no one can wonder if Australia waits with impa-

tience for a major United Nations drive against Japan.

"It cannot be a matter of surprise if Australians should regard the complete destruction of Japanese power as insufficient for the future security of countries in the Pacific, if they should think that strategic provisions against future attack in any direction from Japan will still remain indispensable conditions of any plans for the peace of the world."

by the Royal Canadian Navy, the newcomer being the Athabascan from British shipbuilders.

He also announced that the Canadian corvette Ville de Quebec sank an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean, drawing first blood from the enemy, ahead of sixteen other Canadian submarine hunters which took part in the naval operations attending the Allied landings in North Africa.

Admiral Nelles Warns Canada Of Growing U-boat Menace

Hints at Submarines Larger Than Corvettes —Stresses Need of More Escort Craft —Sees Peril for North Atlantic.

JAN 26 1943

Montreal, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—Vice-Admiral Percy W. Nelles, Chief of Naval Staff, warned Canada today of the probable renewal of German submarine attacks in the St. Lawrence next spring and of generally intensified U-boat warfare.

Speaking of the submarine situation in an address prepared for delivery at the opening of the naval exhibition here, he said:

"I believe that you should all know the gravity of this situation, for it is indeed something to think about. We have reason to believe that the German submarine strength is increasing. Our considered opinion is that the net gain is something more than ten a month.

"Some of these modern submarines are larger than our corvettes. They mount guns capable of engaging us in action.

"There is reason to believe, too, that the U-boat packs are being kept at sea for longer periods. Oil, torpedoes and other supplies are often being carried and delivered by submarine freighters, the so-called 'milk cows' with which the Germans try to frighten us. They don't frighten us, but we make careful note of the development and will act accordingly."

The Admiral added: "In my opinion the secret of killing the U-boat is more escort vessels closely co-operating with more aircraft."

He announced the commissioning of the second of eight "Tribal" class destroyers being acquired

Canadian Broadcaster Killed

MONTREAL, Jan. 25 (AP)—Mrs. Eduoard Baudry has been advised of the death of her husband, 33-year-old Canadian Broadcasting Corporation correspondent, in North Africa. It was learned here today that Mr. Baudry was killed by anti-aircraft fire when the plane in which he was a pessenger flew off course and appeared over Spanish Morocco.

STEEL STRIKE ENDS WITH 30-DAY TRUCE IN CANADIAN PLANT

Workers Will Return to Jobs, Set Deadline for Action on Demands.

SYDNEY, N. S., Jan. 25—(AP) Sydney steelworkers voted today to end their two-weeks' tieup of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corp. plant here under a government-proposed settlement, but reserved the right to call a new strike in 30 days if their demands are not met fully within that deadline.

The United Steelworkers of America local, whose 5,000 members here have been idle, voted 2,178 to 734 for an immediate return to work. Operations at the plant, which turns out 25 per cent of Canada's primary steel, were to be resumed almost immediately. However, it will be at least a week before full production can be attained.

Secret Ballot Taken

Secret voting on the government's compromise plan was conducted for eight hours today at union headquarters.

The ballot was decided on yesterday at a mass meeting of the workers, who have been on strike since Jan. 12 for higher pay. It carried the proviso that in the event of a return to work under the government plan—which grants only a part of the men's wage demands—the objectives must be met fully within 30 days or another strike will be called.

The strike has tied up production at the corporation's plant, resulting in a loss of 23,300 tons of the product to date. It was called when the Barlow steel wage commission turned down an application for a basic wage rate of 55 cents an hour, plus cost-of-living bonus, which is nine cents at this plant.

A strike for a similar objective was called by another 5,000 men in the Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., mills of the Algoma Steel Corp. at Trenton, N. S., 3,500 workers in four Dosco subsidiaries walked out in quest of the same wage rate.

The Trenton workers voted last night to remain out until their plants are classified as basic steel producers, which would give them the same bargaining rights as the men at Sydney and Sault Ste. Marie.

French Prisoners' Fate.

Pursuing a campaign to effect a cleavage between French troops and their British and American Allies in North Africa, the Germans broadcast a report today that a fourth transport of French prisoners from that battle area had reached France, and all were being released by order of Adolf Hitler.

The item was transmitted for American consumption in Morse code by the Nazi Transocean News Agency, a main source of German propaganda, and was recorded in New York by Government monitors, the Associated Press announced.

The object of the Germans' present campaign to paint themselves as humanitarians is believed based on the possibility that French troops in North Africa, hearing of the good fortune of their erstwhile comrades, might be persuaded to surrender or to offer only lighthearted resistance to Axis forces.

It was pointed out by the OWI, however, that the released French soldiers actually are being swallowed up into the ranks of Nazi forced-labor. Demobilized French soldiers, they said, must register with local authorities if they wish food ration cards.

HITLER PLANS UNCERTAIN

Nazis Say Nothing About Tenth Anniversary Saturday

JAN 26 1943

Plans for a Nazi celebration of the tenth anniversary of Adolf Hitler's assumption of the German dictatorship on Jan. 30, 1933, have received little mention within Europe, according to a report yesterday from listening posts of the foreign broadcast intelligence service, according to the Office of War Information.

There were earlier reports that Herr Hitler would speak on the anniversary date but there was no Nazi mention of plans over the week-end.

A year ago Herr Hitler concluded his speech in Berlin with the following: "I don't know whether the war will end this year. But I do know one thing, it will again be a year of great victories."

Brazilian Heads Coffee Bureau

New York, Jan. 25 (AP)—Eurico Penteado, of Brazil, has been re-elected chairman of the Pan-American Coffee Bureau, it was announced today, Mario Camargo, Colombia, was elected first vice-chairman, and Roberto Aguilar, El Salvador, was named second vice-chairman.

Vital Announcement Likely at 10 Tonight

The Associated Press reported last night that an important announcement of interest to the American public is expected to be made at 10 p. m., Eastern daylight time, tonight.

No indication of its nature could be given, it was said.

WITH MARSEILLE

LONDON, TUESDAY, JAN. 26-(AP)-MARSEILLE, WHERE FRENCHMEN WERE REPORTED TODAY OPENLY FIGHTING THEIR NAZI OVERLORDS, IS FRANCE'S SECOND LARGEST CITY AND MAIN PORT, AND HAS A TRADITION OF FIGHTING INDEPENDENCE DATING BACK TO THE PHOENICIANS.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL ANTHEM, THE MARSEILLAISE, GOT ITS NAME FROM THE CITY DURING THE REVOLUTION WHEN TROOPS FROM MARSEILLE ENTERED PARIS SINGING IT.

LONDON--INSERT IN NIGHT LEAD MARSEILLE AFTER 6TH GRAF ENDING

X X X THE COUNTRY.

A ZURICH DISPATCH TO THE SOVIET WAR NEWS AGENCY TASS MEANWHILE REPORTED THAT VICHY POLICE CHIEF BOUSQUET HAD BARRED FRENCH CITIZENS FROM LIVING WITHIN THREE MILES OF A TRIANGULAR COASTAL AREA WEST OF MARSEILLE FORMED BY THE TOWNS OF CETTE, MONTPELLIER, AND BEZIERS.

FOREIGNERS ARE TO BE KEPT 18 MILES FROM THAT ZONE, IT WAS REPORTED.

THE BERLIN RADIO X X X 7TH GRAF PREV.

1943

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(LONDON ADD U-BOATS)

THE U-BOATS WERE SAID TO BE OF SIMILAR DESIGN TO THE FAMOUS DEUTSCHLAND WHICH CROSSED THE ATLANTIC TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1916 WITH A CARGO OF DYES.

THREE ARE UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT STETTIN AND THREE OR MORE ARE NEARING COMPLETION AT DANZIG. THE INFORMANT SAID THEY MIGHT BE AT SEA BY EARLY APRIL.

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THE INFORMANT SAID ALLIED PATROLS HAD LONG BEEN WATCHING KERGUELEN ISLAND IN THE SOUTHERNMOST PART OF THE INDIAN OCEAN, WHICH IS BELIEVED TO BE ONE MEETING PLACE OF JAPANESE AND GERMAN SHIPS.

(LONDON ADD STRATEGY)

SPECULATION AS TO THE BASIS ON WHICH ALLIED STRATEGY WAS BEING PLANNED INCLUDED THESE VIEWS ON THE POSSIBILITIES OPEN TO HITLER:

1.) FIGHT A DEFENSIVE WAR THROUGH THE WINTER AND ATTEMPT TO KNOCK OUT RUSSIA WITH A GREAT SPRING OFFENSIVE.

2.) ATTACK GIBRALTAR THROUGH SPAIN IN AN ATTEMPT TO CLOSE THE WESTERN END OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.

3.) MAKE THE LONG-AWAITED AND PERILOUS ATTEMPT TO INVADE ENGLAND.

OFFICIAL SOURCES REFUSED ANY COMMENT ON THE VARIOUS REPORTS IN CIRCULATION, BUT THEIR PERSISTENCE WAS INDICATED BY THE FACT THAT EVEN NAZI-CONTROLLED RADIO STATIONS WERE BROADCASTING STORIES OF "IMPORTANT POLITICAL CONVERSATIONS UNDER WAY IN WASHINGTON."

LONDON, JAN.25-(AP)-THE GERMAN DEUTSCHLANDSENDER IN BERLIN WENT OFF THE AIR TONIGHT AFTER ADVISING LISTENERS TO TUNE IN THE STATION AT BRESLAU, GERMANY.

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THIS MIGHT INDICATE THAT AIR RAIDS WERE ANTICIPATED.

NIGHT LEAD TUNISIAN

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH ADRICA, JAN.25-(AP)-FRENCH TROOPS BOLSTERED BY U.S.ARMORED FORCES HAVE STRENGTHENED THEIR POSITIONS NORTH AND NORTHEAST OF THE VITAL OUSSELTIA AREA OF CENTRAL TUNISIAWN AND IN THE MOUNTAINS TO THE EAST HAVE SMASHED BACK A DETERMINED GERMAN ATTACK, FRENCH HEADQUARTERS REPORTED TONIGHT.

THIS REPORT OF ALLIED GAINS AGAINST THE GERMAN THRUSTS TO DOMINATE THE MOUNTAINS COMMANDING THE COASTAL CORRIDOR TO THE EAST FOLLOWED AFTER AMERICAN TROOPS STRUCK TO MAKNASSY TO THE SOUTH, ONLY 33 MILES FROM THE STRATEGIC COASTAL HIGHWAY AND ROUTE FOR MARSHAL ROMMEL TO BRING HIS BATTERED AFRICA-CORPS UP FOR JUNCTION WITH THE GERMAN FORCES IN TUNISIA.

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THE GERMAN ATTACK TO THE EAST OF OUSSELTIA WAS BEATEN BACK WITH HEAVY LOSSES, THE FRENCH COMMUNIQUE REPORTED.

THE GERMAN TANK DRIVE DOWN THE OUSSELTIA VALLEY THUS HAS BEEN HALTED, AND MILITARY SOURCES SAID IT WAS OBVIOUS THAT THE NAZIS WERE CONTENT FOR A TIME TO CONSOLIDATE THEIR POSITIONS ON A STRATEGIC HILL—DJEBEL BOU DABOUS-- OVERLOOKING THE KAIROUAN PLAIN TO THE EAST.

THE HILL POSITIONS GIVE THE AXIS A STRONG BARRIER AGAINST ANY POSSIBLE ALLIED THRUST TOWARD THE SEA IN THAT AREA TO SPLIT THE ENEMY FORCES.

MEANWHILE, ALLIED AIR FORCES POUNDED AT THE GERMANS NEAR THE TUNISIA-TRIPOLITANIA BORDER, AND SHOT UP TRANSPORT AND PORT FACILITIES ALL ALONG THE ROAD OF ROMMEL'S RETREAT TOWARD THE AXIS STRONGHOLDS

AROUND TUNIS.

STRIKING FROM BOTH EAST AND WEST, ALLIED PLANES POUNDED THE AIR-FIELD NEAR MEDENINE, ABOUT 70 MILES INSIDE THE TUNISIAN BORDER FROM TRIPOLITANIA, WHERE ROMMEL WAS SAID TO HAVE CONCENTRATED MAJOR FORCES, AND HIT OTHER BATTERED SOUTHERN TUNISIAN AIR BASES TO WHICH ROMMEL'S WARPLANES HAD WITHDRAWN.

ON THE HEELS OF ROMMEL, GENERAL SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY'S BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY MOVED STEADILY WESTWARD, HOPING TO CLOSE FURTHER THE VISE FORMED BY THIS FORCE AND THE BRITISH FIRST ARMY AND ITS AMERICAN AND FRENCH ALLIES FAR TO THE NORTHWEST NEAR TUNIS.

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WITH ONLY REAR GUARD ELEMENTS OF THE AXIS FORCE LEFT IN TRIPOLITANIA, ALLIED POUNDING OF THE AIRFIELDS IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA APPEARED AIMED NOT ONLY AT HARRYING ROMMEL'S HARD PRESSED FORCE BUT AT MAKING IT DIFFICULT OR IMPOSSIBLE TO HALF FOR A STAND BEHIND THE MARETH LINE OF FORTIFICATIONS, 60 MILES INSIDE THE TUNISIAN BORDER.

EIGHTY AXIS PRISONERS WERE TAKEN IN THE AMERICAN STROKE AT MAKNASSY, WHICH APPARENTLY STARTED FROM SOMEWHERE NEAR SENED, 22 MILES WEST OF MAKNASSY, AND 26 MILES NORTHWEST OF GABES. SENED WAS THE EASTERNMOST POINT AT WHICH THE ALLIED FORCES HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN REPORTED.

THE RAID FOLLOWED AFTER GERMAN PLANES DROPPED THE CHALLENGE: "WHY DON'T THE AMERICANS COME OUT AND FIGHT?"

AS AMERICAN AND BRITISH BOMBERS POUNDED THE WHOLE COASTAL AREA FRO THE EDGE OF TRIPOLI AS FAR NORTH AS SOUSSE, 85 MILES BELOW TUNIS, FIGHTER PLANES SHOT UP TRANSPORT COLUMNS ON THE HIGHWAY EAST OF MAKNASSY.

BRITISH HURRICANE BOMBERS AND SPITFIRE FIGHTERS BOMBED AND STRAFED MOTOR CONVOYS SOUTHWEST OF PONT DU FAHS YESTERDAY, HITTING TROOPS, TRUCKS, AND A ROAD JUNCTION.

AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESSES SCORED A DIRECT HIT ON AN AXIS SHIP IN THE RAID ON SOUSSE, AN IMPORTANT SUPPLY PORT TO WHICH AXIS SHIPPING FLED AFTER THE FALL OF TRIPOLI.

IN THE MEDENINE ATTACK BETWEEN 25 AND 30 AXIS AIRCRAFT WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN DESTROYED ON THE GROUND WHEN TWO WAVES OF U.S. MEDIUM BOMBERS HIT THE AIRDROME IMMEDIATELY WEST OF THE TOWN.

U.S.BOMBERS AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS STRUVK AXIS SHIPPING FLEEING FROM THE PORT OF ZUARA, 25 MILES WEST OF TRIPOLI, AND OTHER ALLIED FIGHTER-BOMBERS LATE YESTERDAY MADE A LARGE SCALE ATTACK AT THE SOUTHERN TUNISIAN AIRPORT AT BEN GARDANE, 25 MILES WEST OF THE BORDER.

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COMMUNICATIONS OF THE AXIS ACROSS THE MEDITERRANEAN WERE KEPT UNDER CONTINUED HEAVY PRESSURE. U.S. LIBERATOR HEAVY BOMBERS IN A PRE-DAWN RAID SUNDAY BOMBED SHIPPING AND HARBOR WORKS AT PALERMO AND MESSINA IN SICILY.

TORPEDO PLANES SATURDAY NIGHT SET AFIRE TWO SOUTHBOUND MERCHANT SHIPS NORTH OF SICILY AND SCORED A DIRECT BOMB HIT ON A DESTROYER. ONE OF THE MERCHANT VESSELS WAS LATER REPORTED TO HAVE EXPLODED AND BROKEN IN TWO.

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ALLIED FIGHTER BOMBERS FOLLOWED THIS BLOW WITH ANOTHER ATTACK ON RAIL LINES AND OTHER TARGETS IN SOUTHERN SICILY.

AS THE AIR WAR WAXED A U.S. AIR FORCE SPOKESMAN REVEALED AMERICAN PLANES HAD DESTROYED 28 ENEMY PLANES AND DAMAGED 17 OTHERS IN THE WEEK ENDED LAST FRIDAY, COMPARED WITH AN AMERICAN LOSS OF 17 PLANES. THE AMERICAN TOTALS INCLUDED THE RECORD OF THE FRENCH LAFAYETTE

3.24- 601

ESCADRILLE, OPERATING WITH AMERICAN FORCES.

A46

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THE LATEST WEEK'S BAG BROUGHT TO 222 THE NUMBER OF AXIS PLANES DESTROYED BY AMERICAN FLYERS DURING THE NORTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN, MORE THAN DOUBLE THE U.S. LOSS OF 110. IN ADDITION 159 ENEMY PLANES HAVE BEEN DAMAGED DURING THE CAMPAIGN, THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

BY DON WHITEHEAD

TRIPOLI, JAN.23-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE RETREATING GERMANS DID LITTLE DEMOLITION IN THIS LAST CITY OF ITALY'S AFRICAN EMPIRE AND EVEN THE HARBOR APPEARS TO BE IN FAIRLY GOOD SHAPE, DESPITE THE HULKS OF ABOUT A DOZEN SHIPS SUNK BY BRITISH AND AMERICAN BOMBERS.

ELECTRIC POWER AND WATER SYSTEM ARE WORKING. ALTHOUGH BUSINESS IS AT A STANDSTILL TODAY, IT IS EXPECTED TO RESUME NORMALLY AS SOON AS THE OCCUPYING BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY GIVES THE INHABITANTS INSTRUCTIONS.

I CAME TO TRIPOLI WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY TODAY AFTER EIGHT DAYS IN THE DESERT WATCHING THE SPECTACULAR PUSH ACROSS THE ROCKS AND SAND. OUR COLUMN MADE THE FINAL DASH IN THE EARLY MORNING FROM NEAR CASTEL BENITO, THE LAST AND BEST AIR BASE IN LIBYA, WHERE THE GERMANS MADE THEIR LAST DESPERATE STAND LAST NIGHT.

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AFTER DAWN, WE PUSHED ON AGAIN AND THIS TIME THERE WAS NOTHING IN OUR WAY. TROOPS ALONG THE ROAD GRINNED HAPPILY BECAUSE IT WAS THEIR GOAL AFTER THREE YEARS OF SUCCESSES AND REVERSES OVER 1,300 MILES OF DESERT TO THE EAST.

NATIVES ALONG THE WAY WAVED AND CHEERED AND CIVILIANS LINED THE STREETS LEADING TO THE CENTER OF TRIPOLI. SOME STOOD DUMBLY AS THOUGH THEY COULDN'T GRASP WHAT HAD HAPPENED. LAST NIGHT THE GERMANS AND ITALIANS WERE HERE, TODAY THEY WERE GONE.

SOME LOOKED SURLY. A FEW SMILED AND WAVED, BUT NOT MANY OF THE ITALIANS SEEMED TO WELCOME THE BRITISH ENTRANCE WITH JOY.

THE EUROPEAN CENTER IN THE HARBOR AREA HAD SCARCELY BEEN DAMAGED BY BOMBS. IN FACT THERE WAS LITTLE DAMAGE EVIDENT ON OUR ENTRANCE INTO THE CITY.

HOTELS STILL WERE OPEN BUT ALL BUT A FEW SMALL SHOPS WERE CLOSED. I UNDERSTAND THE STORES WILL BE OPENED WITHIN 48 HOURS AND THAT ONLY LIRA AND SPECIAL CURRENCY ISSUED BY THE BRITISH WILL BE LEGAL TENDER.

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THE INFANTRY WAS THE FIRST TO ENTER TRIPOLI. THE ENEMY STILL IS RETREATING TOWARD TUNISIA BUT RIGHT NOW NOBODY IN TRIPOLI IS WORRYING ABOUT THE NEXT MOVE. THERE IS TOO MUCH HAPPINESS OVER REACHING THEIR GOAL.

THE COUNTRYSIDE AROUND WAS STRANGELY PEACEFUL LOOKING. THE COLLECTIVE FARMS WITH THEIR WHITE BUILDINGS WERE NEAT AND WELL KEPT. THERE WAS LITTLE EVIDENCE OF WAR ON THE ROAD TO TRIPOLI.

FIRST LEAD AFRICAN

CAIRO, JAN 25-(AP)-UNITED STATES FIGHTERS AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS TOOK PART IN SMASHING ATTACKS ON AXIS SHIPPING TRYINT TO ESCAPE FROM THE PORT OF ZUARA, 65 MILES WEST OF TRIPOLI, AS THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY SWEPT ON TOWARD THE TUNISIAN BORDER IN PURSUIT OF MARSHAL ROMMEL'S FLEEING COLUMNS, ALLIED COMMUNIQUES ANNOUNCED TODAY.

MEANWHILE AMERICAN MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS SUPPORTING THE EIGHTH ARMY STRUCK 70 MILES INTO TUNISIA, ATTACKING A LANDING GROUND AT MEDENINE (CORRECT) ON ROMMEL'S LINE OF RETREAT AND STARTING FIRES, A U.S. ARMY COMMUNIQUE SAID.

THE COMMUNIQUE ALSO TOLD OF A PRE-DAWN RAID SUNDAY BY HEAVY LIBERATOR BOMBERS OF THE NINTH U.S. AIR FORCE ON SHIPPING AND HARBOR INSTALLATIONS AT PALERMO AND MESSINA, THE TWO PRINCIPAL CITIES OF SICILY.

"LARGE FIRES WERE OBSERVED ON THE MOLE AND IN THE HARBOR AT PALERMO," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. "A CONVOY OUTSIDE THE HARBOR ALSO WAS ATTACKED."

FROM ALL THESE MISSIONS ALL AMERICAN PLANES RETURNED, THE WAR BULLETIN SAID.

THE BRITISH COMMUNIQUE XXX AS PREV.

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CAIRO, JAN. 25-(AP)-ALLIED AIRMEN SMASHED AT ENEMY SHIPPING TRYING TO ESCAPE FROM THE HARBOR OF ZUARA, 60 MILES WEST OF TRIPOLI, AS THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY SWEPT ON TOWARD THE TUNISIAN BORDER IN PURSUIT OF FIELD MARSHAL ROMMEL'S FLEEING FORCES, A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT FAILED TO INDICATE THE EXACT EXTENT OF THE EIGHTH ARMY'S PROGRESS, SAYING MERELY THAT "OUR TROOPS CONTINUED THEIR ADVANCE TO THE WEST."

IN ADDITION TO BLASTING ENEMY SHIPPING AT ZUARA ALLIED FIGHTER-BOMBERS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE CARRIED OUT A LARGE SCALE ATTACK YESTERDAY ON THE AXIS AIRDROME AT BEN GARDANE, 25 MILES WEST OF THE LIBYAN-TUNISIAN FRONTIER. ONE JUNKERS--88 WAS SHOT DOWN IN COMBAT AND OTHER PLANES WERE DAMAGED ON THE FIELD, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

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SATURDAY NIGHT, THE BULLETIN DECLARED, ALLIED LIGHT BOMBERS SWEPT 35 MILES BEYOND BEN GARDANE TO ATTACK ANOTHER AIRDROME AT MEDININE. PALERMO, SICILY, WAS BOMBED THE SAME NIGHT.

TWO SOUTHBOUND MERCHANT SHIPS WERE SET AFIRE BY TORPEDO-CARRYING PLANES NORTH OF SICILY AND AN ESCORTING DESTROYER WAS DECLARED DIRECTLY HIT BY A BOMB, ONE OF THE MERCHANT SHIPS WAS REPORTED TO HAVE EXPLODED AND BROKEN IN TWO.

ALLIED FIGHTER-BOMBERS FOLLOWED UP WITH ANOTHER ATTACK ON RAILWAYS AND OTHER TARGETS IN SOUTHERN SICILY YESTERDAY, THE BULLETIN SAID.

DESPITE THE SCOPE OF THE ALLIED AIR OPERATIONS ONLY TWO PLANES WERE REPORTED LOST.

BY VERN HAUGHLAND

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SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, JAN. 24-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SOCIAL NOTE --THE "BLUE ROOM" OPENED LAST NIGHT IN NEW GUINEA.

THE BLUE ROOM IS THE BRAND NEW OFFICERS' CLUB FOR THE BILLY MITCHELL BOMBER SQUADRON WITH A CAMOUFLAGED ROOF, HARDWOOD FLOOR, VARNISHED BAR, ORCHESTRA AND STAGE BUILT BY THE OFFICERS THEMSELVES UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LIEUT. BILL THRAILKILL OF CHICAGO.

THE OFFICERS OPENED THE CLUB, DECORATED WITH BLUE LIGHTS AND A. MITCHELL B-25 IN SILHOUETTE, WITH A DANCE AT WHICH GUESTS INCLUDED A NUMBER OF NURSES.

DURING THE INTERMISSION THE GROUP COMMANDER PRESENTED MOCK AWARDS OF THE "PURPLE BIRD" TO PILOTS WHO HAD CRASHED AT LEAST ONE PLANE, SAYING HE "THUS MADE THE TAXPAYERS AWARE OF THE FACT THAT WAR IS AN EXPENSIVE PROPOSITION."

THE RECIPIENTS INCLUDED LIEUTS. ROBERT HERRY, NEW BRAUNFELS, TEX.; JOHN WATKINS, MOUNT IDA, ARK.; HARRY SHEERER, TOLEDO, O.; MORTIMER SMITH, ADAMS BASIN, N.Y.; EARL BENDER, NEW YORK CITY; AND FORREST DARBY, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

LIEUT. JOE PETRONIA, PERTH AMBOY, N.J., MANAGED TO OBTAIN ICE-COLD REFRESHMENTS FOR THE SQUADRON.

LIEUT. MIKE FODY, PORT CHESTER, N.Y., ENGAGED THE SERVICES

OF A HOT ARMY BAND FROM WATERBURY, CONN. THE BANDSMEN WERE SERGEANTS GUY PAGANO, DOC KANE, CHICK CHICKETTI, CLIFF MERTLEMEYER; CORPORALS LOUIS DENICOLA, GEORGE DOOLITTLE, RED REIDEL, AND KNOWLES RICHARDS, AND PRIVATES RAY GOLDEN AND ANGELO SICONOLFI.

(EDS: OREGON-WASHINGTON OUT ON THE ABOVE)

BY WILLIAM HIPPLE

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GUADALCANAL, JAN. 15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-GUADALCANAL-BASED PLANES SCORED THEIR GREATEST BAG OF JAPANESE PLANES OF THE WAR TODAY, SHOOTING DOWN 30 ZEROS AND MAKING DIRECT HITS ON TWO JAPANESE DESTROYERS AND TWO HITS ON A CARGO SHIP.

THESE SUCCESSES WERE ACCOMPLISHED WITH THE LOSS OF ONLY SEVEN OF OUR AIRCRAFT.

CAPT.JOE FOSS, MARINE ACE FROM SIOUX FALLS, S.D., PILED INTO ACTION AGAINST THE JAPANESE AGAIN AFTER A VACATION AND PROVED HIS ZERO-SHOOTING ABILITY HAD NOT RUSTED. HE SHOT DOWN THREE ZEROS TO BRING HIS TOTAL OF JAPANESE PLANES TO 26.

"I JUST MILLED AROUND IN A MESS OF NIPS," FOSS SAID IN REFERENCE TO A LATE AFTERNOON BATTLE IN WHICH ZEROS ATTEMPTED TO

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INTERCEPT AN ATTACK ON A CARGO SHIP OFF VELLA LAVELLA ISLAND.

FOSS' GRUMMAN FLIGHT AND BELL AIRACOBRAS CLEARED THE WAY FOR THIS ATTACK AND DIVE-BOMBERS WENT IN TO SET THE CARGO SHIP AFIRE.

THE RECORD-BREAKING DAY BEGAN WHEN DOUGLAS DIVE-BOMBERS ESCORTED BY GRUMMANS AND AIRACOBRAS ATTACKED NINE JAPANESE DESTROYERS NORTHEAST OF VELLA LAVELLA. THEY SCORED HITS, TWO OF WHICH, THE FLIERS SAID, MUST HAVE "RIPPED THEM APART."

IN THE AFTERNOON, BOEING FLYING FORTRESSES ESCORTED BY AIRACOBRAS, CURTISS WARHAWKS AND LOCKHEED LIGHTNINGS ATTACKED AGAIN BUT HAD TO BE CONTENT WITH ONLY NEAR MISSES.

THE AIRACOBRAS AND WARHAWKS, HOWEVER, SHOT DOWN 11 ZERO FIGHTERS.

FOSS' "FLYING CIRCUS," A FLIGHT WHICH NOW HAS SHOT DOWN 69 JAPANESE PLANES, WENT INTO ACTION IN THE LATE AFTERNOON.

FOSS' PERSONAL COLLECTION INCLUDED TWO ZEROS WHICH HE SHOT FROM THE TAILS OF TWO OF HIS BUDDIES.

ANOTHER ACE WAS BORN WHEN CAPT.FRANCIS E.PIERCE, JR., OF CORONADO, CALIF., SHOT DOWN THREE ZEROS TO BRING HIS TOTAL TO FIVE.

"I NEVER HAD SO MUCH FUN," CAPT.PIERCE SAID. "THE FIRST CAME HEAD ON AND I GOT HIM BEFORE HE COULD GET ME. THE SECOND DID A SNAP ROLL RIGHT OUT IN FRONT OF ME AND I JUST PICKED HIM OFF. I GOT ON THE TAIL OF THE THIRD AND SMOKED HIM INTO THE WATER."

BEFORE THESE FIGHTS, PIERCE SAW BLOOD RUNNING DOWN HIS LEGS. HE HAD BEEN HIT FOUR TIMES BY FRAGMENTS.

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AFTER THE COMBAT, HE FOUND ONE AILERON HAD BEEN SHOT AWAY. HE JUST MANAGED TO REACH THE GUADALCANAL COAST WHERE HE PARACHUTED DOWN AND WAS PICKED UP BY A DESTROYER.

THREE ZEROS ALSO WENT DOWN BEFORE THE GUNS OF LIEUT.LLOYD G.HUFF, MOUND CITY, KAS.

LIEUTENANT RICHARD RIVERS OF FORT WORTH, TEX., LIEUTENANT R.D. KENNEDY OF CHICAGO, LIEUT. M.L.SMITH OF KIDDER, MO., AND LIEUT. ALLEN S.WEBB OF EARLINGTON, KY., EACH SHOT DOWN TWO ZEROS.

THE BAG OF JAPANESE INCLUDED THREE TYPES OF ZEROS--THE NEW TYPE TWO, THE FLOAT TYPE AND THE OLD ZERO.

THE GRUMMANS AND DIVE BOMBERS WERE PILOTED BY MARINES; THE OTHER PLANES WERE FLOWN BY ARMY PILOTS.

THE WAR TO

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(EDITOR'S NOTE: AFTER TRAVELLING IN INDIA FOR SEVERAL WEEKS FOLLOWING A VISIT TO CHUNGKING, CHINA, DEWITT MACKENZIE RESUMES FROM NEW DELHI HIS REGULAR COLUMN, "THE WAR TODAY.")

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

NEW DELHI, JAN. 22-(DELAYED)-LOOKING AT THE WORLD THROUGH THE BIG END OF A TELESCOPE--THAT IS, ACROSS THE FLAMING BATTLEFIELDS OF EUROPE AND AFRICA TOWARDS THE ULTIMATE BATTLEFIELDS OF ASIA--IT SEEMS INCREASINGLY CLEAR THAT THIS INDIA FROM WHICH I AM WRITING WILL BE NEEDED AS A MAJOR BASE--PERHAPS THE MAJOR BASE--FOR DEFEAT OF THE ORIENTAL HUNS.

THAT IS A FACT WHICH WE SHOULDN'T ALLOW THE SMOKE OF THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT TO OBSCURE FOR ONE MOMENT. INDIA IS VITAL TO THE ALLIED CAUSE.

THE POINT IS THAT IN ORDER TO UPROOT AND DRIVE THE MIKADO'S FORCES FROM THE CONTINENT INTO THE SEA IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO RECAPTURE BURMA AND USE THAT BACK DOOR TO CHINA TO EQUIP CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S ARMIES. INDIA WILL BE AT ONCE THE ARSENAL AND STRATEGIC JUMPING OFF PLACE FOR THIS GRAND FINALE.

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THUS IT IS GOOD TO RECEIVE AUTHORITATIVE ASSURANCES SUCH AS HAVE BEEN GIVEN ME THAT INDIA'S SECURITY AS A BASE IS INSURED. THEY TELL ME THAT IT IS BEING HELD SAFE, BOTH AS REGARDS INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL THREATS, UNTO THE DAY WHEN THE ALLIED HIGH COMMAND IS READY TO DEAL FINALLY WITH SHOTGUN MILITARISM.

I HAVE REPORTED PREVIOUSLY IN TIS COLUMN THAT BIG MILITARY PERSONAGES HERE EXPRESS THE CONFIDENCE THAT THE DANGER OF A SUCCESSFUL JAPANESE INVASION NO LONGER EXISTS.

NOW WE HAVE FURTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION. QUALIFIED QUARTERS ASSURE ME THAT THE AUTHORITIES ALSO HAVE THE INTERNAL SITUATION SECURELY IN HAND AFTER SIX MONTHS OF POLITICAL DISTURBANCES SINCE THE BREAKDOWN OF NEGOTIATIONS OVER SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS' PROPOSALS FOR DOMINION STATUS FOR INDIA.

SO FAR AS CONCERNS THE MILITARY POSITION THERE IS NO INDICATION, EITHER. THAT THE JAPS INTEND TO TRY INVASION OR THAT IF THEY DID THAT THEY WOULD BE SUCCESSFUL.

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INDIA HAS A RIGHT TO FEEL SECURE IN THAT RESPECT.

AS TO THE POLITICAL SITUATION, THE STATEMENT THAT THINGS ARE WHOLLY IN HAND UNDOUBTEDLY REPRESENTS A STUDIED VIEW OF AUTHORITIES. CERTAINLY THEY ARE THE ONES WHO SHOULD KNOW BETTER THAN ANY ONE ELSE WHAT THE EXACT STATE OF AFFAIRS IS AND THEIR APPARENT CONFIDENCE IS REASSURING.

STILL, EVEN THOUGH THINGS MAY INDEED BE WELL IN HAND, I AM BOUND TO SAY THAT THE POSITION WOULD BE MUCH HAPPIER IF THE POLITICAL DIFFERENCES WERE ELIMINATED.

THIS IS A CRUCIAL MOMENT WHEN GOOD WILL AND UNITY OF EFFORT ARE ESSENTIAL AND THOSE THINGS ARE LACKING AMONG VARIOUS PARTIES TO THE CONTROVERSY. IN THAT SENSE INDIA CANNOT BE THE SAME EFFECTIVE MILITARY BASE WHICH IT WOULD BE WERE POLITICAL DIFFICULTIES SOLVED.

JUST WHEN INDIA WILL BE CALLED UPON FOR ITS SUPREME WAR EFFORT IS PERHAPS SOMETHING WHICH EVEN THE ALLIED HIGH COMMAND CANNOT PREDICT WITH CERTAINTY RIGHT NOW. OF COURSE, OPERATIONS ARE BEING CONDUCTED

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CONTINUALLY AGAINST THE JAPS IN BURMA AND NEIGHBORING TERRITORY BUT IT WOULDN'T BE SURPRISING IF A GRAND OFFENSIVE WERE NOT STAGED UNTIL HITLER HAS BEEN KNOCKED OUT.

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OUR ORIENTAL ALLIES APPARENTLY ARE BECOMING RECONCILED TO THIS VIEWPOINT ALTHOUGH DISAGREEING WITH THE POLICY OF MAKING DEFEAT OF THE AXIS IN EUROPE THE INITIAL OBJECTIVE. ANYWAY, I FIND THEY DO UNDERSTAND THE MILITARY REASONING WHICH DESIGNED HITLER AS ENEMY NUMBER ONE, AND THE RECENT ALLIED SUCCESSES IN RUSSIA AND LIBYA HAVE MADE THIS REASONING MUCH MORE ACCEPTABLE IN THE ORIENT.

IT IS NOW BECOMING APPARENT IN THIS PART OF THE WORLD THAT REESTABLISHMENT OF ALLIED CONTROL OVER THE MEDITERRANEAN WILL BE OF INCALCULABLE ASSISTANCE TO THE FINAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST JAPAN.

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SUPPOSE, FOR THE SAKE OF ARGUMENT, THAT AN ALL-OUT DRIVE AGAINST THE MIKADO DOES NOT COME UNTIL NEXT FALL. WILL CHINA BE ABLE TO HOLD OUT UNTIL THEN?

I BELIEVE SO, BARRING SOME WHOLLY UNEXPECTED DEVELOPMENT IN THE MEANTIME.

IT SHOULD BE BORNE IN MIND THAT ACTUALLY THERE HAS BEEN LITTLE WARFARE ON A BIG SCALE IN CHINA FOR A LONG TIME. THINGS HAVE BEEN LARGELY AT A STANDSTILL.

EVEN IF THE JAPANESE SHOULD UNDERTAKE SOME NEW OFFENSIVE--AND THERE'S NO PRESENT INDICATION OF ANYTHING BIG--THE CHINESE HAVE LOTS OF SPACE TO SWAP FOR TIME. QUITE APART FROM THAT THE CHINESE ARE A GALLANT RACE AND HAVE FULLY DEMONSTRATED THAT THEY INTEND TO FIGHT THE WAR TO COMPLETE VICTORY.

NATURALLY, THE LONGER THE ALLIES ARE COMPELLED TO DELAY THE FINAL ASSAULT ON JAPAN THE MORE DIFFICULT IT MAY BE TO CONQUER THE BARBARIANS OF THE RISING SUN.

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WE MUST REMEMBER THAT QUITE APART FROM JAPAN PROPER THERE IS A VAST ARMY OF JAPS SWARMING CHINA AND ANOTHER BIG CONTINGENT HOLDING THAT BURMESE BACK DOOR.

NOW THE JAP SOLDIER ISN'T LIKE OTHER HUMANS. PROVIDING HE IS EQUIPPED WITH OFFENSIVE WEAPONS, HE'S MORE OR LESS SELF SUFFICIENT. TAKE HIM BY THE SCRUFF OF THE NECK AND CHUCK HIM INTO A STRANGE LAND AND HE WILL FIND FOOD AND SHELTER FOR HIMSELF. HE GOES TO GROUND LIKE A RAT AND IT'S MIGHTY HARD TO DIG HIM OUT.

SO WE UNDOUBTEDLY WILL FIND A TOUGH JOB ON OUR HANDS WHEN WE FINALLY START IN TO CLEAN HOUSE OUT HERE. STILL IT CAN BE DONE, ALL RIGHT.

AS FAR AS CHINA IS CONCERNED SHE SURELY WILL EXPECT TO PROVIDE MANPOWER FOR THE JOB, ALTHOUGH OBVIOUSLY SHE WILL NEED MUCH EQUIPMENT FROM THE ALLIES.

/ EUGENE BURNS

JAN 26 1943

A SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, JAN. 21--(DELAYED)--(AP)--TINY BUT HARD-STRIKING PT-BOATS, ONE OF THE U.S. NAVY'S NEWEST WEAPONS, WERE CREDITED TODAY WITH PLAYING A MAJOR ROLE IN THE BATTLE OF GUADALCANAL, TURNING BACK JAPANESE REINFORCEMENT ATTEMPTS TIME AND AGAIN WHEN THE POSITION OF AMERICAN LAND FORCES WAS HIGHLY CRITICAL.

THE STORY OF HOW THESE 50-TON CRAFT, ENCASED IN FRAGILE PLYWOOD, TOOK THE MEASURE OF STEEL-HULLED ENEMY CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS WAS TOLD FOR THE FIRST TIME IN AN OFFICIAL NAVY RELEASE PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE COURAGE AND SKILL OF THEIR CREWS.

THE EXACT AMOUNT OF TONNAGE FOR WHICH THE PT-BOATS ACCOUNTED WAS NOT GIVEN, BUT IT IS UNOFFICIALLY ESTIMATED THAT SINCE OCTOBER 11 THEY HAVE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED AT LEAST 250,000 TONS OF ENEMY SHIPPING.

THEY SCORED THEIR GREATEST VICTORY ON DEC. 12 WHEN THEY SANK ONE DESTROYER, SET FIRE TO ANOTHER WHICH PROBABLY SANK LATER AND DAMAGED A THIRD.

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MORE RECENTLY, ON JAN. 11, THE LITTLE CRAFT SAILED INTO A FORMATION OF JAPANESE DESTROYERS TRYING TO TOW TROOP-LADEN BARGES TO GUADALCANAL, THE FOLLOWING DAY THEY HUNTED DOWN AND SANK FLOATING DRUMS OF FOOD WHICH THE DESTROYERS HAD DROPPED WHERE CURRENTS WOULD CARRY THEM ASHORE TO THE JAPANESE GARRISON.

RIDING THE PT-BOATS IS A TOUGH JOB FOR THE CREWS, WHICH TAKE A SEVERE POUNDING AS THEIR CRAFT BOUNCE OVER THE SEA AT HIGH SPEED. ASHORE THE CREWS LIVE IN TENTS CLOSE TO THE BEACHES, READY FOR INSTANT DUTY DAY OR NIGHT.

THE PT-BOATS FIRST WENT INTO ACTION ON THE NIGHT OF OCT. 12, THE NAVY RELEASE SAID, WHEN THEY "DROVE AT A JAPANESE FORCES OF CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS AND SCORED HITS ON A CRUISER. HEAVY GUNFIRE FROM THE BIG SHIPS FAILED TO IMPRESS THE MOTOR TORPEDOBOATS."

"WITHIN TWO WEEKS," THE ANNOUNCEMENT CONTINUED, "THE PT-BOATS HIT ONE OF THREE DESTROYERS AND ESCAPED UNDAMAGED DESPITE A BLINDING ILLUMINATION OF THE ENEMY'S SEARCHLIGHTS AND SHELLING."

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COMMENTING ON THE HOLDING ACTION, THE ANNOUNCEMENT ADDED: "BY EARLY NOVEMBER THE PT'S ASSAULTS AGAINST PERSISTENT JAP SUPPLY FORCES BECAME ALMOST ROUTINE."

THESE FORCES CONSISTED GENERALLY OF DESTROYERS WITH CARGO VESSELS.

"ONCE, FROM DECEMBER 7TH TO 8TH," IT WAS STATED, "THE PT'S NARROWED THE RANGE TO ONLY A FEW HUNDRED YARDS AND UNLEASHED THEIR FULL COMPLEMENT OF TORPEDOES AND MET JAPANESE DESTROYER FIVE-INCH FIRE WITH THEIR OWN MACHINE-GUNS.

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"SPLATTERED WITH SHRAPNEL BUT OTHERWISE UNSCATHED THEY WITHDREW THROUGH A SMOKESCREEN.

"EARLIER THAT NIGHT A PT-BOAT PLAYED HIDE-AND-SEEK WITH A PAIR OF ENEMY DESTROYERS AFTER ITS ENGINES PARTIALLY FAILED. AN ACCOMPANYING PT-BOAT OFFERED ITSELF AS 'BAIT' AND LURED THE JAPANESE SHIPS INTO THE DARKNESS AS THE CRIPPLED BOAT RETIRED SHOREWARD."

AFTER ATTACKING A JAPANESE VESSEL AND "SENDING IT PACKING," THE PT'S ENCOUNTERED AN ENEMY ARMED LANDING BARGE. AFTER VICIOUS STRAFING THEY CLOSED AND FOUND THAT THE CREW HAD ABANDONED THE BARGE IN THE FACE OF THEIR ONSLAUGHT. THEY THEN ATTEMPTED TO TOW THE CRAFT BACK TO PORT BUT, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, "IT BROKE IN TWO AND SANK."

ON DEC. 12 THE PT'S CAME BACK WITH POSITIVE EVIDENCE OF A JAPANESE SINKING. ALTHOUGH ONE PT-BOAT WAS LOST, THEY "ACCOUNTED FOR A DESTROYER SUNK, ANOTHER SET AFIRE AND PROBABLY SUNK AND A THIRD DAMAGED," IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

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IN THE MOST RECENT ACTION, JAN. 10-11, THE 50-TON CRAFT ATTACKED A STRONG ENEMY DESTROYER FORCE ENGAGED IN TOWING TROOP BOATS.

THE PT'S, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, "SCORED TWICE ON ONE DESTROYER, ONCE ON A SECOND AND POSSIBLY STRUCK A THIRD DESTROYER WITH AN ADDITIONAL TWO TORPEDOES.

"THE ENEMY 'RETIRED.' THE NEXT MORNING THE PT'S HUSTLED BACK

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TO THE SCENE OF ACTION TO FIND DRUMS OF SUPPLIES DRIFTING SHOREWARD ON THE TIDE. THESE THEY STRAFED WITH MACHINE-GUNS AND OBSERVED THEIR RUINED FOOD CONTENTS SPEWING INTO THE SEA."

PRECEDE SYDNEY

JAN 26 1943

SAULT STE.MARIE, ONT., TUESDAY, JAN.26-(AP)-MEMBERS OF THE ALGOMA LOCAL OF THE UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA (CIO) VOTED IN A SECRET BALLOT MADE PUBLIC EARLY TODAY TO REMAIN ON STRIKE AT THE ALGOMA STEEL CORPORATION HERE. THE VOTE WAS ANNOUNCED AS 1,632 TO 1,399.

PREVIOUSLY STEELWORKERS AT THE SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA, PLANT OF THE DOMINION STEEL AND COAL CORP. HAD VOTED TO END THEIR TWO WEEKS' TIEUP BUT RESERVED THE RIGHT TO CALL A NEW STRIKE IN 30 DAYS IF THEIR DEMAN ARE NOT MET BY THEN.

TORONTO, JAN 25-(CANADIAN PRESS)-INVESTIGATION CONTINUED TODAY INTO A DOUBLE FATALITY HERE SATURDAY NIGHT IN WHICH DONALD MACASKILL, 65, RETIRED VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER OF THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED, WAS SAID BY POLICE TO HAVE SHOT AND KILLED HIS WIFE, JANE, 57, AND THEN ENDED HIS LIFE WITH A REVOLVER IN HIS CORTLEIGH BOULEVARD HOME IN NORTH TORONTO.

DR. SMIRLE LAWSON, SUPERVISING CORONER FOR ONTARIO, WILL ASK PREMIER GORDON D. CONANT IN HIS CAPACITY AS ATTORNEY-GENERAL TO DECIDE WHETHER AN INQUEST WILL BE HELD.

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THE TWO BODIES WERE FOUND EARLY YESTERDAY BY MRS. IRENE MITCHELL, THE COOK. MRS. MACASKILL'S BODY WAS LYING ON A BED IN HER SECOND-FLOOR BEDROOM AND HER HUSBAND'S BODY, WITH THE REVOLVER AT HIS FEET, WAS NEARBY ON THE FLOOR.

POLICE SAID MACASKILL, WHO RETIRED FROM THE NICKEL COMPANY A YEAR AGO BECAUSE OF ILL HEALTH, WALKED INTO HIS WIFE'S BEDROOM WHERE SHE WAS PROPPED UP IN BED READING A MAGAZINE. SHE WAS STRUCK TWICE IN THE HEAD BY SLUGS FROM A .32 CALIBRE AUTOMATIC. THEN MACASKILL PLACED THE GUN AT THE RIGHT SIDE OF HIS NECK AND PRESSED THE TRIGGER, THE POLICE SAID.

A NATIVE OF LOCHINVER, SCOTLAND, MACASKILL WAS EDUCATED THERE AND CAME TO CANADA AS A YOUTH. HE ENTERED THE EMPLOY OF THE NICKEL COMPANY IN 1906 AND WAS ELEVATED TO THE POSITION OF VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER IN 1931.

MRS. MACASKILL WAS THE FORMER JANE FROST, DAUGHTER OF DAVID C. FROST OF LEXINGTON, KY. THEY WERE MARRIED IN 1916 AND ARE SURVIVED BY TWO SONS AND A DAUGHTER.

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HALIFAX, N.S., JAN 25-(AP)-FLIGHT LIEUT. AL CHEESMAN, WHO FL. WITH SIR HUBERT WILKINS IN THE ANTARCTIC IN 1930, WAS FOUND ALIVE AND UNHARMED TODAY JUST SOUTH OF SANDWICH ISLAND, LABRADOR, AFTER CRASHING THREE DAYS AGO.

CHEESMAN IS CANADA'S FOREMOST BUSH PILOT IN THE WILDS OF THE CANADIAN NORTH. WHEN CHEESMAN AND HIS TWO FLIGHT COMPANIONS CAN BE RESCUED FROM THE ICE AND SNOW PRISON ON THE EDGE OF THE ARCTIC WAS NOT ANNOUNCED.

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CHEESMAN HAS BEEN FLYING WITH A COASTAL PATROL UNIT WHICH BOASTS OF SINKING MORE SUBMARINES THAN ANY OTHER SIMILAR SQUADRON.

OTTAWA, JAN 25-(AP)-LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN GORDON BATES TAYLOR OF SCHENECTADY, N.Y., WAS LISTED AS KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE IN CANADA IN A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST ISSUED TONIGHT.

TAYLOR'S NEXT-OF-KIN IS HIS MOTHER, MRS. SADIE SCHWEBEL (CORRECT) OF 131 SOUTH FERRY ST., SCHENECTADY.

TAYLOR WAS KILLED IN A PLANE CRASH NEAR HAGERSVILLE, ONT., JAN.21.

A NORTHERN BRAZILIAN PORT, JAN.25-(AP)-TWO SURVIVORS OF A GERMAN U-BOAT SUNK BY A UNITED STATES PATROL PLANE OFF THE BRAZILIAN COAST DISCLOSED TODAY THAT IN THE MONTH THEY HAD BEEN AT SEA AFTER LEAVING THE SUBMARINE BASE AT LORIENT, FRANCE, THEY HAD SUNK ONLY ONE MERCHANT VESSEL.

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THEIR SUBMARINE WAS BELIEVED TO BE ONE OF FIVE ANNOUNCED SUNK IN LAST MONTH'S OPERATIONS BY THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC. THE TWO SURVIVORS REACHED SHORE IN A RUBBER BOAT DROPPED BY A PATROL BOMBER AFTER THEIR SUBMARINE BROKE IN HALF UNDER THE IMPACT OF THE BOMBS.

THE TWO SAID THAT ON A PREVIOUS CRUISE THEIR U-BOAT HAD SUNK TWO MERCHANT SHIPS IN THE CARIBBEAN. ON THE LAST CRUISE THE U-BOAT WAS REFUELED ONCE FROM A TANKER IN MID-OCEAN, THEY SAID. THE SUBMARINE CARRIED A CREW OF 42.

ONE OF THE SURVIVORS WAS 18, THE OTHER 24. THE OLDER SURVIVOR SAID HE WANTED IT KNOWN IN GERMANY THAT HE WAS ALIVE SINCE OTHERWISE "THE FUEHRER WILL FORCE MY WIFE TO REMARRY IMMEDIATELY IN ORDER TO GUARANTEE THE REICH BIRTHRATE."

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JAN 25-(AP)-I WAS REPORTED TODAY SUGAR MILL OPERATORS HAD AIPROVED A RESOLUTION CALLING A FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OFFER OF 3.74 CENTS A POUND FOR THE PUERTO RICAN 1943 SUGAR CROP "ABSURD AND UNJUST."

(AMERICAN SUGAR MEN SAID SUCH A PRICE, CONSIDERING DUTY AND FREIGHT CHARGES, WOULD BE APPROXIMATELY EQUIVALENT TO THE PRICE PAID LAST YEAR FOR CUBAN SUGAR CROP, WHICH WAS BOUGHT BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT THROUGH THE COMMODITY CREDIT CORP).

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SUGAR MILL OPERATORS ALSO VOTED TO ACCEPT "UNDER PROTEST" SALARY INCREASES FTR MILL WORKERE ORDERED JAN.19 ZY THE MINIMUM WAGE BOARD AND GIV

INCREASES FOR MILL WORKERS ORDERED JAN.19 BY THE MINIMUM WAGE BOARD AND GIVING WORKERS AN AVERAGE INCREASE OF ABOU 19 OR 20 CENTS A DAY.

WHILE OPERATORS DISCUSSED THE SITUATION, SUGAR WORKERS AFFILIATED WITH THE GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF WORKERS VOTED TO APPROVE WAGE SCHEDULES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF TWO CATEGORIES WHICH THEY CLAIMED PAID TOO LITTLE.

SANTIAGO, CHILE, JAN. 25-(AP)-THE THREE SOCIALIST MEMBERS OF PRESIDENT JUAN ANTONIO RIOS' 12-MAN CABINET RESIGNED TODAY, BUT SALVADOR ALLENDE, SOCIALIST PARTY SECRETARY, SAID HIS GROUP WOULD CONTINUE COLLABORATING WITH THE GOVERNMENT, [redacted]

THOSE RESIGNING WERE MIGUEL ETCHEBARNE, HEALTH, MANUEL HIDALGO, COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC WORKS, AND ENRIQUE ARRIAGADA, LANDS.

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ALLENDE'S ANNOUNCEMENT FOLLOWED A SPLIT WITHIN THE PARTY CONVENTION WHERE COL. MARMADUKE GROVE WAS OVERTHROWN AS SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER.

balboa, c.z., jan. 25-(ap)--president rafael angel calderon guardia of costa rica received an elaborate reception upon his arrival by plane today for a state visit to the republic of panama.

artillery boomed a salute and fighter planes roared overhead as a big crowd headed by president ricardo adolfo de la guardia of panama greeted him at the airport.

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united states army and navy authorities, including lieut. gen. george brett, commander of the caribbean area, and a full assembly of the diplomatic corps were in the welcoming delegation

NEW YORK, JAN. 25-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY THE FCC SAID TODAY THAT GEN. SENJURO HAYASHI, PRESIDENT OF THE EAST ASIA DEVELOPMENT FEDERATION AND ONE OF JAPAN'S SENIOR GENERALS, WAS ILL AND THAT EMPEROR HIROHITO HAD SENT AN IMPERIAL CHAMBERLAIN TO CALL ON HIM.

PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO, WHOSE "SLIGHT ILLNESS" CAUSED A POSTPONEMENT OF THE IMPERIAL DIET, WAS REPORTED IN ANOTHER BROADCAST TO BE "RECUPERATING RAPIDLY" ENOUGH TO

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BE ABLE TO ATTEND A REOPENING PARLIAMENT JAN. 28.

BY GLENN BABB

THE GERMAN PEOPLE AT LAST ARE BEING GIVEN SOME IDEA OF THE DISASTER THAT HANGS OVER THEIR ARMIES IN RUSSIA AND THE COMPLETENESS OF ROMMEL'S ROUT. FOR FOUR DAYS NOW THE COMMUNIQUES OF THE HIGH COMMAND, BREATHING A SPIRIT OF UNPRECEDENTED PESSIMISM, HAVE BEEN PREPARING THE NATION FOR NEWS OF GREAT DEFEATS YET TO BE CONSUMMATED, THE ABANDONMENT OF

30.24-609

THE CAUCASUS AND ALL THE HIGH HOPES PINNED ON THE CAMPAIGN THERE AND THE END OF THAT ARMY OF NEARLY A QUARTER MILLION THAT HITLER'S PRIDE DOOMED TO DESTRUCTION ON THE APPROACHES TO STALINGRAD. TODAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ABANDONMENT OF VORONEZH--ALTHOUGH THE GERMANS NEVER REALLY HELD ALL THE CITY -- ADDS TO THE PICTURE OF GLOOM.

NOW THESE ANNOUNCEMENTS DO NOT WELL SPONTANEOUSLY OUT OF THE DEPRESSION WHICH DOUBTLESS PREVAILS IN HIGH GERMAN MILITARY QUARTERS. WE CAN BE SURE THAT EACH PHRASE HAS BEEN CAREFULLY WEIGHED FOR ITS PROBABLE EFFECTS BOTH ON THE GERMAN PEOPLE AND ON GERMANY'S ENEMIES. IT IS A SAFE ASSUMPTION THAT THE GENERAL PICTURE OF GLOOM THE BERLIN RADIO IS PERMITTED TO BROADCAST IS PART OF DOCTOR GOEBBELS' UNCEASING CAMPAIGN TO ENCOURAGE COMPLACENCY AMONG THE UNITED NATIONS.

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AS FOR THE RESULTS SOUGHT WITHIN THE REICH THESE PROBABLY ARE MANY SIDED. A FIRST CONSIDERATION IS THAT NEWS OF SUCH GREAT DEFEATS OF THOSE OF STALINGRAD AND LIBYA COULD NOT BE HIDDEN LONG FROM THE PEOPLE. THEREFORE IT IS NECESSARY TO PREVENT THE SHOCK TO CONFIDENCE IN THE FUEHRER'S REGIME THAT WOULD RESULT SHOULD THE NEWS COME FROM OTHER THAN THE HIGHEST GERMAN SOURCES. A SECOND PURPOSE UNDOUBTEDLY IS TO DISPEL ANY TENDENCY TO SLACKNESS ON THE HOME FRONT, WHERE HITLER NEEDS NEW MIRACLES OF PRODUCTION. PERHAPS THERE IS SOME HOPE OF EVOKING A RESPONSE SIMILAR TO THAT WHICH THE BRITISH PEOPLE GAVE TO WINSTON CHURCHILL'S "BLOOD, SWEAT AND TEARS" SUMMONS OF 1940. IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN WHETHER THE GERMAN PEOPLE ARE CAPABLE OF A COMPARABLE REACTION TO SOMBER TRUTHS.

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THE NEWSPAPERS GO EVEN FURTHER THAN THE COMMUNIQUES, ALTHOUGH IT IS DIFFICULT TO OUTDO YESTERDAY'S HIGH COMMAND REPORT ON THE STALINGRAD

SITUATION: "THE POSITION BECAME FURTHER INTENSIFIED THROUGH FURTHER BREACHES BY STRONG ENEMY MASSES FROM THE WEST. NEVERTHELESS THE DEFENDERS STILL HOLD UNBROKEN, AS A SHINING EXAMPLE OF THE BEST GERMAN MILITARY TRADITION, AN EVER MORE CONTRACTED RING AROUND THE CITY." GRIM READING, THAT, FOR A PEOPLE FOR WHOM THE FUEHRER LESS THAN FOUR MONTHS AGO WAS PAINTING A PICTURE OF RESPLENDENT VICTORY, ESPECIALLY AT STALINGRAD.

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UNDATED SECOND ADD BABB'S INTERPRETIVE XXX AT STALINGRAD.

ONE EDITORIAL PHRASE SUGGESTS ONE MORE PURPOSE OF THIS PROPAGANDA OF GLOOM. "A LOST WAR IS A LOST FUTURE" IS COUPLED WITH A REPETITION OF THE NAZI TENET THAT IT WAS WEAKNESS ON THE HOME FRONT, RATHER THAN MILITARY DEFEAT, THAT COMPELLED IMPERIAL GERMANY'S SURRENDER IN 1918. THE 1918 THEME IS A DANGEROUS ONE FROM DOCTOR GOEBBELS POINT OF VIEW AND HE SEEMS DETERMINED TO CONVINCE HIS PEOPLE THAT A GERMAN DEFEAT THIS TIME WILL NOT BRING THE SAME KIND OF PEACE THAT FOLLOWED THE LAST WAR. THERE MUST BE MANY GERMANS WHO FEEL THAT PERHAPS EVEN THOSE TERRIBLE YEARS AFTER 1918 WERE NOT SO BAD AS COMPARED WITH CONDITIONS OF TODAY. THE MAJORITY OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE NEVER SAW AN ENEMY SOLDIER, EXCEPT PRISONERS OF WAR, NOR HEARD AN ENEMY BOMB OR SHELL IN THAT LAST WAR; THE LOSSES OF TERRITORY WERE SLIGHT; THERE WAS NO OCCUPATION OF BERLIN. IT CAN NOT BE THE SAME THIS TIME, DOCTOR GOEBBELS SAYS; THERE IS NO FUTURE FOR THE GERMAN NATION IF THE WAR IS LOST.

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IF THE PROPAGANDA OF GLOOM IS HAVING ANY EFFECT ON THE UNITED NATIONS' PREPARATIONS IT IS NOT APPARENT. ANNOUNCEMENTS CONCERNING CURRENT HIGH STRATEGY CONSULTATIONS ARE EXPECTED SHORTLY AND DISPATCHES FROM LONDON GIVE ASSURANCE THAT IN THESE DISCUSSIONS THERE IS NO

PLACING OF HOPES IN A GERMAN COLLAPSE FROM WITHIN. THE EMPHASIS IS ON UTTER DEFEAT OF THE GERMAN ARMED FORCES SO THAT IT WILL NOT BE POSSIBLE FOR ANOTHER FUEHRER TO TELL A NEW GENERATION THAT GERMANY, TRIUMPHANT ON THE BATTLEFIELD, WAS CHEATED OF VICTORY BY WEAKNESS AT HOME.

UNDATED SHIP SINKINGS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JAN 26 1943

ENEMY SUBMARINES--TERMED THE NAVY'S "FIRST ENEMY" BY ADMIRAL HAROLD R.STARK--HAVE TAKEN A TOLL OF 601 ALLIED AND NEUTRAL MERCHANT SHIPS IN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC SINCE PEARL HARBOR, THE ASSOCIATED PRESS COUNT OF OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED SINKINGS SHOWED TODAY. (MON)

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SINKING OF EIGHT VESSELS, TWO OF THEM AMERICAN, WERE MADE LAST WEEK. SEVEN OF THE EIGHT WERE SENT TO THE BOTTOM OF SOUTH AMERICA. OF THE CREW, 74 WERE REPORTED DEAD AND 53 MISSING.

AS OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON AND ABROAD EMPHASIZED THE SERIOUS THREAT OF THE SUBMARINE SITUATION TO UNITED NATIONS' WAR PLANS, BRITAIN'S FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, A.V.ALEXANDER, DECLARED:

"THE ENEMY IS NOW USING U-BOATS IN LARGER PACKS AND WITH NEW TACTICS. THE U-BOATS NOW ARE EVEN MORE CONCENTRATED THAN BEFORE. THEY ARE NOW LYING, NOT IN SINGLE PACKS, BUT IF I MAY USE A MILITARY EXPRESSION, IN ECHELONS OF PACKS."

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A BERLIN RADIO DISPATCH FROM SHANGHAI SAID TODAY (TUES) THAT JAPANESE HEADQUARTERS HAD ANNOUNCED THE KILLING OF 3,000 CHINESE COMMUNIST TROOPS IN OPERATIONS IN THE TAHSING HILLS AND ALONG THE BORDERS OF SHANSI, CHAHAR AND HOPEI PROVINCES IN CHINA.

THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF THIS CLAIM FROM ALLIED SOURCES.

30.24 - 611

THE OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP ISSUES THE FOLLOWING:

--DASH--

TO MANAGING EDITORS AND BROADCASTERS--CONFIDENTIAL AND NOT FOR PUBLICATION.

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WE ARE ADVISED THAT DISPATCHED OF UNUSUAL IMPORTANCE WILL BE ARRIVING WITHIN THE NEXT FEW HOURS FROM ACROSS THE ATLANTIC TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE AT A FIXED TIME THAT WILL BE STATED IN THE DISPATCHES AND WHICH PROBABLY WILL BE WEDNESDAY. U.S. CENSORSHIP WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH THE IMMEDIATE RECEIPT AND DELIVERY OF THESE DISPATCHES ON A HOLD-FOR-RELEASE BASIS BUT IT IS OF THE VERY HIGHEST IMPORTANCE THAT THERE BE NO VIOLATION OF THE FIXED RELEASE DATE AND NO DISCLOSURE OF ANY KIND UNTIL THE RELEASE TIME ARRIVES.

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP, BYRON PRICE, DIRECTOR.

NOTE TO EDITORS

CONFIDENTIAL AND NOT FOR PUBLICATION

THE BERLIN AND OTHER AXIS RADIOS HAVE BROADCAST DURING THE LAST FEW DAYS SEVERAL DISPATCHES PURPORTING TO SHOW THAT BERLIN HAS KNOWLEDGE OF A MEETING OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WHICH BERLIN SAYS HAS TAKEN PLACE IN WASHINGTON. THESE BROADCASTS HAVE THE OBVIOUS PURPOSE OF DRAWING DENIALS OR OTHER COMMENTS THAT WILL DISCLOSE INFORMATION THE AXIS WVE.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS HAS NOT CARRIED THESE AXIS "FISHING EXPEDITIONS" IN ANY FORM SINCE THE OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP HAS ASKED THAT NOTHING BE CARRIED CONCERNING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT BEFORE NEWS IS OFFICIALLY RELEASED.

THE A.P.

NEW YORK, JAN. 25--(AP)--GERMAN WAR CORRESPONDENTS HAVE BEEN SUMMONED [redacted] FROM THE FRONT TO "RECEIVE NEW INSTRUCTIONS" FROM PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS, THE LONDON RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST HEARD HERE BY CBS.

"THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY ANNOUNCING THIS TONIGHT," THE BROADCAST CONTINUED, "SAID THAT [redacted] GOEBBELS GAVE A SURVEY OF THE MILITARY AND POLITICAL SITUATION TO THE REPORTERS, WHO ARE [redacted] TO BE MEDIATORS BETWEEN THE FRONT AND THE [redacted]"

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FOR SUNDAY AMS

UNDATED SEA WARFARE "BOX SCORE"

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. JAN 23, 1943

THE FOLLOWING "BOX SCORE" LISTS SEA WARFARE LOSSES REPORTED DURING THE 177TH WEEK OF THE WAR FROM JAN. 17 THROUGH JAN 23.

NATION	SUNK BY SUBS PLANES WARSHIPS	MINES OTHER CAUSES OR UNKNOWN		TONNAGE KNOWN	DEAD	MISSING
JAPAN	10	0	0	X-24,000	0	0
AXIS	22	0	0	X- 3,000	0	0
BRITAIN	6	0	0	X	66	51
EGYPT	1	0	0	X	2	0
ALLIED	1	0	0	X	0	0
UNITED STATES	2	0	0	X- 225	30	0
ITALY	1	0	0	X	0	0
SWEDEN	1	0	0	X	0	0

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POLAND	1	0	0	X	3	0	
TOTAL	45	0	0	27,225	101	51	
PREV.REP'T'D	2,860	294	812	10,923,776	47,201	19,091	
GRAND TOTAL	2,905	294	812	10,951,001	47,302	19,142	

X-TONNAGES ON 6 JAPANESE 21 AXIS, 6 BRITISH 1, EGYPTIAN, 1 ALLIED 1 UNITED STATES 1 ITALIAN , 1 SWEDISH, AND 1 POLISH SHIPS UNKNOWN.

NOTE:- IN PREVIOUSLY REPORTED AND GRAND TOTAL, 507 DEAD HAVE BEEN ADDED FOR AVENGER AND 129 FOR HORNET--FIGURES REVEALED DURING THE WEEK.

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LOSSES BY NATIONS INCLUDING NAVAL VESSELS:- BRITAIN 1,246, NORWAY 324, GERMANY 233, GREECE 190, ITALY 215, SWEDEN 165, JAPAN 448, NETHERLANDS 124, FRANCE 94, DENMARK 65, FINLAND 48, UNITED STATES 382, BELGIUM 28, PANAMA 61, SOVIET 20, SPAIN 20, YUGOSLAVIA 21, ESTONIA 12, PORTUGAL 11, PHILLIPPINES 8, ROUMANIA 7, TURKEY 9, POLAND 16, BULGARIA 3, EGYPT 6, IRAN 3, LITHUANIA 3, BRAZIL 22, ARGENTINE 3, HUNGARY 2, LATVIA 7, HONDURAS 6, MEXICO 6, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC 4, NICARAGUA 3, ALLIED 47, AXIS 138, CHILE 2, URUGUAY 2, CUBA 3, ICELAND, IRELAND, VENEZUELA AND COLOMBIA EACH ONE.

TOTAL 4,041.

Leave Blank

30.24-613

Roosevelt, Churchill in Casablanca 10 Days, Goal Is 'Unconditional Surrender' of Axis; Giraud, DeGaulle There, in Accord on Aims

President and Premier Reach Full Agreement On War Plans

Most Unprecedented and Momentous Meeting of Century—Roosevelt Defies All Traditions—Unconditional Surrender of Axis Powers Comes First—Staffs of Both Nations Present—Stalin Could Not Attend—Chang Kai-Shek Kept Advised—Initiative to Be Maintained.

By WES GALLAGHER

JAN 27 1943

CASABLANCA, French Morocco, Jan. 26. (AP)—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, in the most unprecedented and momentous meeting of the century, have reached "complete agreement" on war plans for 1943 designed to bring about the "unconditional surrender" of Germany, Italy, and Japan, it was disclosed today.

Defying every tradition, the President of the United States flew across 5,000 miles of the Atlantic Ocean for a 10-day meeting with Winston Churchill which saw the leaders of the two nations bring General Charles de Gaulle and Gen. Henri Honore Giraud together for the first time in a little villa just outside this city.

War Staffs Participate

Virtually the entire war staffs of both nations participated in day and night discussions which ended Sunday afternoon with a press conference before a group of war correspondents flown secretly from Allied headquarters halfway across North Africa.

These are the high spots of the conference, which Roosevelt and Churchill agreed was unprecedented in history and may decide the fate of the world for generations to come:

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Will Maintain Initiative

One—The leaders of America and Britain, both military and civil, have agreed on a war plan for 1943 designed to maintain the initiative in every theatre of the war;

Two—Churchill and Roosevelt agreed that peace can come only through "unconditional surrender" of Germany, Italy, and Japan;

Three—Generals Giraud and de Gaulle, meeting for the first time under sponsorship of the President and Prime Minister, are negotiating for a united French movement designed to put French Armies, a Navy and an Air Force again into the field against the Axis;

Four—Premier Joseph Stalin of Russia was kept informed of the results of the conferences. In fact, Churchill and Roosevelt offered to meet Stalin "very much farther to the east," but the Russian chief was unable to leave the U. S. S. R., due to the need of his directing the present Red Army offensives.

Chiang Kai-shek Apprised

The President and Prime Minister also have been in communication with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and "have apprised him of the measures which they are taking to assist him in China's magnificent and unrelaxing struggle for the common cause."

Five—Maximum material aid to Russia and China will be one of the prime aims of the U. S. and Britain.

Six—Roosevelt visited American troops in the field in North Africa, the first American President to visit an active war theatre since Abraham Lincoln.

The meetings were held in a closely-guarded, barbed-wire-surrounded inclosure at a hotel in Casablanca under the greatest secrecy.

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Churchill First to Arrive

Prime Minister Churchill arrived for the meeting first. When President Roosevelt arrived by plane a few hours later, he dispatched Harry Hopkins to the Churchill villa, and the Prime Minister immediately came to start the meetings.

The first began at 7 o'clock in the evening of Jan. 14 and lasted until three o'clock the next morning.

President Roosevelt met correspondents in the garden of his villa Sunday afternoon.

Protecting American fighters and Spitfires roared overhead as the conference was held. The only woman present was WAAC Captain Louise Anderson of Denver, Colo., a stenographer from Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters.

Hopkins was among the first to arrive, along with the President's flying son, Lieut. Col. Elliott Roosevelt, who was wearing the Distinguished Flying Cross recently awarded him.

De Gaulle, Giraud at President's Quarters

While the President's envoy, Robert Murphy, flitted in the background, Generals Giraud and de Gaulle, clad in French Army uniforms, appeared from the President's quarters. They were closely followed by Roosevelt himself, wearing a light grey suit with the usual cigarette holder held at a jaunty angle.

Churchill, in a dark grey suit and with the inevitable

cigar, followed them to the four chairs in the garden.

Momentous Moment

As de Gaulle and Giraud shook hands for the benefit of photographers, the President opined that it was a momentous moment.

Giraud and de Gaulle immediately went back into the house and the press conference began.

The President on behalf of the Prime Minister and himself, expressed regret at the death of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's war correspondent, Edouard Baudry, who was killed by a machine gun bullet when the plane in which he was riding with other correspondents enroute to the meeting was lost over Spanish Morocco and was fired upon by Spanish ground defenses.

The President then went into the background of the meeting, saying that it became clear when the North African campaign was launched that a meeting between himself and the Prime Minister would be necessary.

He said Stalin had been kept advised on all details worked out at the meeting, and in the words of the communique added that Stalin had been "cordially invited to meet the President and Prime Minister, in which case the meeting would have been held very much farther to the east." Stalin, however, was "unable to leave Russia at this time on account of the great offensive which he himself as commander-in-chief is directing."

While the Prime Minister nodded assent, the President said the conference had reached "complete agreement" on war plans for 1943 to bring about the "unconditional surrender" of the Axis nations.

The President and Prime Minister both said the Allies were determined to maintain the battle initiative in every part of the world, and said that theatre by theatre every campaign had been discussed.

Invasion Plans Mapped

This was taken to mean that Gen. George C. Marshall, chief-of-staff of the U. S. Army, Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the Imperial general staff, Admiral Ernest J. King, commander-in-chief of the U. S. Navy, and Admiral of the Fleet Sir Dudley Pound along with other generals had mapped invasion plans and probably also picked the generals for such field commands.

The President said the meetings in the past 10 days had been unprecedented in history, while the prime minister chimed in to add that they surpassed anything in his World War One experience.

One of the main decisions of the conference was to lend all material aid to the Russians, who are draining German manpower and war materials, the President said, and he added that China was to get a full measure to help to end forever the Japanese attempt to dominate the Far East.

Destructions of People Not Intended

The President said "unconditional surrender" of Germany, Italy, and Japan did not mean destruction of the populations but destruction of the philosophy of these countries based on conquest and reigns of terror.

All resources of the United Nations have been pooled and will be administered according to one central plan decided upon at the conference, the President said, but he gave no hint of when or where the military strength of the United Nations would smash against the Axis.

The President and Prime Minister stressed the strength of their friendship and Churchill said nothing had ever come between him and the President.

In speaking of the Allied landings in North Africa, the Prime Minister, after the President had finished the first part of the conference, said this great enterprise had altered the whole strategy of the war and given the Allies an initiative which they would never lose.

In discussing the fighting in the Middle East, Churchill described Marshal Erwin Rommel as a fugitive from Egypt who now would like to pose as the deliverer of Tunisia, but said the Eighth Army would never let go of him.

Master Battle Plan Developed

That the 10-day conference had developed the long-discussed Allied master battle plan for the war was clear in both the President's and Prime Minister's statements.

Churchill, waving his cigar, declared that despite the fact that there may be some delay at times, there is a design and purpose and unconquerable will to enforce "unconditional surrender" upon the criminals who plunged the world into war.

Churchill, wearing an American distinguished service order given him by General John J. Pershing in the first World War, declared the recent conference had surpassed anything in his long experience.

The President and Prime Minister repeated the words of the communique describing the Giraud-de Gaulle meeting, saying they felt the moment "made it opportune to invite General Giraud to confer with the combined chiefs of staff and to arrange a meeting between him and General de Gaulle."

President Praises French

President Roosevelt praised the valor of French fighting men, pointing out they lay side by side with Americans in graves in Africa, but now stand united in common cause.

A brief announcement near the end of the day describing the meeting between de Gaulle and Giraud said:

"At the conclusion of their first conversations in North Africa, General de Gaulle and General Giraud make the following joint statement:

"'We have met. We have talked. We have registered entire agreement on the end to be achieved, which is the liberation of France and the triumph of human liberties by the total defeat of the enemy.

"'This end will be attained by the union in war of all Free Frenchmen fighting side by side with all the Allies.'"

The President toward the end of the press conference said of his visit to the field troops that he was the first President to go to the eastern hemisphere since the visit of President Woodrow Wilson in 1919.

Eats in the Field

"I have seen the bulk of several divisions," the President said, permitting himself to be directly quoted, "I have eaten lunch in the field and it was a darn good lunch, too."

The President said American troops were equipped with the best weapons in the world, weapons superior to anything the enemy had developed.

"They had a band at one place I visited which played for lunch," he said. "It was a good band but I had to move upwind so I could hear it."

He said the had visited Port Lyautey, where some of the heaviest fighting took place, and placed wreaths on the graves of American soldiers.

The President praised the French for bravery in battle and said with the coming peace they are now helping us to carry out our common objective.

Proud of "Our Soldiers"

Waving his finger at correspondents seated in a semicircle in front of him, he said, "Our soldiers are eager to carry on the fight and I want you to tell the folks back home that I am proud of them."

The President in conclusion said America was determined to help the French civilians in North Africa with food and clothing until such times as they could recover from the stripping done by the Axis.

He said he had given a dinner for the sultan of Morocco and his son and had gotten on extremely well with both of them.

At the moment he was fingering what is probably the most rare autograph book in the world. It is bound in leather and contains the signature of all those dignitaries attending the conference.

The book would go to the government museum at Hyde Park, the President said.

In flying to the meeting President Roosevelt was in a plane for the first time since 1932, when he flew to the national Democratic convention in Chicago upon receiving the presidential nomination.

He was accompanied to Africa by Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the United States army; Admiral Ernest J. King, chief of naval operations; Lt.-Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the army air forces, and Harry Hopkins, White House aide.

IN CHURCHILL PARTY

Prime Minister Churchill was accompanied by Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, first sea lord and chief of Britain's naval staff; Gen. Sir Alan Francis Brooke, chief of the imperial staff; Air Marshal Sir Charles Portal, chief of the air staff; Vice-Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, chief of combined operations (Commandos), and Field Marshal Sir John Dill.

Also participating in the conferences were Lt.-Gen. Dwight E. Eisenhower, commander-in-chief of the AEF in North Africa; Maj.-Gen. Carl Spaatz, commander of American and RAF air operations in that theater; and three leading figures in the British drive against Marshal Rommel—Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, British commander-in-chief of the Middle East; Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery, commander of the British Eighth Army; and Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, vice-chief of the British air forces.

CASABLANCA, French Morocco, Jan. 24 (AP)—The text of the official communique on the conference between Gen. Henri Honore Giraud and Gen. Charles DeGaulle:

At the conclusion of their first conversations in North Africa, Gen. De Gaulle and Gen. Giraud make the following joint statement:

"We have met. We have talked. We have registered entire agreement on the end to be achieved, which is the liberation of France and the triumph of human liberties by the total defeat of the enemy.

"This end will be attained by union in war of all free Frenchmen fighting side by side with all Allies."

President Inspected Troops in Morocco

U. S. Forces Surprised By Visit From Commander-in-chief—Reviewed Army From Jeep Driven By Kansas City Sergeant.

By Walter Logan
(Distributed By The Associated Press)

CASABLANCA, Jan. 21. (Delayed)—President Roosevelt, the first American chief executive to leave the United States in war-time and the first to fly the Atlantic, today inspected American troops in French Morocco, surprising them by his presence and leaving their faces wreathed in smiles.

Rides In Jeep

The President reviewed the troops from a jeep driven by Staff Sergeant Oran Lass, from Kansas City, Mo., who was the proudest soldier in the U. S. Army but maintained an air of impeccable dignity throughout.

In the jeep with the President were Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the U. S. Fifth Army; Charles Fredericks, the President's personal bodyguard, and the general officer commanding during the inspection of the troops.

Immediately behind the presidential jeep was another with bodyguards, and the following jeep contained Maj. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., commanding U. S. troops in French Morocco; Rear Admiral Ross McIntire, the President's physician, and Harry Hopkins, Presidential advisor.

Riding in another car were Robert Murphy, American minister for French Africa, and W. Averill Harriman.

The soldiers reviewed had been entirely unaware of the President's presence in Africa, and confessed later that they had assumed when they rehearsed yesterday for the affair that the party would be "another bunch of brass hats."

Standing rigidly at attention and unable to look in the direction from which the President was coming, each was surprised in turn as Mr. Roosevelt's jeep drew opposite him.

Eyes literally popped as the President and commander-in-chief passed only six feet away in front of the men with a big smile on his face. Few soldiers were able to wipe off their own smiles of pleasure.

The presidential convoy formed at 9:30 a. m., skirted Casablanca and drove directly to the review area, some miles north.

The convoy consisted of official limousines, armored scout car with 50-calibre machine guns, and weapons carriers bearing official signal corps photographers. It was preceded and followed by military police on motorcycles.

Air Umbrella

The convoy drove by the airport where scores of fighters took off to form a vast umbrella overhead throughout the day. The President, wearing a gray felt hat, a gray suit with a white pin stripe, and white pullover sweater, rode the limousine of Lieut. General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied commander-in-chief in North Africa.

The morning was chilly and somewhat cloudy when the party started, but the warm African sun shone brightly as the convoy sped around winding roads through the hills. Soldiers, not knowing whom they guarded, were stationed along the road at regular intervals. Every pass, every bridge was guarded by armed soldiers who had taken their stand many hours before.

The convoy proceeded to the review area where troops were lined up for at least a mile in front of their tanks, half-tracks, scout cars and artillery of all sizes and calibres. The convoy stopped and the President mounted his jeep, which, after a band had played the National Anthem, drove slowly in front of the soldiers.

Mr. Roosevelt's secret service bodyguards, wearing armored corps battle jackets, walked by the sides of his jeep.

Most of the troops were lined up beside the road under eucalyptus trees. Other units were stationed on the horizon guarding the area.

The President occasionally laughed and joked with the generals accompanying him, several times he spoke to the men. Mostly he appeared deadly serious.

The reviewing part passed into an open field swept by a brisk wind, the President laughed when his hat blew off. It was caught by General Clark.

Inspects Rations

Mess Sgt. Joseph Baer, from Sharon, Wis., had a field kitchen set up near 20 small tables with folding chairs. The President opened and inspected "K" concentrated emergency rations. Then he was introduced to 50 representative men and officers who were decorated with silver stars and purple hearts for their part in the initial occupation.

Included was Colonel Arthur Rogers, whose regiment was stationed at Hyde Park during the visit there of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in 1939. The President chatted several minutes with Colonel Rogers, who was in Alaska during the initial phases of war activity there and who landed at Fedala during the occupation of Morocco.

Sgt. Baer served a typical infantry field lunch of ham, green beans, sweet potatoes, coffee, bread liberally spread with butter; mixed fruit and strawberry preserves.

The President, with the others, ate from a new mess kit.

During the meal a band from the engineers played the President's favorite tunes.

Among the photographers at the review from Tunisia was Corp. Robert Hopkins, who saw his father for the first time in months.

It began to cloud up as the party reentered cars and drove a mile further where three companies of troops and armored vehicles were lined up in an open field. The President drove among them in his jeep, took up a position and the vehicles passed in review.

The convoy proceeded to Port Lyautey, the scene of the hardest fighting in the North African landings. It paused in front of the colorful Kasbah Mehdia, the 400-year-old Portuguese fort around which hand-to-hand fighting raged for three days.

Stops at Cemetery

The President's limousine stopped in front of the neat cemetery alongside the Kasbah, adjoining the ancient French cemetery, where he laid a wreath at the foot of the flagpole. The cemetery, bearing a sign "U. S. Military Cemetery" in English, French and Arabic, is bounded by a white picket fence and the graves of officers and men bear white crosses.

The President paused on a ridge overlooking the Atlantic beaches and valley where a tank battle had raged. Col. Frederick de Rohan, Washington, explained the operation which had taken place there. He used a huge chart to demonstrate.

The convoy returned to Casablanca, 108 miles away, through a drizzling rain. Word of the President's presence apparently spread throughout various encampments and roads were lined when the convoy passed. Troops were in high humor and some unidentified soldier yelled at the top of his lungs "he waved right at me."

Text of Communique On the Conference

CASABLANCA, French Morocco, Jan. 26—(AP)—Here is the text of the official communique on the conference of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill:

The President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain have been in conference near Casablanca since January 14.

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Chiefs of Staff Present

They were accompanied by the combined chiefs-of-staff of the two countries; namely, for the United States:

Gen. George C. Marshall, chief-of-staff of the U. S. Army, Admiral Ernest J. King, commander-in-chief of the U. S. Navy, Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, commanding the U. S. Army Air Forces,

And for Great Britain:

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Dudley Pound, first sea lord; General Alan Brooke, chief of the Imperial General Staff, and Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal, chief of the Air Staff.

These were assisted by:

Lieut. General B. B. Somervell, commanding general of the Services of Supply, U. S. Army; Field Marshal Sir John Dill, head of the British Joint Staff Mission in Washington; Vice-Admiral Lord Louis Mount-Batten, chief of Combined Operations; Lieut. Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay, chief-of-staff to the Office of Minister of Defense, together with a number of staff officers of both countries.

Visits From Diplomats

They have received visits from Mr. Murphy (Robert Murphy, U. S. Minister to French North Africa) and Mr. MacMillan (Harold MacMillan, British Resident Minister for Allied Headquarters in North Africa); from Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander-in-chief of the Allied Expeditionary Force in North Africa; from Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Cunningham, naval commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force in North Africa; from Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz, air commander of the Allied expeditionary force in North Africa; from Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, U. S. Army (commander of the U. S. Fifth Army in Tunisia) and from Middle East Headquarters from Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder and Lieut. Gen. F. M. Andrews, U. S. Army.

The President was accompanied by Harry Hopkins (chairman of the British-American Munitions Assignment Board) and was joined by W. Averell Harriman (U. S. defense expediter in England).

With the Prime minister was Lord Leathers, British Minister of War Transport.

Staffs in Session 10 Days

For 10 days the combined staffs have been in constant session, meeting two or three times a day, and recording progress at intervals to the President and Prime Minister.

The entire field of the war was surveyed theater by theater throughout the world, and all resources were marshalled for a more intense prosecution of the war by sea, land, and air.

Nothing like this prolonged discussion between two Allies has ever taken place before. Complete agreement was reached between the leaders of the two countries and their respective staffs upon war plans and enterprises to be undertaken during the campaigns of 1943 against Germany, Italy, and Japan with a view to drawing the utmost advantage from the markedly favorable turn of events at the close of 1942.

Stalin Could Not Attend

Premier Stalin was cordially invited to meet the President and Prime Minister, in which case the meeting would have been held very much farther to the east. He was unable to leave Russia at this time on account of the great offensive which he himself as commander-in-chief is directing.

The President and Prime Minister realized up to the full the enormous weight of the war which Russia is successfully bearing along her whole land front, and their prime object has been to draw as much weight as possible off the Russian armies by engaging the enemy as heavily as possible at the best selected points.

Premier Stalin has been fully informed of the military proposals.

In Touch With Chiang Kai-shek

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The President and Prime Minister have been in communication with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. They have apprised him of the measures which they are undertaking to assist him in China's magnificent and unrelaxing struggle for the common cause.

The occasion of the meeting between the President and Prime Minister made it opportune to invite General Giraud (Gen. Henri Honore Giraud, high commissioner of French Africa) to confer with the combined chiefs of staff, and to arrange for a meeting between him and General de Gaulle (Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Fighting French commander). The two generals have been in close consultation.

The President and Prime Minister and their combined staffs, having completed their plans for the offensive campaigns of 1943, have now separated in order to put them into active and concerted execution.

Canadian War Correspondent Killed on Trip

Edouard Baudry Hit By Anti-aircraft Fire Over Spanish Morocco.

CASABLANCA, French Morocco, Jan. 24—(Delayed) (AP)—En route to cover the biggest story of his career, War Correspondent Edouard Baudry of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation was killed by anti-aircraft fire over Spanish Morocco when the plane in which he was riding with other correspondents became lost in bad weather.

Baudry was one in the group of men flown in three transport planes halfway across North Africa from Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters to cover the historic meeting between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

Baudry's plane encountered bad weather and flew over a city in Spanish Morocco.

Ground defenses opened fire and a machine-gun bullet hit him while the pilot was turning the plane out to sea.

An emergency landing was made at Port Lyautey, but Baudry died a few hours later in a hospital.

(His death was disclosed Monday in Montreal. Baudry is survived by his widow and one child.)

Military Honors

He was buried with full American military honors at Port Lyautey with correspondents and Brig. Gen. Robert McClure in attendance.

One crew member of the transport was injured, but the rest of the correspondents escaped injury.

The correspondents, all accredited to Allied headquarters in North Africa, were notified suddenly to board the planes, and were rushed 800 miles to Cacablanca where they stayed three days while the conferences were going on.

In order for the sudden presence of a large group of correspondents, hundreds of miles from the actual warfront not to arouse comment, their arm bands and insignia were discarded.

If questioned, the correspondents replied merely that they were making a tour of the North African front to inspect troops, and were leaving shortly.

Few Knew of Meeting

While many Frenchmen could not help but notice the unusual precautions taken in certain parts of the city, few guessed that Roosevelt and Churchill were in the party.

If any did, they kept their mouths shut, as from all indications nothing drifted over the border into nearby Spanish Morocco where the Germans still are staying.

Gen. Wilbur Is Decorated By President

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Roosevelt Took Time Out During Trip to Award Congressional Medal.

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CASABLANCA, French Morocco, Jan. 24—(Delayed)—(AP)—President Roosevelt took time out from his 10-day conference to decorate Brig. Gen. William H. Wilbur personally with the congressional medal of honor—the highest American decoration—for his part in the landings on French Morocco.

Wilbur was decorated in the presence of Prime Minister Churchill, Vice-Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Gen. George C. Marshall and Admiral Ernest J. King.

Official Citation

The citation by Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower read in part: "For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action above and beyond the call of duty x x x he prepared the plan for contacting the French commander in Casablanca and securing an armistice to prevent unnecessary bloodshed. He landed at Fedala with the lead-in gassault waves x x x. Commandeering a vehicle, he was driven toward hostile defenses under incessant fire x x x. He then proceeded in total darkness through 16 miles of enemy occupied country intermittently subjected to heavy bursts of fire and accomplished his mission x x x. Returning toward his command, Wilbur detected a hostile battery firing effectively on our troops. He took charge of a platoon of American tanks and personally led them in an attack and captured the battery x x x."

A colonel when he landed at Fedala. Wilbur since has been promoted to brigadier general.

Praises Driver

While inspecting troops, the President also saw and praised Wilbur's driver, Sergt. Sanford Forbes of Milwaukee, who was the first enlisted man to win the distinguished service cross in the North African campaign.

Gen. Wilbur, who was born in Palmer 54 years ago and was graduated from West Point in 1912, was hailed as a quiet but effective military leader even when he was commandant of the Boston University infantry unit of the reserve officers training corps.

The President's recognition was for his part in planning and executing contact with French commanders in Casablanca to obtain an armistice to prevent unnecessary bloodshed.

Behind him was a colorful career that included service in the last war and leadership in the training of the nation's army officers between wars.

Among the military schools at which he studied are Ecole Special Militaire at St. Cyr, France; the Ecole Superieure de Guerre, also in France; the infantry school, command and general staff school, the army war college, and the general staff corps.

While at Boston University, he

F. D. R., Churchill Met On 3 Other Occasions

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill have met four times as president and prime minister—three times since America's entrance into the war and once before it. Times and places were:

August 9, 1941, off the Newfoundland coast for three days or more.

Dec. 22, 1941, to Jan. 14, 1942, when Churchill came to Washington on a battleship and flew home.

June 18, 1942, in Washington, with Churchill flying here for a week's conference.

Jan. 14-24, 1943, in North Africa.

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even though rumors were buzzing around Casablanca several days, said Lt. Col. Joseph Phillips, who brought the news stories out by hand to Gibraltar and London, but keeping the secret required some elaborate stalling.

Twenty-four correspondents arrived in Casablanca by plane Friday. Then it was decided not to hold a press conference until Sunday, so Col. Phillips had to divert them Saturday with a trip into the country.

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"A fine thing," one complained, "you bring a bunch of high-price foreign correspondents a thousand miles and then take them to see the Sultan's zoo."

The correspondents had only a few hours after the Sunday conference to clean up their stories and get them censored.

Col. Phillips took off with a great bundle of copy Sunday night in Maj. Gen. George S. Patton's special plane, with the warning they would be lucky if they got away in one piece, because Casablanca's anti-aircraft guns were shooting at anything overhead.

The plan was that Col. Phillips was to cable the stories from Gibraltar to London, thereby averting premature disclosure over the North African communication lines. At Gibraltar Col. Phillips discovered the cable line was working to the United States, so he filed the copy simultaneously to New York and London.

Dispatches from 20 of the correspondents totaled 70,000 words—the size of a novel—and took 30 hours to transmit on the cables. The transmission was not finished until today.

Col. Phillips, a native of Paducah, Ky., was former correspondent for the Herald-Tribune and managing editor of News Week, and he organized the Army press setup for the North African landing. He left Gibraltar early today and arrived in London at 2 p.m. with the original copies of the correspondents' stories.

(Col. Phillips is a brother of Robert B. Phillips, jr., former member of The Star staff.)

Soldier Rebuked by Barkeep For Hinting at Roosevelt Parley

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—An American soldier at a bar in Casablanca remarked that he understood President Roosevelt was in French Morocco.

"Don't you say that, whether it's true or not," the bartender snapped. "If anything happens to him, they'll hold me responsible."

The conference was kept remarkably secret from the outside world,

WHO'S WHO OF MEETING

The following is a "Who's Who" of the important personages at the historic Allied conferences at Casablanca headed by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill:

United States Staff

GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL, chief-of-staff of the U. S. Army.

ADM. ERNEST J. KING, commander-in-chief of the U. S. Navy.

LT.-GEN. H. H. ARNOLD, commanding the U. S. Army Air Forces.

British Staff

SIR DUDLEY POUND, first sea lord.

GEN. SIR ALAN BROOKE, chief of the imperial general staff.

SIR CHARLES PORTAL, chief of the air staff.

For France

GEN. HENRI HONORE GIRAUD, high commissioner of French North and West Africa.

GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE, leader of the Fighting French National Committee.

With the President

HARRY HOPKINS, chairman of the British-American munitions assignment board.

W. AVERELL HARRIMAN, U. S. lend-lease co-ordinator in England.

With Prime Minister

LORD LEATHER, British minister of transport.

Other U. S. Officers

LT.-GEN. B. B. SOMERVELL, commanding general of the services of supply, U. S. Army.

LT.-GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, commander-in-chief of the Allied expeditionary force in North Africa.

MAJ.-GEN. CARL SPAATZ, air commander of the Allied expeditionary force in North Africa.

LT.-GEN. MARK W. CLARK, commander of the U. S. Fifth Army in Tunisia.

LT.-GEN. FRANK M. ANDREWS, U. S. Army, with Allied headquarters in the Middle East.

British Officers

FIELD MARSHAL SIR JOHN DILL, head of the British joint staff mission in Washington.

VICE-ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN, chief of combined operations.

LT.-GEN. SIR HASTINGS ISMAY, chief-of-staff to the office of the minister of defense.

SIR ANDREW CUNNINGHAM, naval commander of the Allied force in North Africa.

GEN. SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER, commander-in-chief of British forces in the Middle East.

GEN. SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY, commander of the British Eighth Army in Tripolitania.

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR TEDDER, vice-chief-of-staff of the British Air Forces.

Diplomats

ROBERT MURPHY, U. S. minister to French North Africa.

HAROLD MACMILLAN, British resident minister for Allied headquarters in North Africa.

LONDON HEARS SPLIT IS ENDED BY A COMPACT

U. S. and British Officers Said to Have Aided in Mediation.

TALKS CALLED FAR-REACHING

English Press Asserts Stalin Was Kept Fully Informed on the Allied Discussions.

London, Jan. 26 (A. P.).—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Fighting French leader, and Gen. Henri Honore Giraud, High Commissioner in French North Africa, were reported today to have reached an agreement as a result of mediation by the United States and Britain. [Here a portion of the dispatch was eliminated by London censor.]

Talks were understood to be part of far-reaching war-winning plans of the Allied Nations. Military leaders of the United States and Britain, it was reported, played a part in the talks.

Fighting French spokesmen here had maintained for weeks that any disagreements could be quickly ironed out if representatives of the two French factions met.

The principal barrier between the De Gaulle and Giraud camps has been the Fighting French charges that Vichy men had not been eliminated entirely from key positions in North Africa.

De Gaulle and Giraud themselves were always understood to have a high regard for each other.

Showdown at Hand.

With the time approaching for the final showdown in the battle to drive the Axis out of North Africa, in some quarters fears had been expressed that a split in French factions would create a serious situation.

A report that Joseph Stalin was fully informed on recent Allied consultations, implying that he did not attend them, appeared today in the London press, which anticipated an official announcement about the talks within the next twenty-four hours.

Presumably because of censorship restrictions on premature disclosure of the strategy negotiations, all morning newspapers which mentioned the subject attributed their reports to United States sources, not British. Typical headlines were:

Daily Mirror: "America Expects 'Most Dramatic Statement of War' to Be Made Soon."

Daily Mail: "Biggest Talks of War."

News-Chronicle: "U. S. Expecting Big News."

Daily Express: "U. S. Expects News to Stir World."

Reports Stalin Informed.

The "Star Man's Diary" in the Star said:

"I understand that Stalin has been kept fully informed of all that has taken place during consultations of supreme importance between the Allied Nations in the last week. . . . American commentators, I see, are speculating on the formation of an Allied war council, but I doubt whether the official statement about to be issued will contain an announcement on this question."

Others who, like the "Star Man," have been given a preview of the official statement, could appreciate the basis for this doubt."

The "Londoner's Diary" in the Evening Standard said the question of who will be Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's commander in chief in Tunisia soon would be decided, and hinted: "It would not be surprising if Alexander (Gen. Sir Harold Alexander) and Montgomery were separated now."

Earlier Mr. Eden had told the House that he understood suggestions for the formation of a United Nations war council had "been canvassed in the United States," but that he had nothing to add to previous Government statements on the subject. The Foreign Secretary answered Sir Thomas Moore, who asked if Prime Minister Churchill had studied the report from the United States on the supreme war council and "whether as a result he had given reconsideration to many suggestions of this nature made by members."

Yank Pilots Churchill In Same Old Liberator

London, Wednesday, Jan. 27 (AP).—The British Ministry of Information in its account of the meeting of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at Casablanca, disclosed today that Churchill went to North Africa in the same Liberator bomber in which he flew to Cairo and Moscow last August. The plane was piloted by Capt. William Vanderkloot of Sarasota, Fla.

"Opinions were frankly expressed and as frankly discussed" at the meeting, the Ministry said.

Harriman With Him.

Churchill took off from an RAF station in the south of England the night of Jan. 12, with W. Averell Harriman, defense expediter in England, Sir Charles Wilson, president of the Royal College of Physicians, and his personal physician, Air Marshal Sir Charles Portal, and three members of his personal staff.

A bunk on the flight deck of the bomber gave Churchill an opportunity for several hours rest during the flight. He was highly interested in the progress and made several visits to the pilots' cockpit. The party arived at Casablanca after an "uneventful" trip.

A small party of British and American officers welcomed the Prime Minister, and Churchill himself met the second plane conveying other British delegates. The American chiefs of services had arrived about a half hour earlier.

After President Roosevelt and Harry Hopkins arrived, some time after the Prime Minister, the "tempo of the conference speeded up" with a minimum of formality, the British Ministry declared. "Work came first, second and third, and protocol nowhere at all."

French Problem Not Definitely Settled

Long, Tedious Process Necessary to Compose Differences Between DeGaulle, Giraud —Leadership Still Undecided—Settlement Believed Inevitable.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Wednesday, Jan. 27. (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Fighting French leader, and Gen. Henri Giraud, North African high commissioner, have "met and talked" in Africa at the insistence of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, but well-informed sources asserted last night that any definite settlement between the two is going to be a long, tedious process.

Only One Small Communique

Out of a two-day meeting between the two French leaders at the historic Roosevelt-Churchill conference at Casablanca, French Morocco, there has come little more than this official communique issued by the two generals:

We have met. We have talked. We have registered entire agreement on the end to be achieved, which is the liberation of France and the triumph of human liberties by the total defeat of the enemy.

This end will be attained by union in war of all Free Frenchmen fighting side by side with the Allies.

Leadership Not Settled

They both agreed that Frenchmen must fight the Germans. How, when, and who is going to lead the United French, remain unanswered questions.

This, despite some blood, sweat and tears by Roosevelt and Churchill, who are no amateurs in the handling of men or in the wangling of an agreement.

In Giraud they met an aged French general who spent two years in a German prison planning how he was to lead not only the French into liberating France, but American and British armies in liberating the world.

The President and prime minister met a man who talks of himself in the third person—"General Giraud thinks this, General Giraud thinks that."

They met a man who considers a discussion of politics beneath his dignity, and they met a man who considers any questioning of his policy an insult to his personal integrity.

In De Gaulle they met another temperamental French military man who has had as little political training as Giraud. They met a man who does not know or declines to accept the fact that no matter what his following is in France, he has less than 10 per cent of the population of North Africa behind him.

Both Would Be Liberators

They met a man who feels he has an exclusive right to lead the French and is bound to see anyone else as a rival.

Both men want to be liberators of France.

A few of these factors may have accounted for the somewhat sour expressions on their faces as they faced the movie cameras with Churchill and Roosevelt at Casablanca.

(Continued from Page Two)

Behind these men are their followers. There are leftists, rightists, royalists, and men of every and all political stripes in each camp, all tugging and pulling this way and that with less of the single purposeness of their military leaders.

For both Giraud and de Gaulle have one primary aim, and that is to free France, and in this lies the biggest hope that a satisfactory agreement can be reached.

Agreement Believed Inevitable

That agreement will be reached is inevitable. Deep down both men know that they must pull together or both fail, and overriding all other considerations is their hope to free France.

In the long run they must override the opinions of their followers, none of whom is a big enough man to take their places, and behind this is the determination of Britain and America that a united French movement is essential.

Meanwhile Britain and America in North Africa must face the decision between pressing the war against Germany with all possible strength immediately—and getting along with the present French administration, or settling down not to use North Africa as a springboard against Europe but to impose, by force if necessary, the American and British ideals of democracy — ideals, incidentally, which not only did not exist under the Vichy regime but did not exist in North Africa prior to World War Two when France was free.

North Africa Not France

North Africa is not France. It it a colonial area with few of France's ideals of freedom and liberty for all men. There have always been restrictions against the Jews, and the political voice of the Arabs, who outnumber the French ten to one, has been kept down.

West Africa, Tunisia, Morocco, and Algeria have always been separate political units administered independently from the mother country, with each local political problems.

Many of the administrators in these areas date back before Vichy. Gen. Auguste Nogues, commander in French Morocco and one of the most heavily criticized as a pro-Vichyite, has been in office, for example, since 1935.

His administration and policies have changed little from the first day he took office until now.

Some North African office holders have been pro-German, others pro-Vichy, and still others neither but who hated the Germans and retained office under the Vichy regime only to sabotage the Nazi effort.

Still others have been pro-Vichy but anti-German.

How they can be segregated is a question for the gods. They could be swept out of office and be re-

placed wholesale with de Gaullists, almost all of whom in North Africa are extreme rightists, as are Giraud's chief support.

This event would not only result in a virtual collapse of essential services in North Africa with a consequent disrupting of the military campaign, but also in civil disorders and a violent upheaval in the French army, 90 per cent of whose officers detest deGaulle as a result of the Syrian and Dakar campaigns.

Before his death, Admiral Jean Darlan offered to discharge any official requested by the Allies if the Allies could offer a qualified substitute acceptable to the public.

That no advantage was taken of this offer bespoke the lack of able men to take over posts.

That this difficult situation has been recognized by America and Britain and the choice has been made to use Africa for what Churchill described as a military "springboard to Europe" is seen in the much-criticized appointment of Marcel Peyrouton as governor general of Algeria.

Peyrouton, known as a Rightist who held posts under the Vichy regime, had the sole qualification of being an able administrator as far as the Allies were concerned.

Other than that there was little to choose politically between him and Yves Chatel, his sponsored predecessor. Since Peyrouton took office there has been no political house cleaning nor is there likely to be any.

While Lieut. Gen. Ddight Eisenhower was credited in some reports in the United States with putting Peyrouton in power, the former ambassador to Argentina was brought from South America principally by the state department, and his biggest supporter has been Robert Murphy, U. S. Minister to French North Africa.

The British foreign office was informed of the pending Peyrouton appointment through Harold McMillan, British resident minister at Allied headquarters in North Africa ,and any objection on their part would have blocked it. But no objection was forthcoming.

Roosevelt Says Attack Is Key to Allied Strategy

'Road to Berlin Very Sure,' He Declares in Message to Belfast Celebration

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Jan. 26 (AP).—President Roosevelt, in a message read here today at ceremonies commemorating the first anniversary of the landing of American troops in Northern Ireland, said: "From now on we think of attack—determined, unrelenting, smashing attack."

The message was delivered at a ceremony at City Hall by Major General Russel P. Hartle, temporary commander of United States forces in the European theater in the absence of Lieutenant General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

"One year ago the first great convoy of American troops to cross the Atlantic in this war was landed in Northern Ireland," the President's message said.

"They came to buttress the grim defense of the besieged fortress of freedom.

"Things have changed greatly in these twelve months. We no longer think of defense. That is past. From now on and henceforth we think of attack, determined, unrelenting, smashing attack.

"Our troops and those of the United Kingdom, Canada and the other dominions of our allies have chafed at inaction. We will get action. The road to Berlin is long and hard, but it is very sure."

Prime Minister John Miller Andrews of Northern Ireland said the happiest relationship exists between the American troops and the people here and that it is their wish the relationship continue after the war for solution of problems on which "the freedom, security and progress of all humanity depend."

The ceremonies, including the unveiling of a tablet commemorating the landings, was one of the most brilliant spectacles Great Britain has seen since the war began. Every unit of the American and British armed forces was represented, and British and American Army and United States Marine bands played.

Sir James Grigg, British Secretary of State for War, declared the British Army continues to welcome American troops "because we want to be something more than wartime allies. We want to be comrades at arms."

"Our men are fighting for British ideals," Sir James said, "but United States ideals and liberties are the same."

General Hartle said the vigorous training received in Northern Ireland had conditioned the troops well, and "many of them are in action against the enemy at the present moment."

Roosevelt Was 'Admiral,' Churchill 'Commodore'

Those Were Code Names for Casablanca Conference

LONDON, Jan. 27 (Wednesday), (AP).—Both of them love their navies, so it was fitting that these code words were used for President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill during their Casablanca conference:

"Admiral" for President Roosevelt.

"Commodore" for the Prime Minister.

And few persons were let in on the secret.

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King Sent Roosevelt Message

LONDON, Jan. 27 (Wednesday) (AP).—King George VI sent a personal message to President Roosevelt by Winston Churchill when the Prime Minister obtained the usual formal permission to leave the United Kingdom for the Casablanca rendezvous, it was learned today.

Hull Applauds Decisions Reached at Casablanca

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Hopes to Comment Soon on 'More Vital Phases'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, expressed gratification tonight over the decisions of the North African conference.

"The proceedings and the decisions of the conference, which were most wise and timely are of the most far-reaching importance," he said. "They will prove of the greatest interest to all of the nations with which we are associated in this war.

"I shall hope soon to comment on some of the more vital phases."

Numerous Hints of Meeting

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—The last fortnight brought many intimations of a new Roosevelt-Churchill conference, but the actual fact of President Roosevelt's sensational flight to North Africa was a military secret until its official announcement tonight.

Under the voluntary code of censorship to which the press and radio adhere, movements of the President may not be publicized unless officially announced. Just so that the press and radio would know that Mr. Roosevelt was on the move—and be reminded that this was confidential—Byron Price, Director of Censorship, issued at 11 P. M., Jan. 9, the following memorandum:

"Note to editors and broadcasters—strictly confidential and not for publication:

"The President is taking another trip. The attention of every editor and broadcaster is directed forcefully to the code provision restricting any information regarding the movements of the Commander in Chief and any other ranking officials of the government. Upon his return detailed news of his trip will be made available to all simultaneously."

Casablanca Is Spanish Name for White House

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Casablanca, the French Moroccan Port where President Roosevelt spent the last fortnight in important war conferences, is the Spanish name for—of all things—White House.

Axis Has It All Goebbled

Washington, D. C., Jan. 26 (AP).—The Axis radio was wrong again.

Only three hours before tonight's announcement of the Roosevelt-Churchill conference, the radio station at Calais said:

"Churchill, who as is well known at present is staying in Washington, has been confronted by the Americans with new territorial demands in Trinidad and Jamaica—as a result of which Halifax has tendered his resignation as British Ambassador. After the conclusion of his visit to Washington Churchill will proceed to Moscow."

Waac Took Dictation At Casablanca Meeting

First Officer Louise Anderson Only Woman Present

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 26 (AP).—First Officer Louise Lillian Anderson, of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, only woman at the Roosevelt-Churchill conference in North Africa, was a choice for secretary of the meeting—she takes dictation at 150 words a minute.

This WAAC training center was abuzz tonight after word came that Mrs. Anderson—whose rank is equal to that of an Army captain—participated in the conference.

A member of the second officer class to be graduated, she was commissioned a third officer Sept. 12 and became a company commander. She was one of the first five Waacs to go overseas, in a contingent that reached Africa after surviving the torpedoing of their ship.

Born in Lewes, Del., Oct. 10, 1910, Mrs. Anderson, a divorcee, lived in Denver before entering service. For seven years she was chief clerk in the Denver office of the Interior Department's Bureau of Reclamation.

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Propaganda Effect of Roosevelt, Churchill Meeting Bears Watching

Simpson Believes Timing of Announcement Based As Part of War of Nerves—Flood of Leaflets Seen Likely.

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Interpreting the War News
By Kirke L. Simpson

Whatever strategic design for aggressive war against the Axis was fashioned at the Roosevelt-Churchill conference in French Africa, the propaganda effect of the meeting on German and Italian morale will bear watching.

Part of 'War of Nerves'

It can hardly be doubted that the timing of the announcement, as well as the selection of the Casablanca site for the discussions was based in part on a "war-of-nerves" technique. Allied radio outlets without question stood by keyed up to pour the story into any listenings ears on the continent. A flood of leaflets recounting it in many languages is likely to deluge friend and foe alike from Allied planes. They could be more effective than bombs.

There is no promise from the Casablanca conference to end the war in 1943. However, every line of the official statements rings with implied pledges of prompt second-front action in Europe.

And that Allied promise of action this year to insure ultimate and complete defeat of the Axis comes under circumstances calculated to give it special meaning to all continental audiences. In Germany and Italy it will serve as an ominous background for gloom-tinged battle accounts from Russia—official Nazi accounts which no longer conceal the growing danger of a tremendous Axis disaster. In France, the low countries, Scandinavia, Greece and the Balkans it must instill high hopes of release from Nazi thralldom—and stimulate both active and passive resistance to the foe.

Political Purposes Obvious

The political purposes of that unprecedented journey of the American and British leaders and their top-ranking Army, Air and Naval staffs to North Africa are obvious. In bringing Generals Giraud and DeGaulle together under such high Allied auspices, an approach to unification of all French factions not directly under the Nazi heel has been made. It should go far to ease the position of General Eisenhower in North Africa and free him to concentrate on vigorous prosecution of the campaign to clear the foe out of Tunisia as he has already been run out of Italian Africa.

And that, above everything else, seems still to be the prime strategy of the Allied High Command; the essential next step in the promised campaign of aggression. While the Roosevelt-Churchill promises of new blows "at the best selected points" to aid the fast rolling Russian offensive could cover any possible attack front in Europe, it seems obvious that best results could be obtained more quickly in the Mediterranean than elsewhere.

Hitler's Desperate Gamble

That is the exposed flank of the Axis. Hitler's desperate gamble to hold the Tunisian foreland, even at the price of heavy troop and plane withdrawals from his faltering Russian front, sufficiently illustrates the critical importance of that waistline passage in the Mediterranean. The mere fact that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill selected French Africa for their meeting heightens the conclusion that it is from Africa primarily that they hope to deal new and telling blows that will pave the way for ultimate crushing of the foe in Europe.

There is little to indicate that the Casablanca decisions will make any change in the broad strategic pattern initially mapped at the Roosevelt-Churchill meetings in Washington many months ago. It is still obvious that the Allied attack is to be concentrated primarily against the European segment of the Axis, this year as last.

If that seemed sound procedure originally, it must have appealed to the Casablanca conferees as even more urgently necessary now. The present situation in Russia and Rommel's flight from Tripolitania call for more, not less, Allied pressure against the weak flank of the Axis in Europe, its "soft under belly" on the Mediterranean.

It is from Africa that the quickest and most effective pressure can be exerted to take as much weight as possible off Russia and accelerate the still expanding Russian offensive. Where, when and how it is to be done, once Tunisia is cleaned up, can only be conjecture That seems the logical next step and the primary military objective discussed at Casablanca, whether it was aid to Russia which dominated war plan making there, or whether equal attention was given to ways and means of defeating the submarine menace.

Mediterranean Control Big Factor

Once Tunisia is cleared and adequate air and sea bases for domination of the whole Mediterranean from the Straits of Gibraltar to the Suez Canal are set up, a long stride toward beating the U-boats will have been taken. That short Mediterranean route to cut the mileage for Allied convoys offers greater hope of quickly easing the sea strain than any other known factor in the struggle. And once the middle sea is available to Allied use, a heavy concentration against Japan will be facilitated. All of that is implicit in the Casablanca conference.

Crises Mark Meetings Of F.D.R., Churchill

'Offensives of 1943' Promise to Be More Sensational Than Any Developments at Three Previous Conferences.

By J. D. White

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26. (AP)—Crises mark the meetings of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. Such momentous developments as the Atlantic Charter and the North African invasion follow them.

Sensational Offensives Promised

But the "offensive campaigns of 1943" to be launched as a result of their conference at Casablanca promise to be given more sensational and far-reaching than the developments which ensued from their three official meetings previously.

Both men are confirmed breakers of precedent, and both departed from tradition when they met first as national leaders on the decks of the cruiser Augusta off the fog-shrouded Newfoundland coast August 9, 1941, to map the strategy of the United Nations to be.

The stage was the whole world, set by the terrifying events of that Summer as Germany assaulted Russia after devouring western Europe and Japan moved into French Indo-China to gain bases and materials for still further conquest.

We were not yet in the war, but Mr. Roosevelt and countless others had repeatedly made plain their attitude toward the Axis. Against the promised "new orders" of Hitler and the Japanese, Mr. Roosevelt had proposed four freedoms for the human race—freedom of speech and reliigon, freedom from want and fear.

So it was that when Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill met in the Atlantic they believed the time was ripe for a plan, and for a declaration. The plan was increased aid to Russia in her fight against the Nazis (with whom there was to be no compromise) and concerted vigilance against the Japanese in East Asia.

Atlantic Charter Signed

The declaration was the Atlantic Charter. It was signed in the Atlantic and was thus named, but in repeated statements later Mr. Roosevelt applied its outlines to the whole world.

The Prime Minister, who had arrived on the new battleship Prince of Wales, returned to England through the submarine-infested Atlantic despite reports that Hitler had learned of the meeting and had ordered his U-boats to sink the Prince of Wales at all costs.

He broadcast to the conquered peoples of Europe:

"Help is coming. Mighty forces are arming in your behalf. Have hope. Deliverance is sure."

Meet In Washington

The next Roosevelt-Churchill meeting took place in the tense atmosphere of wartime Washington. The Prime Minister arrived Dec. 22, this time on the battleship Duke of York.

H. M. S. Prince of Wales had been sunk with H. M. S. Repulse off Malaya by Japanese planes.

While Mr. Churchill was in Washington, Hongkong fell and Manila capitulated. Singapore's days were numbered, as were those of the Dutch empire in the lush islands of the South Pacific.

On New Year's day came the idea that the two leaders had conceived. The four largest groups of humanity on earth—China, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America—signed the declaration of the United Nations of the world, pledging themselves to the defeat of Fascist aggression. The next day 22 other nations signed the declaration. Since then three more have added their signatures.

Mr. Churchill returned to England by air. Reason! Too many Nazi submarines in the Atlantic.

In that long winter the United Nations hung on where they could while the arsenal of democracy gathered speed.

Churchill Arrives Again

By June 18 when Mr. Churchill again arrived in Washington, this time by air, the public was gripped with the possible prospect of a second front.

But again the circumstances savored of a crisis. Russia was falling back under a second spring offensive by Hitler, and his African Corps under General Erwin Rommel had driven inside the Egyptian border.

And it happened that during this fateful month of June Nazi submarines sank 78 United Nations vessels—the highest admitted total for any month.

The White House let it be known that speculation on a second front was "perfectly justified."

Mr. Roosevelt has since described how this meeting mapped the largest water-borne invasion in history, the joint Anglo-American invasion of French North Africa.

Still more aid to Russia was decided upon, and a general division of strategy was determined.

The fruits of this meeting, by the end of the year, enabled Mr. Churchill to announce that we had reached the "end of the beginning."

U-Boats Still Problem

Now again the stage is set. The German submarine remains a terrible, unsolved problem. But Russia is rolling back the Nazis. American production in ships and planes and tanks and guns is roaring into the highest levels in history. Rommel has withdrawn from Libya to join forces with the German garrison at Tunis as United Nations forces close in.

Our toehold in east Asia grows stronger steadily in the Solomons and in New Guinea.

And so—the fourth Roosevelt-Churchill meeting, to agree upon "plans and enterprises" for 1943 to draw "the utmost advantage from the markedly favorable turn of events at the close of 1942."

Roosevelt Continues To Break Precedents

African Trip Marks First Time a President Has Set Foot on Foreign Soil In Wartime.

JAN 27 1943

By Kenneth L. Dixon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26. (AP)—President Roosevelt, who has traveled farther and broken more precedents than any other chief executive, added to both of these records by his flying trip to Africa.

Two More 'Firsts'

It was the first time a President ever had flown while in office.

It was the first time a President ever had set foot on foreign soil in wartime.

Even the peacetime wanderings of Presidents in the past have sometimes aroused a furore over their constitutionality.

And when President Wilson prepared to leave for the Paris peace conference in December, 1918, some congressmen contended he would automatically forfeit the presidency forever. A congressional quarrel over whether a President abroad would "lose the American point of view" and endanger the security of the nation was still raging when Wilson sailed for Brest.

A tradition, if it can be called one, against a President's leaving the country stemmed from an act of the same man whose anti-third-term remarks were widely quoted in support of another tradition Mr. Roosevelt broke.

George Washington once made a trip to New England before Rhode Island had accepted the new Federal Constitution. According to the reports of the times, Washington carefully avoided stepping over the line on to Rhode Island soil—and in his studious effort to prevent repercussions at the moment, inadvertently caused plenty later.

Most of them came to a head before Wilson made his first trip to Europe at the close of the last war.

President Taft visited Canada and conferred with President Diaz of Mexico during his administration. However, there was some difference of opinion as to whether he actually went into Mexico or met Diaz on the International Bridge at El Paso, Texas.

McKinley Strengthened Tradition

In 1901, President McKinley had strengthened the tradition by reportedly refusing even to step on the International Bridge over the Rio Grande when he wanted to meet Diaz.

At the risk of a roar of disapproval, President Harrison ventured as far as the middle line of the international boundary, but he did not cross it.

President Cleveland sailed beyond the jurisdiction of the United States once on a fishing trip off Cape Hatteras, and Taft also went to the Panama Canal Zone—but both promptly faced protesting storms and charges that their jaunts were unconstitutional and violations of the principles of the stay-at-home tradition.

None, however, had ventured so far afield as Europe and when Wilson announced plans to cross the Atlantic, the storm broke.

Republican senators swore it would be unconstitutional . . that the President's office would be vacant during his stay on foreign soil . . . that the vice-president not only would be President temporarily, but also should hold the office until the next election in 1920, on the theory that on a trip would be temporarily forfeit all presidential powers.

A House resolution was offered calling upon Vice-President Marshall to assume the presidency and some said the President's departure would weaken the nation's legislative arm by removing the legal veto power and giving Congress too much authority.

State Supreme Court rulings were cited to the effect that lieutenant-governors automatically became governors in the latter's absences, and this was said to be true of the federal government.

One senator said that "the whole American atmosphere that ought to surround the President" at all times would be lost while he was abroad, and that the effects of the European influence might endanger the nation's security.

Wilson Abroad Twice

Nevertheless, Wilson went—not once, but twice—and visited in many European capitals, including London.

Since then, in outdistancing his strenuous cousin "T. R." and the much-traveled Taft, Mr. Roosevelt has journeyed some quarter of a million miles, including a 13,295-mile jaunt to Buenos Aires and back in 1936 to attend the Inter-American Peace Conference, and a quick trip to Canada in August, 1938. In addition, he has spent more time at sea than any other President.

But even he had not left the nation in wartime before.

Short-wave Carries News Around World

JAN 27 1943

Elaborate Preparations Made Ahead of Time To Obtain Greatest Possible Propaganda Value From Momentous Conference.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26. (AP)—America's short-wave stations lost no time in telling the world about the Roosevelt-Churchill conferences in North Africa.

Advance Preparations

Setting in motion elaborate advance preparations by government agencies to obtain the greatest possible propaganda value, stations on the East and West coasts started flashing the news promptly at 10 o'clock tonight, the exact minute it was made available to Americans.

To build up interest, all 23 United States short-wave stations began putting on "teasers" last midnight. These generally told of a momentous announcement to be made.

British Broadcasting Company for hours had urged its listeners to tune in an American station if the British station did not come in clearly, and United States stations made similar requests.

Axis stations, apparently anticipating a propaganda "beat" by the United Nations, had been jamming broadcasts from both England and this country.

"But they can't jam all the broadcasts," an OWI official said. "That's why we told the people to listen to either a British or United States station."

22 Languages

Within 24 hours, OWI and the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs hoped to broadcast the news to all corners of the world in 22 languages. The broadcasts will be repeated time and again. In fact, all foreign broadcasts for a full day will be devoted exclusively to the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting and related developments.

The first broadcasts were in news style much like Americans are accustomed to reading in their newspapers or hearing on their radios. They included the communique, together with highlights.

Of the East coast stations, WJD was beamed to North Africa, WJP to southern Europe, and WGEO to western Europe, including Portugal and Spain. WGEO, the most powerful of the three, is heard as far away as Poland and Russia. Most of the early broadcasts were in English, German, French and Italian.

All other East coast stations, nearly 20, were beamed to South America between 10 o'clock and midnight with broadcasts in Spanish and Portuguese. At midnight, these stations were to shift their beam to Europe.

Beam to Japan

Two big West coast stations, beamed to Japan, China and other parts of the Orient, also were on the air at 10 o'clock.

As the hours wore on, OWI planned to broadcast views of the "man in the street."

Helping out the barrage of words will be radio Algiers, whose broadcasts will include German intended for troops in Tunis, and radio Morocco, which will devote most of its attention to southern Europe, chiefly Italy.

In addition, OWI hoped to obtain time on so-called outpost stations in many countries, including China, Spain, Portugal and Turkey. These stations have no direct connection with OWI, but are available for its broadcasts, some of them on a paid basis.

OWI also collected editorial comment from United States newspapers, some of it made available in advance.

F.D.R.'s Plane Trips Shrouded In Secrecy

President Made History in Flying to Chicago to Accept Nomination In 1932.

JAN 27 1943

The grim possibilities of war dictated secrecy for his flight as President of the United States to the North African meeting of Allied leaders.

Political diplomacy made secrecy advisable for his flight from Albany to Chicago in 1932 to accept his first Presidential nomination.

The Democratic National convention had seen stormy days and nights of hotel room talk and convention floor gossiping. In the executive mansion at Albany, Governor Roosevelt sat with a few chosen advisers who remained with him while other supporters fought for his nomination at Chicago.

Even before the balloting at Chicago, Those at Albany were confident, that the nomination would go to him—indeed, so confident that an airplane was chartered to fly him to the convention for the acceptance speech.

30.24-619

Plane Was Ready

Stored as inconspicuously as a large airplane can be stored in the corner of a hangar was a tri-motor ship, fueled for flight, attendants and crew pledged to secrecy.

The final ballot came at night. Not until after the result had been flashed from Chicago to the executive mansion by the late Louis Howe, Mr. Roosevelt's political generalissimo, was the announcement made that the governor would fly to the convention.

Airplanes of those days lacked the refinements which the years of commercial aviation and warfare have brought since. The plane Mr. Roosevelt boarded at Albany was a lumbering craft compared with the sleek ship that winged him to North Africa. The friends and secretaries who accompanied him loaded it to capacity.

In the hot, steamy air of a July morning, the tri-motor rumbled down a runway and headed for Chicago. Radio beams, the guiding finger for blind flying, still were in the laboratory. A thunderstorm, broad and threatening, loomed across the air path near the eastern Ohio border. The pilot didn't go through it, but clawed his way, through buffeting winds, around the edge.

Late in the afternoon the plane circled the Chicago airport, nosed down, trundled along to a stop, and Mr. Roosevelt's flying was done for more than ten years.

Mountain Pass Gained by U. S. Tunisian Army

Command Ousseltia Valley After Checking Nazi Advance

BRITISH CLOSE IN FROM EAST

Montgomery An n o unces Capture of Zauia By Eighth Army.

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP)—American troops held command of the Ousseltia Valley in Tunisia tonight as the British Eighth Army closed in from the east in pursuit of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's retreating weary forces.

A dispatch from the front disclosed that United States infantry units, part of an American force thrown in to check the German advance in the Ousseltia area, captured a mountain pass commanding the flat stretches of the valley without expected enemy resistance.

The pass curves around the mountain peaks of Djebel al Halfa and leads to the coastal plane. The important position was wrested from the French by the Nazis last week.

The American forces, moving toward the pass at daybreak yesterday were prepared for a showdown battle but found that the enemy had departed during the night.

In an hour and a half, the Americans occupied the position and tanks swept along the northern sector of the valley, cleaning up the last vestige of German occupation.

In the meantime, the British Eighth Army swept closer to the Mareth line, where Rommel's forces were reported bracing for what the Axis itself said was an impending multi-bladed Allied assault.

Zauia Captured

The capture of Zauia by Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's men brought them half way from Tripoli to Zuara, a port on the coastal road leading to the Axis fortifications in Tunisia. Zauia is about 30 miles west of Tripoli.

Behind in Tripoli, Brig.-Gen. Jacques LeClerc's Fighting French troops entered the city after a 1,500-mile trek from the Lake Chad region and will aid in mopping-up operations there, freeing seasoned empire troops to continue the westward drive.

From Axis radios came nervous reports that the Allies were planning to fall upon Rommel and Col.-Gen. Jurgen Arnim, commander of the Axis Tunisian forces, from different directions.

The Berlin radio said the Americans were organizing a thrust toward the coast, probably in the area between Sfax and Gabes.

A Vichy broadcast told of other Allied preparations for an offensive move to the coast further above Bon Arada, about 65 miles west of coastal town of Hammamet.

Day and night Allied air attacks on the enemy base of Medenine indicated that this strong covering point for the Mareth line had become one of the centers of Axis resistance.

Dispatches from the Tunisian front said Allied patrols in the central area made substantial advancse over the valley areas from which von Arnim now has apparently withdrawn most of his forces.

An Allied communique said "Our forces continued to operate toward the north in the Ousseltia Valley," but a spokesman said rains had limited activity in Tunisia by both the Allies and Germans to patrol operations in the battle area, fourteen miles northeast of Ousseltia.

The bad weather also limited air activity. Rains in Tunisia make it impossible to operate armored forces, confining both sides to defensive action.

A spokesman said there was no official confirmation of reports that some units of the British 8th Army had reached Tunisia, but he thought it was possible that some advance scouting party had reached the border. There was no contact, however, between the two Allied forces. Clouds cloaked the movement of Rommel's army.

Axis supply lines in Tunisia and Sicily were attacked with bombs and machine guns yesterday, a Cairo communique reported, and not a plane was lost in the operations.

The Italian high command communique reported the repulse of an Allied attack in Tunisia yesterday and the capture of eight Allied trucks with their crews. Between Jan. 18 and 24, the communique declared, more than 4,000 Allied troops and thirteen tanks were captured and seventy guns destroyed in the Tunisia fighting.

Allied planes raided several points on Sicily yesterday, the Italians reported, damaging buildings and killing at least two persons at Avola, near Syracuse.

Wide Allied Assault Expected

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP)—The British Eighth Army swept closer today to the Mareth Line in Tunisia, where German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's retreating and weary forces were reported to be bracing for what the Axis itself said was an impending multi-bladed Allied assault.

The capture of Ez Zauia by General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's men brought them halfway from Tripoli to Zuara, a port on the coastal road leading to the Axis fortifications in Tunisia. Ez Zauia is about thirty miles west of Tripoli.

Behind the British, Brig. Gen. Jacques Leclerc's Fighting French troops entered Tripoli after a 1,500-mile trek from the Lake Chad region of French Equatorial Africa. They will aid in mopping-up operations, freeing seasoned British troops to continue the westward drive.

Axis radios reported that the Allies were planning to fall on Marshal Rommel and Col. Gen. Dietloff von Arnim, the commander of the Axis Tunisian forces, from different directions.

The Berlin radio said that the Americans were organizing a thrust toward the coast, probably in the area between Sfax and Gabès. A Vichy broadcast told of other Allied preparations for an offensive move to the coast farther north, above Bou Arada, about sixty-five miles west of the coastal town of Hammamet.

Reuter quoted the Paris radio as saying tonight that Marshal Rommel's forces had established contact with General von Arnim's troops.

Day and night Allied air attacks on the enemy base of Medenine indicated that this strong covering point for the Mareth Line had become one of the centers of Axis resistance.

AMERICANS OCCUPY VITAL TUNISIA PASS

Mountain Route Leading to Coast Recaptured From Foe, Who Fails to Put Up Fight

AXIS FEARS ALLIED TRAP

U. S. Troops Expected to Close In Behind Rommel and Cut Off His Retreat

ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT, Jan. 26 (AP)—United States infantry crept through rocky, shrub-spotted hills east of here yesterday morning and occupied an important pass that snakes its way around mountain peaks called Djebel dr Rihana and Djebel al Halfa and leads to the coastal plain. [A Canadian Press dispatch identified the place as Kairouan Pass, southwest of Sousse.]

The position, which commands wide, flat stretches of the ousselat Valley, was taken from ill-equipped French troops by a German attack last week.

The Americans, veterans of the November landing as well as of previous fighting in Northern Tunisia, were keyed for a showdown battle but found that the enemy had pulled out in the night, giving them uncontested possession.

A heavy concentration of artillery stood by, ready to blast away if called upon. When the pass was secured tanks swept along the northern reaches of the Ousselat Valley, cleaning up the last vestige of German occupation.

The successful move followed several days of stiff fighting in this area. At least fifteen German tanks were reported destroyed and seven 88-mm. guns knocked out. Quantities of ammunition, food and other small stores were left behind when the Germans fled.

The infantry began its first tentative moves toward the pass at the first daylight. The progress grew more rapid when patrols reported that no enemy could be seen, but the advance still was taken cautiously to avoid the possibility of a trap.

The pass was fully occupied one and a half hours after the time formally set for the beginning of the action. Throughout the day the infantry continued to occupy the mountain range, calling for artillery fire to be plastered on suspicious points before advancing.

Moving through a rocky, irregular mountain road were American, French and native troops. Fierce-looking bearded Moroccan "goumes" with striped woolen robes and varied rifles offered a sharp contrast to the youthful Americans, smiling under their steel helmets as they lumbered through in huge trucks.

tunity to emerge from cover between rounds of the barrage.

When the harassed Nazis summoned planes to divert the fire from the hidden American batteries, a flight of A-20 bombers and an escort of P-40's promptly flew to the scene and chased them from the skies. The bombers then winged over the German strong-point and unloaded at 12:30 P. M.

Four great black columns of smoke geysered up as the Allied planes flew back without a loss.

Another indication that the aerial bombardment had ruined more than the lunch hour for the Germans came later in the day from a French native soldier who had been their captive. He escaped during the bombardment and made his way back into the American lines.

Activity in Tunisia Is Restricted by Bad Weather

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Pressing relentlessly westward from Tripoli in pursuit of Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces, a vanguard of the British 8th Army has occupied the small costal town of Zauia about 30 miles west of Tripoli, while a Fighting French column from the African interior has reached Tripoli to join the approaching battle for Tunisia.

British spokesmen emphasized that the official communique announcing the occupation of Zauia

lies with the Italian Libyan garrisons en route.

Weather Restricts Activity.

Bad weather restricted activity on the Tunisian front, both on the ground and in the air. The Allied headquarters communique reported briefly that "our forces continued to operate toward the north in the Ousseltia Valley," indicating that the Allies were maintaining pressure in this region where a recent German thrust has been halted.

The Italians claimed the repulse of an Allied attack yesterday and the capture of eight Allied trucks with their crews. Between January 18 and 24, the broadcast Italian communique declared, more than 4,000 Allied troops and 13 tanks were captured and 70 guns destroyed in the Tunisia fighting.

Allied planes raided several points on Sicily during the day, the Italians reported, damaging buildings and killing at least two persons at Avola, near Syracuse.

A dispatch from Cairo said both Allied air and land forces now were concentrating their efforts on knocking out Axis airfields in Southern Tunisia in order to blind Axis ground troops and stifle bombing attacks on Allied communications.

Two important Axis airports in that area, at Medenine and at Ben Gardane, have been bombed heavily the last few days.

Americans Accept Dare.

While it was assumed that some of Marshal Rommel's forces already had joined Gen. Juergen von Arnim, the vulnerability of the Axis corridor up the east coast of Tunisia was indicated yesterday when American troops, accepting a dare, broke through to Maknassy, only 35 miles from the coastal road, and seized 80 Axis prisoners.

French troops, holding their positions in the important Ousseltia sector of Central Tunisia, threw back German attacks in the mountains to the east and, with the arrival of United States armored troops, strengthened their hold north and northeast of the town, a French communique said.

Marshal Rommel was believed to have sent a sizable force into the Mareth line, which once guarded Tunisia against the Italians, but this move was believed by most observers to be only a delaying action against the 8th Army pounding westward toward the line.

Supplies Are Big Problem.

The greatest problem of the two Axis armies in Tunisia will be in getting supplies. The two main ports open to them, Bizerte and Tunis, are in the extreme north and are under almost constant aerial attack by Allied planes. The harbor

U. S. Guns, Planes Blast Nazis In Thrilling Tunisian Action

By HAROLD V. BOYLE

ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT, Jan. 23 (Delayed) (AP)—American bombers and ground artillery blasted the Germans from a strong point in the foothills seven miles north of Ousseltia today in a beautifully coordinated attack visible for miles.

Like other actions in this battle for the Ousseltia valley, it was perfect from a spectator's viewpoint.

From high ground above the valley I could see through field glasses the columns of debris and smoke thrown up as 105-millimeter shells hit among the entrenched Germans during the bombardment that began in the morning and lasted well into the mid-afternoon.

The irregularity of the timing employed by American artillery officers gave the Germans no opportunity to emerge from cover between rounds of the barrage.

When the harassed Nazis summoned planes to divert the fire from the hidden American batteries, a flight of A-20 bombers and an escort of P-40's promptly flew to the scene and chased them from the skies. The bombers then winged over the German strong-point and unloaded at 12:30 P. M.

Four great black columns of smoke geysered up as the Allied planes flew back without a loss.

Another indication that the aerial bombardment had ruined more than the lunch hour for the Germans came later in the day from a French native soldier who had been their captive. He escaped during the bombardment and made his way back into the American lines.

placed the advanced elements of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's pursuing army still over 60 miles from the Tunisian frontier, toward which Marshal Rommel's troops were racing under fierce aerial harassment.

Dispatches from Cairo said part of Marshal Rommel's forces still were straggling through Zuara, 65 miles west of Tripoli, yesterday, and that a ship in the harbor which was attempting to take off Axis troops was struck by a bomb.

The Fighting French of Brig. Gen. Jacques Le Clerc announced in a triumphant communique that they had reached Tripoli to join their British allies after a 1,500-mile drive over the desert from the Lake Chad region of Equatorial Africa. This column began its march northward 39 days ago and fought several bat-

installations already are badly smashed.

Heavier Allied bombings of Sicily and all over Germany and Italy were expected by many observers. It is even possible now, they said, for bombers to leave England, blast targets in Germany or Italy and land in North Africa.

The airdromes on the North African coasts, they said, make excellent bomber bases as they are rarely made unusable by mist or fog.

The American thrust at Maknassy, apparently a small operation designed to test Axis strength, was made after German planes dropped the challenge: "Why don't the Americans come out and fight?"

Axis Ship Carrying Troops and Workers From Tripoli Sunk

Escorting Destroyer Also Badly Damaged by British Vessel

JAN 27 1943

By HARRY CROCKETT,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

ABOARD A BRITISH WARSHIP OFF THE TRIPOLITANIAN COAST, Jan. 16 (Delayed).—The Axis has just had convincing and spectacular evidence that the British Eastern Mediterranean fleet is again on the offensive—evidence in the form of a 4,500-ton merchantman sunk and her escorting destroyer badly damaged by shellfire.

The merchantman into which I saw this warship and another fire round after round of screaming shells and hundreds of glowing tracers was en route from Tripoli to Palermo, Sicily, carrying troops and hundreds of Axis workmen to Sicilian farms.

There are 23 survivors aboard our ship, one of them a former Brooklyn water-front resident who speaks English. He said many of his shipmates were natives of Tripolitania, who were being taken to Sicily and Italy unwillingly to do farm work.

We had been cruising at high speed for many hours off the Tunisian-Tripolitanian coast through vicious seas whipped to a fury by a howling winter gale. It was so rough that a number of the crew were injured. One officer suffered a fractured leg as we approached our prey.

Illuminated by Flares.

Accompanying aircraft had reported sighting a merchant ship with an unidentified escort.

About a mile ahead off starboard the sea was brightly illuminated by flares, but the target was not yet visible. Altering course to head directly for the flares we splashed through huge waves at top speed and soon saw the silhouette of the merchantman, but the escort was not in sight.

Then came an ear-splitting roar and the forward guns belched white flames through the darkness, sending shell after shell directly into the hull of the merchantman.

The sky blazed with light as our big guns and those of our companion ship blazed away. Tracers from pompoms formed a perfect arc of red fire between us and the target.

The first shells started a column of smoke rising from the stern of the Axis ship as we got her into full view with the searchlights. Then an orange fire broke out at her bow as explosive pompom shells struck and bounced against her port side.

Italian Destroyer Flees.

As the deck of this ship shivered to the roaring explosion of the heavy guns, I realized suddenly all the tracers were not going the same way. Some were passing overhead and two or three hit us, though they caused no damaged.

Thus the convoy escort was discovered sitting far out on the horizon. The commander ordered the other British ship to finish off the merchantman with a torpedo while we sped toward the escort—an Italian destroyer—which sped away after getting at least five or six of our shells in her stern and on her port side.

Later there was a big explosion just beyond the horizon in the direction the destroyer was heading. From the other side, meanwhile, there was more tracer fire but if there were other escort ships, we didn't observe them.

Nearing the spot where the merchantman had gone down like a piece of lead, the commander ordered:

"Stand by to pick up survivors."

At least 50 screaming Italian seamen in a lifeboat barely floating shouted: "Aiuta—help—"

The boat capsized just as the line was tossed, but 23 were rescued. Trying to rescue more we were warned of the approach of enemy aircraft and forced to abandon the region.

I saw one old man deliberately shoved back in the water by a youngster who clambered to safety. The British saved the old man by tossing him a line.

2 U. S. Officers Cross Tunisian Mountains; Walk After Foe Traps Tank Destroyers

ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT, Jan. 23 (Delayed) (AP)—Two officers of a tank destroyer unit are back with their own troops today after they separately made perilous two-day treks through the mountains dodging Germa. trols. They are Captain Benja. A. G. Fuller, 24, of Milton, Mass., and Lieutenant Lawrence E. Marcus, 25, of Dallas, Texas.

"We were attacked shortly before dusk Jan. 20 on a ridge north of Hir el Abrici, which is about thirteen miles north of Ousseltia," Captain Fulled said. "The enemy had between fifty and seventy-five armored vehicles, including a number of Mark IV tanks.

"During the battle the French had thrown up a road block behind us and opened fire on our column, mistaking us in the darkness for Germans. Lieutenant Frederick C. Miner of Bronxville, N. Y., swiftly swung the column away from the bridge and forded the vehicles across the river at another point, and got his guns safely back to Ousseltia. It was a wonderful job and showed real initiative.

"I had stayed back at the crossroads where the battle took place in hopes of rounding up any of our missing men, and was cut off by about two dozen German foot soldiers. I had picked up Corporal Leitner of Brooklyn and Private Harry Ellenbark, who lives in some town in New Jersey, one British lieutenant and ten British soldiers.

"We lay hidden in the cactus and debated whether to face almost certain suicide by attacking, or try to work our way through the German lines. It seemed more like common sense to get back to our own side.

"We saw six Jerries in a group near the corner of a stone house, and threw the only four grenades we had at them, and then lit out across country toward the mountains to the west.

"We reached the mountains O.K. and spent a day and a half more crossing them. Cold winds made the nights awful. The only thing we had to eat was emergency rations.

"When we got to Siliana, which is held by the French, the first man I met was Lieutenant Marcus, who had gotten out safely by another route."

War Rule by British Is Due in Tripolitania

CAIRO, Jan. 26 (AP).—Richard G. Casey, representing the British War Cabinet in the Middle East, told a press conference today that the British will administer Tripolitania as occupied enemy territory until the end of the war, "when its destiny will be decided by the United Nations."

The North African colony taken from the Italians, "purged of Fascist elements, will carry on its life, benefiting from British administration, justice, food and supplies," Casey declared.

Only 12,000 Germans Left At Stalingrad

Reds Have Killed 40,000, Seized 28,000 Since Attack Started Jan. 10

3 Main Rail Lines Are Freed for Use

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Remaining Nazis, Split Into 2 Groups, Expected to Last Only Few Days

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Russian troops have killed or captured all but 12,000 German troops of the huge forces trapped at Stalingrad and freed the three main railways radiating westward for the continuing offensive that has carried the Red Army forward for 245 miles, the Moscow radio reported tonight in a broadcast of a special official announcement recorded by the Soviet monitor here.

"The history of wars has never known the encirclement and annihilation of such large numbers of regular troops saturated to the limit with modern military equipment," the statement declared.

Since Jan. 10, the Russians said, they had killed more than 40,000 Germans and captured 28,000, leaving 12,000 split there in two pockets yet to be liquidated.

"We have not yet liquidated two small enemy groups, separated and isolated from each other, totaling in all no more than 12,000 men, one to the north of Stalingrad and the other nearer to the central part of the town," the announcement continued. "Both these groups are doomed, and their liquidation is only a question of two to three days."

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22 Divisions Encircled

Twenty-two enemy divisions, of some 220,000 men, had been reported encircled in the Don-Volga River pocket before Stalingrad after the Russians began their November offensives above and below the Volga River city.

The Russians threw a cordon around these men in the early stages of their drives, then sent their troops plunging westward in a series of unfolding offensives from Voronezh to the Caucasus. These troops today are only about 80 miles from Kharkov, Ukraine capital, ten miles from Voroshilovgrad, Donets basin industrial center, and 56 miles from Rostov, key Caucasian gateway city. They, too, are encircling and annihilating.

But the surrounded Germans who fought on for survival at Stalingrad had tied down Russian forces who might have been released for the general push westward. The Nazis also had retained a degree of control over the three major railways leading out of Stalingrad.

Railway Control Broken

That control now has been broken, the Russian communique said. The railways leading northwestward to Povorina, westward to Tatsinskaya in the Don bend, and southwest to Salsk, "have been cleared for through traffic."

The Germans refused to surrender at Stalingrad early this month, and then the general Soviet attack on them began Jan. 10. Since then 68,000 Axis troops have been killed or captured, and 540 square miles of territory recovered, the communique said.

After listing the enormous booty captured the communique said: "Thus the plan of the Supreme High Command of the Red Army for the encirclement and liquidation of large groups of picked German troops has in the main been carried out."

Accomplishments Cited

Col.-Gen. K. K. Rokossovsky commanded the big operation which accomplished these results since Jan. 10:

Destroyed—40,000 Axis troops; 132 planes, 290 tanks, 315 guns of various caliber, 950 machineguns, 1,970 trucks, 43 various dumps, 2,146 blockhouses and dugouts, 115 strongly equipped observation points, 537 enemy artillery and mortar batteries;

Captured—28,000 Axis troops, 523 planes, 1,297 tanks, 2,978 guns of various caliber, 904 mortars, 4,870 machineguns, 45,000 rifles, 49,000 trucks, 4,660 motorcycles, 229 haulage tractors and transporters, 4,570 carts with army supplies, 170 radio transmitter stations, three armored trains, 42 locomotives, 230 freight cars, 160 arms and ammunition dumps and much other military equipment, 60 strongly fortified points, and nine railway stations.

Thus the story of the trapped German Sixth Army was almost finished. For days now Adolf Hitler's propagandists have been preparing the German people for this big reverse at Stalingrad, a city which Hitler last September vowed would be taken by his armies.

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"They have derided me as a prophet," Hitler said on Nov. 8 just before the Russians began their big break-through. "I wanted to take it (Stalingrad). There are only a couple of very small places left there. This Winter we are equipped differently . . . all that happened to us last Winter will no longer happen to us this time."

(Tonight a Berlin radio broadcast recorded by the Associated Press quoted the Nazi military commentator, Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, as saying that Colonel General Paulus' trapped troops at Stalingrad still were resisting, but said everyone "probably has forfeited his life," and "part of them only continue fighting with bayonet and rifle butt."

Methodical Retreat

(Sertorius said the "methodical retreat of the German Caucasus army had been made with such slight losses," that the "shortening of the front is beginning to make itself felt" against the Russians. But he admitted that "as a whole the initiative still remains with the Soviets.")

Associated Press Correspondent Eddy Gilmore flew from Moscow over the Stalingrad area early this month. It was a graveyard of German strength—tanks, wrecked, frozen, burned and silently covered with snow littered the area for miles as the Russians slowly strangled the trapped Germans and Rumanians.

Trying to exist and fight on 5 1-4 ounces of food daily, thousands of Hitler's crack troops died on the approaches to Stalingrad. The Germans sent hundreds of big transport planes into the territory in an effort to keep them alive. The Russians said they destroyed or captured 655 of them.

American trucks were used by the Russians to haul up supplies for their great winter offensives. The transport problems solved by the Soviets is one of the amazing feats of the war.

With the Germans controlling parts of the railways leading out of Stalingrad and with the change to a German gauge of those west of the city, the Russians sent huge truck and tank armadas across snowy steppes. These were supplemented by thousands of sleds, many of them driven by airplane propellers and motors, and horse-drawn carts and vehicles.

Cut Heart of Army

The Stalingrad operation that cut the heart out of Germany's army was conducted by Col.-Gen Rokossovsky and his chief of staff, Lieut.-Gen. Malinin. The artillery was commanded by a representa- of the Supreme High Command Marshal Voronov, the air forces by Col. Gen. Novikov, lLeut. Gen. Golavanov, and Maj. General Rudenko.

The Red troops in the field were led by Lieut.-Gens. Christyakov, Tolbukhin, Batov, Chuikov, Shumilov, and Maj. Gens. Balinin and Zhadov.

The regular midnight communique as recorded by the Soviet Monitor here said the Red Army during the day had killed more than 1,000 Germans in offensives still rolling ahead on a 450-mile front between Voronezh on the upper Don River and Armavir in the Caucasus.

Soviet troops still were fighting also on the Leningrad-Volkhov river front where Russians recently drove a relief corridor through to Leningrad to lift a 17-months siege, and now are trying to widen it.

Hundreds of additional Axis captives were taken today in southern Russia, more than a score of enemy tanks were knocked out and more than 100 trucks were captured, the midnight bulletin said.

The Germans however were said to have thrown in large reserves and tanks along the approaches to Rostov in an effort to prevent that city's capture. Rostov's occupation by the Russians would mean the encirclement of huge Nazi forces in the Caucasus, opening the way for Soviet annihilation tactics similar to those drawing to a close at Stalingrad.

Text of Announcement

The text of Moscow's announcement follows:

"Our troops have in the main completed the liquidation of the German Fascist troops encircled in the area of Stalingrad.

"The troops of the Don front, continuing their offensive against German Fascist troops encircled in the area of Stalingrad, have broken through numerous and powerful enemy fortifications after fierce battles, and have in the main completed the liquidation of the German Fascist grouping.

"In addition to previous published data, in the course of battles from Jan. 17 to Jan. 27, our

↑ SEE JAN 28 for follow story

troops occupied the important strong points of Doschanka, Kuparosnoya, the soviet farms of Gornaya-Polyana, Bolshaya-Rososhka, the farm of Gonchala, the auxiliary farms of Orlovka, Gorodische Kuzmichin, the state farm of Opitnaya-Polya, the farms of Borovkinn and the villages of Cheslankinn, Novaya-Nadeshda, Uvarovska, Alexandrovka, and Stalineу-Buryak.

"Also occupied were the Stalingrasky experimental station, Studyonaya-Yablonovka, Alegseyevka, Verkhney-Yershankan, Nizhneye-Yershanka, Starodubovka, Zelonaya-Polyana, Polekovka, Lesopodsadochnaya, Kulatka and the railway stations and sidings of Voroponova, Yezhinka Drevnebalk, Pulney, Razgulayev, Buirat and Sadovaya.

"During this same period our artillerymen, mortar men and sapper units have destroyed 620 enemy fortified points and dugouts, forty strongly fortified observation points, and destroyed or silenced 220 enemy artillery and mortar batteries. Territory covering 835 square kilometers (312 square miles) has been cleared of the enemy.

"Altogether from the beginning of the general attack against the German Fascist troops encircled near Stalingrad, from Jan. 10 to Jan. 26, our troops occupied sixty strongly fortified populated places converted by the Germans into centers of resistance, and nine railway stations, destroyed 2,146 blockhouses and dugouts, 115 strongly equipped observation points, and destroyed or silenced 537 enemy artillery and mortar batteries. Territory covering 1,400 square kilometers (540 square miles) has been cleared of the enemy.

Three Railways Cleared

"The following railways have been cleared for through traffic: Stalingrad - Povorina, Stalingrad - Tatsinskaya and Stalingrad-Salsk.

"During the period of the general attack against the encircled enemy units, our troops took prisoner 28,000 men, and killed more than 40,000 German officers and men.

"We have not yet liquidated two small enemy groups separated and isolated from each other, totaling in all no more than 12,000 men, one to the north of Stalingrad and the other nearer to the central part of the town. Both these groups are doomed and their liquidation is only a question of two or three days.

"During the same period, according to incomplete data, our troops have captured the following materials: 523 planes, 1,297 tanks, 2,978 guns of various caliber, 904 mortars, 4,870 machine guns, 45,000 rifles, 49,000 trucks, 4,660 motorcycles, 229 haulage tractors and transporters, 4,570 carts with army supplies, 170 radio transmitter stations, three armored trains, forty-two locomotives, 230 railway carriages, 160 arms and ammunition dumps, and much other military equipment.

"The following were destroyed: 132 planes, 290 tanks, 315 guns of various caliber, 950 machine guns, 1,970 trucks and forty-three dumps of various kinds.

"Thus the plan of the supreme high command of the Red Army for the encirclement and liquidation of large groups of picked German troops has in the main been carried out.

"The history of wars has never known the encirclement and annihilation of such large numbers of regular troops, saturated to the limit with modern military equipment.

"The liquidation of the German Fascist troops encircled in the area of Stalingrad has been carried out by forces of the Don front under command of Colonel General Roskossovsky and his chief of staff, Lieutenant General Malinin.

"The artillery offensive was conducted by the representative of the supreme high command, Marshal of Artillery Voronov. The air force was commanded by Colonel General of Aviation Novikov, and Lieutenant General of Aviation Golavanov.

"Troops were those of Lieutenant General Chistyakov, Lieutenant General Tolbukhin, Lieutenant General Batov, Lieutenant General Shumilov, Major General Galinin, Lieutenant General Chuikov, Major General Zhadov, and air units of Major General of Aviation Rudenko."

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RUSSIAN FORCES GAIN MOMENTUM IN ROSTOV DRIVE

Nazis Admit Red Offensives Advance—Speech of Stalin Is Spur.

London, Jan. 26 (A. P.).—Russia's armies pushed their battle lines ever closer to Rostov and deeper into the Ukraine today, spurred at once by the praise of Premier Joseph Stalin and his rallying cry that the invading Germans be thrown entirely out of Soviet Russia.

For the first time in the Russians' offensive they hinted at Soviet activity close to Rostov, although the midday communique as reported here by the Soviet radio monitor did not say how near Rostov the units were working.

The group cited in the communique was a guerrilla detachment, and it was credited with wiping out about 200 of the enemy in the Rostov area. Not only did they destroy guns, trucks and carts and capture rifles and ammunition, the recorded war bulletin said, but they also recaptured from the Germans 1,200 head of cattle and 3,500 sheep said to have been taken off collective farms.

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Gains Made On All Fronts.

The German High Command asserted that Russian thrusts on a wide part of the eastern front increased in violence yesterday.

The Russians reported further gains with the capture of towns and villages on the southern front, on the southwestern front, in the Voronezh area, and on the North Caucasian battle line, but they were not immediately identified.

[The British radio said today that latest reports indicate that troops from the central Caucasus have pushed right up the main highway toward Rostov and linked up with the forces advancing down from Salsk, CBS reported. The natural meeting place would be Tikhoretsk, but the broadcast noted only progress in the direction of this railway junction. Meanwhile, Russian bombers are pounding the German columns streaming westward toward Kursk from the front south of Voronezk, BBC also said.]

The Russians reported the capture of Belaya Glina, in the northern Caucasus, putting one of their armies within forty miles of Tikhoretsk, a rail junction, ninety miles south of Rostov. Other spearheads aimed at Rostov were said to be fifty-six miles to the east of the city and seventy miles to the north.

In the Ukraine, the Russians reported they had pushed to within ten miles of Voroshilovgrad and pointed out that their occupation of Starobelsk and Valuiki at once gave them a key to the approaches to Voroshilovgrad and to Kharkov, the Ukraine capital and one of the German front strongpoints.

[A new thrust by the Russians in the Arctic on the Petsamo front has broken through the German lines, the British radio said today, quoting Swedish reports. CBS recorded the broadcast in New York.]

In the middle Don fighting, however, the Russians said that the Germans still were throwing heavy infantry and tank forces into counter-attacks, which the Russians said were being repelled.

Nazis Increase Resistance on Rostov Route

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Russians, Spurred by Stalin's Order, Press Advance, However

By EDDY GILMORE,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Jan. 26.—Urged on by an order of the day in which Premier Stalin for the first time signed himself supreme commander of the Red Army, Russia's fighting forces pushed their battle lines ahead in the Ukraine and the Caucasus today and battled against growing German resistance in the lower Don approaches to Rostov.

"Forward for the routing of the German invaders and their expulsion over the boundaries of our motherland," was the Premier's rallying cry.

(The German high command asserted today that Russian thrusts on a wide part of the eastern front increased in violence yesterday.)

It was recalled that Stalin's words "not a step backward" rang out over the defenses of Stalingrad in its darkest hour last fall and from that time on the defenders of the battered city braced and held.

Premier Praises Troops.

The Premier's praise of his troops, commanders and workers was contained in an order of the day, broadcast by the Moscow radio at a time when Russia's armies were forging ahead on every front from Leningrad to the Caucasus.

Stalin declared the Red Army had driven forward 245 miles in two months of their second winter offensive, routing 102 enemy divisions and capturing 200,000 prisoners.

"Our troops have won an important victory," he said, and he added: "The offensive of our troops continues."

It may be hard to realize outside the Soviet Union what effect a pronouncement of Stalin has. It sweeps over this vast country by radio and newspapers and spreads through cities by word of mouth.

His order of the day followed special and regular communiques which reported the recapture of all of Voronezh from the Germans who had held a western section of the city since the summer of 1942, and which announced new gains in the Caucasus and the drive southwest of Voronezh toward the German base at Kharkov.

Nazis Resist Fiercely.

The Russians reported the capture of Belaya Glina, 40 miles from the Tikhoretsk rail juncture which is 90 miles south of Rostov.

The Germans were said to be tightening the defenses and resisting fiercely as the Russians squeezed in on Rostov from this section of the North Caucasus, down the Don from the east, and down the rail line across the Donets bend from the north.

A midday communique reported the recapture of more towns in the Voronezh section, along the southern front and in the Caucasus, but these were not immediately identified.

Earlier the Russians said they had driven to within 10 miles of Voroshilovgrad on a western tributary of the Donets River roughly midway between Rostov and Kharkov.

Russian dispatches said that along the entire front the battleline was straightening as advanced Red Army forces filled in the gaps between earlier spearheads.

Stalin Receives Standley

MOSCOW, Jan. 26 (AP)—Premier Stalin received Admiral William H. Standley, the United States Ambassador and the British chargé de'affaires at the Kremlin today. Foreign Minister Vyacheslaff Molotoff also attended.

30.24 - 621

British Hopes For War's End In 1943 Rise

Roosevelt - Churchill Conference Welcomed in London.

By Lewis Hawkins

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LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Roosevelt-Churchill rendezvous in Morocco sharply boosted British hopes that the final blow at the heart of Hitlerdom will be struck in 1943.

The dramatic dispatches telling of the Casablanca war council stirred a deep satisfaction in both official and unofficial circles, with all convinced that the results of the talks would be making the blackest news for the Axis before the year's end.

Word that "complete agreement" had been reached was accepted in military and diplomatic circles as meaning that detailed plans for the defeat of the Axis on all fronts had been shaped far into the future, with blows to Hitler's Europe almost certain for the current year.

Confirmation that the "unconditional surrender" of the enemy governments remained a basic objective was hailed as a powerful reassurance to the British public, which has taken too many blows to accept any lesser victory.

London found a happy portent in the fact that this Roosevelt-Churchill session had a brighter background than any of their meetings, recalling that during the Prime Minister's June call in Washington, Nazi Marshal Rommel captured Tobruk and the Germans drove deeper into Russia.

In contrast, during the present talks Tripoli fell to a resurgent British army and the Red Army in Russia landed stunning new blows on the Reichswehr.

No Easy Victory

However, while the general effect of the momentous conferences was to increase optimism and confidence, no responsible quarters here believe that the two leaders regard the discussions as a prelude to any easy victorious wind-up of the war in a few months.

The North African situation remains to be cleaned up, the great German U-boat menace is mounting, Hitler still is unchallenged on his home grounds and Japan is solidly astride the bulk of her Pacific conquests.

The folly of overconfidence and impatience was warned abainst by observers who reminded that while the June meeting produced the later North African landing, it required five months to prepare it and deliver it after the plans had been shaped.

It was held there is no reason to believe that the best fruits of the latest discussions will ripen any faster.

Even so, military men agreed that July, August or even September would not be too late for launching of the full-scale smashes at Europe which both leaders pledged would come as soon as possible.

Analyzing official announcements and correspondents' dispatches from Africa, informed Londoners were impressed by the comprehensiveness of the list of aides who surrounded the President and Prime Minister, and also by the length and intensiveness of the sessions.

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The top chiefs of the American and British land, sea, and air forces were there to help shape the long-range global strategy, and key supply men also attended to present problems and receive instructions for assembling war materials and shipping which must be marshalled months ahead of battles.

Operational Heads Present

On hand also were operational commanders from the African fighting theatre for a full exchange of ideas on the best means to speed a cleanup of that continent so that they can get along with larger tasks.

In the latter connection it was assumed the question of a unified direction of the Tunisian operations was clarified, and would be one of the first decisions disclosed since air operations in that area already are being snared by three air forces without a single commander.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Libyan army also is rapidly moving toward southern Tunisia which is under Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's command at present.

The matter of an ultimate overall command for an assault on Europe also was believed to have been considered and perhaps settled. But the name of this man to direct this offensive may not be disclosed immediately.

Informed sources here said it was likely that progress was made toward creation of some permanent council to exchange ideas between the Allied armies, but pointed to the obstacles of naming any general command of all forces everywhere. Russia, for example, is not fighting Japan, and Russian operations are wholly self-contained as far as men and strategy are concerned, and there is no disposition of the Allies to try to share in a direction of Soviet operations except as asked.

250 Persons Reported Shot By Germans in Marseilles

170 Men and 80 Women Said to Have Been Executed After Vichy Decrees State of Siege in Port to Halt Revolt.

London, Jan. 26 (A. P.).—Reuters, quoting a dispatch published by a Swiss newspaper, reported today that 170 men and eighty women have been shot at Marseilles, where a state of siege was imposed after angry Frenchmen fired on German soldiers.

The dispatch, in the Journal de Geneve, implied that the 250 persons were shot as violators of the Vichy-ordered state of siege, under which any one entering the forbidden zone of the old port area of Marseilles was liable to execution.

The Vichy authorities proclaimed the state of siege, other dispatches from Switzerland reported, after Frenchmen in the old port district fortified their homes.

The German news agency DNB said in dispatches to Madrid and Lisbon that 40,000 persons had been arrested in the city. The Vichy radio, which placed the number of arrested at 6,000, was making an obvious effort to minimize difficulties in Marseilles, which is the second largest city in France.

Shortly after reporting the state of siege proclamation, the Vichy radio asserted that Marseilles was calm and the evacuation of the old port district had taken place without difficulty.

A Reuters dispatch from Zurich said that the Germans had brought up artillery to shell rebellious Frenchmen into submission if necessary and that house-to-house fighting was in progress.

District Ordered Razed.

German occupation authorities had ordered evacuation and razing of the district, apparently as a defense measure against possible Allied invasion from North Africa. The Germans have been fortifying the coast in the Marseilles area since completing the occupation of France.

German dispatches reporting the arrest of 40,000 persons said the move was "absolutely necessary because there were among them many criminals whose activities were against the security and interest of the State."

Thousands of persons, it was said, were being sent to Frejus, a town seventy-five miles east of Marseilles.

Nazi Radio Talks of Calm.

A broadcast by the German-controlled Lyons radio to the French public, reported to the Office of War Information, was quoted as follows:

"The Marseilles population, by their calm and discipline, have greatly facilitated the evacuation of the northern area of the old port. The Regional Prefect of Marseilles expressed his warm gratitude and thanked them for the understanding they displayed.

"Those entrusted with maintaining order showed a great spirit of humane and social solidarity. Arrangements were made to safeguard as far as possible the material interests of the evacuated inhabitants.

"That is why every one is definitely forbidden, until further orders, to enter the evacuated buildings, and any one disregarding (these) orders and starting to pillage will be immediately arrested.

"Under the state of siege declared by the French authorities, the death sentence will be pronounced. Those entrusted with maintaining order have been given strict orders to use their arms against any one who does not reply when challenged."

NAZIS KILL 250 IN SLUM RAIDS AT MARSEILLE

London, Jan. 26 (AP).—Two hundred and fifty French inhabitants of Marseille, including 80 women, tonight were reported shot during the siege ordered by the Nazis to clear 40,000 persons from the labyrinths of the city's historic port district.

A dispatch to the Swiss Journal de Geneve, quoted by Reuters, implied Nazi guns were turned on violators of an order making the steep, dark, narrow streets a forbidden area.

The Nazi-controlled Vichy radio claimed that 40,000 were moved out of the port last night and said that under martial law the death penalty would be imposed on any attempting to return to their slum homes.

A Fighting French spokesman said the action was designed to purge the area of all French underground elements which might aid any Allied invasion forces. They said the Nazis may plan to build additional fortifications at Marseille.

From Zurich it was reported earlier that German tanks and artillery were used to besiege houses in which angry French barricaded themselves.

British Execute German Who Posed as a Refugee

Nazi, Sent for Ship Data, Was 13th Enemy Spy to Die

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP).—Franciscus Johannes Winter, a forty-year-old German spy who came to Great Britain in the guise of a refugee, was executed today at Wandsworth prison, the Home Office announced.

Winter, born in Belgium, was reported to have been sent to Britain by the German secret service to obtain employment on a ship and then report the movement of any seagoing convoy in which he sailed.

He arrived last July 31 at a British port as a passenger on a British ship and told immigration authorities he escaped from Belgium and made his way across France to Spain.

The Home Office said British authorities questioned his story, in which he persisted for a long time, and he finally admitted it was "a pack of lies."

Then, it was said, he asserted the journey was arranged by the German secret service to get reports on convoy movements. The Germans taught him how to use invisible ink and he received an address in a neutral country, to which letters with his convoy reports were to be sent.

Winter was tried in secret and was convicted and sentenced to death Dec. 4. He appealed, but the appeal was dismissed Jan. 11.

He was the thirteenth spy to die in Britain since the start of the war, equaling the number executed in the World War. In the preceding conflict, however, nineteen in all were sentenced to death, but some sentences were not carried out, and one spy committed suicide.

7 Billion More Voted For War by Commons

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Sir Kingsley Wood, chancellor of the exchequer, asking the House of Commons today for two further votes of credit totaling $7,600,000,000, announced that Great Britain was spending a total of $56,000,000 a day, compared with $51,000,000 daily October 20. He estimated the expenditure for the year would be $19,600,000,000.

Commons agreed to both votes of credit.

"Expenditure in North Africa, Libya and other parts of the world now probably has taken the place of rising production at home as the main factor in determining the rate increase in our vote of credit expenditure," Sir Kingsley said, and added, "We are now incurring a substantial expenditure by way of reciprocal aid to our Allies."

Allies Bomb Axis Railways

American, British, Dominion Fliers Join

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Squadrons of American, British and Dominion fighter planes made sweeps over Axis targets on the continent today, the air ministry announced, while Ventura medium bombers raided railway installations at Bruges, Belgium.

The Allied fighters in their forays over northern France and Belgium were reported to have knocked down three enemy fighters in combat, while themselves losing four planes. The bomber attack on Bruges was carried out without loss, the ministry said.

The targets were railways at Bruges and transportation between Calais and Dieppe. It was not disclosed whether any of the four Allied planes lost were American.

A small number of enemy aircraft were reported to have dropped bombs during the day on two towns on the southeast and southwest coasts, causing some damage and a few casualties. One of the raiders was shot down off the southwest coast.

Commandos Raid Norway

Small-Scale Attack on Coast Is Called "Very Successful"

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP).—An authoritative British source said today that a small-scale commando raid was made last Saturday night on the coast of Norway and was very successful. Further details were withheld. Only a small force was engaged in the action, he said.

The Reuters (British) news agency, reported a German news agency broadcast yesterday which said British commandos had struck at Larvik, on the southern coast of Norway. The broadcast said German defenses had repulsed an attack by seven British torpedo boats, probably sinking two of them.

Jews in Philippines 'Warned' by Japanese

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Japanese military authorities have addressed a "stern warning" to all Jews living in the Philippine Islands, a DNB dispatch from Tokio, broadcast by the Berlin radio, said today.

The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.

The warning said Jews there had been guilty of black market speculations and espionage, DNB reported.

Balloons Down in Raid

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP).—Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Minister, explained to the House of Commons today that barrage balloons were down, because of maintenance work on them, in part of the London area during the German daylight vengeance raids last Wednesday. Six German raiders got through the city's defenses.

Alarms in Switzerland

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 27 (AP)—Air raid warnings were sounded in Basel and Zurich, Switzerland, shortly after midnight this morning, Reuters reported.

This might indicate that Allied planes were headed for an attack on Italy.

German Press Sees Dangerous Turn in the War

Hitler's Paper Asks People to Surrender Comforts, Asserts Allies Work Hard

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 26 (AP).—The German press continues to warn that the war has taken a dangerous turn and that the conflict now demands a radical change in private life in Germany, according to dispatches published today in Swedish newspapers.

Berlin dispatches to the "Dagens Nyheter" quoted an editorial in Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's own paper, the "Voelkischer Beobachter," which said: "The enemy is trying to blow the flames of war's fires in the opposite direction. Surrender some of your comforts before the flames burn you."

The editorial admonished the Germans that the people of Great Britain, of Russia and of the United States "did not lose courage after suffering great blows, but worked harder than ever . . . we see the results on the battlefields now."

[London observers interpreted the Nazi propaganda of gloom and despondency, combining news of the gravity of the eastern campaign with pleas for courage, as an attempt to ease the way for a speech Hitler is expected to deliver Saturday on the tenth anniversary of his becoming chancellor. The observers felt that the hints being dropped in London and in Washington on the hatching of new Allied blows against the Axis also were affecting German morale.]

Americans Win Japanese Beach On Guadalcanal

Consolidate New Positions at Kokumbona, Slay 293, Turn Back Air Raiders

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—Relentlessly destroying Japanese forces and pushing survivors back toward their beachheads at the nothern tip of Guadalcanal, American troops have consolidated positions at Kokumbona and have killed 293 more of the enemy despite strong resistance, the Navy Department announced today in a communique.

The consolidation of positions in the little village brought complete mastery of that territory and of the beach to the eastward—toward Henderson airfield—by American troops.

It was in the vicinity of Kokumbona that the Japanese presumably made many of their landings, under cover of darkness, to keep troops and equipment on Guadalcanal through months of battling. The village was recognized as an enemy headquarters on Guadalcanal. Its capture was announced yesterday by the Navy.

Troops which first moved into the village took a large quantity of enemy supplies and equipment there. Today the Navy said the original units had been joined by another which moved in from an opposite direction.

"The maneuver," the Navy communique said, "resulted in giving United States forces unrestricted use of Kokumbona and the beach base to the east."

A new attempt by the Japanese to bring groups of bombing planes into the Guadalcanal battle was frustrated in another phase of the fight for the control of the Solomons, which in turn affords control of shipping lanes to New Guinea, Australia and the South Pacific.

Dive-bombers, twin-engined bombers and fighting planes all were in an aerial task force speeding toward the island. But they were intercepted by American fighting planes and did not drop a single bomb on the American positions. Four enemy Zeros were shot down. No American planes were lost. This brought to 781 the number of Japanese planes shot down in the Solomons since American marines landed on Guadalcanal last August.

The latest action on Guadalcanal, the Navy said, also resulted in capture of much enemy land equipment, including a tank—possibly the last enemy tank on the island. Other captured equipment included several supply dumps, three six-inch artillery pieces, seven 77-mm. guns, two 37 mm.'s, several trucks, three 40-mm. anti-aircraft pieces, various other field pieces and a quantity of small arms.

3a 24- 623

Jap Munitions Ship Exploded by Allied Bombs at Rabaul

Flying Fortresses Dump 15 Tons of Missiles On Harbor Area

JAN 27 1943

By VERN HAUGLAND,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Jan. 25 (Delayed).—A small Japanese ship probably carrying munitions exploded with towering flames that lighted the entire Rabaul Harbor area last night as Flying Fortresses unloaded more than 15 tons of bombs on airdromes and shipping in the harbor.

Describing the raid, Maj. Eugene Halliwill, Flying Fortress pilot from Portland, Me., said, "We hit a merchantman of 2,000 tons squarely with two bombs and there was a large explosion that lighted up the entire harbor area."

(A communique issued today at Allied headquarters in Australia said the explosion of the supposed munitions ship blasted a hole in the side of another vessel.)

Capt. Kenneth McCullar of Batesville, Miss., was pilot of another plane which skip-bombed a medium-sized vessel at the wharf, scoring a direct hit and leaving a gaping hole in the ship's side.

A third ship at the wharf was attacked, but results were not observed.

Other bombers gave Lae, New Guinea, another hammering and silenced three machine-gun and anti-aircraft posts.

Four to six Japanese bombers raided Port Moresby January 23 and dropped 30 bombs near the airfield, but the damage was negligible and there were no casualties.

JAPANESE SHIP AFIRE IN NEW RABAUL BLOW

MacArthur Planes Also Attack Three Enemy Vessels at Sea

AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Wednesday, Jan. 27 (AP)—Allied bombers, striking again at Rabaul, have set fire to a large enemy ship, the High Command reported today.

Medium bombers attacked also three enemy cargo ships in the Arafura Sea, between Australia and New Guinea, the communiqué said. The results were not observed.

In the Solomons area medium bombers struck at night at the airdrome at Buka, starting "substantial fires" in a supply dump area, the announcement related, adding that the blazes were visible from a distance of thirty-five miles.

The attack against Rabaul was said to have been pressed home by Allied heavy bombers against airdromes and shipping despite intense anti-aircraft fire.

'Forts' Hit Jap Ship at Rabaul

Allied Headquarters in Australia, Wednesday, Jan. 27 (AP).—A formation of Flying Fortresses took another crack at Rabaul Tuesday night, setting one big Jap ship afire with direct hits and starting fires in the airdrome area.

The Japanese sent up two night fighters but their efforts were ineffective.

Catalinas made a smaller night raid on the Buka airdrome at the northern tip of the Solomon archipelago, and other planes hit at seven other targets, including Lae and Salamaua.

GEN. MACARTHUR MARKS BIRTHDAY

JAN 27 1943

Allied Headquarters in Australia, Jan. 26 (A. P.).—Gen. Douglas MacArthur observed his sixty-third birthday today, working as usual but in surroundings radically different from a year ago. Members of his staff, naval officers and Australians at general headquarters dropped into his office during the day to pay their respects, but there was no general observance of the anniversary.

A year ago Gen. MacArthur, directing the defense of the Philippines, paced back and forth in a tunnel on Corregidor, tapping the cement floor with his cane.

Today, only recently returned from directing the victorious Papua campaign and in excellent health, he stepped from a big black car, entered the headquarters building and walked briskly to the elevator to start his day of work. Awaiting him were messages of congratulation from Australia's Prime Minister, John Curtin, President Manuel Quezon of the Philippines and others.

Earlier he had listened to a broadcast of greetings from members of his class at West Point, and he expected tonight to listen to rebroadcast greetings from President Quezon. It also was expected there would be a birthday cake tonight when he would be with Mrs. MacArthur and their son, Arthur.

M'NIDER IS HONORED BY GEN. M'ARTHUR

Brigadier Gets Oak Leaf Cluster for Heroism In Action

JAN 27 1943

AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Jan. 26 (AP)—General Douglas MacArthur awarded an Oak Leaf Cluster in lieu of the Distinguished Service Cross today to Brig. Gen. Hanford MacNider of Mason City, Iowa, for "extraordinary heroism in action near Cape Endaiadére, New Guinea, Nov. 23."

His citation said that, while within a few yards of the front line observing the disposition of infantry units for an impending attack, General MacNider saw some men withdrawing from an advanced position. While rallying this group, he received numerous wounds from fragments when an enemy grenade exploded.

The citation added that his courageous personal example of coolness under fire and fortitude after beingwounded were an inspiration to men under his command.

The Distinguished Service Cross was awarded to him in the First World War, when he was a captain, for extraordinary heroism in action at St. Mihiel, France, while serving with the Ninth United States Infantry. An oak leaf cluster, equivalent to the second award of the Distinguished Service Cross, was awarded to him was extraordinary heroism in action a short time later at Bianc Mont.

He also received the Silver Star decoration and two oak leaf clusters, denoting three citations for gallantry in action, during his service with the American Army in France.

He also has received the Purple Heart and an oak leaf cluster to that decoration.

Curtin Urges New Drive Against Japs

CANBERRA, Jan. 26 (AP)—"The southwest Pacific area is too crucial to be left to a force of caretakers," Prime Minister John Curtin asserted today in urging immediately increased efforts against the Japanese in that theater.

JAN 27 1943

In an Australia day speech marking the 155th anniversary of the founding of the first colony of white settlers in 1788, Curtin urged "naval and air strength in this theater . . . adequate to the plans of the commander."

"Time is fighting on the side of Japan," Curtin said. "Time is fighting against the United States."

"The relegation of this theater to a holding war means that Japan is buying cheaply the time she requires to exploit the resources she has acquired to build for an onslaught which the United Nations will find costly to outfight."

Indian Patrol Boat Sinks Jap Troopship in Burma

By the Associated Press.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.—A royal Indian Navy boat patrolling the Mayu River area in Burma Sunday night rammed and sank a Japanese coastal craft filled with troops, a British communique said today.

The Indian vessel was rammed first by the heavily camouflaged troop-laden Japanese ship, but opened fire, drew back and then rammed the Japanese craft, sinking her, the British said.

Japanese casualties were numbered as at least 50. Two officers on the Indian boat were wounded.

The Mayu River flows into the bay north of Akyab, on the West Burma coast.

RAF Hurricanes roared in low over a Japanese motor transport column yesterday, along the Taungup-Padaung road in Southwestern Burma, the British reported, destroying at least 10 army trucks and a staff car, damaging many others and killing a considerable number of Japanese soldiers.

There were no reports, the British said, of any enemy air action against Allied territory yesterday.

Brazil Refuses Nazi Attache Safe-Conduct

BUENOS AIRES, Jan 26 (AP)—The Foreign Office disclosed tonight that Brazil has refused safe conduct for the return to Germany of Capt. Dietrich Niebuhr, naval attache in the German embassy here and alleged spy ringleader.

Because of this last-minute complication after Britain and the United States had promised Niebuhr safe conduct, the sailing of the Spanish liner Cabo de Hornos was postponed from tonight until noon tomorrow.

Bolivia Establishes Press Censorship

By the Associated Press.

LA PAZ, Jan. 26.—The Bolivian government established a press censorship tonight.

Without explaining the reasons for its measure, the government ordered the press and propaganda office to send censors to the newspaper offices to check political and economic stories.

Parkinson Guest of Windsor

NASSAU, Bahamas, Jan. 26 (AP).—Sir Cosmo Parkinson, British Under Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs, arrived from Miami today and was a guest of the Duke of Windsor. The Under Secretary is on an official mission that has carried him to Britain's Caribbean and West Indian colonies. He will visit Bermuda before returning to London.

Rickenbacker Demands U S Hit Japan at Home

JAN 27 1943

Calls for Tremendous Air Striking Power To Defeat Nipponese

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Foreseeing no final victory until 1944, Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker said today he agreed "100 per cent" with Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur that "we must hit the Japanese at home—through the air with tremendous striking power."

Rickenbacker said our victories at Guadalcanal, Buna and Gona were tremendous but "we cannot defeat Japan by an island-to-island campaign—we must strike at the heart of Japan through air power." MacArthur had asserted Sunday that the successful Papuan campaign pointed to "offensive power in swift massive strokes rather than the dilatory and costly island-to-island advance that some have assumed to be necessary."

WOULD PLAN AIR TRANSPORTS

Rickenbacker said Japan might hold out for years if it had time to take back to its mainland the fruits of conquest.

The air line executive also asserted that United States should plan now "protection for post-war transport" to assure the nation a ranking place in commercial aviation.

Predicting that victory would not come before the fall of 1944, the former world war ace asserted too that wartime high school boys and girls could have only one plan for the future—to "prepare themselves to successfully wage war."

JAN 27 1943

ADDRESSES CONFERENCE

"There is no other future," he told a press conference held by the national policy committee of the High School Victory Corps, of which he is chairman. "This war is a life and death struggle—something which people at home don't know and don't understand."

Rickenbacker said that instead of thinking in terms of 10 years, people should think in terms of 100 years, or generations.

Post war aviation will be "a thousand fold" its present operation, he estimated, adding that air transport will be used for all travel beyond a distance of 100 miles, for all first class mail and for light express.

Rickenbacker suggested that the treasury department or some government agency should provide capital now to enable American aviation in the future to "match anything other countries bring in." He also advocated the co-operation of the armed forces and the State Department in preparing for the future of American aviation.

Discussing his belief that victory would not come before the fall of 1944, Rickenbacker asserted that 40 per cent. of today's high school boys would enter the armed forces when they graduated and another 20 per cent. would go into production work.

"I don't think they should think in terms of college unless they are so physically handicapped they must help win the war and that they can do without a college education."

Rickenbecker also estimated that about 50 per cent. of the girls in high school and young women would have to work toward the war effort.

He added that women and girls were qualified to help in many ways never realized before—in mechanical work, in production and as pilots.

Predicting an increased place for women as pilots—"not necessarily combat" pilots—he mentioned that they might fly planes 'from one front to another."

2,220,000 in Navy by 1944

Figure, Announced by Senate Committee, Would Put Armed Forces at 10,420,000.

JAN 27 1943

Washington, Jan. 26 (A. P.).—Senator Chandler, Democrat, of Kentucky, said today that the Navy had informed the Senate Military Committee of plans to have a strength of 2,220,000 by December, 1943, which would make the nation's armed forces total 10,420,000 by the end of this year.

Senator Chandler told reporters of the figures upon leaving a committee meeting where Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs, chief of Naval Personnel, discussed Navy plans. Yesterday the committee heard Army proposals for a force of 8,200,000 officers and men by 1944.

Admiral Jacobs's over-all estimate of naval personnel by the end of 1943 included the Coast Guard and Marine Corps, Mr. Chandler said.

The committee sought the figures to determine, Chairman Reynolds, Democrat, of North Carolina said, whether the man power resources of the country were sufficient to maintain the contemplated forces. He said that Claude Wickard, Food Administrator, and Paul V. McNutt, Manpower Commissioner, would be heard on that phase next week.

Other bits of information reported by Mr. Chandler were:

The Navy estimate includes 177,000 officers.

The Navy's strength last January 1 was 1,218,000.

The Coast Guard is expected to reach 192,630 men.

The Navy expects to build up its present force of more than 5,000 women in the WAVES and SPARS to 29,000 by the end of 1943 and 48,700 in 1944, thereby releasing men from certain shore duties.

The committee was told that 65,000 young men would be trained for naval commissions in schools and colleges.

After February 1, the enlisted men in the Navy are to come through selective service.

Senator Reynolds said the Navy had no estimates of its personnel beyond 1943. Its 1943 estimate, he said, did not include several hundred thousand civilians employed at sixty-five naval stations in various parts of the world.

5 Cans Per Person Pre-rationing Limit

Any Quantities Over Amount Will Result in Deduction of Eight Points for Each Excess Can.

JAN 27 1943

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26. (AP)—Every person in the United States may possess without penalty a total of five cans of fruits and vegetables when rationing of those goods begins.

Pessimistic View

The Office of Price Administration announced this limit today. It apparently reflected a pessimistic view about the size of canned goods inventories throughout the country, since up until a few hours before the announcement high officials of the agency hoped that the allowable limit might be between eight or 10 cans a person.

The penalty for having more than five cans of vegetables or fruit (not counting home canned goods or cans containing less than eight ounces each) will be the loss of an eight-point stamp for each excess can when new rationing books are issued in three or four weeks.

An OPA spokesman said this penalty was designed to discourage hoarding. However, officials acknowledged that not everyone who has a large stock of canned goods is a hoarder. The new OPA administrator, Prentiss M. Brown, recently said it was common practice in some areas for people to stock up in the Fall for the Winter.

For families, the quota of allowable cans and the penalty will be applied as a unit. Thus, a family of five will be allowed 25 cans. If it had 30, the penalty would be five coupons for the whole family and could be taken either out of one book of the family or perhaps spread out over all five books. Each person will have his own book, even babies.

In applying the penalty, OPA said it would make no distinction because of either size or contents of the can on hand in any family larder, because of the difficulty of getting every household to itemize its pantry. However, when the rationed sale of canned fruits and vegetables starts, different values will be assigned cans as to both size and contents.

New Books Nearly Ready

The new ration books will be passed out to the public in about three weeks at schools and thousands of other registration places. To get a book all a person will have to do is to show (but not turn in) his Number One Ration Book, which contains sugar and coffee stamps. Before the clerk hands out the new book, he will tear out one eight-point coupon for each can over the five per person limit. Persons who have an unusually large stock of cans could theoretically lose, by this process, half their rations, since the eight-point stamps represent half of the point values in the book. Other stamps, none of which will be taken out for penalties, will be in denominations of 5, 2, and 1 points.

Under the rationing system, each can will have a value in points. For instance, a can of peas might be worth 10 points and could be obtained by turning in two 5 point stamps.

The principal exception from the can limit will be small cans of baby food, since many of them fall under the eight-ounce exemption.

Outfight Japanese 12 to 1

JAN 27 1943

U. S. Flyers in China Rated High by Former Group Commander

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—American fighter pilots in China are shooting down twelve Japanese airplanes for each of their own planes lost, the former commander of the 23d Fighter Group in China reported today.

Colonel Robert L. Scott jr., who holds the Distinguished Flying Cross, air medal and silver star, all with clusters, for shooting down thirteen Japanese planes and scoring six other probable victories, told a press conference that when an American fighter mission in China failed to bring down an average of one Japanese ship for each man in the mission, "we thought we had failed."

Organized in the field last July 4, the 23d Fighter Group fought a battle that day with the Japanese and shot down nineteen ships without losing a single plane, Colonel Scott related.

107 CASUALTIES ON DAY'S NAVY LIST

Total Since Pearl Harbor Is 6,398 Dead, 3,906 Wounded and 11,614 Missing

JERSEY LIEUTENANT NAMED

JAN 27 1943

Many Manhattan, Brooklyn and Long Island Men Appear in Latest Report

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Navy announced today 107 casualties in Navy forces, including two dead, one wounded and 104 missing.

This brings to 21,918 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 6,398 dead; 3,906 wounded and 11,614 missing.

Casualties among New York, New Jersey and Connecticut men, all Navy and noncommissioned personnel unless otherwise specified, were:

New York

MISSING

Bates, Wallace J.; wife, Mrs. Jean G. Bates, Vernon.

Battaglia, Joseph N.; father, Russell Battaglia, Buffalo.

Coyne, William M.; mother, Mrs. Rose Coyne, Haverstraw.

Crawley, Clifford L.; wife, Mrs. Charlotte E. Crawley, 131 Stanhope St., Brooklyn.

Davis, George H.; father, George H. Davis, Poughkeepsie.

Dudko, Dimitro; mother, Mrs. Antonette Dudko, Port Jervis.

Dumper, Lawrence H.; father, Charles M. Dumper, 393 South Broadway, Lindenhurst.

Edsall, Robert E.; mother, Mrs. Helen C. Simons, 522 West 146th St., New York.

Fernandez, Casper P.; father, John Fernandez, Schenectady.

Futerko, Michael; sister, Olga Terhune, 433 East 22d St., New York.

Gilbride, Andrew L.; wife, Mrs. Rosalva Gilbride, East Hampton.

Guarente, Gustave R.; father, Gustave Guarente, 1365 Albany Ave., Brooklyn.

Guida, Bernard M.; brother, Lawrence Guida, Rochester.

Guthiel, William F.; mother, Mrs. Anna McIntyre, Glen Cove.

Hamilton, Lane Jr.; wife, Mrs. Celia Hamilton, 746 Howard Ave., Brooklyn.

Herr, Charles E.; guardian, Elizabeth Reilly, 91-26 11th St., Richmond Hill.

Hickey, Peter S.; father, Stanley Klischch, Newburgh.

Larson, Laurence; wife, Mrs. Alice R. Larson, 251 East 77th St., New York.

Ligammari, Anthony B.; wife, Mrs. Ermita T. Ligammari, Poughkeepsie.

Merkle, Ferdinand J.; father, Christian F. Merkle, 1863 Putnam Ave., Ridgewood.

Murphy, Owen S., Jr.; father, Owen S. Murphy, Highland Falls.

Murtaugh, Edward; father, Edward A. Murtaugh, Hampton Manor.

Myers, Glenn O.; wife, Mrs. Anita L. Myers, 31 Shepherd Ave., Brooklyn.

Myler, Dave T.; wife, Mrs. Charlotte H. Myler, 560 West 180th St., New York.

Tierney, John J.; father, James J. Tierney, 33 Grove Ave., New Rochelle.

Weaver, Norman E.; wife, Mrs. Grace Weaver, 45 North Elliott Place, Brooklyn.

JAN 27 1943

New Jersey

DEAD

Norton, Roger S., Jr., lieutenant; father, Roger S. Norton, 22 Central Ave., Cranford.

Caterinicchio, Philip C.; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lorenza Caterinicchio, 523 Third Ave., Elizabeth.

MISSING

Apgar, Robert D.; mother, Mrs. Dorothy Lyons, 103 Jackson Ave., Dunellen.

Bubb, Ralph C.; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Bubb, Laurel Springs.

Bumball, Stephen, Jr.; father, Stephen Bumball, Bernardsville.

Burdi, Frank J.; father, Nicholas Burdi, Irvington.

Critchley, Edward M.; father, Alfred Critchley, Central Ave., North Haledon.

Dul, Joseph J.; mother, Mrs. Frances Wacyra, Wallington.

Eustace, Edward J.; father, Edward J. Eustace, 64 Richard St., Passaic.

Ferruggiaro, Alfred J.; father, Santo Ferruggiaro, Belmar.

Frost, Kenneth T.; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Frost, 129 Continental Ave., River Edge.

Gest, Francis J.; father, John Gest, 224 Plane St., Newark.

Hall, Earl A., Jr.; mother, Mrs. Tossie Hall, 405 Kingsland Ave., Lyndhurst.

Hammeal, Earl T.; mother, Mrs. Kathleen Connaughton, 721 Arlington Ave., Plainfield.

Kalinich, Charles, Jr.; father, Charles Kalinich, 110 Second Street, Passaic.

Kane, Thomas, Jr.; father, Thomas Kane, 73 Rose Street, Kearny.

Keen, John; wife, Mrs. Teresa Keen, 36 Jones Street, Jersey City.

Lipowski, Benjamin; mother, Mrs. Wanda Lipowski, 301 Montgomery Street, Jersey City.

Meeker, William G., Jr.; father, William Meeker, 222 Jersey Street, Harrison.

Zak, Adam V.; mother, Mrs. Rose Zak, 161 Eighth Street, Passaic.

Connecticut

MISSING

Bass, Edward A.; father, George R. Bass, Ridgefield.

Crook, Warren H.; father, Warren J. Crook, Lyme.

Wawrzynowicz, Andrew J.; mother, Mrs. Victoria H. Wawrzynowicz, Everett Street, Norwich.

Wheat Carry-Over Rise Is Forecast for Canada

OTTAWA, Jan. 26 (CP). — A carryover of 688,000,000 bushels of wheat is in prospect for July 31, end of the current crop year, the Agriculture Department estimated today in a review of requirements and production goals for 1943.

The carryover would represent an increase of 264,000,000 bushels over stocks on hand at the start of the crop year.

Reduction of about 4,000,000 acres in the area sown to wheat in 1943 is proposed under the 1943 crop program. The review said this reduction might be achieved by maintaining summer fallow at a high level and increasing the acreage sown to flaxseed, grass, oats and barley.

During the first three years of the war, the average annual total disappearance of wheat was 360,000,000 bushels, but the estimated figure for the 1942-'43 crop year was lower at 344,000,000 bushels.

SAULT STRIKERS TO RETURN

Pooling of Vote With That of Sydney Union Reverses Result

SAULT STE. MARIE, Ont., Jan. 26 (AP)—Ending a strike that had tied up the big plant of the Algoma Steel Corporation here since Jan. 14, the United Steelworkers Union of America (C. I. O.) today voted to return to work.

The steel workers, who yesterday voted against returning to work, accepted at a mass meeting today the union's suggestion that the results of the vote here and at the Dominion Coal and Steel Corporation plant at Sydney, N. S., be pooled. Workers at Sydney had voted to return to work.

The total vote at the Sault and Sydney plants was 3,577 to 2,366 in favor of accepting a settlement providing for a minimum basic wage of 55 cents an hour, including a cost-of-living bonus.

A union official said he thought the adverse vote here yesterday resulted from lack of information about the feeling of the men at Sydney.

Gen. C. H. Wash, 9 Other Flyers Killed in Crash

Colorado Unit Commander and 4 of Staff Die in Army Plane in Alabama

JAN 27 1943

By The Associated Press

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 26.—Brigadier General Carlyle H. Wash, former commanding officer of the 3d Air Force at Tampa, and nine others, seven of them commissioned officers, were killed today in the crash of an Army transport seven miles from Flomaton, Ala., while on a flight from Drew Field here.

Captain Martin Doster, public relations officer of Drew Field, in making the announcement, listed the others killed in the plane as:

Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Cunningham, of Colorado Springs, Col.

Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Cain, of Colorado Springs.

Major J. R. Lee, of Colorado Springs, aide to General Wash.

Lieutenant J. A. Simon, of Colorado Springs.

Major S. B. Gimble jr., pilot, 3d Air Force, Tampa.

Flight Officer Glenn A. Johnson, of Tampa and Oshkosh, Wis., co-pilot.

Lieutenant Edward A. Durica, of Oak Park, Ill.

Master Sergeant Pius Witherow, of Tampa, engineer.

Staff Sergeant J. C. Melder, of Tampa.

General Wash, since leaving the 3d Air Force Command, had been commanding general of the 2d Air Force Command, with headquar-

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Bates, Wallace J.; wife, Mrs. Jean G. Bates, Vernon.

Battaglia, Joseph N.; father, Russell Battaglia, Buffalo.

Coyne, William M.; mother, Mrs. Rose Coyne, Haverstraw.

Crawley, Clifford L.; wife, Mrs. Charlotte E. Crawley, 131 Stanhope St., Brooklyn.

Davis, George H.; father, George H. Davis, Poughkeepsie.

Dudko, Dimitro; mother, Mrs. Antonette Dudko, Port Jervis.

Dumper, Lawrence H.; father, Charles M. Dumper, 393 South Broadway, Lindenhurst.

Edsall, Robert E.; mother, Mrs. Helen C. Simons, 522 West 146th St., New York.

Fernandez, Casper P.; father, John Fernandez, Schenectady.

Futerko, Michael; sister, Olga Terhune, 433 East 22d St., New York.

Gilbride, Andrew L.; wife, Mrs. Rosalva Gilbride, East Hampton.

Guarente, Gustave R.; father, Gustave Guarente, 1365 Albany Ave., Brooklyn.

Guida, Bernard M.; brother, Lawrence Guida, Rochester.

Guthiel, William F.; mother, Mrs. Anna McIntyre, Glen Cove.

Hamilton, Lane Jr.; wife, Mrs. Celia Hamilton, 746 Howard Ave., Brooklyn.

Herr, Charles E.; guardian, Elizabeth Reilly, 91-26 11th St., Richmond Hill.

Hickey, Peter S.; father, Stanley Klischch, Newburgh.

Larson, Laurence; wife, Mrs. Alice R. Larson, 251 East 77th St., New York.

Ligammari, Anthony B.; wife, Mrs. Ermita T. Ligammari, Poughkeepsie.

Merkle, Ferdinand J.; father, Christian F. Merkle, 1863 Putnam Ave., Ridgewood.

Murphy, Owen S., Jr.; father, Owen S. Murphy, Highland Falls.

Murtaugh, Edward; father, Edward A. Murtaugh, Hampton Manor.

Myers, Glenn O.; wife, Mrs. Anita L. Myers, 31 Shepherd Ave., Brooklyn.

Myler, Dave T.; wife, Mrs. Charlotte H. Myler, 560 West 180th St., New York.

Tierney, John J.; father, James J. Tierney, 33 Grove Ave., New Rochelle.

Weaver, Norman E.; wife, Mrs. Grace Weaver, 45 North Elliott Place, Brooklyn.

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New Jersey

DEAD

Norton, Roger S., Jr., lieutenant; father, Roger S. Norton, 22 Central Ave., Cranford.

Caterinicchio, Philip C.; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lorenza Caterinicchio, 523 Third Ave., Elizabeth.

MISSING

Apgar, Robert D.; mother, Mrs. Dorothy Lyons, 103 Jackson Ave., Dunellen.

Bubb, Ralph C.; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Bubb, Laurel Springs.

Bumball, Stephen, Jr.; father, Stephen Bumball, Bernardsville.

Burdi, Frank J.; father, Nicholas Burdi, Irvington.

Critchley, Edward M.; father, Alfred Critchley, Central Ave., North Haledon.

Dul, Joseph J.; mother, Mrs. Frances Wacyra, Wallington.

Eustace, Edward J.; father, Edward J. Eustace, 64 Richard St., Passaic.

Ferruggiaro, Alfred J.; father, Santo Ferruggiaro, Belmar.

Frost, Kenneth T.; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Frost, 129 Continental Ave., River Edge.

Gest, Francis J.; father, John Gest, 224 Plane St., Newark.

Hall, Earl A., Jr.; mother, Mrs. Tossie Hall, 405 Kingsland Ave., Lyndhurst.

Hammeal, Earl T.; mother, Mrs. Kathleen Connaughton, 721 Arlington Ave., Plainfield.

Kalinich, Charles, Jr.; father, Charles Kalinich, 110 Second Street, Passaic.

Kane, Thomas, Jr.; father, Thomas Kane, 73 Rose Street, Kearny.

Keen, John; wife, Mrs. Teresa Keen, 36 Jones Street, Jersey City.

Lipowski, Benjamin; mother, Mrs. Wanda Lipowski, 301 Montgomery Street, Jersey City.

Meeker, William G., Jr.; father, William Meeker, 222 Jersey Street, Harrison.

Zak, Adam V.; mother, Mrs. Rose Zak, 161 Eighth Street, Passaic.

Connecticut

MISSING

Bass, Edward A.; father, George R. Bass, Ridgefield.

Crook, Warren H.; father, Warren J. Crook, Lyme.

Wawrzynowicz, Andrew J.; mother, Mrs. Victoria H. Wawrzynowicz, Everett Street, Norwich.

Wheat Carry-Over Rise Is Forecast for Canada

OTTAWA, Jan. 26 (CP). — A carryover of 688,000,000 bushels of wheat is in prospect for July 31, end of the current crop year, the Agriculture Department estimated today in a review of requirements and production goals for 1943.

The carryover would represent an increase of 264,000,000 bushels over stocks on hand at the start of the crop year.

Reduction of about 4,000,000 acres in the area sown to wheat in 1943 is proposed under the 1943 crop program. The review said this reduction might be achieved by maintaining summer fallow at a high level and increasing the acreage sown to flaxseed, grass, oats and barley.

During the first three years of the war, the average annual total disappearance of wheat was 350,000,000 bushels, but the estimated figure for the 1942-'43 crop year was lower at 344,000,000 bushels.

SAULT STRIKERS TO RETURN

Pooling of Vote With That of Sydney Union Reverses Result

SAULT STE. MARIE, Ont., Jan. 26 (AP)—Ending a strike that had tied up the big plant of the Algoma Steel Corporation here since Jan. 14, the United Steelworkers Union of America (C. I. O.) today voted to return to work.

The steel workers, who yesterday voted against returning to work, accepted at a mass meeting today the union's suggestion that the results of the vote here and at the Dominion Coal and Steel Corporation plant at Sydney, N. S., be pooled. Workers at Sydney had voted to return to work.

The total vote at the Sault and Sydney plants was 3,577 to 2,366 in favor of accepting a settlement providing for a minimum basic wage of 55 cents an hour, including a cost-of-living bonus.

A union official said he thought the adverse vote here yesterday resulted from lack of information about the feeling of the men at Sydney.

Gen. C. H. Wash, 9 Other Flyers Killed in Crash

Colorado Unit Commander and 4 of Staff Die in Army Plane in Alabama

JAN 27 1943

By The Associated Press

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 26.—Brigadier General Carlyle H. Wash, former commanding officer of the 3d Air Force at Tampa, and nine others, seven of them commissioned officers, were killed today in the crash of an Army transport seven miles from Flomaton, Ala., while on a flight from Drew Field here.

Captain Martin Doster, public relations officer of Drew Field, in making the announcement, listed the others killed in the plane as:

Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Cunningham, of Colorado Springs, Col.

Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Cain, of Colorado Springs.

Major J. R. Lee, of Colorado Springs, aide to General Wash.

Lieutenant J. A. Simon, of Colorado Springs.

Major S. B. Gimble jr., pilot, 3d Air Force, Tampa.

Flight Officer Glenn A. Johnson, of Tampa and Oshkosh, Wis., co-pilot.

Lieutenant Edward A. Durica, of Oak Park, Ill.

Master Sergeant Pius Witherow, of Tampa, engineer.

Staff Sergeant J. C. Melder, of Tampa.

General Wash, since leaving the 3d Air Force Command, had been commanding general of the 2d Air Force Command, with headquar-

ters at Colorado Springs. Colonel Cunningham, Colonel Cain, Major Lee and Licutenant Simon were all members of his staff.

At Mobile, Major Oscar Palmer, Brookley Field public relations officer, said the transport burned after crashing in a wooded area. The ship struck several trees as it plowed into the earth, and wreckage was scattered over a considerable area.

The badly burned bodies were taken to Brookley, where it was announced that only three were in a condition permitting identification.

General Wash, born in Minneapolis on Oct. 15, 1889, was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1913. After service on the Mexican border he took flight training at San Diego, Calif., and served successively at Call Field, Wichita Falls, Tex.; Souther Field, Americus, Ga., and McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, at the time of the last war. In 1922 he went to Paris as assistant military attache at the American Embassy, and in 1924 as a major was advance officer for the Army Air Corps' around-the-world flight.

In 1925 General Wash became executive officer at Kelly Field, Tex. He was transferred to March Field, Calif., in 1927 as director of the primary flying school. He commanded France Field in the Panama Canal department in 1928 and in 1929 was transferred to command the 18th pursuit group at Wheeler Field, Hawaii.

In 1932 he was appointed executive officer of Mitchel Field, L. I. After graduation from the command and general staff school at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in 1934, he became a lieutenant colonel and was again assigned to March Field before becoming commander at McChord Field, Wash., in 1940. Made a brigadier general in 1940, he later commanded the 5th bombardment wing at Spokane and the interceptor command, 2d Air Force, at Fort George Wright, Wash.

THE AVENGER'S LOSS OFF AFRICA DESCRIBED

U.S. Coast Guardsman Saw Axis Torpedoing of British Carrier

BOSTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—The destruction of the British aircraft carrier Avenger in an Axis torpedo attack near Gibraltar in November was described today by an American Coast Guard boatswain's mate who participated earlier in a night landing on the North African coast while hostile searchlights swept the sea and Allied ships exchanged gunfire with shore batteries.

Chief Boatswain's Mate Hunter W. Wood, 34, of New York, who had seen the Coast Guard transport Leedstown shattered by an explosion after the Americans had left it off North Africa, declared that when the Avenger was hit flames leaped 200 feet into the air.

In an interview here, he said that his convoy was nearing Gibraltar at 4 A. M., after the successful occupation of a section of the North African coast when "general quarters" was sounded.

A moment later a muffled roar and explosion rent the air and he thought his own ship had been hit, he said, but as he looked ahead he saw smoke in the starlight, and then a huge explosion that sent flames 200 feet into the air as a torpedo hit the gasoline tanks of the Avenger.

Liner In With 118 Refugees

41 Children on Portuguese Ship Are Brought to New York

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26 (AP).—The Portuguese liner Serpa Pinto, which plies the Atlantic under agreement of the Allied and Axis powers, docked here today from Lisbon with 118 American and European refugees, many of them children.

The first passengers to leave the ship were thirty-one unaccompanied children. Wide-eyed with curiosity, they came off the liner carrying articles ranging from toys to thermos bottles. They were met by representatives of the United States Committee for Care of European Children, who took them to a service center in New York until homes can be found for them. The Serpa Pinto, which crosses the Atlantic with lights aglow, has completed its second voyage from Lisbon in less than two months.

Willkie Disappointed At Failure to Create Grand Strategy Board

'Straightforward Policy' On African Politics Also Needed, He Says

JAN 27 1943

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Wendell Willkie says he is disappointed in he announced results of the North African meeting of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill because a grand military strategy board was not created and a "straightforward policy" on the political situation in North Africa was not enunciated.

Speaking over a Mutual network last night, the 1940 Republican presidential candidate praised Mr. Roosevelt for "his part in the hazards of the flight, in meeting and reviewing the soldiers and honoring the dead, with fine taste and appropriate spirit."

He expressed regret, however, that Premier Stalin and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek did not participate in the conference. He added that many had hoped "that a grand military strategy board was to be created; that Russia and China were at least to be recognized as equals in the problems of war and the peace to come; that a straightforward policy worthy of our traditions with reference to the tangled and ugly problems of North African politics was to be formulated."

"Personally," he added, "I have long believed that the discussion of post-war planning by the creation of blue-printed international parliaments and economic panaceas was futile unless instrumentalities are created while we fight from which the instrumentalities of peace can grow."

Reservations Start For "Victory Parade"

NEW YORK (AP)—Two United States Air Corps Sergeants with the AEF in England sent a letter to the management of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, asking for reservations "for the day of the "Victory Parade." Replying to S-Sgt. William C. Fluke of Ohio and Sgt. William J. Quinley of Kansas Frank A. Ready, manager of the hotel, wrote: "Hope you will be able to advise us soon the date of your arrival."

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OFFICIALLY THAT BOMBS WHICH FELL AT ONE POINT IN EAST ANGLIA DROPPED HARMLESSLY.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JAN.27-(AP)-A REUTERS STOCKHOLM DISPATCH EARLY TODAY REPORTED THAT THROUGHOUT THE SWEDISH PROVINCE OF JAEMTLAND VIOLENT EXPLOSIONS WERE HEARD FROM THE DIRECTION OF NORWAY, SUGGESTING A RAID ON THE GERMAN-HELD PORT OF TRONDHEIM.

LONDON, JAN.26-(AP)-REUTERS QUOTED THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO AS SAYING TONIGHT THAT MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL'S LIBYAN FORCES HAD ESTABLISHED CONTACT WITH GEN.JURGEN VON ARNIM'S TROOPS IN TUNISIA.

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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JAN.27-(AP)-MORNING NEWSPAPERS HERE EXPRESSED WIDELY DIVERGENT OPINIONS ON THE IMPORT OF THE CASABLANCA CONFERENCES, SOME CAUTIOUSLY, AND WITH RESTRAINT, HAILING THEM AS A FORERUNNER OF A VAST OFFENSIVE AND AN EARLIER ALLIED VICTORY, WHILE OTHERS EXPRESSED DISAPPOINTMENT THAT THE CONFEREES FAILED TO APPOINT A SUPREME WAR COUNCIL AND THAT THE FRENCH SITUATION IN NORTH AFRICA STILL WAS OBSCURE.

ALL OF THEM USED THEIR BIGGEST HEADLINES. THEY DEVOTED THE GREATER PART OF THEIR FOUR-PAGE PAPERS TO TELLING THE STORY.

LONDON, JAN 26-(AP)-GERMAN RAIDERS COASTED IN ACROSS THE SOUTHEAST SHORE OF ENGLAND WITH THE RISING SUN BEHIND THEM AND BOMBED AT LEAST TWO TOWNS TODAY, KILLING TWO WOMEN IN ONE TOWN AND INJURING THREE PERSONS IN AN ADJACENT VILLAGE.

A BRIEF BUT INTENSE ANTI-AIRCRAFT BARRAGE WAS PUT UP AND THE RAIDERS MADE OFF QUICKLY.

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DURING THE NIGHT THERE WAS SOME SLIGHT ENEMY ACTIVITY OVER COASTAL DISTRICTS OF SOUTHEAST ENGLAND BUT IT WAS ANNOUNCED

"THE INFERENCE TO BE DRAWN FROM THE DETERMINED WORDING OF THE COMMUNIQUE IS THAT TREMENDOUS EVENTS ARE ON THE MOVE AND MAY BREAK IN THE NEAR FUTURE," SAID THE DAILY MAIL.

THE DAILY HERALD SAID "THE CONFERENCE CERTAINLY HAS FALLEN SHORT OF PROPHESIES WHICH HAVE BEEN COMING OUT OF WASHINGTON FOR A WEEK OR MORE. THE 'GRAND STRATEGIC COUNCIL' OF THE FOUR GREAT ALLIES HAS NOT BEEN BORN. NOR IS THERE ANY WORD IN THE COMMUNIQUE ABOUT COORDINATION OF ALLIED POST-WAR AIMS X X X . 'TWO COUNTRIES' ARE TOO PROMINENT IN THE COMMUNIQUE TO SATISFY THOSE OF US WHO HOPED THAT AS A RESULT OF THE CONFERENCE MACHINERY FOR UNINTERRUPTED COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE WESTERN AND EASTERN ALLIES WAS SET UP AND IN MOTION."

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THE NEWS CHRONICLE SAID "INFLATED EXPECTATIONS AROUSED BY COMMENT IN AMERICA IS LIKELY TO CAUSE A FEELING OF DISAPPOINTMENT IN THE LIGHT OF KNOWN RESULTS. PEOPLE ARE BOUND TO ASK WHY IT IS NECESSARY FOR THE HEADS OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH GOVERNMENTS TO TAKE VERY REAL RISKS INVOLVED IN VISITING NORTH AFRICA IN ORDER TO DISCUSS STRATEGIC PLANS FOR 1943. WAS THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN NORTH AFRICA SO DEPLORABLE THAT HANDSHAKES EXCHANGED BETWEEN GIRAUD AND DE GAULLE HAVE BEEN SUFFICIENT TO UNRAVEL THE DISREPUTABLE TANGLE OF ANGLE-AMERICAN FRENCH RELATIONS?"

THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN DECLARED "THE REPORTS (CASABLANCA) ENCOURAGE CONFIDENCE. THEY SUGGEST CLOSER COOPERATION AMONG THE PRINCIPAL ALLIES THAN WE HAVE YET HAD X X X. THE SUBJECTS OF DISCUSSION WERE COMPREHENSIVE."

SAID THE DAILY EXPRESS: "IT IS OVER A YEAR SINCE ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL SAT UP THROUGH NIGHTS IN WASHINGTON AND PLANNED HOW THEIR NATIONS WOULD ARM IN 1942 FOR VICTORY X X X. GREAT RESULTS AND GREAT VICTORIES FOLLOWED THESE MEETING. YET MIGHTIER ISSUES DEPEND UPON THE CASABLANCA MEETING. WE HAVE REACHED THE END OF THE BEGINNING. IN THE WORK OF PREPARATION WE HAVE GONE FAR BEYOND PREPARATION."

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THE TIMES SAID "ALLIED LEADERSHIP TRAVELED FAR INDEED FROM THOSE FRANTIC EXPEDIENTS OF DESPERATE MEN WHICH OCCUPIED THE LAST MOMENTS OF THE SUPREME WAR COUNCIL IN PARIS. NOW THE MEN OF CASABLANCA ARE ABLE TO PREPARE THEIR PLANS WITH AUTHORITY, KNOWING IT IS IN THEIR POWER TO DICTATE TO THE ENEMY THE PATTERN OF THE COMING WAR."

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH: "WE NOW HAVE ASSURANCE UPON POINTS SO SHARPLY QUESTIONED DURING THE LONG YEARS OF DISAPPOINTMENTS. WE KNOW THE ALLIES HAVE A COMMON PLAN, THAT THEY HAVE MEANS AND SKILL TO CARRY IT OUT AND THEY HAVE THE RESOLUTION TO PURSUE ITX X X ."

THE FOLLY OF OVERCONFIDENCE AND IMPATIENCE WAS WARNED AGAINST BY OBSERVERS WHO REMINDED THAT WHILE THE JUNE MEETING PRODUCED THE LATER NORTH AFRICAN LANDING, IT REQUIRED FIVE MONTHS TO PREPARE IT AND DELIVER IT AFTER THE PLANS HAD BEEN SHAPED.

IT WAS HELD THERE IS NO REASON TO BELIEVE THAT THE BEST FRUITS OF THE LATEST DISCUSSIONS WILL RIPEN ANY FASTER.

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EVEN SO, MILITARY MEN AGREED THAT JULY, AUGUST OR EVEN SEPTEMBER WOULD NOT BE TOO LATE FOR LAUNCHING OF THE FULL-SCALE SMASHES AT EUROPE WHICH BOTH LEADERS PLEDGED WOULD COME AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

ANALYZING OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS' DISPATCHES FROM AFRICA, INFORMED LONDONERS WERE IMPRESSED BY THE COMPREHENSIVE-

NESS OF THE LIST OF AIDES WHO SURROUNDED THE PRESIDENT AND PRIME MINISTER, AND ALSO BY THE LENGTH AND INTENSIVENESS OF THE SESSIONS.

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THE TOP CHIEFS OF THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH LAND, SEA, AND AIR FORCES WERE THERE TO HELP SHAPE THE LONG-RANGE GLOBAL STRATEGY, AND KEY SUPPLY MEN ALSO ATTENDED TO PRESENT PROBLEMS AND RECEIVE INSTRUCTIONS FOR ASSEMBLING WAR MATERIALS AND SHIPPING WHICH MUST BE MARSHALLED MONTHS AHEAD OF BATTLES.

ON HAND ALSO WERE OPERATIONAL COMMANDERS FROM THE AFRICAN FIGHTING THEATER FOR A FULL EXCHANGE OF IDEAS ON THE BEST MEANS TO SPEED A CLEANUP OF THAT CONTINENT SO THAT THEY CAN GET ALONG WITH LARGER TASKS.

IN THE LATTER CONNECTION IT WAS ASSUMED THE QUESTION OF A UNIFIED DIRECTION OF THE TUNISIAN OPERATIONS WAS CLARIFIED, AND WOULD BE ONE OF THE FIRST DECISIONS DISCLOSED SINCE AIR OPERATIONS IN THAT AREA ALREADY ARE BEING SHARED BY THREE AIR FORCES WITHOUT A SINGLE COMMANDER. JAN 27 1943

GEN.SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY'S LIBYAN ARMY ALSO IS RAPIDLY MOVING TOWARD SOUTHERN TUNISIA WHICH IS UNDER LIEUT.GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER'S COMMAND AT PRESENT.

THE MATTER OF AN ULTIMATE OVERALL COMMAND FOR AN ASSAULT ON EUROPE ALSO WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED AND PERHAPS SETTLED, BUT THE NAME OF THIS MAN TO DIRECT THIS OFFENSIVE MAY NOT BE DISCLOSED IMMEDIATELY.

INFORMED SOURCES HERE SAID IT WAS LIKELY THAT PROGRESS WAS MADE TOWARD CREATION OF SOME PERMANENT COUNCIL TO EXCHANGE IDEAS BETWEEN THE ALLIED ARMIES, BUT POINTED TO THE OBSTACLES OF NAMING ANY

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GENERAL COMMAND OF ALL FORCES EVERYWHERE. RUSSIA, FOR EXAMPLE, IS NOT FIGHTING JAPAN, AND RUSSIAN OPERATIONS ARE WHOLLY SELF-CONTAINED AS FAR AS MEN AND STRATEGY ARE CONCERNED, AND THERE IS NO DISPOSITION OF THE ALLIES TO TRY TO SHARE IN A DIRECTION OF SOVIET OPERATIONS EXCEPT AS ASKED. JAN 27 1943

BY RELMAN MORIN

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JAN.27-(AP)-THE LACK OF CONCRETE DETAILS IN THE ANNOUNCED AGREEMENT BETWEEN GENERALS CHARLES DE GAULLE AND HENRI GIRAUD AT CASABLANCA WAS TAKEN IN POLITICAL CIRCLES HERE TODAY AS MEANING THE MEETING HAD FAILED TO BRIDGE THE FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THEM, BUT THE FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED THE "EXCHANGES OF VIEWS" WOULD BE CONTINUED.

IN A STATEMENT ISSUED AFTER A MEETING WITH DE GAULLE ON HIS RETURN, THE COMMITTEE SAID IT HAD BEEN DECIDED AT THE CASABLANCA CONFERENCE THAT "THE NECESSARY LIAISONS SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED IMMEDIATELY."

THE CONVERSATIONS TOOK INTO ACCOUNT THE "NEW SITUATION" IN FRENCH NORTH AND WEST AFRICA, THE COMMITTEE SAID, AND THEN IT ADDED:

"EXCHANGES OF VIEWS ON THIS SUBJECT WILL BE CONTINUED. COMPLETE UNION OF EMPIRE AND ARMED FORCES IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE MOVEMENT OF RESISTANCE IN FRANCE, TO BE ACCOMPLISHED UNDER CONDITIONS CONSONANT WITH THE WILL AND DIGNITY OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE, REMAINS THE IMMUTABLE AIM OF GENERAL DE GAULLE AND THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE."

SINCE THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE OF ACHIEVEMENT EITHER OF POLITICAL FUSION OR A WORKING MILITARY AGREEMENT AT CASABLANCA, POLITICAL SOURCES SAID IT APPEARED EACH GROUP WOULD RETAIN ITS SEPARATE STATUS, WORKING TOGETHER AS ALLIES BENEATH THE BROAD UMBRELLA OF BRITISH-AMERICAN SPONSORSHIP, BUT WITHOUT ANY COINCIDENCE OF POLITICAL VIEWS.

DE GAULLE WILL CONTINUE TO DIRECT THE FIGHTING DRENCH AND PRESIDE AT HIS NATIONAL COUNCIL, AND GIRAUD WILL REMAIN HEAD OF THE NORTH AFRICAN FORCES AND CIVIL ADMINISTRATION, THEY SAID.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD ON GOOD AUTHORITY THAT DE GAULLE AND GIRAUD WILL EXCHANGE REPRESENTATIVES, EACH HAVING PRACTICALLY THE STATUS OF AN AMBASSADOR TO CREATE A LIAISON.

IT WAS CONSIDERED LIKELY THAT GEN. CATROUX, WHO IS THE BEST DIPLOMAT OF THE FIGHTING FRENCH, WOULD BE SENT TO NORTH AFRICA AS DE GAULLE'S REPRESENTATIVE.

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DE GAULLE WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE MADE A FULL REPORT ON THE NORTH AFRICAN CONFERENCE TO THE NATIONAL COUNCIL IN A SESSION LASTING THE ENTIRE AFTERNOON YESTERDAY.

DE GAULLE HAS CONSISTENTLY DECLARED HE WOULD NEVER COMPROMISE ON ANY OF THREE PRINCIPLES WHICH HE CONSIDERS PRE-REQUISITE TO UNIFICATION OF ALL FRENCH FORCES OUTSIDE FRANCE:

REPUDIATION OF THE VICHY REGIME, REAFFIRMATION THAT THE FRENCH REPUBLIC HAS NEVER CEASED TO EXIST, AND ORGANIZATION OF A TEMPORARY PROVISIONAL FRENCH GOVERNMENT BASED ON THE LAWS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

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HE WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE ADHERED TO THIS POSITION AT THE CONFERENCE. GIRAUD'S ADOPTION OF DE GAULLE'S PRINCIPLES WOULD MEAN THE IMMEDIATE DISMISSAL OF SUCH OFFICIALS AS MARCEL PEYROUTON, GEN. AUGUSTE NOGUES, AND GOV. GEN. PIERRE BOISSON.

SINCE THERE IS NO INDICATION THAT THESE AND OTHER MEMBERS OF GIRAUD'S ADMINISTRATION WILL BE REMOVED, IT IS ASSUMED THAT GIRAUD DECLINED TO MEET DE GAULLE'S TERMS.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH GOVERNMENTS LEFT THE SOLUTION OF THESE QUESTIONS ENTIRELY IN THE HANDS OF THE TWO FRENCH LEADERS, AFTER THE ANGLO-AMERICAN VIEWS ON THEM HAD FIRST BEEN CLEARLY DELINEATED AT A FULL SESSION. THEREAFTER THE TWO GENERALS MET PRIVATELY, FOR THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN'S PROBLEM WAS MAINLY MILITARY.

THE CLEAVAGES BETWEEN THE FRENCH LEADERS WERE MAINLY POLITICAL. THEY ISSUED A STATEMENT STRESSING ONLY THEIR DECLARATION THAT THE DESTRUCTION OF THE AXIS WAS THEIR COMMON GOAL.

EXTREME DISAPPOINTMENT WAS PLAINLY EVIDENT IN THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIGHTING FRENCH FOLLOWING DE GAULLE'S CONFERENCE WITH HIS COUNCIL MEMBERS.

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IT WAS RECALLED THAT WHEN THE FIGHTING FRENCH CONDEMNED THE ARRANGEMENT WITH ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN, IT WAS SAID THAT AN AGREEMENT COULD BE REACHED WITH GIRAUD.

DE GAULLE HIMSELF ISSUED A STATEMENT THAT HE WAS "HONORED AND HAPPY TO MEET PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN AFRICA."

THE STATEMENT CONTINUED: "HIS (THE PRESIDENT'S) FRIENDSHIP FOR FRANCE IS A PARTICULARLY COMFORTING FACTOR IN THE STRUGGLE WHICH THE FRENCH PEOPLE ARE WAGING AGAINST THE ENEMY WITHIN AND WITHOUT ITS TERRITORY. IT IS AN EQUAL SATISFACTION TO ME TO HAVE BEEN ABLE TO RENEW CONVERSATIONS ON THIS OCCASION WITH THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER."

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JAN.27-(AP)-THE LONDON DAILY MAIL SAID TODAY THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT FLEW TO CASABLANCA, FRENCH MOROCCO, BY CLIPPER FOR HIS MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JAN.27-(AP)-THE BBC BEGAN BROADCASTING ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL MEETING IN ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND ITALIAN ON ALL ITS OVERSEAS SERVICE WAVE LENGTHS AT 3 A.M.

ST (10 P.M. E.W.T.) TODAY, WHEREAS ITS SERVICES USUALLY CLOSE DOWN AT IDNIGHT.

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THE ANNOUNCEMENTS WILL BE REPEATED ALMOST CONTINUOUSLY FOR THE NEXT 4 g HOURS IN MORE THAN A SCORE OF LANGUAGES.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JAN.27-(AP)-PHRASEMAKER PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN HIS CASABLANCA MEETING WITH THE LITERARY PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL SUGGESTED THAT THE EVENT BE CALLED "THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER MEETING," A REUTERS CORRESPONDENT SAID TONIGHT.

MR.ROOSEVELT WAS SAID TO HAVE RECALLED THAT GENERAL ULYSSES GRANT BORE "UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER" AS A NICKNAME FOLLOWING THE DEFEAT OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

LONDON, JAN. 26-(AP)-DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES WERE AWARDED TODAY TO THREE UNITED STATES AIRMEN OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE.

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THEY ARE MAJOR EUGENE A.ROMIG (212 HIGH AVE.) BYESVILLE, OHIO; CAPTAIN WILLIAM R.CALHOUN, JR., (6807 DIVISION AVE.) BIRMINGHAM, ALA., AND LIEUT.ROBERT D.SHAW, WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON.

THIS BROUGHT U.S. EIGHTH AIRFORCE HOLDERS OF THE DFC TO 40.

MAJOR ROMIG WAS DECORATED FOR "E[illegible]DINARY ACHIEVEMENT" AS CO-PILOT OF A FLYING FORTRESS. THE [illegible]ION SAID HIS PLANE "WAS ATTACKED, FORCED OUT OF FORMATION AN[illegible]IOUSLY DAMAGED BY ENEMY FIGHTER PLANES SHORTLY AFTER COMPLETIN[illegible] A BOMBING RUN," BUT ROMIG DISPLAYING REMARKABLE COOLNESS, RESOURCEFULNESS AND SKILL "RENDERED INVALUABLE ASSISTANCE" TO THE PILOT WHO ORDERED THE CREW TO BAIL OUT. ROMIG, HOWEVER, REMAINED WITH THE PLANE AND ASSISTED THE PILOT TO LAND.

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LIEUT.SHAW WAS THE CO-PILOT OF A FLYING FORTRESS WHOSE PILOT WAS WOUNDED BY A CANNON SHELL SHORTLY AFTER A BOMBING RUN. HIS LEFT ARM USELESS AND HIS OXYGEN SUPPLY CUT OFF BY THE SAME SHELL, SHAW REGAINED CONTROL OF THE PLANE, KEPT POSITION IN FORMATION FOR THREE HOURS AND LANDED SAFELY AT A FRIENDLY BASE.

AIR MEDALS FOR "EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS" ACHIEVEMENT WHILE SERVING ON BOMBING PLANES WERE AWARDED TO:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS ROBERT A.BERCU, NAVIGATOR, 432 DUANE AVE., SAN GABRIEL, CALIF.; PHILLIP S.FISCHER, PILOT, 384 WILLIAM ST., EAST ORANGE, N.J.; CHARLES B.LEICHTON, NAVIGATOR, 427 HASLETT ST., EAST LANSING, MICH.; PHILIP T.PALMER, BOMBARDIER, 115 WEST 13TH ST., WELLINGTON, KANS.; ROBERT W.SEELOS, PILOT, PHILIPSBURG, MONT.

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SECOND LIEUTENANTS WILLIAM J.ANDERSON, NAVIGATOR, 49 GARDEN ST., ROSLYN HEIGHTS, N.Y.; RICHARD C.BROWNING, NAVIGATOR, UNIVERSITY CLUB, BUFFALO, N.Y.; GEORGE W.FREDERICK, BOMBARDIER, 836 OGEN ST., DENVER, COLO.; DONALD ROY GREENE, NAVIGATOR, SANDBORN, IND.; LAWRENCE R.OTT, NAVIGATOR, ROUTE 3, WATERLOO, N.Y.

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS ROBERT J.HANSON, RADIO OPERATOR, GARFIELD, WASH.; BERNARD H.KOENIG, TOP TURRET GUNNET, SPENCER, NEB.; BERNARD P.MCENANY, RADIO OPERATOR, 553 SOUTH TENTH EAST ST., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH; HERBERT ROBBINS, ENGINEER, 107 H ST., SAN RAFAEL, CALIF.; ROY Q.SMITH, ENGINEER AND TOP TURRET GUNNER, 321 HERMAN ST., TUCUMCARI, N.M.

STAFF SERGEANTS HARRY J.BRODY, RADIO OPERATOR, BLOOMFIELD, MONT.; FORD C.COWHERD, TOP TURRET GUNNER, AUBERT AVE., LOUISVILLE, KY.; HENRY M.ELDER, WAIST GUNNER, ANDYVILLE, KY.; JEFFERSON M.JAMES, ENGINEER, ROUTE 1, PEORIA, ILL.; HAROLD P.LOCH, ENGINEER, 1226

WEST MASON ST., GREEN BAY, WISC.; LLOYD J.MAHAN, BALL TURRET GUNNER, DECATUR, IND.; GILBERT A.MURRAY, JR., WAIST GUNNER, 609 THIRTY-NINTH ST., OAKLAND, CALIF.; HOWARD H.NARDINE, BALL TURRET GUNNER, 2825 THIRD AVE., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; CASIMER A.NASTAL, GUNNER, 4936 TWENTY-EIGHTH ST., DETROIT, MICH.; DONALD H.RUTT, BALL TURRET GUNNER AND ENGINEER, CASEY, IOWA; LLOYD E.WAGNER, TOP TURRET GUNNER, 1013 SUMMIT ST., LIMA, OHIO; CLARENCE H.WINCHELL, GUNNER, NORTH HUMPHREY AVE., OAK PARK, ILL.; JOSEPH J.ZEGLIN, WAIST GUNNER, HASTINGS, PENN.

JAN 27 1943

SERGEANTS ARTHUR BRUNNET, ENGINEER, PORTAGE, PENN.; RICHARD K. WIRT, GUNNER, 1500 MAPLE AVE., EVANSTON, ILL.

THE OAKLEAF CLUSTER FOR EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WAS AWARDED TO THE FOLLOWING WHO PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED AIR MEDALS:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS HOWARD M.DUNHAM, NAVIGATOR, 1315 HILLCREST AVE., KALAMAZOO, MICH.; RAYMOND N.KURTZ, NAVIGATOR, 84-28TH ST., BELLEROSE, N.Y.; ERNEST MILLER, NAVIGATOR, 65 JOHN RYLE AVE., HALEDON, N.J. (EDS: CHECKING).

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS ELDON W.AUDISS, TOP TURRET GUNNER, ENDEAVOR, WISC.; ROBERT E.MARER, TOP TURRET GUNNER, 618 ELM ST., ENDICOTT, N.Y.; EUGENE J.REMMELL, TOP TURRET GUNNER, 2725 HUGO AVE., BALTIMORE, MD.

STAFF SERGEANTS LEON L.BAGWELL, TAIL GUNNER, MAVERICK, TEXAS; ROY H.GIBSON, TAIL GUNNER, 4433 BERLING ST., SAN DIEGO, CALIF.; GLEN E.JUSTICE, RADIO OPERATOR, DECOTA, WEST VA.; THADDEUS F. KUSOWSKI, WAIST GUNNER, 543 FOURTEENTH ST., SAGINAW, MICH.; JAMES B.FARRAR, BALL TURRET GUNNER, TALALA, OKLA.

STAFF SERGEANTS ANTHONY C.MCCAULEY, BALL TURRET GUNNER, 4043 PERRYSVILLE AVE., PITTSBURGH, PENN.; RAYMOND T.MOORE, ENGINEER, CORBETT, ORE.; STEVEN PERRI, BALL TURRETT GUNNER, 297 MORRIS AVE., LONG BRANCH, N.J.; RICHARD E.SHUMARD, TAIL GUNNER, 1262 SINCLAIR AVE., STEUBENVILLE, OHIO; DOUGLAS H.SMITH, BALL TURRETT GUNNER, THIRD AVE., MANDAN, N.D.

JAN 27 1943

NIGHT LEAD FRENCH

LONDON, JAN. 26-(AP)-~~NOW~~ WITH THE FINAL SHOWDOWN IN THE BATTLE OF TUNISIA ~~IS~~ APPROACHING IT WAS REPORTED TONIGHT THAT GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE, FIGHTING FRENCH LEADER, AND GEN. HENRI GIRAUD, NORTH AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSIONER, HAD REACHED AN AGREEMENT AFTER MEDIATION BY THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN.

[redacted]

AMERICAN AND BRITISH MILITARY LEADERS WERE SAID TO HAVE PLAYED A ~~PART~~ ROLE IN TALKS WHICH WERE UNDERSTOOD TO BE PART OF EXPANSIVE WAR-WINNING PLANS OF THE ALLIED NATIONS.

JAN 27 1943

THE UNITED STATES ALREADY IS EQUIPPING THE FRENCH ~~ARMY~~ OF BOTH FACTIONS WITH MODERN ARMAMENTS, AND AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN ~~WHEREBY~~ THE FRENCH LEADERS WOULD BY VITAL TO BRING A RESURRECTED FRENCH ARMY ~~[redacted]~~ EFFECTIVELY INTO THE FIGHT AGAINST THE AXIS.

30.24-631

LONDON, JAN. 26-(AP)- THE QUESTION OF THE ADVISABILITY OF BRITISH BOMBING ATTACKS ON COPENHAGEN WAS RAISED IN THE HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT TODAY IN CONNECTION WITH A DISCUSSION OF STEPS TO COMBAT THE NAZI SUBMARINE WARFARE. JAN 27 1943

AN MEMBER OF THE HOUSE POINTED OUT THAT DIESEL ENGINES FOR U-BOATS WERE BEING MANUFACTURED IN THE DANISH CAPITAL AND ASKED WHETHER IT WOULD N O T BE POSSIBLE TO BOMB THE PART OF THE CITY WHERE THESE ENGINES WERE BEING TURNED OUT.

MAJOR Dalton FOOT, PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC WARFARE, REPLIED THAT "THESE MATTERS" WERE UNDER CONSIDERATION.

#

london, first lead mediterranean general insert after 1st graf ending x x x for tunisia.

JAN 27 1943

from axis radios came nervous reports that the allies were preparing to fall upon rommel's forces and those of col. gen. jurd von arnim from different directions, with the object of splitting the two axis armies in libya.

the berlin radio said american forces were concentrating for a thrust eastward to the sea probably between the ports of sfax and gabes, while the german-controlled vichy radio foresaw an allied drive to the coast further north, starting from above beu arada in the pont du fahs sector south of tunis.

day and night allied air attacks on the enemy air base JAN 27 1943 at medenine indicated this was a strong covering point for rommel's forces in the mareth line. #

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JAN.26-(AP)-THE REICH'S TASK TO "GALVANIZE THE MORALE OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE TO OBTAIN NEW SACRIFICES" WILL NOT BE EASY, THE JOURNAL DE GENEVE SAID EDITORIALLY TODAY, ADDING "THERE HAVE BEEN SO MANY OFFICIAL DECLARATIONS OF RUSSIA'S FINISH THAT ITS RESURRECTION MUST BE A SURPRISE TO MANY." JAN 27 1943

THE THEME OF RESISTANCE TO THE LIMIT CHANTED BY THE ENTIRE NAZI PRESS IS GIVING THE GERMAN PEOPLE THE "EXAMPLE OF THE ENGLISH (AN EVOCATION THAT DOES NOT LACK A STING) "AND TELLING THEM THAT THEY MUST CHOOSE "BETWEEN VICTORY OR BOLSHEVISM, BETWEEN ASSURED EXISTENCE AND LAMENTABLE RUIN," THE NEWSPAPER SAID, ADDING THAT "THE NATION IS NOT BEATEN UNLESS IT ADMITS DEFEAT."

GERMANY, IT CONTINUED, IS "IN FACT EXPERIENCING THE GRAVEST CRISIS SINCE THE HOSTILITIES BEGAN. THAT OF LAST WINTER ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT

WAS LESS KNOWN AND LESS DANGEROUS. THIS TIME IT DOES NOT CONCERN STRAIGHTENING THE LINE OR A PARTIAL WITHDRAWAL, BUT A RETREAT IN THE WHOLE OF SOUTHERN RUSSIA WITH ABANDONMENT OF 20 DIVISIONS AT STALINGRAD AND A FIGHT AGAINST AN ADVERSARY STRONGER AND WISER IN CONDUCTING OFFENSIVES.

JAN 27 1943

"THE JOB IS TO REFORM THE ARMIES, TO PRODUCE MORE ARMS AND AMMUNITION, TO CREATE THE POSSIBILITY, LESSENED TODAY, OF AGAIN TAKING THE OFFENSIVE IN THE SPRING, FOR IF THE RUSSIAN DANGER IS NOT ELIMINATED THE REICH WILL LOSE THE WAR."

LISBON, PORTUGAL, JAN 26-(AP)-REPORTS FROM SOUTH PORTUGAL TONIGHT SAID AN AMERICAN FIGHTER PLANE CAUGHT FIRE OVER PORTUGAL AND THE PILOT, WHO WAS NOT IDENTIFIED, WAS KILLED WHEN HE JUMPED AND HIS PARACHUTE FAILED TO OPEN.

by edwin shanke

JAN 27 1943

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, JAN. 26-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER IS REPORTED IN USUALLY WELL INFORMED QUARTERS HERE TO HAVE SENT GEN. FRITZ (TWO TRUSTED AIDES) ERICH VON MANNSTEIN AND COL.-GEN. BARON MAXIMILIAN VON WEICHS INTO THE BALKANS, APPARENTLY TO ORGANIZE DEFENSES AGAINST A POSSIBLE FRONT IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE.

MANNSTEIN IS THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH THE BALKANS BECAUSE OF PREVIOUS ACTIVITIES THERE. IT WAS HE WHO COMMANDED THE GERMAN

FORCES WHICH REDUCED [redacted] SEVASTOPOL, BUT THE [redacted] RUSSIANS DEFEATED HIS TROOPS IN THE FINAL STAGES OF THE STALINGRAD OFFENSIVE.

SINCE THE ROUTE OF FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL AND THE ALLIED OCCUPATION OF NORTH AFRICA, THE GERMANS HAVE SHOWN

VON WEICHS WAS ONE OF THE LEADERS IN THE BATTLES OF BRYANSK AND VYAZMA ON THE [redacted] FRONT LATE IN 1941.

JAN 27 1943

SINCE THE ROUTE OF FIELD MARSHAL [redacted] ERWIN ROMMEL AND THE ALLIED OCCUPATION OF NORTH AFRICA, THE GERMANS HAVE SHOWN NERVOUSNESS ABOUT THE BALKANS AND THERE HAVE BEEN RECENT REPORTS FROM ANKARA THAT REINFORCEMENTS ARE ARRIVING THERE.

THE REPORTS OF THE MANNSTEIN AND WEICHS ASSIGNMENTS CAME FROM GERMANY SOON AFTER HITLER CALLED GEN. ION ANTONESCU AND HUNGARIAN AND BULGARIAN MINISTERS TO HIS FIELD HEADQUARTERS FOR MILITARY TALKS.

ANALYZING DEVELOPMENTS IN RUSSIA, SWEDISH MILITARY CORRESPONDENTS LATELY HAVE POINTED OUT THE CHANCES OF WAR AGAIN FLARING AGAIN IN THE BALKANS. THEY EMPHASIZED THAT IF THE AXIS HAD TO ABANDON PART OF THE UKRAINE, THE PLACE THE GERMANS WOULD HAVE TO WATCH CLOSELY

SHOULD BE THE BALKANS.

JAN 27 1943

THE GERMAN PRESS ALSO HAS BEEN DIRECTING ATTENTION TO THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF EUROPE, ALTHOUGH IN THE PAST IT FREQUENTLY RESORTED TO SUCH TACTICS IN ORDER TO HELP CONCEAL HITLER'S INTENTIONS ELSEWHERE IN OTHER DIRECTIONS.

(undictated)

THE FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG FROM ANKARA RECENTLY CLAIMED THAT THE ALLIES INTENDED TO USE TURKEY AS A BASE TO SPRING INTO THE BALKANS AND WARNED BULGARIA IT STILL CAN BE STRUCK BY WAR.

IN THIS CONNECTION, SOURCES HERE SAID THEY UNDERSTOOD SOME BULGARIAN OFFICERS WERE RECEIVING TRAINING AT PRESENT IN A GERMAN MILITARY SCHOOL AT JUETERBOG, SOUTH OF BERLIN.

JAN 27 1943

TUESDAY- NIGHT

(THE LONDON RADIO [redacted] SAID THE HUNGARIAN RADIO TODAY "REPEATED AN ORDER OF THE HUNGARIAN CHIEF-OF-STAFF, WHICH SAID THAT HUNGARIAN SOLDIERS WHO ARE AT HOME ON FURLOUGH DO NOT NEED TO RETURN TO THEIR UNITS."

("THE REASON GIVEN FOR THE ORDER WAS THAT THERE [illegible] ENOUGH TRAINS TO CARRY THE MEN GERMANY ON FURLOUGH BACK TO THE FRONT," SAID THE BERLIN BROADCAST, HEARD IN NEW YORK BY CBS.

(THE BRITISH BROADCAST ADDED THAT "THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTS THAT THE RUMANIAN AUTHORITIES HAVE ARRESTED 56 PERSONS FOR DISTURBANCE OF THE PUBLIC ORDER.")

JAN 27 1943

OBSERVERS HERE ATTACHED SPECIAL IMPORTANCE TO A STATEMENT ISSUED RECENTLY IN BUDAPEST SINCE THE WAR MINISTERS' VISIT WITH HITLER, DENYING THAT HUNGARIAN TROOPS HAVE BEEN SENT TO YUGOSLAVIA.

[redacted] THE STATEMENT, QUOTING AUTHORIZED SOURCES, ADDED THAT TROOPS NOT ONLY HAVE NOT CROSSED HUNGARY'S SOUTHERN BORDERS BUT THAT IN THE FUTURE NO HUNGARIAN SOLDIERS WOULD CROSS THAT BORDER.

ONE OF GERMANY'S PROBLEMS IN THE DEFENSE OF THE BALKANS IS THE INTERRUPTION OF TRANSPORTATION AS THE RESULT OF [redacted] GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES. IN CROATIA AND SERBIA BRIDGES HAVE BEEN BLOWN UP CONSTANTLY AND SECTIONS OF TRACKS DESTROYED OR OTHER SABOTAGE LEADING TO TRAFFIC STOPPAGES COMMITTED.

/ ARMORED TRAINS ARE SAID TO BE PATROLLING VITAL STRETCHES OF

TRACK NOW AND A NEW DECREE ISSUED IN CROATIA THREATENS THE EXECUTION OF "COMMUNIST" HOSTAGES FOR EVERY LIFE LOST AS THE RESULT OF RAILWAY SABOTAGE. JAN 27 1943

(DR. ANTE PAVELICH, PUPPET PREMIER OF CROATIA, HAS ISSUED A DECREE PROVIDING FOR THE SUSPENSION OF EXISTING LAW AND THE VESTING OF POWER IN MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN CASES OF "URGENCY" IN ANY PART OF CROATIA WHERE "MILITARY ENTERPRISES ARE PERFORMED," ACCORDING TO AN ARTICLE IN THE CROATIAN NEWSPAPER HVRATSKI NAROD, WHICH WAS REPORTED TO THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION.

(THE ARTICLE SAID THAT MILITARY COMMANDERS OR SPECIALLY APPOINTED PLENIPOTENTIARIES WOULD BE ENABLED "TO SUSPEND EXISTING LAWS AND DECREES NECESSARY FOR MILITARY ACTIONS OR FOR ELIMINATING THE STATE OF EMERGENCY.")

MOSCOW--SECOND ADD RUSSIAN X X X EARLIER SPEARHEADS.

AS THE SMASHING SOVIET WINTER OFFENSIVES HAVE GAINED MOMENTUM THE OFTEN WIDE SNOW-COVERED GAPS IN THE LINES HAVE BEEN PLUGGED AND THE FRONTS HAVE MERGED INTO A MORE EASILY CONTROLLED LINE. JAN 27 1943

THE SOUTHERN ARMY UNDER COL.GEN.A.I.YEREMENKO HAS JOINED THE TRANS-CAUCASIAN FORCES OF ARMY GENERAL I.V. TULENIEV BELOW THE MANYCH WATER-WAY, WHILE THE DON FRONT COMMANDED BY COL.GEN.K.K.ROKOSSOVSKY HAS MERGED WITH THE SOUTHWESTERN FRONT UNDER COL.GEN.N.F.VATUTIN IN THE AREAS OF THE LOWER DON.

THE FRONT AT VOLKHOV, UNDER ARMY GENERAL K.A.MERETSKOV, SIMILARLY, HAS BECOME MERGED WITH THE ARMIES AROUND LENINGRAD UNDER COL.GEN. LEONID A.GOVOROV FOLLOWING THE SMASHING OF THE AXIS BLOCKADE OF THE LATTER CITY. JAN 27 1943

A JUNCTION OF THE SOUTHWESTERN FRONT AND THE VORONEZH ARMY UNDER COL.GEN.F.I.GOLIKOV APPEARED NEARING WITH THE RECENT CAPTURE OF THE VALUIKI-URAZOVO AREA FROM THE GERMANS AND THE OCCUPATION OF BELOKURAKINO TO THE SOUTH.

RUSSIAN BOMBERS IN THE VICINITY OF THE NEWLY FREED CITY OF VORONEZH POUNDED LONG COLUMNS OF RETREATING AXIS TROOPS AS SOVIET SOLDIERS HOISTED THE RED FLAG OVER THE SHELL-WRECKED RUINS.

THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA REPORTED ALL ROADS OUT OF VORONEZH COVERED WITH ENEMY CORPSES AS COMMANDERS TRIED TO EXTRICATE THEIR WOBBLING FORCES FROM HOT PURSUIT BY THE RED ARMY.

THE ENTIRE EAST BANK OF THE DON HAD BEEN CLEARED OF AXIS TROOPS AND SOVIET FORCES APPEARED TO BE TAKING UP THE TASK ON THE WEST BANK AND IN THE SNOW-COVERED STEPPES BEYOND.

PRAVDA GAVE A VIVID PICTURE OF THE SMOKING RUINS, THE CARCASSES OF HORSES AND THE HARD WINTER SOIL BROKEN BY BOMB CRATERS.

IT REPORTED THE WAY FOR THE CAPTURE OF VORONEZH WAS PREPARED BY RED ARTILLERY FIRE, FOLLOWED BY A RUSH OF INFANTRY AND TANKS THROUGH A SNOW STORM. GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS WERE BEATEN OFF.

JJ11AEW

BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN TUNISIA, JAN 24-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN TANKMEN COMPLAINED TODAY THAT THE GERMANS, DURING THE BATTLE FOR THE VALLEY OF OUSSELTIA, REPEATEDLY REFUSED BIDS BY UNITED STATES COMBAT CREWS TO ENGAGE THEM IN ACTION--MAN FOR MAN AND TANK FOR TANK.

DESPITE THEIR RELUCTANCE TO EMERGE FROM THE SHELTER OF ANTI-TANK WEAPONS, THE NAZIS SUFFERED HEAVY CASUALTIES. AMERICAN ARTILLERY OFFICERS SAID THEY BELIEVED THAT DURING THE PROLONGED SHELLING OF ENEMY VEHICLES SEVERAL MILES NORTHEAST OF OUSSELTIA AT LEAST SIX GERMAN TANKS WERE DESTROYED.

AXIS AIRCRAFT FOUND LITTLE SKY SPACE ABOVE THE BATTLE SCENE AS RELAYS OF ALLIED PLANES DOMINATED THE AIR IN AN EFFICIENT MANNER AND WON PRAISE FROM THE DOUGHBOYS WHO WERE WEARY OF DIVING INTO FOX-HOLES.

JAN 27 1943

TO REACH THE FORWARD TANK COMMAND POST I HITCHHIKED MY FIRST AND LAST RIDE FROM A MOTORCYCLE DISPATCH RIDER, CORP.LOUIS J. MATHEWS, 20, OF 1307 RITTERSKAMP, VINCENNES, IND., A SKILLFUL DRIVER. MY ONLY QUARREL WAS WITH MY PERCH, CALLED A "BUDDY SEAT," A LEATHER CONTRAPTION BEHIND THE DRIVER TO WHICH A PASSENGER HAS TO CLING WITH BOTH HANDS. EVERY TIME WE HIT A BUMP "MY BUDDY" AND I SAILED SKYWARD AND EACH MOMENT I THOUGHT MY LEATHER PAL WAS GOING TO PITCH ME UP GLORY ROAD.

AT THE COMMAND POST, MAJ.JAMES S.SIMMERMAN OF WYTHEVILLE, VA., THE BATTALION EXECUTIVE, SAID "WE NEVER ARE ABLE TO GET THE GERMANS TO COME OUT AND MEET US IN A TANK TO TANK COMBAT. THEY DON'T LIKE TO PLAY OUR WAY BECAUSE WE PREFER TO SLUG IT OUT. OUR MEDIUM TANK BOYS HAVE BEEN ITCHING TO GET AT THE MARK FOURS IN OPEN BATTLE.

30.24—635

"BUT THE NAZIS' IDEA IS TO EXPOSE A FEW TANKS AND DRAW US INTO ATTACK SO THEY CAN HIT US WITH 88 MILLIMETER ANTI-TANK GUNS, CH ARE VERY EFFECTIVE. TWO DAYS AGO, HOWEVER, WE BROKE INTO ONE F THEIR SECLUDED POSITIONS AND KNOCKED OUT FOUR MARK THREE AND MARK OUR TANKS WITHOUT LOSING A SINGLE TANK OURSELVES TO THEIR TANK FIRE, BUT THEIR ARTILLERY COST US SOME TANKS ON THE WAY BACK.

GERMAN GUNNERS ARE QUITE ACCURATE AND KNOW THEIR BUSINESS. THEIR ANTI-TANK FIRE HAS BEEN PARTICULARLY ACCURATE. THEY KNOW WHAT PART OF A TANK TO SHOOT AT TO CAUSE THE MOST DAMAGE AND THEY HAVE A KNACK FOR HITTING WHERE THEY AIM.

"MARK FOURS HAVE THE EDGE ON US IN SOME RESPECTS BUT TANK FOR TANK WE THINK WE ARE SUPERIOR IN ALL AROUND VEHICLES AND WOULD LIKE TO HAVE JERRY GIVE US A BETTER CHANCE TO PROVE IT. THE TERRAIN IN GENERAL IN THE OUSSELTIA VALLEY IS GOOD TANK OPERATING COUNTRY."

AMONG THE OTHER SOLDIERS AT THE COMMAND POST WERE LIEUT.GEORGE WILLIAMS, 29, OF 108 S.MCQUEEN ST., FLORENCE, S.C.; LIEUT.K.M.DEAL, 23, OF ETNA, O.; SERGT.NEVILLE MAHONEY, 23, OF SHELBYVILLE, KY.; CORP. LONNIE C.BALL, 20, OF WHITLEY CITY, KY., RADIO OPERATOR; SERGT.ROY L.SUTHERLAND, 25, OF CARROLLTON, KY., ALSO A RADIO OPERATOR, AND PRIVATE THOMAS J.SEYMOUR, 35, OF SCHAFFER, MICH., WHO ACTS AS FRENCH INTERPRETER FOR THE BATTALION.

JAN 27 1943

TUNISIA BOYLE (AP)

MARCUS WAS CUT OFF FROM THE UNIT ONCE DURING THE BATTLE AND CRAWLED BACK 150 YARDS UNDER MACHINE-GUN FIRE TO REORGANIZE HIS MEN AND DIRECT A BATTERY OF 75'S ON THE GERMANS. AFTER HIS BATTERY WAS FORCED BACK AGAIN HE WAS TRAPPED ON A RIDGE WHICH WAS BETWEEN THE LINES, AND BEING FIRED AT BOTH BY THE GERMANS AND THE AMERICANS.

"I WAS LUCKY TO FIND A U-SHAPED GROUP OF ROCKS WHICH GAVE ME

SHELTER WITH A LITTLE MANEUVERING," SAID MARCUS, WHO TWICE HAS BEEN GIVEN THE CROIX DE GUERRE BY THE FRENCH FOR GALLANTRY IN PREVIOUS ACTIONS.

"I WAS AFRAID I WOULD BE CAPTURED, SO I RIPPED OUT SECTIONS OF MY NOTE BOOK HAVING CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION, AND ATE THEM. THEY WEREN'T TOO DIGESTIBLE.

JAN 27 1943

"FOR TWO HOURS I KEPT BUSY DIGGING MY SHELTER DEEPER WITH MY MESS SPOON BEFORE THE GERMANS ADVANCED ON THE RIDGE AND SET UP AN INFANTRY MORTAR 50 YARDS IN FRONT OF ME, AND A COMMAND POST 75 YARDS BEHIND ME. THEY ARGUED A LOT, SHOUTING ANGRILY AT EACH OTHER, AND IF I UNDERSTOOD GERMAN I WOULD HAVE KNOWN ALL THEIR PLANS.

"I DECIDED IT WAS BETTER TO DIE THAN BE CAPTURED SO I DECIDED TO WALK SLOWLY THROUGH THEIR LINES, FIGURING IF I WENT SLOW THEY WOULDN'T SUSPECT I WAS ONE OF THE ENEMY. IT WAS AN AWFUL TEMPTATION TO HURRY, BUT I GOT UP AND AS CALMLY AS I COULD STROLLED TO A CACTUS PATCH AND DOWN INTO A GULLY.

"FOR TWO HOURS I WALKED THROUGH A SOUPY FOG PARALLEL TO THE GERMAN LINES AND HEARD GERMAN VOICES ALL THE WAY. AT THE LAST NAZI OUTPOST A GERMAN SOLDIER HEARD ME AND SUSPECTED SOMETHING WAS WRONG. WHEN HE CAME OUT OF A RADIO TRUCK I DUCKED BEHIND A BUSH AND WAITED UNTIL HE WENT BACK, AFRAID HE MIGHT INVESTIGATE AND FIND ME ONLY A FEW PACES AWAY.

"I MOVED SOUTH FOR A WHILE, BUT AFTER I SAW A CLOUD OF DUST ON THE ROAD THE NEXT MORNING I TURNED WEST AGAIN, THINKING THE GERMANS POSSIBLY HAD TAKEN OUSSELTIA. I HAD NO WATER LEFT IN MY CANTEEN, AND ONLY FOUR LUMPS OF SUGAR AND TWO SMALL PIECES OF CANDY TO EAT. I WAS SO THIRSTY I WET MY LIPS AT NIGHT WITH MOISTURE ON THE PINE TREES.

"THAT TRIP ACROSS THE MOUNTAINS WAS ROCKY AND ROUGH GOING AND LEFT ME COMPLETELY EXHAUSTED. I SAW A BEAUTIFUL FARMHOUSE IN THE VALLEY WITH FRENCH NATIVE SOLDIERS NEAR, SO I KNEW IT WAS ALL RIGHT TO GO THERE. THE FIRST THING I DID WAS DRINK A QUART OF WATER IN ABOUT TWO SECONDS.

"WHEN I GOT BACK TO MY UNIT EVERYONE WAS SURPRISED, AS ONE OF MY MEN HAD REPORTED I WAS APPARENTLY KILLED. THEY TOLD ME THERE WERE ALREADY ABOUT TO DIVIDE UP MY BAGGAGE, BUT I GOT THERE IN TIME TO SAVE MY CIGARETTES."

JAN 27 1943

LIBERATION (NEW)

BY DON WHITEHEAD AND GEORGE TUCKER

TRIPOLI, JAN 23-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SEEING PEOPLE LIBERATED FROM VIRTUAL BONDAGE AND WATCHING THEIR EMOTIONAL OUTBURSTS FORM THE MOST GRAPHIC IMPRESSIONS WE HAVE OF THE OCCUPATION OF TRIPOLI.

ONLY A FEW HOURS AGO BRITISH TROOPS AND ADVANCE UNITS OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE ROLLED INTO THIS CITY AND THE OFFICIAL SURRENDER TO GENERAL SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY WROTE THE LAST CHAPTER IN THE FALL OF MUSSOLINI'S AFRICAN EMPIRE.

TOURING THE CITY, WE VISITED TRIPOLI'S ANCIENT GHETTO WHERE SOME 16,000 JEWS WERE CROWDED INTO A LABYRINTH OF HOUSES AND CELLARS RESEMBLING A RABBIT WARREN.

JAN 27 1943

WE WALKED THROUGH AN ARCHED GATE GUARDED BY MILITARY POLICE AND AS SOON AS THE PEOPLE RECOGNIZED US AS AMERICANS THE EMOTIONAL OUTBURST WAS ALMOST RIOTOUS.

SOME THREW THEMSELVES AT OUR FEET, OFFERING GIFTS OF NOT ONLY WINE AND TOBACCO BUT MONEY AS WELL.

MEN THREW THEIR ARMS ABOUT OUR NECKS AND KISSED OUR CHEEKS.

WOMEN KISSED OUR HANDS. CHILDREN CLUNG TO OUR LEGS AND KISSED OUR DUSTY SHOES.

THEY SHOWED US PHOTOGRAPHS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WITH CRIES: "VIVA AMERICA! VIVA INGLISI!"

THEY PRODUCED SKIMPY LOAVES OF BREAD, LESS THAN SIX INCHES LONG, THE RATION FOR TWO PERSONS A DAY. JAN 27 1943

A HUSKY YOUNG FELLOW SUDDENLY TOOK US BY THE ARMS AND SHOVED US THROUGH THE CROWDS INTO A COURTYARD AND DOWN A FLIGHT OF DARK STEPS INTO A ROOM WHERE A WHITE-ROBED PATRIARCH SAT AT A BARE TABLE.

A TORRENT OF PEOPLE CROWDED AFTER US, HUNDREDS CLAMORING FOR ADMITTANCE UNTIL THE DOORS WERE BARRED.

THEY TOLD US THAT A FEW HOURS BEFORE THE TROOPS ENTERED THE CITY SOME LEADING JEWISH MERCHANTS HAD BEEN DRAGGED FROM THEIR SHOPS AND SHOT, BUT THEY EXPRESSED NO SURPRISE AT THIS BECAUSE, THEY SAID, IT WAS THE KIND OF THING THAT HAD BEEN GOING ON SINCE THE DAYS WHEN THIS CITY WAS THE SEAT OF MEDITERRANEAN PIRACY.

OUR MERCHANT TOLD US THAT THE ITALIANS WERE SHARPER IN TRADE PRACTICE THAN THE GERMANS.

THE TURKS, THE ARABS, THE GERMANIC VANDALS, THE GENOESE AND FLORENTINES, THE MALTESE, GREEKS AND SPANIARDS ALL TRIED TO SUPERIMPOSE THEIR INFLUENCE AND CULTURE ON TRIPOLITANIA, AND SUCCEEDED IN A MEASURE.

JAN 27 1943

BUT IN THIS CITY OF 102,000, ONLY 35,000 ARE ITALIANS, MOSTLY NEWCOMERS. THERE ARE 16,000 JEWS AND THE REMAINDER ARE ARABS.

YOU SI[illegible] CAN[illegible] IF THIS W[illegible]
PEOPLE UNTIL YOU T[illegible] W[illegible]AL[illegible]GH THE STREET W[illegible] LIT[illegible] AD ON TH[illegible]
CLINGING TO YOUR FEET AND BESEECHING YOU NOT FOR MATER[illegible] THING[illegible]

BUT FOR A WORD OR A SMILE OF COMFORT.

THE FIRST THE POPULACE KNEW OF TRIPOLI'S FALL WAS WHEN BRITISH ARMORED CARS AND TANKS RUMBLED THROUGH THE STREETS THIS MORNING.

GENERAL MONTGOMERY GAVE THE CIVILIAN POPULACE HIS ASSURANCE THEY HAD NOTHING TO FEAR WHEN HE WAS GREETED AT THE CITY'S GATE FOR THE OFFICIAL SURRENDER. "AGAINST THOSE PEOPLE I HAVE NOTHING, PROVIDED THEY REMAIN ORDERLY," SIR BERNARD SAID. "MY WAR IS WITH THE ITALIAN AND GERMAN ARMIES AND I WILL PURSUE THEM TO THE END

ALLIED [illegible] HEADQUARTERS, NORTH AFRICA, JAN. 25 (DELAYED) (AP)—

LIEUT. CARLETON MARKRADER, FORMERLY EMPLOYED BY THE BRISTOL, (VA.) HERALD-COURIER, OF WHICH HIS FATHER IS PUBLISHER, HAS BEEN APPOINTED ADJUTANT IN CHARGE OF ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS AT THE ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE.

JAN 27 1943

MARKRADER, A GRADUATE OF VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, WAS A RESERVE ARTILLERY OFFICER, BUT SERVED AS MILITARY INTELLIGENCE OFFICER BEFORE BEING ASSIGNED FIRST TO GREAT BRITAIN AND THEN TO NORTH AFRICA AS A PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER. #

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JAN 26-(AP)-ALLIED NIGHT BOMBERS, DARTING IN LOW AGAINST JAPANESE SHIPPING AT RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, SUNDAY NIGHT DESPITE INTENSE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, HIT A 2,000-TON VESSEL WHICH EXPLODED AND BLASTED A HOLE IN THE SIDE OF ANOTHER SHIP, A HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

JAN 27 1943

THE CRAFT WHICH EXPLODED WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN A MUNITIONS SHIP.

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IN OTHER ALLIED AIR ACTIVITY, THE BUILDING AREA AT THE JAPANESE BASE AT LAE, NEW GUINEA, WAS HEAVILY DAMAGED WITH 1,000-POUND BOMBS; TARGETS WERE STRAFED IN THE SALAMAUA AREA; AND ONE-PLANE ATTACKS WERE MADE ON THE HARBOR AREA OF FINSCHHAFEN AND THE GASMATA AIRDROME.

SMALL JAPANESE RAIDS ON THE MILNE BAY AND PORT MORESBY AIRDROMES WERE ANNOUNCED.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, WEDNESDAY, JAN.27-(AP)-ALLIED BOMBERS, STRIKING AGAIN AT RABAUL, HAVE SET FIRE TO A LARGE ENEMY SHIP, THE HIGH COMMAND REPORTED TODAY.

MEDIUM BOMBERS ATTACKED THREE ENEMY CARGO SHIPS IN THE ARAFURA SEA, BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND NEW GUINEA, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. RESULTS WERE NOT OBSERVED.

IN THE SOLOMONS AREA, MEDIUM BOMBERS STRUCK AT NIGHT AT THE AIRDROME AT BUKA, STARTING "SUBSTANTIAL FIRES" IN A SUPPLY DUMP AREA. THE BLAZES WERE VISIBLE FROM A DISTANCE OF 35 MILES.

THE ATTACK AGAINST RABAUL WAS PRESSED HOME BY ALLIED HEAVY BOMBERS AGAINST AIRDROMES AND SHIPPING DESPITE INTENSE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE. DIRECT HITS WERE SCORED ON ONE SHIP AND IT BURST INTO FLAMES. FIRES ALSO WERE STARTED ON SHORE IN THE AIRDROME AREA.

JAN 27 1943

JAPANESE FIGHTERS INEFFECTUALLY ATTEMPTED INTERCEPTION.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JAN.26-(AP)-AN ALLIED COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY THAT "OUR FORCES CONTINUED TO OPERATE TOWARD THE NORTH IN THE OUSSELTIA VALLEY" OF CENTRAL TUNISIA WHERE A GERMAN THRUST LAST WEEK WAS CHECKED BY FRENCH TROOPS SUPPORTED BY AMERICAN ARMORED FORCES.

A SPOKESMAN SAID HEAVY RAINS HAD LIMITED ALL ACTIVITY, BOTH BY THE ALLIES AND GERMANS, TO PATROL OPERATIONS IN THE BATTLE AREA, 14 MILES NORTHEAST OF OUSSELTIA VALLEY.

ANOTHER ENEMY BOMBER WAS DESTROYED THE NIGHT OF JAN. 25, THE ALLIED COMMUNIQUE SAID, BRINGING TO FOUR THE NUMBER SHOT DOWN THAT NIGHT.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID AMERICAN AND FRENCH FORCES HAD RUN INTO GERMAN PATROLS ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE ROAD RUNNING FROM OUSSELTIA TO KAIROUAN, WITH RESULTING SMALL-SCALE ACTION.

HEAVY RAIN IN TUNISIA TURNS THE SOFT LAND INTO MUCK AND MAKES IT IMPOSSIBLE TO OPERATE ARMORED VEHICLES.

JAN 27 1943

THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION HERE OF REPORTS THAT SOME UNITS OF THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY DRIVING WEST IN TRIPOLITANIA HAD CROSSED THE TUNISIAN BORDER.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID IT WAS POSSIBLE THAT SOME SMALL PATROLS HAD PENETRATED THAT FAR, BUT ADDED THAT THERE HAD BEEN NO CONTACT BETWEEN THEM AND ALLIED FORCES IN TUNISIA.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JAN 26-(AP)-GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR TODAY AWARDED SILVER STARS TO TWO AUSTRALIANS.

SERGT. PILOT DAVID R. SINCLAIR, NEW SOUTH WALES, OF THE AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE WAS CITED FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION OVER RABAUL OCT.9. HE WAS CO-PILOT OF A FLYING FORTRESS DURING AN IMPORTANT PHOTOGRAPHIC RECONNAISSANCE MISSION.

JAN 27 1943

THE FORTRESS WAS ATTACKED MORE THAN AN HOUR BY FOUR ENEMY FIGHTERS SINCLAIR WAS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED IN THE LEGS AND CHEST, BUT TWO ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED AND THE DAMAGED FORTRESS WAS BROUGHT SAFELY BACK TO ITS BASE.

30.24— 639

LIEUT. ALFRED T. DANIELS, OF THE AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCES, WA CITED POSTHUMOUSLY FOR ACTION NEAR SANANANDA NOV.30. WHILE ACTING AS ARTILLERY LIAISON OFFICER WITH AMERICAN TROOPS ATTACKING AN ENEMY STRONGPOINT, HE ACCOMPANIED THE ASSAULTING PLATOON IN A FINAL BAYONET CHARGE, AND WAS KILLED IN ACTION. THE AWARD WILL GO TO HIS FATHER IN SYDNEY. JAN 27 1943

(add mac arthur)

IT IS AN ARMY TRADITION THAT OFFICERS DO NOT GIVE PRESENTS TO THEIR COMMANDING GENERAL BUT CLOSE PERSONAL FRIENDS IN THE ARMY GAVE HIM CIGARS TODAY. THE GENERAL SELDOM KEEPS A CIGAR LIGHTED BUT CHEWS VIGOROUSLY AS HE PACES THE FLOOR DURING HIS FREQUENT MILITARY CONFERENCES.

AN OFFICER CLOSE TO GEN. MACARTHUR TOLD TODAY HOW A YEAR AGO THE GENERAL'S ONLY PRESENT WAS A BOX OF CIGARS WHICH HAD BEEN INTENDED FOR THE U.S. AMBASSADOR TO TOKYO, JOSEPH C. GREW.

WITH JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES AT WAR, DIPLOMATIC MAIL ADDRESSED TO AMBASSADOR GREW AT TOKYO WAS HELD UP IN THE PHILIPPINES AND WHEN SORTED WAS FOUND TO CONTAIN A BOX OF CIGARS FOR THE DIPLOMAT. SO ON GEN. MACARTHUR'S BIRTHDAY, FRANCIS B. SAYRE, THEN U.S. HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINES, PRESENTED THEM TO THE GENERAL.

FIRST LEAD NEW GUINEA

BY VERN HAUGLAND

JAN 27 1943

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, JAN.26-(AP)-ABOUT 3,000 JAPANESE SOLDIERS WERE KILLED IN THE FINAL ALLIED ASSAULTS WHICH CLEANED THE ENEMY OUT OF THE SANANANDA SECTOR AND VICTORIOUSLY CONCLUDED THE PAPUAN CAMPAI AN ALLIED SPOKESMAN ESTIMATED TONIGHT.

MANY COOLIES WERE TAKEN PRISONER IN THIS AREA, INCLUDING SEVERAL HUNDRED NATIVES OF RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN.

SUNDAY WAS THE FIRST DAY OF EVEN COMPARATIVE REST IN MANY WEEKS FO AMERICAN TROOPS ALONG THE SANANANDA ROAD TO GONA UP THE COAST, BUT IT WAS A DAY OF NARROW ESCAPE FOR AN AUSTRALIAN OFFICER WHO IS IN CHARGE OF ARTILLERY.

THE OFFICER WAS GOING ALONG THE TRIAL ON AN INSPECTION TOUR, PRECEDED BY A RIFLEMAN AND FOLLOWED BY A TOMMYGUNNER. THE LEADING TWO HAD PASSED A SPOT WHERE A THICK TREE STOOD ABOUT 10 YARDS OFF THI TRACK IN A PATCH OF HIGH GRASS.

THE TOMMYGUNNER HAPPENED TO GLANCE THAT WAY AND SAW A JAPANESE JUST REACHING FOR HIS PISTOL. HE KILLED HIM WITH A SINGLE SHOT. THE JAPANESE PROVED TO BE A LIEUT.COLONEL. JAN 27 1943

HE WAS ONE OF 17 JAPANESE KILLED DURING THE DAY ALONG THE GONA TRAIL. FOUR OTHERS WERE TAKEN PRISONER.

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, JAN.26-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER JOHN CURTIN ANNOUNCED TONIGHT HE HAD DECIDED TO AMEND THE DEFENSE ACT TO PERMIT THE CONSCRIPTION OF WOMEN FOR AUXILIARY SERVICES OF THE ARMY, NAVY AND AIRFORCE.

LEGISLATION FOR IT WILL BE INTRODUCED SOON.

THE WAR COMMITMENTS COMMITTEE REPORTED WAR NECESSITIES WOULD CALL FOR TRANSFER OF ANOTHER 35,000 MEN AND WOMEN A MONTH TO THE FIGHTING SERVICES, MUNITIONS PRODUCTION AND DEFENSE WORKS.

THE GOVERNMENT ALSO DECIDED TO INCREASE THE POWERS OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF MANPOWER TO CONTROL SWITCHES OF MANPOWER INTO MUNITIONS WORK AND THE ARMED FORCES. JAN 27 1943

BY WILLIAM F. BONI

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN NEW GUINEA, JAN.22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE AUSTRALIAN COMMANDER IN THIS AREA, ON THIS NIGHT OF VICTORY, SAID

ONE OF THE CHIEF LESSONS LEARNED IN THE SUCCESSFUL SANANANDA CAMPAIGN WAS THAT IT WAS NECESSARY TO USE STRONGLY SUPERIOR FORCES AGAINST JAPANESE DEFENSES IN THE JUNGLE. JAN 27 1943

IT WAS SIX MONTHS AGO TODAY THAT JAPANESE LANDED AT SANANANDA, AND NOW THEY HAD BEEN DRIVEN OUT.

THE COMMANDER ALSO EMPHASIZED THREE LESSONS TAUGHT IN THE INTERIM:

THAT THE JAPANESE ON THE OFFENSIVE LIKE TO PUSH THEIR LINES CLOSE TO YOURS, BUT CAN BE WHITTLED DOWN WHEN YOU APPLY THE SAME TACTICS;

THAT FOR AERIAL BOMBARDMENT TO AID CLOSE-RANGE LAND-FIGHTING THERE MUST BE CONSIDERABLE STRESS ON AIR-LAND CO-OPERATION;

THAT IN CLOSE RANGE WORK, ARTILLERY CAN BE TRULY EFFECTIVE ONLY IN SITUATIONS WHERE IT IS POSSIBLE TO PULL BACK YOUR OWN TROOPS TO PERMIT CLEAR FIRE ON THE TARGET.

THE AUSTRALIAN, WHO HAS A BRILLIANT CAREER, SAID AMERICAN TROOPS MADE THE CUSTOMARY MISTAKES WHICH ALL SOLDIERS INEXPERIENCED IN BATTLE COMMIT, "WHETHER BRITISH, AUSTRALIAN, AMERICAN, JAPANESE OR GERMAN," BUT GAVE A SPLENDID ACCOUNT OF THEMSELVES IN THE FINAL WEEK-LONG PUSH WHICH CLEARED THE JAPS FROM THE SANANANDA ROAD.

"THE KIND OF MISTAKES THEY MADE ARE THE KIND THEY WON'T MAKE AGAIN," THE GENERAL SAID "BUT ACTUAL FIGHTING IS THE ONLY WAY ANYONE CAN GET OVER THEM." JAN 27 1943

"THE INEXPERIENCE THEY HAVE GAINED WILL MAKE THEM IN FUTURE COMBAT AT LEAST TWICE AS GOOD AS THEY WERE IN THIS ONE, AND THAT'S BLOODY GOOD INDEED."

HE SAID IN THE FINAL STAGES HE BELIEVED THE JAPS WERE COMPLETELY DEMORALIZED -- LARGELY BECAUSE THEY DID NOT EXPECT A MANEUVER BY AUSTRALIANS.

UNDER A BRIGADIER GENERAL THEY SWEPT THROUGH TO THE SEA IN TWO PLACES TO TAKE SANANANDA POINT, AND ALSO THREW A FORCE ACROSS THE SANANANDA ROAD, LEAVING THE MAIN JAP FORCE BETWEEN THE AMERICANS ON ONE SIDE AND THE AUSTRALIANS ON THE OTHER.

HE SAID HE BELIEVED THE JAP MAIN FORCE ACTUALLY PLANNED TO PULL BACK ON THE SANANANDA POINT AREA AND HOLD DEFENSES SIMILAR TO THOSE AT BUNA, BUT THE AUSTRALIANS GOT THERE FIRST AND THE JAPS WERE LEFT WITHOUT ANY PLACE TO RETREAT. JAN 27 1943

"IT'S GOT SO WE CALL EVERY BLOODY RIFLEMAN WHO SHOOTS AT US A BLOODY SNIPER," HE SAID. "ACTUALLY, THERE ARE NOT AS MANY AS GET REPORTED. MOST OF THEM ARE NOT ACTUALLY SNIPERS, BUT CONSTITUTE AN ELEVATED PROTECTION FOR MACHINEGUNS."

HE WENT ON TO EXPLAIN THAT INTHE LEVEL JUNGLE, TREE-TOPS TOOK THE PLACE OF HILL-TOPS AS PROTECTION SITES FOR GUNPOSTS. IT WAS HIS SUGGESTION THAT FOR JUNGLE COMBAT WE TRAIN MORE RIFLEMEN TO OPERATE FROM TREES, BOTH FOR OBSERVATION AND TO PICK OFF ANY ENEMY FOOLISH ENOUGH TO SHOW HIMSELF.

SIMULTANEOUS WITH THE CONFERENCE WITH THE GENERAL, OFFICIAL FIGURES WERE RELEASED LISTING 1201 JAP DEAD COUNTED IN THE SANANANDA AREA IN FIGHTING SINCE JANUARY 1. THE FINAL FIGURE MAY BE CONSIDERABLY LARGER SINCE AMERICANS ALONE CLAIM CLOSE TO 1,000. IN ADDITION, IN THE GONA SECTOR DEAD JAPS HAVE TOTALLED 698. JAN 27 1943

CAIRO, JAN. 26-(AP)— PLANS WERE PREPARED FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF TRIPOLITANIA [redacted], RICHARD G. CASEY, [redacted] MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIDDLE EAST, DISCLOSED TODAY.

30.24-641

EIGHTH OFFICERS OF THE BRITISH OCCUPIED-TERRITORY ADMINISTRATION WERE SPECIALLY TRAINED IN THE TRIPOLITAN[redacted] BACKGROUND, AND MUCH VITAL INFORMATION FOR THIS WORK WAS GLEANED FROM CAPTURED ENEMY DOCUMENTS, HE ADDED. JAN 27 1943

EVERY POSSIBLE DETAIL DOWN TO THE NAMES OF PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS AND LEADING CITIZENS WAS [redacted] STUDIED BY THESE OFFICERS.

THE FOLLOWING ARRANGEMENTS NOW ARE IN EFFECT:

BRITISH MILITARY COURTS HAVE BEEN SET UP AND LISTS OF WAR CRIMES PUNISHABLE BY OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES HAVE BEEN POSTED (IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT THIS PRACTICE IS NOT REQUIRED BY INTERNATIONAL LAW); FOOD SUPPLY AND MEDICAL CENTERS FOR CIVILIANS HAVE BEEN OPENED; FASCIST LEADERS HAVE BEEN INTERNED; FASCIST CLUBS, SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTIONS WERE CLOSED; THE DISPLAY OF FASCIST FLAGS AND EMBLEMS WAS PROHIBITED, AND FASCIST PARTY FUNDS WERE FROZEN.

CIVIL LAW COURTS WILL CONTINUE TO FUNCTION NORMALLY FOR CIVIL CRIMES, CASEY SAID, BUT THE COURTS WILL ACT UNDER BRITISH CONTROL. JAN 27 1943

REPLYING TO [redacted] QUESTIONS OF THE TRANSFER OF ABANDONED PROPERTY OF ITALIAN COLONISTS IN CYRENAICA TO ARAB INHABITANTS, CASEY SAID ALL SUCH MATTERS WOULD BE HELD IN ABEYANCE UNTIL THE END OF THE WAR.

PRESENT STOCKS OF ESSENTIAL FOODSTUFFS ARE SUFFICIENT TO MAINTAIN THE CIVILIAN POPULATION, CASEY CONTINUED, AND [redacted] TRIPOLITANIA WILL BECOME PART OF THE MIDDLE EAST BLOC FOR PURPOSES OF SUPPLY. JAN 27 1943

THE SURPLUS OF PRODUCE WILL BE BOUGHT BY ALLIED MILITARY FORCES AFTER CIVIL REQUIREMENTS HAVE BEEN MET, WHETHER TRIPOLITANIA'S 600,000 POPULATION-- [redacted] 18,000 OF WHOM ARE ITALIANS-- WILL REQUIRE OUTSIDE AID IN THE FORM OF FOOD SUPPLIES DEPENDS ON THE COMING LIBYAN HARVEST, CASEY EXPLAINED.

"IT MAY BE [redacted] ASSURED THAT ALL HUMANITARIAN NEEDS WILL BE ATTENDED TO," HE DECLARED.

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS NEAR SANANANDA, NEW GUINEA, JAN.22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AS THE FORTUNE OF WAR WOULD HAVE IT, PVT. JONATHAN P.HUNTER, FORMERLY OF TILLAMOOK, ORE., RODE AS GUARD ON TWO JAPANESE PRISONERS TONIGHT IN A TRUCK WHICH THE JAPS SEIZED IN THE PHILIPPINES WHERE HIS BROTHER HAD DRIVEN IT.

THE FIRST THING HUNTER NOTICED AFTER BEING ASSIGNED TO THE TRUCK---RECAPTURED FROM THE JAPS---WAS THE OBSCURED SIGN BEARING THE NAME OF THE UNIT WITH WHICH HIS BROTHER, GEORGE, HAD BEEN SERVINGK

THE UNIT WITH WHICH HIS BROTHER, GEORGE, HAD BEEN SERVING IN THE PHILIPPINES. NEXT, IN THE CAB, HE FOUND THE SAME KIND OF SKETCHES AND DECORATIONS WHICH HIS BROTHER LIKED TO PUT ABOUT A PLACE.

THEN HE FOUND THE CLINCHER--THE NAME OF GEORGE HUNTER SCRATCHED ON THE GEARSHIFT LEVER.

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BY OLEN W.CLEMENTS

AN ADVANCED BASED IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC,JAN. 5-(AP)-(DELAYED)-THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE OFFICERS AND MEN IN THE HEAVY BOMBARDMENT GROUPS OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC WERE DECORATED TODAY BY MAJ.GEN. MILLARD F.HARMON IN A JUNGLE CEREMONY, -- THE BIGGEST EVEN OF ITS TYPE OF THE PACIFIC WAR IN THIS AREA.

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DECORATIONS RANGED FROM DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES TO THE AIR MEDAL TO THE MEN WHO HAVE BEEN FIGHTING THE JAPANESE IN THE AIR SINCE EARLY AUGUST. THEY WERE HONORED BEFORE THEIR OWN COMRADES, THE AUDIENCE BEST ABLE TO APPRECIATE FULL MEANING OF THE AWARDS.

BRIG.GEN.LAVERN G. (BLONDY) SAUNDERS, ABERDEEN, S.D., WAS GIVEN THE DFC FOR SAVING THE CREW OF A FLYING FORTRESS AFTER THE PILOT AND CO-PILOT HAD BEEN KILLED, OFF AN ISLAND IN THE NEW GEORGIA GROUP. SAUNDERS, FORMER FOOTBALL LINE COACH AT WEST POINT, WAS A PASSENGER ABOARD THE BOMBER. HE TOOK OVER THE CONTROLS AND MADE A DANGEROUS CRASH LANDING IN THE WATER. HE AND THE CREW WERE RESCUED LATER.

OTHERS WHO RECEIVED THE DFC INCLUDED MAJ.WALTER Y.LUCAS, STARKVILLE, MISS.; MAJ.ERNEST R. MANIERRE, HARTFORD, CONN.; CAPT.WILLIAM E. KINNEY, SPRINGFIELD, O.; CAPT.JOHN W. LIVINGSTON, ALMOND, WIS.; CAPT. EDWIN A.LOBERG, TIGERTOWN, WIS.; LIEUT.CECIL DURBIN, MOUNT, VERNON, O.

THOSE WHO RECEIVED OAK LEAF CLUSTERS TO SUSPEND BENEATH DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES ALREADY EARNED INCLUDED MAJOR LUCAS.

SILVER STARS WERE AWARDED TO MAJOR LUCAS, MAJ.NARCE WHITAKER, ROXANA, KY.; CAPT.WALTER E.CHAMBERS, ENSLEY, ALA.; CAPT. MARTIN KYNETT, CHICAGO; LIEUT.THOMAS P.CARTER, BOSSIER, LA.; CAPTAIN LOBERG, LIEUT.BENJAMIN C. MCGAHEY, CORAL GABLES, FLA.; LIEUT.WAYNE W.THOMPSON, SEWARD, NEB.; CAPTAIN WHITE, LIEUT. RICHARD BRANNON, TOLEDO, O.; LIEUTENANT CRAWFORD, LIEUT.WALTER B. DECKER, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.; SGT.ROBERT B.SYLVESTER, BALDWIN, N.Y.; SGT.NICHOLAS T. BROZACK, IRWIN, PA.; SGT. ALMON E.CAIRD, DEER RIVER, N.Y.; SGT.STANLEY POPLASKI, NEW BRITAIN, CONN.; SGT.JAMES F. GATES, CLEVELAND, MISS.; SGT. BOBBY H. GORDON, CANTON, MISS.; SGT.BARNEY W. HELMS, MONROE, N.C.; SGT.ROBERT B. LOURIE, SHIPPENSBURG, PA.; SGT.WILLIAM E.REMBT, HEMPSTEAD, N.Y.; CPL.ROGER W.FERGUSON, JACKSONVILLE, ILL.; CPL.LLOYD W.GRIEVE, HAZEL PARK, MICH.; CPL.HAROLD E. WOOD, HAVERHILL, MASS.

AWARDED OAK LEAF CLUSTERS FOR THEIR SILVER STARS WERE MAJOR LUCAS, MAJOR WHITAKER, CAPTAIN CHAMBERS AND CAPTAIN LOBERG.

SOLDIERS MEDALS WENT TO CAPT.MARTIN I.TEEM, ELLIJAY, GA.; LIEUT. CLYDE S.SHIELDS, ABERDEEN, S.D.; LIEUT. STANFORD J.OTTO, NEW ORLEANS; CPL. DENNIS P.HANNEN, MALDEN, MASS.;

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30.24-643

PVT. ROBERT RHEINHOLD, TAMPA, FLA.

THE AWARD OF THE PURPLE HEART FOR THOSE WOUNDED IN ACTION WAS GIVEN TO LIEUT.DONALD EAKIN, MILWAUKEE, WIS.; LIEUT. DAVID L. GAEDE, COLUMBUS, O.; LIEUT. DONALD G. O'BRIEN, AUDUBON, N.J.; LIEUT. EDWARD W. ROBINSON, FERNDALE, MICH.; LIEUT. ROBERT SPITZER, ANDERSON, IND.; LIEUT. JOHN D.CRAWFORD, BALTIMORE; LIEUTENANT DECKER; SGT. KENNETH LAWTON, COLUMBIA, PA.; SERGEANT BROZACK; SERGEANT CAIRD; SGT. LEONARD M. FOX, FAIRFAX, VA.; SGT.EBER J.NEELY, KNOX, PA.; SGT. POPLASKI; SERGEANT GORDON; SGT. DONALD J.KUNDINGER, SAGINAW, MICH.; SERGEANT LOWRIE, SGT. NELSON P.REED, LACKAWANNA, N.Y.; SGT. JOSEPH W.WHITE, ARLINGTON, MASS.; CPL. RAYMOND ALSIP, KNIGHTSVILLE, IND.; CPL. JENNINGS BECKWITH, SPRING LAKE, N.J.; CPL. EDWIN W.BURNS, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.; CPL. ANGELO DE LUCIA, READING, PA.

OTHERS TO RECEIVE THE PURPLE HEART INCLUDED: LIEUT.JAY JORDAN, MEMPHIS, TENN.; CAPT. LIVINGSTON, LIEUTENANT SPITZER, LIEUT. DEANE DELAFIELD, OMAHA; LIEUT.EMORY L.HALL, ERIE, PA., LIEUT.GILBERT S.KADINGER, HARTFORD, S.D.; LIEUT. ROBERT A. MITCHELL, WASHINGTON, D.C.; LIEUT.BERNAYS K.THURSTON, INDIANAPOLIS; SGT.PAUL BUTTERBAUGH, ALTOONA, PA.; SGT.DELMAS F.BISE, UNIONTOWN, PA.; SGT.HUGH HAYWARD, ASHLAND, MAINE; SGT. ROBERT DEWEY, BELLAIRE, MICH.; SGT. PETE WATSON, DES MOINES, IA.; SGT. HARRY BOLLES, COLUMBUS CITY, IND.; SGT. ROLLIN B.HEFFERNAN, APOLLO, PA.; SGT. JAMES HERRON, WESTON, W.VA.; SGT. JEPTHA HUGHES, TIOGA, PA.; SGT. RALEIGH KISER, CARRIE, VA.; SGT.KENDALL SHOPP, HARRISBURG, PA.; CPL. FREDERICK BALLARD, KANE, ILL.; CPL. BERNARD COWGILL, ALTON, ILL.; CPL. JEROME EVEN, CHICAGO; CPL. EVERETT GUSTAFSON, MALDEN, ILL.; CPL. ELLSWORTH W.JUNG, MILWAUKEE.

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AIR MEDALS WERE GIVEN TO LIEUT.COL. BREEKE E.ALLEN, WILMINGTON, N.C.; MAJOR MANIERRE, MAJOR WHITAKER, MAJOR LUCAS; CAPT.MAX J.CAREY, GERING, NEB.; CAPTAIN CHAMBERS, CAPT. WILLIAM S.COPE, SALEM, O.; LIEUT. DURBIN, LIEUT. O'BRIEN; CAPT.PAUL H.PAYNE, SIOUX FALLS, S.D.; LIEUT. ROBINSON; CAPT. PHILLIP C. SPRAWLS, MONTMORENCI, S.C.; CAPT. RICHARD STEPP, WOODSIDE, LONG ISLAND; CAPT. RAPHAEL BLOCK, RINGGOLD, LA.; CAPT. HENRY J.CHISHOLM, MARQUETTE, MICH.; CAPT. THURMAN J.CLASSEN, WEST DE PERE, WIS.; LIEUT. GAEDE; CAPT. ROBERT E.HAWES, NORTH DARTMOUTH, MASS.; LIEUT. LANCASTER; LIEUT. JOAQUIN CASTRO, MISSION, TEX.; LIEUT. JOHN J.CHARTERS, OAK PARK, ILL.; LIEUT. LAWRENCE G.DEBOR, PITTSBURGH, PA.; LIEUTENANT EAKIN; LIEUT.LESLIE W.FELLING, TERRE HAUTE, IND.; LIEUT. LUTHER G.FISHER, ARKADELPHIA, ARK.; LIEUT. HENRY FITTS, MACON, N.C.; CPL. GUSTAFSON, LIEUTENANT KADINGER; LIEUT. JERRY K.KENNEY, GALIEN, MICH.

SGT.ELMER L.COLEMAN, STRONGHURST, ILL.; SGT. WILSON FORD, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.; SGT. FRANCIS HALLORAN, UNION CITY, N.J.; SGT. DAYTON JOHNSON, HAMPTON, VA.; SGT. SYLVESTER; SGT. JIM L. BRAGG, RICHWOOD, W.VA.; SGT.WILLIAM J.BREWSTER, SUNNYWIDE, GA.; SERGEANT BUTTERBAUGH; SGT.THOMAS J.CHAPMAN, SAVANNAH, GA.; SERGEANT FOX; SERGEANT HELMS; SGT. MELVIN R. MURSEY, WYANDOTTE, MICH.; SGT. CHESTER J.MALIZESKI, NATRONA, PA.; SGT. JOHN J.MESSINA, PHILADELPHIA; SGT. JAMES C. ROBERTS,

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DOWNINGTOWN, PA.; SGT. JOHN SLENTZ, FORT KNOX, KY.; SGT. EDWARD T.SPETCH, SEYMOUR, CONN.; SGT.MELLO STAPLETON, OCONOMOWOC, WIS.; SGT. LESTER H. WILLIAMS, COBALT, CONN.; SGT. PAUL ADLER, BOSTON; SGT. FRANK H.APPLES, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.; SGT. LAWRENCE J.ARSENAULT, CHELSEA, MASS.; SERGEANT BISE; SGT. JOHN S.BUTZU, HIGHLAND PARK, MICH.; SGT. BERNARD CARROLL, TOMS RIVER, N.J.; SGT. JOHN B.FRIESS, OIL CITY, PA.; SGT. GATES; SGT. LESTER L.GUDENSCHWAGER, HILLPOINT, WIS.; SGT. CLARK D. HAGEN, COATSVILLE, PA.; SGT.HORST W.HANDROW, SHEBOYGAN, WIS.; SGT.JOSEPH C.HAYES, NEW YORK CITY; SERGEANT HAYWARD; SGT. PETER G.HONCZARYK, COHOES, N.Y.; SERGEANT KISER; SGT.HOWARD L.KRANTZ, SAINT GEORGES, DEL.; SGT. ALBERT LUCIANA, CANDOR, N.Y.; SGT. SEBASTIAN MARASCHIELLO, BUFFALO, N.Y.; SGT. CALVIN MARTIN, FOXBORO, WIS.; SGT. DONALD O.MARTIN, DECATUR, ILL.; SGT. SAMUEL MOSES, DONORA, PA.; SERGEANT NEELY; SGT. VERNON NELSON, FERGUS FALLS, MINN.; SGT. CHARLES M.NOBLE, ARLINGTON, VA.; SGT.EDWARD W.PERRY, WARREN, MINN.; SGT. ISAAC PULLEY, VICTORIA, VA.; SGT. ROBERT W.SENTENEY, LYONS, NEB.; SGT. EDWIN G.SMITH, PETERSBURG, IND.

(EDS: IN PREVIOUS (B99-DAY) NEXT TO LAST GRAF ELIMINATE CAPTAIN WHITE.)"

JAN 27 1943

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

JAN 27 1943

BOMBAY, JAN.24-(DELAYED)-BRITISH WAR SECRETARY SIR JAMES GRIGG HAS CONFERRED A GRAND DECORATION ON GALLANT PEOPLES IN HIS STATEMENT THAT "THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ITALIAN EMPIRE WAS OVERWHELMINGLY OUR SHOW, OURS AND INDIA'S AND AUSTRALIA'S AND NEW ZEALAND'S AND SOUTH AFRICA'S AND THAT OF THE INHABITANTS OF BRITISH EAST AFRICA AND BRITISH WEST AFRICA."

JAN 27 1943

IN ASSAYING THIS TRIBUTE ONE'S MIND INSTINCTIVELY TURNS TO THE CIVILIAN POPULATION OF BRITAIN. NO ARMY HAS DONE MORE FOR THE ALLIED CAUSE THAN THESE BRAVE FOLK WHOSE STOUT SPIRIT ENABLED ENGLAND TO HOLD OUT AGAINST THE MOST FRIGHTFUL AIR ASSAULT THE WORLD HAS KNOWN AND THUS PREVENT A QUICK HITLERIAN TRIUMPH. THEY'VE WAITED LONG FOR THEIR REWARD IN SMASHING VICTORY AND NOW IT HAS COME. THAT WILL MEAN MUCH FOR MORALE IN THE TRYING DAYS STILL AHEAD.

THROUGH AN ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS AND PERHAPS PARTLY BECAUSE I'M A LONG WAY FROM AMERICA AND A BIT LONESOME, MY MIND TURNS TO MY OWN PEOPLE WHO ALSO ARE DOING THEIR BIT IN THIS WAR, ALTHOUGH FAR REMOVED FROM ACTUAL BATTLEFIELDS. FOR THEM I WANT TO WRITE A LITTLE FOOTNOTE TO SIR JAMES' BROADCAST SATURDAY.

JUST FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND NOT TO BEAT THE DRUM, IT WON'T DO ANY HARM TO AMPLIFY HIS STATEMENT THAT "OF COURSE WE HAD UNGRUDGING HELP FROM AMERICAN SUPPLIES AND FROM AMERICAN AIR FORCES IN THE LATEST STAGE, BUT NEVERTHELESS IT HAS BEEN OVERWHELMINGLY OUR SHOW." MAYBE SIR JAMES HIMSELF ADDED TO THIS AND IT WASN'T CABLED OUT FOR PUBLICATION. ANYWAY, I'M GOING TO SAY MY TWO CENTS' WORTH BECAUSE I THINK YOU WOULD BE GLAD TO KNOW THAT THE YANKEE MEMBERS OF THIS ALLIED FOOTBALL TEAM IN AFRICA HAS CARRIED THE BALL MORE THAN ONCE.

I WAS WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY IN LIBYA AFTER GENERAL SIR BERNARD MONTGOMERY'S SENSATIONAL ROUT OF THE AXIS FORCES FROM EL ALAMEIN AND BEFORE HE BEGAN HIS GREAT DRIVE AT EL AGHEILA.

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I HAD FULL OPPORTUNITY TO CHECK ALL THE OPERATIONS, INCLUDING THOSE OF THE AMERICAN AIR FORCES. JAN 27 1943

THUS I CAN ASSURE YOU THAT OUR AIR CONTINGENT, AND ESPECIALLY OUR HEAVY BOMBERS, PLAYED A MAJOR ROLE IN THIS VICTORY.

I WILL GO FURTHER AND SAY THE EIGHTH ARMY'S SUCCESS CERTAINLY COULDN'T HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED IN SUCH A FAST AND OVERWHELMING FASHION WITHOUT OUR AIR SUPPORT.

AT SOME OF THE MOST CRUCIAL MOMENTS OF THIS CAMPAIGN OUR HEAVY LONG DISTANCE BOMBERS WERE THE ONLY ONES WHICH COULD REACH GENERAL FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL'S REAR BASES AND SUPPLY LINES. DAY AFTER DAY UNCLE SAM'S BIG BOMBERS BLASTED THE AXIS COMMUNICATIONS. WHO DO YOU THINK IT WAS THAT RENDERED ROMMEL'S PRINCIPAL PORT OF TRIPOLI IMPOTENT AT A TIME WHEN IT WAS MOST ESSENTIAL TO PREVENT HIM FROM RECEIVING TROOPS AND SUPPLIES? WELL, IT WAS OUR HEAVY BOMBERS.

THIS BATTLE HAS BEEN LARGELY ONE OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MONTGOMERY HAS STRIPPED HIS ENEMY WITH MASTERFUL SKILL. IN ORDER TO DO THIS HE HAD TO DEPEND ON THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN AIR FORCES. JAN 27 1943

TO SAY WE TOOK A MAJOR HAND IN THE VITAL LONG DISTANCE BOMBING DOESN'T DETRACT IN THE LEAST FROM THE SPLENDID AND INDISPENSABLE WORK OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE IN OTHER CATEGORIES OR FROM THE BRILLIANCE OF MONTGOMERY'S STRATEGY AND TACTICS. HE HAS WRITTEN HIS NAME FIRMLY ACROSS THE PAGE OF BRITAIN'S FAMOUS SOLDIERS.

THE FULL SIGNIFICANCE OF MONTGOMERY'S VICTORY WILL BECOME APPARENT ONLY WHEN THE LAST OF THE AXIS FORCES HAVE BEEN DRIVEN INTO THE SEA FROM AFRICA. THEN WE SHALL SEE THE REOPENING OF THOSE ALL IMPORTANT MEDITERRANEAN SHIPPING LANES TO THE MIDDLE EAST AND INDIA AND CHINA.

NOT ONLY WILL THIS HASTEN HITLER'S INGLORIOUS END, BUT IT WILL CREATE A MIGHTY AVENUE OF STRENGTH TO BE DIRECTED AGAINST THE JAPANESE. THERE'S NO OPERATION WITHIN THE REALM OF FEASIBILITY WHICH COULD HAVE CONTRIBUTED MORE TO THE SHORTENING OF THE WAR THAN THE NORTH AFRICAN SHOW.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JAN.27-(AP)-ABOUT 200 PERSONS WERE ARRESTED IN VARIOUS PARTS OF INDIA YESTERDAY IN INCIDENTS GROWING OUT OF THE CELEBRATION OF INDIA INDEPENDENCE DAY BY MEMBERS OF THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS. THE CONGRESS HAS OBSERVED INDIA INDEPENDENCE DAY ON JAN.26 FOR THE PAST 13 YEARS AND MEETINGS AND PROCESSIONS WERE ORGANIZED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY YESTERDAY. JAN 27 1943

NEW DELHI(AP)- HELD BY THE JAPANESE SITTANG AIRDROME, IN CENTRAL BURMA, WAS RAIDED BY FIGHTER-BOMBERS DURING THE DAY AND LAST NIGHT LONG RANGE BOMBERS RETURNED TO THE ATTACK, LAYING THEIR MISSILES WELL INSIDE THE TARGET AREA. IT WAS REPORTED.

OTHER BOMBERS WENT AFTER JAPANESE SHIPPING FOUND ALONG THE ARAKAN COAST, ON THE NORTHEAST SHORE OF THE BAY OF BENGAL. JAN 27 1943

CAPETOWN, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, JAN. 26 -(AP)- MAJOR GENERAL RUSSELL MAXWELL, DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED

STATES ORDNANCE SERVICES IN THE MIDDLE EAST, ARRIVED AT CAPETOWN TODAY. [redacted] HE LUNCHED WITH PRIME MINISTER

VALLETTA, MALTA, JAN. 26-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT COUNCIL ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT 1,268 CIVILIANS HAD BEEN KILLED IN MALTA THROUGH ENEMY ACTION FROM JUNE 11, 1940, WHEN ITALY ENTERED THE WAR, TO JAN. 24, 1943. THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID 1,799 CIVILIANS HAD BEEN SERIOUSLY INJURED [redacted] IN THE SAME PERIOD.

JAN 27 1943

SANTIAGO, CHILE, JAN. 26,-(AP)— THE CHILEAN GOVERNMENT TODAY ORDERED 168 GERMANS AND 74 JAPANESE SUSPECTED OF ESPIONAGE AND PROPAGANDIST ACTIVITIES SENT TO DESIGNATED TOWNS AS A "PREVENTIVE" MEASURE FOLLOWING CHILE'S BREAK WITH THE AXIS. IT WAS NOT STATED WHETHER THEY WOULD BE PLACED UNDER POLICE GUARD.

SANTIAGO, CHILE, JAN. 26 (AP)—PRESIDENT JUAN ANTONIO RIOS HAS REJECTED THE RESIGNATIONS OF THREE SOCIALIST MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET, THUS AVERTING A THREATENED CABINET CRISIS, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE REASONS FOR THE PROFERRED RESIGNATIONS WERE N O T STATED BUT THEY FOLLOWED A RECENT SPLIT IN THE [redacted] SOCIALIST PARTY, ONE WING OF WHICH SUPPORTED THE GOVERNMENT'S RUPTURE OF RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS WHILE T HE OTHER DEMANDED THAT THE PARTY DECLARE ITS "INDEPENDENCE OF THE ADMINISTRATION."

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BOGOTA 7PM JAN 26-43

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01830 LOPEZ SIGNED DECREE MAKING FRANCISCO CHAUX MINISTER FOREIGN RELATIONS STOP HE EXPECTED LEAVE LIMA WHERE HE COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR WITHIN FEW DAYS TRAVELLING LANDWARD THROUGH ECUADOR COLOMBIA.

ASSOCIATED

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LIMA, PERU, JAN 26-(AP)-PAN AMERICAN-GRACE AIRWAYS CONFIRMED TODAY A GOVERNMENT REPORT THAT 14 PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH AND ONLY ONE PERSON, JOHN A. HOWARD, 26, SURVIVED THE CRASH OF A PAN AMERICAN-GRACE AIRLINER NEAR CHAPARRA, ABOUT 350 MILES SOUTH OF HER LAST FRIDAY. HOWARD WAS INJURED.

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SIX (CQ) NORTH AMERICANS WERE AMONG THE DEAD. THEY WERE THE PILOT, GORDON GARDENER, THE CO-PILOT ROBERT TURBYNE, THE RADIOMAN JAMES EWING, CHARLES PETKE AND ALLEN SLATTERY, U.S. NAVY YEOMEN, AND ALEXANDER CROWS FEATHERS, IDENTIFIED ONLY AS AN AMERICAN CIVILIAN. THREE OF THE VICTIMS WERE WOMEN.

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IN NEW YORK, PAN AMERICAN GRACE AIRWAYS MADE PUBLIC THIS LIST OF PASSENGERS AND CREW:

CAPTAIN GORDON W. GARDNER, TAMPA, FLA., PILOT.

ROBERT W. TURBYNE, WATERVILLE, ME., CO-PILOT.

JAMES J. EWING, CHICAGO, ILL., FLIGHT RADIO OFFICER.

JORGE ALVIREZ, LIMA, PERU, FLIGHT PURSER.

ALEXANDER C. BAIN, 1 SOUTH SPOONER STREET, PLYMOUTH, MASS., ENROUTE FROM BUENOS AIRES TO NEW YORK.

ALLAN SLATTERY, YEOMAN, UNITED STATES NAVY, WASHINGTON.

CHARLES PETKE, RADIOMAN, UNITED STATES NAVY, WASHINGTON.

PETTITA GARCIA VARGAS, LIMA, PERU.

DOLORES LESTON, LIMA, PERU.

LEO WINTERS TERRY, BRITISH EMBASSY, WASHINGTON, D.C., ENROUTE SANTIAGO TO MIAMI.

CLAUDIO PLANET LAVIN, SANTAGO, CHILE.

WILLEM GERRITT BECKER, A REPRESENTATIVE OF SHELL MEX, NATIVE OF HOLLAND.

HELEN VERONICA BECKER, A NATIVE OF HOLLAND.

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WILLIAM B. MACKIE, ATTACHED TO BRITISH DIPLOMATIC SERVICE AS A COURIER. NO HOME ADDRESS.

JOHN ALFRED HOWARD, BUENOS AIRES, BRITISH DIPLOMAT EN ROUTE FROM BUENOS AIRES TO WASHINGTON.

BY ROBERT N.STURDEVANT

RECIFE, BRAZIL, JAN 8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ON THE SEA AND FROM THE AIR A BATTLE IS BEING WAGED BY AMERICAN FORCES IN COOPERATION WITH THE ALLIES OVER THE VAST EXPANSE OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC TO RID THE AREA OF ENEMY SUBMARINES, RAIDERS AND BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

LAST YEAR'S BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC, WHICH FOR A TIME RAGED FURIOUSLY IN NORTHERN WATERS, HAS SHIFTED SOUTHWARD TO A LARGE EXTENT TO THE SHIPPING LANES OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE AND THE SUPPLY ROUTES TO AFRICA.

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COMMANDING THESE UNIFIED OPERATIONS IS JONAS HOWARD INGRAM, 56-YEAR OLD VICE-ADMIRAL OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY, WHOSE DOMAIN EXTENDS FROM SOME DISTANCE NORTH OF THE EQUATOR ALL THE WAY TO THE TIP OF SOUTH AMERICA AND EASTWARD TO AFRICA.

"WE'RE HERE TO CLEAN THE ENEMY OUT OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC," ADMIRAL INGRAM SAID IN AN INTERVIEW. "WE'VE GOT TO GET THE RAIDERS OUT OF THIS AREA AS WELL AS A FEW BLOCKADE RUNNERS WHICH HAVE SIFTED THROUGH. ALREADY WE'VE CAUGHT A FEW OF THEM. UP TO NOW OUR MAIN JOB HAS BEEN SUBMARINES."

AS ALLIED PROSECUTION OF THE WAR GROWS GREATER, GERMANY IS FEELING THE PINCH AND FINDS IT INCREASINGLY NECESSARY TO IMPLEMENT HER WAR EFFORT BY STRATEGIC MATERIALS FROM THE JAPANESE-DOMINATED MALAY STATES IN THE EAST INDIES BY MEANS OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

THE ROUTE THESE ELUSIVE CRAFT TAKE RUNS RIGHT THROUGH THE SOUTH ATLANTIC. ADMIRAL INGRAM BELIEVES THE CRUISING IS GOING TO BE MUCH TOUGHER FOR THEM.

TO BACK UP THIS POTENTIAL PUNCH, HE HAS A UNIFIED SOUTH ATLANTIC COMMAND EMBRACING ALL OF THE AIR AND SEA WAR CRAFT OF THE UNITED STATES BRITAIN AND BRAZIL IN THIS AREA. ALONG MUCH OF THE LENGTH OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN COAST ARE SEAPLANE BASES AND AIR FIELDS AS WELL AS BASES FOR SURFACE CRAFT.

THE ADMIRAL'S FLAG SHIP IS AN AIRPLANE--HE SAYS HE'S THE MOST AIR-MINDED MAN IN THIS SECTOR ALTHOUGH HE IS NOT A PILOT.

INGRAM HAS BEEN BUSY WITH MANY THINGS SINCE HE UNDERTOOK HIS SOUTH ATLANTIC DUTIES IN 1941, BUT HE IS PROUDEST OF THE COOPERATION HE HAS RECEIVED FROM OUR SOUTH AMERICAN NEIGHBORS.

THE AIRMEN IN HIS COMMAND "FLY TO THE LIMIT OF HUMAN ENDURANCE" AND THEIR PATROL PLANES AVERAGE BETTER THAN 100 HOURS IN THE AIR A MONTH HE SAID.

JAN 27 1943

DESPITE THESE INTENSE AIR OPERATIONS, ONLY ONE PLANE HAS BEEN LOST. IT WAS FORCED DOWN ON THE OCEAN RECENTLY AND ALL OF THE CREW WERE RESCUED.

WHEN HE SPEAKS OF HIS ENLISTED PERSONNEL, THE ADMIRAL BEAMS. THEY ARE SO GOOD, HE SAID, THAT THEY KEEP THE OFFICERS STEPPING "TO KEEP UP WITH THEM." ONE OF HIS CHIEF CONCERNS IS THE LACK OF RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AROUND THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR DESPITE THE PROVEN HOSPITALITY OF THE BRAZILIANS, THEIR HABITS AND CUSTOMS DIFFER FROM THOSE OF AMERICANS.

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WHEN HE IS HERE, THE ADMIRAL'S DAY USUALLY BEGINS AT 6 A.M. WHEN HIS PET ARARA (MACAW), NAMED BAHIA FOR THE GOVERNOR OF BAHIA WHO PRESENTED IT TO INGRAM, CALLS OUT "HELLO, ARARA, O.K."

"THEN I KNOW IT'S TIME TO GET UP," THE ADMIRAL SAID.

USUALLY INGRAM FINDS TIME TO WORK OUT ON AN EXERCISING MACHINE ONCE A DAY. HE ALSO TAKES A SWIM, DOES SEVERAL LAPS ALONG THE BEACH AND TAKES A SUN BATH. HE ACQUIRED HIS LOVE OF ATHLETICS AS A FOOTBALL PLAYER AND LATER HEAD FOOTBALL COACH AT THE U.S.NAVAL ACADEMY.

MOST OF THE INGRAMS, IN FACT, HAVE BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH FOOTBALL. HIS BROTHER IS THE FAMOUS W... [illegible] INGRAM AND HIS SON, LT.W.T.INGRAM, ALSO PLAYED AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

YOUNG INGRAM HAS JUST BEEN ASSIGNED TO THE SOUTH ATLANTIC AFTER HAVING SPENT MANY MONTHS IN THE PACIFIC WAR ZONE PARTICIPATING IN A NUMBER OF MAJOR BATTLES.

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"HE SAYS HE'S GOING TO TELL ME HOW TO RUN THINGS IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC" SAID THE ADMIRAL WITH A SMILE.

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JAN. 26-(AP)— GOV. REXFORD G. TUGWELL AND HIS COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION, JOHN LEAR, BOTH WERE FOUND GUILTY OF CHARGES OF CRIMINEL LIBEL TODAY AND FINED $200 EACH BY [illegible] SAN JUAN MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGE RAFAELA GONZALEZ (A MEMBER OF THE OPPOSITION PARTY.)

THE CASE WAS BROUGHT BY MIGUEL MARTORELL, ON BEHALF OF THE PUERTO RICO FARMERS ASSOCIATION WHICH HE HEADS.

NO DEFENSE TESTIMONY WAS ENTERED. The defen

JUDGE GONZALEZ GAVE HIS DECISION ENDING A TWO-DAY TRIAL AFTER DEFENSE ATTORNEY BENIGNO FERNANDEZ GARCIA DECLINED TO PRESENT DEFENSE TESTIMONY WITH THE ASSERTION IT "IT IS A WASTE OF TIME."

THE ATTORNEY GAVE NOTICE OF APPEAL TO THE DISTRICT COURT, AND TUGWELL AND LEAR WERE "RELEASED" UNDER $500 BONDS. NEITHER TUGWELL NOR LEAR APPEARED IN THE COURTROOM.

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MARTORELL FILED A COMPLAINT ASSERTING A FORTZLEZA NEWS RELEASE AND BROADCAST LAST NOV. 13 LIBELED HIM AND HIS ASSOCIATION WHEN IT SAID THE ASSOCIATION HAD NOT PAID RENT FOR ROOMS IN A DOWNTOWN BUILDING AFTER THE STRUCTURE PASSED INTO THE GOVERNMENT'S HANDS.

JAN 27 1943

PRECEDE SAULT STE.MARIE DAY

SYDNEY, N.S., JAN.26-(AP)-STEEL WORKERS AT TRENTON, N.S., "MUST BE INCLUDED" IN ANY FINAL SETTLEMENT OF THE CANADIAN STEEL SITUATION, PRESIDENT GEORGE MACNEIL OF THE SYDNEY LOCAL, UNITED STEEL WORKERS OF AMERICA, DECLARED TONIGHT.

SOME 10,000 WORKERS AT SYDNEY AND SAULT STE.MARIE, ONT., ON STRIKE FOR TWO WEEKS, HAVE AGREED TO RETURN TO WORK WITH THE RESERVATION A NEW STRIKE WOULD BE CALLED IF THEIR ORIGINAL DEMANDS FOR A BASIC WAGE RATE OF 55 CENTS AN HOUR PLUS COST-OF-LIVING BONUSES WERE NOT MET WITHIN 30 DAYS. THE SAULT WORKERS VOTED TO RETURN TO WORK TODAY.

ABOUT 3,500 WORKERS AT TRENTON, HOWEVER, STILL ARE ON STRIKE, AND ARE DEMANDING THAT SUBSIDIARY PLANTS THERE ALSO BE RECOGNIZED AS "BASIC" STEEL INDUSTRIES.

JAN 27 1943

MACNEIL SAID TRENTON "MUST BE INCLUDED 100 PER CENT IN ANY FINAL AGREEMENT REGARDING BASIC RATES AND OTHER CONDITIONS BEFORE SUCH TERMS ARE ACCEPTABLE TO US."

THE GOVERNMENT'S MEDIATION PROPOSAL INCLUDED AN OFFER OF A 55-CENT BASIC WAGE RATE, BUT INCLUDING COST-OF-LIVING BONUSES. IT LEFT THE WAY OPEN FOR THE TRENTON UNION TO APPLY TO THE NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD TO ASCERTAIN WHETHER TRENTON OPERATIONS ARE "BASIC."

OTTAWA, JAN 26-(AP)-NEWS OF THE MEETING IN NORTH AFRICA BETWEEN PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WAS RECEIVED WITHOUT COMMENT TONIGHT IN GOVERNMENT CIRCLES WHERE IT IS UNDERSTOOD THESE DEVELOPMENTS WERE ALREADY KNOWN.

JAN 27 1943

WITH PARLIAMENT RESUMING ITS ADJOURNED SITTING TOMORROW AND OPENING FOR A NEW SESSION THURSDAY, IT WAS INTIMATED THAT ANYTHING PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING MIGHT WISH TO SAY WOULD BE HELD FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BUT UNOFFICIALLY THERE WERE EXPRESSIONS OF SATISFACTION AMONG MINISTERS AND OTHERS IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE THAT THE MEETING HAD BEEN HELD, AND MUCH HOPE ENTERTAINED FOR THE FUTURE VALUE OF THE NORTH AFRICAN CONVERSATIONS.

KING IS EXPECTED TO MAKE A STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS WITHIN THE NEXT WEEK ON THE QUESTION OF CANADA'S RELATIONS WITH FRANCE, BOTH VICHY FRANCE AND THE FIGHTING FRENCH LED BY GEN. DE GAULLE.

LAST NOVEMBER THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT DECLARED THAT THE VICHY GOVERNMENT WAS NO LONGER ACCEPTED BY THE DOMINION AS THE CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE AND THE VICHY MINISTER HERE, RENE RISTELHUEBER, WAS ADVISED THAT HE NO LONGER ENJOYED THAT STATUS.

OTTAWA, JAN 26-(AP)-THREE AMERICANS WERE INCLUDED TONIGHT IN THE LATEST CASUALTY LIST OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE.

SGT.GORDON MURRAY DUDA, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.WILLIAM DUDA LIVES AT (7006 SECOND AVENUE N.W.) SEATTLE, WASH., WAS LISTED AS KILLED.

LISTED AS MISSING WERE: SGT.WILLIAM HARVEY PENN, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT (1210 FINNEY ST.) VICKSBURG, O.; AND SGT.JOHN WILSON, WHOSE FATHER, R.H.WILSON, LIVES AT (220 N.LANE AVE.) YOUNGSTOWN, O.

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, JAN. 26—(AP)— CANADIAN SKI TROOPS WILL HAVE PARKAS TRIMMED WITH ~~SIDE~~ WHITE WOLVERINE FUR BECAUSE WOLVERINE IS THE ONLY KIND THAT DOES NOT BECOME FROSTED, THE MUNITIONS DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY.

JAN 27 1943

THE WHITE IS TO ALLOW IT TO BLEND WITH THE SNOW. MORE THAN 20,000 PARKAS HAVE BEEN ORDERED.

THE MUNITIONS DEPARTMENT ALSO DISCLOSED THAT IT ORDERED MORE THAN 100 MILLION GALLONS OF GASOLINE AND 3,500,000 GALLONS OF LUBRICATING OIL FOR CANADIAN ARMED FORCES DURING 1942. #

NEW YORK, JAN. 26-(AP)-A RADIO STATION DIRECTLY CONTROLLED BY THE OFFICE ~~XXXXX~~ OF GEN. HENRI GIRAUD, FRENCH NORTH AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSIONER, HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED, THE ALGIERS RADIO SAID TONIGHT IN QUOTING AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT DIRECTED TO FRANCE AND THE EMPIRE.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ~~XX~~ FCC, SAID THE STATION WOULD BEGIN TRANSMISSIONS IMMEDIATELY UNDER THE NAME OF "RADIO ~~XXXXXX~~ FRANCE."

JAN 27 1943

(THURSDAY)

THE JAPANESE DIET WILL RECONVENE TOMORROW, RESUMING ITS 81ST SESSION WHICH HAD BEEN POSTPONED BECAUSE OF ILLNESS OF PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO, THE TOKYO RADIO REPORTED YESTERDAY (TUESDAY)

IN A ~~X~~ BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. TOJO NOW ~~XXX~~ RECOVERED, IT SAID. #

BY GLENN BABB

JOSEPH STALIN, WHO DOES NOT USE WORDS IDLY, CALLS TODAY ON HIS ARMIES TO DRIVE ON AND EXPEL THE GERMANS AND THEIR SATELLITES "OVER THE BOUNDARIES OF OUR MOTHERLAND." EVENTS MAY PROVE THAT THIS IS MORE THAN MERE SLOGANEERING, THAT THE RUSSIAN LEADER IS STATING HIS DEFINITE MILITARY OBJECTIVE FOR 1943.

JAN 27 1943

THE RED ARMY, OF COURSE, HAS A LONG WAY TO GO TO ACHIEVE IT. THE GERMANS, EVEN AS THEY REEL BACK DAILY TO NEW LINES, STILL STAND HUNDREDS OF MILES EAST OF THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER OF 1941, WHICH INCLUDED THE BALTIC STATES IN THE NORTH AND RUSSIA'S SHARE OF THE PARTITION OF POLAND IN THE SOUTH. IN THE NORTH, WHERE TODAY'S FRONT IS CLOSEST TO HITLER'S 1941 JUMPING OFF LINE, THE DISTANCE IS NEARLY 400 MILES. IN THE SOUTH, WHERE NEARLY THE WHOLE EXPANSE OF THE UKRAINE REMAINS TO BE RECOVERED, THE DISTANCE IS NEARLY 700 MILES.

BUT THERE IS NO LONGER ANY DOUBT THAT THE RUSSIAN DRIVE HAS ACHIEVED A MOMENTUM THAT WILL BE HARD TO STOP. BY THEIR ABANDONMENT OF VORONEZH THE GERMANS RELINQUISHED THEIR LAST HOLD ON THE LINE OF THE DON EXCEPT FOR THE 60 MILES AT ITS MOUTH WHERE THEY ARE BEING THRUST BACK ON ROSTOV. THE DON LINE, IN A SENSE, WAS THE CHIEF BULWARK ON WHICH THEY RELIED TO HOLD THE FRUITS OF THEIR 1942 CAMPAIGN.

DESPITE ALL THE CHANGES IN WEAPONS AND TACTICS THIS WAR HAS PRODUCED, GREAT RIVERS REMAIN, ESPECIALLY IN COUNTRY LIKE WESTERN RUSSIA, THE MAIN BARRIERS TO BE DEFENDED OR BROKEN THROUGH. BEHIND THE DON THE NEXT MAJOR STREAM IS THE DNIEPER AND SERIOUS MILITARY AUTHORITIES ALREADY ARE EXPRESSING BELIEF THAT THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND

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MAY HAVE CHOSEN THE DNIEPER FOR ITS NEXT ATTEMPT TO STAND AGAINST THE RESURGENT RED ARMY. JAN 27 1943

BERLIN'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF YESTERDAY THAT VORONEZH HAS BEEN EVACUATED SUPPORTS THIS SPECULATION. THE FACT THAT THE GERMANS ANNOUNCED THIS BEFORE THE RUSSIANS DID STRENGTHENS THE BERLIN CLAIM THAT IT WAS "ACCORDING TO PLAN." IT SUGGESTS ALSO THAT THE HIGH COMMAND IS PREPARING THE GERMAN PEOPLE FOR WHOLESALE ABANDONMENT OF TERRITORY CONQUERED AT BITTER COST. DNB'S COMMENT THAT IT IS THE PRELUDE TO ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW DEFENSE LINE PROBABLY CAN BE TAKEN AT FACE VALUE.

WITHDRAWAL TO THE DNIEPER WOULD MEAN A RETIREMENT OF FROM 250 TO 400 MILES FROM THE PRESENT FRONT, A TREMENDOUSLY DANGEROUS OPERATION AGAINST A FOE ABLE AND EAGER TO MAINTAIN UNRELENTING PRESSURE, AS THE RED ARMY PATIENTLY IS. IT WOULD TAKE THE GERMANS BACK TO THE LINE ACHIEVED IN THE FIRST TWO MONTHS OF THEIR JAN 27 1943 LIGHTNING WAR OF 1941 AND MEAN THAT THE MILLIONS OF MEN AND THE VAST TREASURE IN WEAPONS EXPENDED IN THE LAST 17 MONTHS HAVE BEEN LOST IN VAIN. AND THERE IS NO ASSURANCE THAT THE LINE OF THE DNIEPER, WHICH CUTS THE UKRAINE AND WHITE RUSSIA IN HALVES, COULD BE HELD AGAINST THE RESERVES OF POWER WHICH STALIN MAY BE ABLE TO THROW AGAINST IT.

HOWEVER, THERE ARE SIGNS THAT THE CHARACTER OF GERMAN STRATEGY AND MILITARY LEADERSHIP MAY BE CHANGING. THE EVACUATION OF VORONEZH, THE HINGE ON WHICH THE WHOLE CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH RUSSIA HAS SWUNG SINCE LAST SUMMER, HINTS AT A BOLD READINESS TO GRASP THE FULL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DEFEATS ALREADY SUFFERED OR IMPENDING AND MOVE DRASTICALLY TO CUT THE LOSSES. IT SUGGESTS THAT THERE MAY BE NO MORE OF THE TYPE OF COMMAND THAT REFUSED TO READ THE DANGER SIGNS ON THE VOLGA AND CONDEMNED NEARLY A QUARTER MILLION MEN TO DESTRUCTION IN THE VAIN EFFORT TO MAINTAIN JUST A FINGERHOLD ON STALINGRAD.

THE OUTSIDE WORLD HAS COME TO ASSOCIATE THE LATTER TYPE OF COMMAND WITH ADOLF HITLER AND HIS INTUITION, A MIXTURE OF MEGALOMANIA, BLIND PRIDE AND HYSTERIA. THE RETREAT FROM THE DON MAY MEAN THAT GERMANY'S PROFESSIONAL SOLDIERS AGAIN ARE IN POSITION TO MAKE THE BIG DECISIONS AND THAT THE LINE OF THE DNIEPER MAY BE HARDER TO CRACK THAN THE LINE OF THE DON.

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JAN 27 1943

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Russians Open Eighth Offensive, Advance Northwest of Voronezh; First All-U. S. Raid Blasts Reich

Berlin Reports Russian Attack in 'Considerable Force' on Central Front

Reds Capture 3,350 In Stalingrad Ring

Only 5,000 Believed Left; New Salients Threaten Rostov, Kharkov, Kursk

JAN 27 1943

Russian troops in the central sector northwest of Voronezh began attacking German lines with "considerable forces" on Tuesday, the Berlin radio said last night in a broadcast recorded here by The Associated Press.

If the report is true, the Red Army now has opened its eighth offensive against the Axis on a front extending virtually clear across Russia. German broadcasts frequently have announced the Red Army's blows ahead of Moscow announcements.

Captain Ludwig Sertorius, a German military commentator, was quoted by the Berlin radio as saying that the southern Russian offensive below Voronezh now had "overlapped" the central front northwest of that hinge city, and "thus the central sector has been drawn into the great battle of the south."

Red Attack Called Strong

"The Russians are employing considerable forces there," he said, "but it cannot yet be stated whether this means a shift in the center of gravity of their offensive or whether the main thrust of the enemy continues to be aimed in the old direction, that is, toward the Donets basin and Rostov."

The Russians already have seven major fronts, extending from Leningrad, on the Baltic Sea, to the Kuban River, in the Caucasus.

The central front above Voronezh runs northwestward to the Orel sector, then north to Vyazma, 130 miles west of Moscow. Nazi-held Vyazma is on the road Napoleon took in his invasion of Russia, and also was the original route taken by the Germans in 1941 when they threatened Moscow, later to be driven back.

SOVIET DRIVES PUSH NEARER ROSTOV, KURSK

Army From North Caucasus Reported Only Sixty Miles From Stronghold

Russians Continue To Reduce Pockets Left At Stalingrad

JAN 27 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Jan. 27—The Russian forces before Stalingrad approached tonight the end of their task of digging out the last few surviving thousands of a German army that once numbered twenty-two divisions of about 220,000 men.

A break in the doomed ranks of the besieged was signaled by announcement that a German regiment had surrendered with its full complement.

Regiment Annhilated

The annihilation of the men and headquarters of the Six Hundred and Sixty-ninth Nazi Infantry Regiment at the same time was proclaimed (and thus it appeared that the trapped and isolated enemy bodies now numbered no more than 7,000 to 8,000 men—all of them under punishing artillery fire from two sides).

"Troops of the Don front," the Soviet command said briefly in its midday communique describing the last phase of the greatest disaster ever to befall a Hitler army, "conducted engagements for the annihilation of remnants of German Fascist troops surrounded in the Stalingrad area."

Soviet offensives went forward, meantime, on the approaches to Rostov on the southwestern, southern and Caucasion fronts and upon Kharkov in the front below Voronezh, but the Germans were counter-attacking with great violence, particularly before Rostov in the area of the lower Don.

Nazis Use Fresh Troops

The Nazis appeared to be using fresh troops and many tanks, along with planes, against the advancing Soviets, and the stubbornness of the defense suggested that the supreme German effort to hold Rostov and the surrounding regions was now in motion. There was every indication that the enemy had plenty of reinforcements, in machines as well as men.

Field dispatches reported, however, that every counter-attack had been repulsed.

Heavy Russian artillery fire poured in, not only in the death trap about Stalingrad, but upon enemy groups surrounded on the Voronezh front.

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Cites Strong Opposition

On the southern front above Rostov the Red army reported strong enemy opposition, but rolled over more populated points.

[The communique of the German high command reported: "The great winter battle on the Eastern Front is raging with undiminished force and spreading to new areas. Parts of the Sixth Army which are still capable of fighting are sticking to the debris of the town of Stalingrad.

[The Morocco radio broadcast roundabout reports from Turkey that Axis ships in Turkish and Bulgarian ports had been ordered to Novorossisk on the Black Sea, a port which the Nazis could use for withdrawing troops into the Crimea from the Caucasus if Rostov should fall.]

The Caucasian army took numerous settlements in fresh spurts.

On the front before Voronezh in the drive on Kharkov and Kursk in the Ukraine the Soviet mid-day communique reported that several trapped German groups had been beaten down in efforts to break out to the west and that in one such engagement "the enemy laid down his arms and 1,467 German officers and men were taken prisoner."

Germans Admit Red Drives Are Spreading to New Areas

Nazi High Command Says Battles Rage With Undiminished Force—Foe Reported Gathering Ships in Black Sea.

London, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—The German High Command declared today that the great winter battle on the Russian front is raging with undiminished force and spreading to new areas.

The Morocco radio reported today that Turkish sources said all Axis ships in Turkish and Bulgarian ports had been ordered to proceed to Novorossisk.

This Caucasian port on the Black Sea is the largest from which the Germans could effect a withdrawal of troops from the northwest Caucasus to the Crimea if land escape through Rostov were cut off.

[Marshal Semeon Timoshenko, who was relieved from his southwest command late last year for another important assignment, is on the northern front, it was disclosed today. A letter to Premier Stalin from commanders on that front was headed by Timoshenko's name.]

The German High Command communique, recorded by the Associated Press, gave a blacker picture than ever before of the remnants of the German Sixth Army trapped in the Stalingrad area.

"Parts of the Sixth Army which still are capable of fighting are sticking to the debris of the town of Stalingrad," it said. "Utilizing all possibilities of defense against uninterrupted attacks by the Soviets on the ground and in the air, they are keeping engaged several Soviet armies."

German movements in the Kuban area, in the western Caucasus where the Nazi armies are withdrawing, "were continued entirely according to plan," the communique said.

Stalingrad Nazis Doomed.

A special Russian communique indicated that a Soviet ukase of doom lay on 12,000 German troops caught in two pockets in front of Stalingrad, the starving, freezing remnants of Hitler armies once numbered at 220,000 men who were surrounded and then slashed to bits by the Red Army. A time limit for their extinction was set by the Russians in the communique—two to three days.

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An entire German regiment, the 534th, has surrendered to the Russian Army units now mopping up the few thousand German and other Axis troops held in the Stalingrad trap, the Russians said in their mid-day communique today as recorded here by the Soviet radio monitor. The regiment came over with its full complement, the Russians said. It also claimed that detachments of the 669th Infantry Regiment, also caught in the Russian vise, had been completely wiped out by Red Army outfits.

Advances on other fronts were reported, with the capture of unspecified towns noted, along with the seizure of vast stores of guns and shells.

The Russians continued encircling German outfits on the Voronezh front, the communique said.

The Russians listed 40,000 of the force killed since its leaders declined to surrender January 10 and said 28,000 had been taken prisoner.

Nazis Mass at Rostov.

In a regular communique early today, also recorded by the Soviet monitor, the Russians said their offensives continued on a 450-mile front from Voronezh on the upper Don River to Armavir in the western Caucasus.

Reserve forces, bolstered by tanks, are being massed by the Germans on the approaches to Rostov, the Russians reported.

The early war bulletin told of the capture of more towns in the Caucasus, including one large populated place where the German defense in depth was reported broken by the Red Army besiegers.

The success claimed by the Russians also marked the resumption of uninterrupted Russian use of three railroads out of Stalingrad—the lines to Salsk, Tatsinskaya and Povorina.

The Germans had been preparing their people for such news as the Stalingrad bulletin in gloomy broadcasts during the last week. A Berlin radio broadcast last night quoted Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, a Nazi military commentator, as saying that each Axis soldier still trapped at Stalingrad probably has forfeited his life. He also remarked that the struggle in the entire campaign remained with the Soviet forces.

Order to Ships Reported

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Morocco radio reported today that Turkish sources had said that all Axis ships in Turkish and Bulgarian ports had been ordered to proceed to Novorossisk.

This Caucasian port on the Black Sea is the largest from which the Germans could effect a withdrawal of troops from the northwest Caucasus to the Crimea if land escape through Rostov were cut off.

TIGHTEN RING ON BASES AT ROSTOV, KURSK

Volga River City Sees Whole German Regiment Surrender

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Russian troops have captured 3350 more German survivors of the 220,000-man Nazi army trapped at Stalingrad, leaving fewer than 8650 doomed troops on the Volga, while in the continuing offensive to the west another Red army salient has been driven to a point 60 miles from Rostov, and 80 miles from Kursk, two big Nazi bases, Moscow said tonight in a regular communique recorded here by the Soviet radio monitor.

Two thousand Nazi troops "laid down their arms, including one whole regiment," at Stalingrad, and another 1350 also surrendered, the midnight bulletin said. This was near the central part of Stalingrad.

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CONTINUING ROUT

The other remaining enemy pocket north of Stalingrad was being annihilated, it added.

The Russians had announced yesterday that only 12,000 trapped Germans remained to be exterminated after a general Red army attack began Jan. 10 when the remnants of the 22 Nazi divisions refused to surrender. Since then more than 40,000 have been killed and 31,350 captured.

Sweeping westward from recaptured Voronezh on the upper Don river, the communique said the Russians had occupied Gorshechnoye, 80 miles east and slightly south of Kursk, big German base on the Moscow-Kharkov railway. This town is about 50 miles southwest of Voronezh.

As evidence of the continued rout on the Voronezh front the communique said that 5000 Axis troops, including a colonel, two majors and a captain, surrendered "after a short battle" in the Varvorovka-Shelyakino sector which is 45 miles east of Soviet vanguards who already have taken Volokonovka on the Moscow-Yelets-Kupyansk railway.

The Russians already had reported the capture of more than 64,000 Axis troops on this front, most of them Hungarians, Italians, and Rumanians, who were showing less disposition to continue the struggle against the crushing Soviet steamroller than the Germans.

In another sector during the day 400 Germans were wiped out, the communique said.

The closest that the Russians have driven to Kharkov is in the Valuiki-Urazovo sector approximately 80 miles from the Ukraine capital. This region is 40 miles southwest of the Varvorovka-Sselyankino road where the 5000 Axis troops laid down their arms.

Ferther south the Russians also reported a successful smash west of Byelokurakina, which is only 50 miles from the important railway junction of Kupyansk, and 105 miles southwest of Kharkov. Three inhabited localities were taken, the communique said, one of them after an all-day fight in which the Germans unsuccessfully conterattacked with two battalions supported by tanks.

CLOSE CAUCASUS NET

In the Caucasus the Russians, pushing northwestward from Salsk on the Stalingrad-Tikhoretsk railway, captured Sredny-Yekorlyk and Ataman, the latter 60 miles from Rostov which is connected by railway.

Below Tikhoretsk the Russians were menacing Kropotkin, another rail junction, after taking Novo-Alexandrovskaya, 32 miles to the east, and Grigoropoliyskaya, 25 miles to the southeast.

All these Red army drives were hurling back the Germans into the northwestern corner of the Caucasus of which Rostov is the pivot. The Nazis were reported counter-attacking repeatedly but steadily losing ground and suffering heavy losses in men and equipment.

Nine tanks, 18 trucks, 11 guns were seized and 9000 captives taken by a single Soviet unit in these operations, the communique said.

London, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Red army driving up from the north Caucasus railway toward Rostov has reached a point only sixty miles from that main Nazi base, and in the westward sweep from Voronezh has captured a point only eighty miles from Kursk, Moscow said tonight in a midnight communique recorded here by the Soviet radio Monitor.

MOSCOW (AP).—Marshal Semeon Timoshenko, who was relieved from his southwest command late last year for another important assignment, is on the northern front, it was disclosed today. A letter to Premier Stalin from commanders on that front was headed by Timoshenko's name.

Nazi General Slain

London, Jan. 27 (AP).—A German broadcast tonight said Major Gen. Richard von Reuss, one of the leading commanders of German forces in the great Don bend fighting, had been killed in action.

Big Wilhelmshaven Base Smashed RAF Bombs Copenhagen

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Swarms of Fortress and Liberator bombers struck the first all-American blows at Germany proper today with heavy raids on the naval base of Wilhelmshaven and the related Emden industries, while their Allies of the RAF for the first time in the war bombed Copenhagen, Denmark.

The targets of the afternoon raid by fleet Mosquito bombers of the RAF were the submarine Diesel engine works of Burmeinster and Wain, shipbuilders, in the Danish capital which are working for Germany. This attack followed night raids by the bomber and coastal commands on the submarine pens at Lorient on the French coast and Bordeaux, farther to the south.

The co-ordinated night and day raids, concentrating on U-boat nests and factories, were the first lightning blows after the announcements that a 1943 pattern for world conflict had been fashioned at Casablanca by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

Stockholm dispatches said four persons were killed in Copenhagen, the failure to bomb which had been a matter of speculation in the House of Commons only yesterday.

On Grand Scale, Expected to Become Routine

Although Danish targets such as Aarhus and Aalborg had been bombed previously, Copenhagen was spared up to today.

The Mosquitoes, flying low and fast, bombed the Copenhagen naval installations and saw many bursts among the targets. One Mosquito was lost.

The Fortress and Liberator raids on Germany were on the grand scale expected to become routine practice.

GO WITHOUT ESCORT

The heavily armed four-engine planes went on their missions without escort and found surprisingly little opposition.

Three of the big bombers failed to return, U. S. headquarters said, but "a number" of enemy planes were destroyed.

(Berlin claimed eight of the four-engined bombers were destroyed, and that defensive fire "frustrated a bombing attack on valuable objectives.")

Anti-aircraft fire was light and returning Yankee pilots declared: "It was a picnic. We caught them completely unawares."

JUST MISS FLEET

A sizeable fleet of German ships barely was missed by the American raiders. The vessels were spotted entering Wilhelmshaven just after the bomber force wheeled away from unloading their high explosives on the submarine fitting and harbor fixtures.

The full damage was obscured by a heavy cloud formation over the target which forced the bombers to unload quickly through a closing hole in the overcast.

The obviously heavy aerial wallop gave explosive emphasis to President Roosevelt's declaration to Congress recently in Washington that the United States would "hit them and hit them hard."

It also was a new fulfillment of the promises of Churchill and Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair that the air offensive would go on with mounting intensity.

In striking their first blow at the heart of the Axis in daylight, the American airmen extended their precision assaults which have proved effective in previous raids on the enemy-occupied continent.

Furthermore, the raid foreshadowed a round-the-clock Allied offensive against the Reich itself, with the Americans hitting by day and the RAF continuing their night forays.

British air sources, with unreserved enthusiasm for the new American initiative, asserted the raids were a sample of what could be expected night and day from British bases.

They said it was highly gratifying that the American offensive against Germany proper first went to work on the naval bases, since the U-boat peril was the greatest.

ONLY 7 PREVIOUS RAIDS

For their part the British sent coastal and bomber command planes 500 miles from home bases to the Bordeaux naval targets, which had been bombarded only seven times previously, although airdromes in the vicinity have been attacked more frequently. They last raided the submarine bases, docks, sidings and other installation for U-boat fittings on Sept. 19 and have maintained a constant patrol on submarine operations out in the Bay of Biscay.

Lorient, which has been subjected to American attacks by day and British attacks by night, in a preview of what apparently is in store for Germany herself, was bounded for an hour during the night, the Air Ministry news service said. Some pilots reported the defenses had been strengthened since their last trip.

Bombs, ranging up to two-ton block-busters, and incendiaries were dropped among the submarine pens of Lorient.

At a press conference held before the announcement of the first American air force raid on Germany, a commentator paid tribute to the previous daylight raidings of the Fortresses and Liberators, saying they had proved "very nasty to tackle" and undoubtedly would increase the headaches of the *Luftwaffe*.

He said that results of the recent RAF night raids on Berlin were not fully known because of bad photographic conditions, but that the Nazi acknowledgement of around 900 deaths was a fair indication of the scale of attack.

Duisberg Badly Crippled

Photographs an deyewitness reports obtained by intelligence agents confirmed that public transportation in Duisberg had been knocked out for about four days and factory output badly crippled due to destruction of a tramway depot and repair shops, he continued.

The pictures also showed six acres of the Duisberg cable factory were destroyed and another six and a half acres damaged.

The raid followed overnight forays in which the RAF set fires in the dock area of Lorient, Nazi U-boat base on the coast of France, and bombed the Gironde Estuary port of Bordeaux after a two-night lull in offensives over the continent.

The RAF has been over Germany 13 times this month. The industrial Ruhr Valley has been bombed nine times and Berlin twice, on the nights of January 16 and 17.

Naples was bombed last night, an Italian communique reported today in a Rome broadcast recorded here by the Associated Press.

Messina, on Sicily, also was reported bombed yesterday morning and last night by four-engined bombers.

The Italians said the Naples raid was carried out at dawn today by a single plane, causing some damage.

BIG LIBERATORS JOIN POWERFUL DAYLIGHT RAID

First All-American Assault on Reich Is Aimed at Naval Base

WILHELMSHAVEN IS BLASTED

Three Bombers Lost in Battling Nazi Fighters but Foe Also Loses Aircraft.

By GLADWIN HILL

At a United States Bomber Base in England, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—In the war's first lightning stroke to follow the Allied strategy conference in North Africa, large flights of Flying Fortresses and Liberators, the two biggest types of American bombers, today made the first all-American raids on Germany proper.

They struck heavily at the Nazi submarine base of Wilhelmshaven and at the industrial area of Emden. In all three bombers were lost.

Returning flyers, most of whom were unscathed, piled out of their bombers and expressed surprise at the little resistance they had met with. The German anti-aircraft fire, encountered only when they were near the targets, was described as light and inaccurate.

"It was a picnic," they exclaimed. "We caught them completely unawares."

The raid brought from the RAF bomber command chief, Air Marshal Sir Arthur Harris, a special message of congratulation to the Eighth Bomber command on "this well planned, gallantly executed operation which opens a campaign the Germans have long dreaded...to them it is yet another sentence in the writing on the wall. Between us we can, and will bust Germany wide open."

The commander of one group of Flying Fortresses, Col. Curtis Lemay, Columbus, Ohio, said: "It went pretty well except that it was rather dull compared with some we've had. Given a bit of better weather we'll give 'em a show next time that will really mean something. As it was, we managed to get a large number of bombs on the target and near the vicinity."

The fliers included the first British soldier to go on an American raid, Maj. Errol R. T. Holmes, royal artillery flak expert doing liaison with the U. S. eighth air force. He said he was astonished by the precision of American formation flying. "It was absolutely tiptop, the Hun wouldn't come near us."

The main hindrance the crews met was extreme cold at high altitude over Germany, running to an estimated 35 below zero. One waist gunner froze his face so badly that his lips were bleeding.

A pilot and a co-pilot in one plane, alternating at the controls, sat on their hands to keep warm.

No official estimate of German losses can be made, but at least two Fortress crews believed they each shot three German planes. Two more crews were sure they each got two enemy planes.

The Flying Fortress named "Carter and His Little Pills" piloted by Capt. J. W. Carter, Lawton, Okla., which has weathered 11 raids without a scratch, was attacked on both sides by two German fighter planes. The fighters were nailed simultaneously by Engineer Sgt. S. A. Kirk, Lincoln, Neb., left waist gunner, and Sgt. R. A. Livengood, Butler, Pa.

Another Flying Fortress, Devil's Playmate, piloted by Lt. [illegible] Benson, Anguilla, Miss., which was said to have been the last to leave Germany, also claimed two planes shot down by Top Turret Gunner Sgt. Howard Jones, Wellsville, Utah, and Ball Turret Gunner Sgt. James F. Byrd, Baltimore, Md.

Three Focke Wulfs were claimed by the Flying Fortress Royal Flush, piloted by Lt. Harold Beasley, Andalusia, La., Sgt. James Farrer, Talala, Okla., said he saw a German plane go down after hit by bullets from his gun. Another enemy plane was hit by Navigator Lt. Everett, Clinard, Jr., Rantoul, Ill., and a third by Tail Gunner Sgt. Henry Streets, Dry Fork, W. Va.

The Fortress Connecticut Yankee, piloted by Lt. James Verinis, New Haven, Ct., was another three-

bagger. The sharpshooters were Ball Turret Gunner Sgt. Hoy Smith, Indianapolis, Ind., Turret Gunner Sgt. Lawrence Murray, Linden, N. J., and Tail Gunner Sgt. Virgil Burgan, Kansas City, Mo.

One of the minor disappointments of the raid came to Waist Gunner Sgt. Donald Bevan, 23, of Springfield, Mass., former New York News artist who before the tafe-off had carefully labelled all the bombs, "Your Always—Teddy," the nickname of his fiance, Gloria Naiswald of Tenafly, N. J. Something went wrong with the bomb release mechanism, the Fortress was sent to the shop and the crew assigned to another ship.

The raid created a hirsute problem for Squadron Leader Col. Frank Armstrong of Asheville, N. C. On taking over the squadron he swore not to shave his beard until he brought the Fortress crew back safe from the raid. He did that in his last raid, but let the beard grow, anyway. He repeated the feat today, and now is afraid to shave the beard off in fear of breaking the spell.

Precision Flying Praised

The flyers included the first British soldier to go on an American raid, Major Errol R. T. Holmes, Royal Artillery flak expert doing liaison with the United States Eighth Air Force. He said he was astonisehd by the precision of American formation flying. "It was absolutely tiptop, the Hun wouldn't come near us."

Major Holmes flew in the fortress "Butch," piloted by Lieut. R. A. Saunders, of Youngstown, Ohio. The copilot was Lieut. P. R. Burnett, of Baltimore, and the navigator Lieut. E. W. Quillman.

The main hindrance the crews encountered was extreme cold at high altitude over Germany, running to an estimated 35 below zero. One waist gunner froze his face so badly that his lips were bleeding.

A pilot and a copilot in one plane,

Nazi Bomb Load Exceeds Britain's

London, Jan. 27 (AP)—The weight of bombs of all kinds dropped on Germany proper by the RAF now total more than the *Luftwaffe* has poured down on Britain, an RAF commentotor said today.

The addition of this total to the loads delivered by RAF and United States bombers on targets in occupied Europe makes the over-all weight heavily in favor of the Allies, with the prospects that the books will be still further overbalanced during the coming months, he added.

Churchill Again Absent From Commons Session

London, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill was absent again from the House of Commons session today. Deputy Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee answering a question addressed to the Prime Minister, said it "would not be in the interests of the United Nations" to make a statement on U-boat attacks against Allied shipping in an open session of Parliament.

"I am aware of the general desire on both sides of the Atlantic, not excluding the German Reich, for more precise information on this subject," Mr. Attlee said.

MARSEILLES SIEGE GROWING TIGHTER

London, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—The state of siege at Marseilles has been intensified, Reuters reported today in a dispatch from Zurich.

Reuters dispatches from Switzerland last night quoted reports that 170 men and eighty women had been shot at Marseilles as violators of the state of siege regulations, imposed by Vichy following German orders for clearing the old port section of the city.

All public establishments in the city have been closed and the streets are ordered kept clear after 9 P. M., today's dispatch said.

2 NAZI GENERALS SENT TO BALKANS

JAN 27 1943

Stockholm, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler is reported in usually well-informed quarters here to have sent two trusted aids—Gen. Fritz Erich von Mannstein and Col.-Gen. Baron Maximilian von Weichs—into the Balkans, apparently to organize defenses against the possible opening of a front in southeastern Europe.

Mannstein is thoroughly familiar with the Balkans because of previous activities there. It was he who commanded the German forces which reduced Sevastopol, but the Russians defeated his troops in the final stages of the Stalingrad offensive. Von Weichs was one of the leaders in the battles of Bryansk and Vyazma on the Moscow front late in 1941.

Since the rout of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in Libya and the Allied landings in French North Africa, the Germans have shown nervousness about the Balkans, and there have been recent reports from Ankara that reinforcements are arriving there.

Analyzing developments in Russia, Swedish military correspondents lately have pointed out the chances of war flaring again in the Balkans.

Nazis Mobilizing Boys 15 to 19

BERNE, Switzerland, Jan. 27 (AP).—The Berlin correspondent of the Italian newspaper "Il Corriere della Sera," of Milan, reported today that Nazi authorities will mobilize all boys from fifteen to nineteen years old. The correspondent said the boys will be assigned tasks of secondary importance, to release older soldiers for combat service.

RYTI WOULD REGAIN FRIENDSHIP OF U. S.

A broadcast from Helsinki reported today that President Risto Ryti expressed the hope at the final session of Finland's 1942 Parliament that friendly relations might be restored between Finland and the United States.

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said that in the same speech President Ryti declared that last year Finland's fight with Russia had been purely defensive, that a state of virtually stationary warfare had resulted. Of the United States he was quoted as saying:

"Those delicate conditions which have come from our being forced to continue our defensive fight against the Soviet Union, whose ally the United States now is, and which have come from the fact that Germany and her European allies at war with the Soviet Union are also at war with the United States have unfavorably influenced our relations with the United States.

"Consular relations between our countries are broken. . . . Diplomatic relations, however, still continue, and we for our part warmly hope that our relations with the United States will again become as good and full of confidence as they have always fundamentally been."

Allied Leaders Start to Put Global Strategy Into Effect

Military Chiefs Close Session to Execute Concerted War Plans Agreed Upon by Roosevelt and Churchill.

JAN 27 1943

Casablanca, French Morocco, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—A master war plan for 1943, aimed at forcing the unconditional surrender of Germany, Japan and Italy, has been mapped in a historic ten-day conference among President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and a score of top-flight military and supply leaders, and today the Allied heads had separated to put their global strategy into active and concerted execution.

President Roosevelt, breaking more traditions, flew 5,000 miles for the meeting that began on January 14 and ended last Sunday with a press conference on the sunny lawn of a villa in Casablanca's outskirts near the Atlantic breakers through which American troops stormed ashore last November.

Mr. Churchill also flew to the rendezvous which found Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Fighting French leader, and Gen. Henri Giraud, French North African High Commissioner, getting together for negotiations to put a French army, navy and air force into the field for powerful blows against the Axis.

Working day and night, the President and Prime Minister were attended by virtually the entire war staffs of both nations, including all the service heads, and they reached complete agreement on their objectives, it was announced.

Stalin Kept Advised.

Premier Joseph Stalin of Russia and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China were kept advised of the progress and results of the conference which outwitted Nazi spies based in adjacent Spanish Morocco.

Here are the highlights of the conference which Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, in a Sunday summary, agreed was unprecedented and will affect the course of the war:

1. Military and civil leaders of both nations agreed on a 1943 plan designed to retain the initiative in every war theater.

2. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, perhaps in anticipation of Axis peace feelers, agreed that peace can come only through unconditional surrender of the three major Axis partners.

3. Gens. Giraud and de Gaulle met for the first time under sponsorship of the President and Prime Minister to negotiate for an effective union of their two forces.

Offered to Meet Stalin.

4. Premier Stalin was kept informed. Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt disclosed they had offered to meet the Russian leader—whose armies have dealt such prodigious blows to the Germans—at a point "very much further to the east." But it was pointed out that because of the big Red Army winter offensive Premier Stalin was unable to leave the country. The two Allied leaders also communicated with Chiang Kai-shek and "have apprised him of the measures which they are taking to assist him in China's magnificent and unrelaxing struggle for the common cause."

5. Maximum material aid to Russia and China will be one of the prime aims of the United States and Britain.

The conferences were held at a small hotel in Casablanca's suburbs under the greatest secrecy. Those participating engaged a cluster of nearby villas for living quarters and the area was guarded heavily by United States troops and was surrounded by barbed wire.

Mr. Churchill flew from Britain in an American four-motored Liberator bomber, the same aircraft he used for his August trip to Cairo and Moscow. Capt. William Vanderkloot of Sarasota, Fla., and the same crewmen of the previous flight, again were recruited.

Aside from the fact that he flew across the Atlantic, details of the President's trip still have not been disclosed.

Churchill Arrives First.

Mr. Churchill arrived first. When the President landed he dispatched Harry Hopkins, chairman of the British-American Munitions Assignment Board, to Mr. Churchill's villa, and the Prime Minister returned with him to begin the talks.

The first one began at 7 o'clock the night of January 14 and lasted until 3 A. M. the next day. Military bigwigs participated, as did the field commanders of both nations charged with smashing the Axis-held strip of Tunisia preparatory to opening a possible second front on the underside of Europe.

President Roosevelt received correspondents in the red-flowered garden of his villa Sunday afternoon while American fighters and R. A. F. Spitfires hummed overhead protectingly.

WAAC Leader Present.

The only woman present was WAAC Capt. Louise Anderson of Denver, a stenographer from Lieut.-Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters.

First to arrive was Mr. Hopkins and the President's son, Lieut. Col. Elliott Roosevelt, who is stationed in Africa.

Then Generals de Gaulle and Giraud appeared from the President's quarters, followed by President Roosevelt himself, clad in a light gray suit and with the usual cigarette holder. Hovering in the background was the President's envoy to North Africa, Robert Murphy, who did valuable contact work with the French before the Allied invasion.

Mr. Churchill, smoking a cigar and dressed in a dark gray suit then appeared.

Gen. Giraud and Gen. de Gaulle shook hands for the benefit of the correspondents, then retired, as the conference got under way.

Then, with Mr. Churchill nodding assent, President Roosevelt said the ten-day conference had ended in complete agreement on 1943 plans to bring about the unconditional surrender of the Axis. This did not mean, the President said, the destruction of the populations of Germany, Japan, and Italy, but it did mean the smashing of the philosophy of these countries based on conquest and reigns of terror.

Here Mr. Churchill interjected: "Hear, hear," as if he were home attending a parliamentary session.

In emphasizing the aim of the Allied High Command, the President suggested that the entire meeting be called "the unconditional surrender" conference, and recalled that Gen. U. S. Grant had borne that nickname after defeating the Confederate armies.

Casablanca Spiked Hitler Peace Drive

MORIN

British See Trick Staved Off; Unified Command in Africa Expected

JAN 27 1943

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The 1943 world strategy conference of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at Casablanca has forestalled a new German peace offensive, observers said today. Informed quarters believed the immediate result is likely to be announcement of an over-all command for the impending battle of Tunisia.

An unofficial American source reported that full agreement was reached at Casablanca on a commander to take charge of British forces driving from the east and British, American and French armies in Tunisia.

A Royal Air Force commentator added that early announcement also was expected on plans to coordinate the efforts of Allied air forces in Libya, Malta and Tunisia, all of which are hammering at the same targets.

More Developments Expected

While parts of the British press obviously had expected disclosure of more concrete results toward establishment of a United Nations war council for all theaters and a French unity, members of Parliament expressed confidence that developments of the utmost importance soon would become evident.

Political observers said indica-

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tions that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler would offer a compromise peace, as part of his 1943 plans had been multiplying for a month. Unconfirmed but persistent reports said his proposals were to be made through non-belligerent Spain and would contain an offer to withdraw from western Europe while retaining territories occupied in Poland, Russia and the Balkans.

Thus the Casablanca declaration that the United Nations would be satisfied with nothing short of the unconditional surrender of Germany, Italy and Japan was viewed as having smashed this peace offensive before it could even get started.

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Wave of Hope Foreseen.

It was expected also that the conference's clear statement that the United Nations have completed their strategy for a series of smashing blows and are now getting ready to implement it would spread a new wave of hope among the enslaved peoples of Europe. Representatives of the Allied governments said new outbreaks of sabotage and general resistance to the Germans were almost certain.

The biggest cloud over the conference was the failure to reconcile the two main elements of French resistance in a more striking fashion. It was understood on good authority that General Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Fighting French, will continue to direct the armed forces under his command. Circles close to him said he was disappointed with the lack of results of his meeting with General Henri Giraud, leader of the North and West African French.

Fraser Says Conference Discussed War in Pacific

Promise of More Aid to China Cheers New Zealand

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP).—Wellington dispatches commenting on the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting, quoted Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand as saying it was clear that the Pacific situation had been thoroughly discussed and that his country cheered with delight the promise to send Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek the support he needed for his Chinese armies.

Rio De Janeiro dispatches said that satisfaction was reflected in Brazil and that there was general speculation whether the 1943 plans included the sending of Brazilian troops to the African front.

In Sweden it was reported that the conference dominated the headlines, and the Stockholm "Aftonbladet," which leans somewhat to the Axis side, commented that the meeting was the "signal for a new attack in Tunisia."

Berlin Stresses Stalin's Absence From Casablanca as Significant

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP).—Axis reaction to the Roosevelt-Churchill conference appeared today with loud and vehement assertions at first that it was a mere "Hollywood bigwig powwow" but switched later to more serious discussions.

The Berlin radio quoted Dr. Paul Schmidt, Foreign Office political spokesman, as summing up his reaction in five points:

First, he said, he noted the absence of Premier Josef V. Stalin of Russia and therefore assumed that he (Stalin) "obviously had not the slightest intention of having his freedom of political action curtailed in any way or of wishing to disclose his military and political plans to Roosevelt or Churchill."

Second, the conference failed to demonstrate that British and American differences over North Africa had been dispelled.

Third, he continued, "Roosevelt had demonstrated to the world he had taken possession of French North Africa." This he had done, Schmidt said, by leaving his own country "which a President is not supposed to do," and by summoning General Henri Honore Giraud before him.

Fourth, he added, there had been "no real agreement" between General Giraud and General Charles de Gaulle, Fighting French leader.

"contained not a single reference to the U-boat warfare."

The Rome radio said the fact that the conference had lasted ten days demonstrated the difficulties under which the Allies labor.

Japanese Offer Version

The Tokio radio, in a Japanese-language broadcast beamed at North America yesterday, gave its version of the conference at Casablanca, stating that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill held a meeting "from the standpoint of trying somehow to win the favor of public opinion within the nation in both America and Britain."

The broadcast was reported by the Office of War Information and was quoted further to the effect that "there have been no definite announcements other than of extremely irrelevant topics of discussion." The Tokio announcer said the President and the Prime Minister had been in very low spirits "ever since the beginning of the greater East Asia war."

"It is said that mention is made only of empty consultations, such as that the anti-Axis forces will maintain a position of leadership in the war situation to the end, or that until the anti-Axis forces achieve victory they will not make peace," the Japanese speaker went on.

London Waits Announcement of Over-all Command for Tunisia.

AIR CO-ORDINATOR IS LIKELY

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Unified Authority Over Theater of War in North Africa Is Believed Impending.

London, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—The belief that an announcement of a command set-up for the battle of Tunisia would be the first major strategic result of the Casablanca conference to be made public—and in a few days—was accepted widely here tonight in informed quarters. An unofficial American source reported that full agreement on an over-all command was reached at the conference of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in French Morocco.

A Royal Air Force commentator later said that an early announcement was expected on arrangements to co-ordinate the efforts of Allied air forces hitting Tunisian targets.

Members of Parliament expressed confidence that developments of the utmost importance would appear—and unexpectedly soon—from the Roosevelt-Churchill conference.

Buoyant and good natured, they expected to hear an early report of the trip from the Prime Minister, although he probably will be unable to divulge the vital strategic decisions which were reached.

Praise for Roosevelt.

Members praised Mr. Roosevelt's courage in making the journey, and many suggested that he visit Britain.

New hope surged throughout Britain as the ringing demand for unconditional surrender of the Axis and the promise of a co-ordinated, smashing campaign in 1943 reached this war-bound island.

Following closely the tremendous lift provided by the great Russian victories and the destruction of Mussolini's African empire, the reports from Casablanca were taken as assurance that plans were ready to follow up these victories completely and unstintingly.

Press Disappointment.

Some sections of the press expressed disappointment that there was no mention in the Roosevelt-Churchill communique of a further unifying of the command, but it was generally believed the communique covered many untold decisions and that the greatest surprises were still in store.

Full agreement presumably was reached at the conference on the clarification of the command in Africa and may be disclosed soon it, was learned in military circles here. There was no immediate indication as to what formula was adopted.

Most Americans here were inclined to believe that Lieut.-Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower would retain over-all control in Tunisia, working closely with Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery when the latter's British Eighth Army moves into this theater.

May Call in Alexander.

But it would be no great surprise if Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, commander in chief of the British Armies in the Middle East, were called in and Gen. Eisenhower returned to Britain to participate in planning for the European offensive.

A system also was reported worked out for co-ordinated control of aerial assaults on the Axis Tunisian forces by the Allied forces based in Tunisia, Malta and Tripolitania.

There was no attempt in some quarters to conceal the disappointment over the failure of the French factions headed by Gen. Charles De Gaulle and Gen. Honore Giraud to arrive at a more clear cut agreement. But it was felt that at least some headway had been made in bringing them together and an open break, which could have put in jeopardy the military campaign in Tunisia, had been averted.

Offensive Is Expected.

Military observers said that while it was natural to expect that an offensive to drive the Axis out of Tunisia would be among the first moves, it was also logical to assume that the two leaders and their staffs of military experts had made plans for the long-awaited attack on the continent of Europe.

This offensive, they said, might be expected sooner than was thought possible a few months ago.

The risky 5,000-mile flight by President Roosevelt to the war zone, virtually within walking distance of German-in Spanish Morocco, hardly would have been justified by the muddled French political situation or any routine military maneuver, these observers, who could not be named, said. They assumed that military strategy far into the future had been mapped.

Big Events Predicted.

The Daily Mail interpreted the communique as inferring that "tremendous events are on the move and may break in the near future."

The Laborite Daily Herald said: "'Two countries' are too prominent in the communique to satisfy those of us who hoped that as a result of the conference machinery for uninterrupted collaboration between the Western and Eastern Allies was set up and in motion."

Said the News Chronicle:

"People are bound to ask why it is necessary for the heads of the United States and British governments to take the very real risks involved in visiting North Africa in order to discuss strategic plans for 1943."

The Daily Express, however, recalled the Roosevelt-Churchill meetings more than a year ago and said: "Great results and great victories followed these meetings. Yet mightier issues depend upon the Casablanca meeting. We have reached the end of the beginning."

Times View of Conference.

The Times said:

"Allied leadership traveled far indeed from those frantic expedients of desperate men which occupied the last moments of the Supreme War Council in Paris. Now the men of Casablanca are able to prepare their plans with authority, knowing it is in their power to dictate to the enemy the pattern of the coming war."

The timing of the conferences was perfect, observers pointed out, coming when Hitler's propagandists were striking a gloomy note to prepare the German people for setbacks in Russia and exhorting them to show the courage displayed by the Russians and British.

While the British people, going ahead with the fourth year of war, were given a new glow of confidence by the spectacular meeting, there was no belief in informed quarters that the war was coming to an easy and victorious conclusion in the early future.

Informed sources expressed the opinion that the question of an over-all command for continental operations had been disclosed, if not settled finally, and that some progress probably was made toward the creation of a permanent council for the exchange of information and ideas between the Allied armies.

De Gaulle-Giraud Gap Still Unbridged, Is London View

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Lack of concrete details of the announced agreement between Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Henri Honore Giraud at Casablanca was taken in political circles here today as meaning the meeting had failed to bridge the fundamental differences between them, but the French National Committee announced the "exchange of views" would be continued.

In a statement issued after a meeting with Gen. de Gaulle on his return, the committee said it had been decided at the Casablanca conference that "the necessary liaisons should be established immediately."

"New Situation" Cited.

The conversations took into account the "new situation" in French North and West Africa, the committee said, and then it added:

"Exchanges of views on this subject will be continued. Complete union of empire and armed forces in conjunction with the movement of resistance in France, to be accomplished under conditions consonant with the will and dignity of the French people, remains the immutable aim of Gen. de Gaulle and the National Committee."

Since there was no evidence of achievement either of political fusion or a working military agreement at Casablanca, political sources said it appeared each group would retain its separate status, working together as allies beneath the broad umbrella of British-American sponsorship, but without any coincidence of political views.

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Gen. de Gaulle will continue to direct the Fighting French and preside at his National Council, and Gen. Giraud will remain head of the North African forces and civil administration, they said.

Plans for Liaison.

It was understood on good authority that Gen. de Gaulle and Gen. Giraud will exchange representatives, each having practically the status of an ambassador to create a liaison.

It was considered likely that Gen. Georges Catroux, who is the best diplomat of the Fighting French, would be sent to North Africa as Gen. de Gaulle's representative.

Gen. de Gaulle was understood to have made a full report on the North African conference to the National Council in a session lasting all of yesterday afternoon.

Gen. De Gaulle has consistently declared he would never compromise on any of three principles which he considers pre-requisite to unification of all French forces outside France:

Repudiation of the Vichy regime, reaffirmation that the French Republic has never ceased to exist, and organization of a temporary provisional French government based on the laws of the French Republic.

Would Mean Dismissals.

He was believed to have adhered to this position at the conference. Gen. Giraud's adoption of Gen. De Gaulle's principles would mean the immediate dismissal of such officials as Marcel Peyrouton, Gen. Auguste Nogues and Gov. Gen. Pierre Boisson.

Since there is no indication that these and other members of Gen. Giraud's administration will be removed, it is assumed that Gen. Giraud refused to meet Gen. De Gaulle's terms.

It was understood that representatives of the American and British governments left the solution of these questions entirely in the hands of the two French leaders, after the Anglo-American views on them had first been clearly delineated at a full session. There-

after the two generals met privately, for the problem of the United States and Britain was mainly military.

The cleavages between the French leaders were mainly political. They issued a statement stressing only their declaration that the destruction of the Axis was their common

goal.

Disappointment Evident.

Extreme disappointment was plainly evident in the headquarters of the fighting French following Gen. de Gaulle's conference with his council members.

It was recalled that when the Fighting French condemned the arrangement with Admiral Jean Darlan, it was said that an agreement could be reached with Gen. Giraud.

Gen. De Gaulle himself issued a statement that he was "honored and happy to meet President Roosevelt in Africa."

The statement continued: "His (the President's) friendship for France is a particularly comforting factor in the struggle which the French people are waging against the enemy within and without its territory. It is an equal satisfaction to me to have been able to renew conversations on this occasion with the British Prime Minister."

Believe Meeting Failed.

London, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—The lack of concrete details in the announced agreement between Gens. Charles De Gaulle and Henri Giraud at Casablanca was taken in political circles here today as meaning the meeting had failed to bridge the fundamental differences between them, but the French National Committee announced the "exchanges of views" would be continued.

In a statement issued after a meeting with Gen. De Gaulle on his return, the committee said it had been decided at the Casablanca conference that the necessary liaisons should be established immediately.

The conversations took into account the new situation in French North and West Africa, the committee said, and then it added:

"Exchanges of views on this subject will be continued. Complete union of empire and armed forces in conjunction with the movement of resistance in France, to be accomplished under conditions consonant with the will and dignity of the French people, remains the immutable aim of Gen. De Gaulle and the national committee."

Since there was no evidence of achievement either of political fusion or a working military agreement at Casablanca, political spokesmen said that it appeared each group would retain its separate status, working together as allies beneath the broad umbrella of British-American sponsorship, but without any coincidence of political views.

Catroux May Be Chosen.

It was considered likely that Gen. Georges Catroux, who is the best diplomat of the Fighting French, would be sent to North Africa as De Gaulle's representative.

De Gaulle was understood to have made a full report on the North African conference to the national council in a session lasting the entire afternoon yesterday.

De Gaulle has consistently declared he would never compromise on any of three principles which he considers prerequisite to unification of all French forces outside France:

Repudiation of the Vichy regime, reaffirmation that the French republic has never ceased to exist, and organization of a temporary provisional French Government based on the laws of the French republic.

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Since there is no indication that these and other members of Giraud's administration will be removed, it is assumed that Giraud declined to meet De Gaulle's terms.

It was understood that representatives of the American and British Governments left the solution of these questions entirely in the hands of the two French leaders, after the Anglo-American views on them had first been clearly delineated at a full session. Thereafter the two generals met privately, for the United States and Britain's problem was mainly military.

The cleavages between the French leaders were mainly political. They issued a statement stressing only their declaration that the destruction of the Axis was their common goal.

Disappointment was plainly evident in the headquarters of the Fighting French following De Gaulle's conference with his council members.

GEN. GIRAUD SEES GREAT RESULTS NOW FOR FRANCE

Asserts Exchange of Views With De Gaulle Will Be Continued.

SEES PERMANENT LIAISON

London Believes Catroux May Be Sent to North Africa to Represent Fighting French.

Algiers, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—A communique from the headquarters of Gen. Henri Giraud declared today that "substantial results have been obtained for France" in the ten-day meeting of Allied leaders at Casablanca.

"On the occasion of this conference," the communique said, "Gen. Giraud met Gen. de Gaulle.

"This personal contact permitted the first examination of the conditions under which the French effort in the war of liberation might be organized.

"Exchanges of views will be continued on this subject. It has been decided henceforth to establish permanent liaison."

French Still Allies.

The United Nations, the communique said, have recognized in France "an ally who has never ceased to fight, by continuing the battle abroad or preparing to take up the battle anew in her territory. Her action in Tunisia is a manifestation of her will to free her territory."

Among the important military agreements reached at the conference was one granting priority to the French African forces on modern armaments indispensable to them, the communique said.

Completion of arrangements, at home and abroad, for a "permanent defense of French interests" was one of the fruits of the talks, it was said.

POLITICAL NEWS FREED IN AFRICA

Eisenhower Lifts Ban With Four Exceptions.

By WES GALLAGHER.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower relaxed censorship of political news from North Africa today.

It was stated officially that heavy political censorship had been needed to date so that negotiations between the Fighting French leader, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, and the French commander in North Africa, Gen. Henri Honore Giraud, would not be disrupted before they were started.

The new announcement laid down this censorship policy:

Deletions will be made in articles which (1) violate military security; (2) tend to promote disunity between British and American forces; (3) overemphasize political persecution of those who claim to be friends of the Allies, and (4) are inflammatorily inaccurate.

The new policy does not change censorship of purely military articles in any way.

The day before the invasion started Gen. Eisenhower told correspondents that they have the status of "quasi members" of his staff, to be told everything going on and only restricted in sending it if censors decided that the material helped the enemy.

Repercussions Heard.

This policy has been followed throughout and military censorship probably has been lighter than in any other war theater. The policy has been so free that in some cases it has drawn reprimands from high authorities in Washington and London.

During November and early December virtually a complete stop was put on political writing and only gradually has the lid been lifted.

The situation at first was complicated by divisions of authority among the civilian psychological warfare department, the Allied staff and the military censors.

While military censors did actual censoring of articles, psychological warfare representatives from the State Department, British Foreign Office and the United States Office of War Information, told censors what could be passed and what stopped.

Both censorship and psychological warfare now are centralized under one section headed by a brigadier-general.

The only political restrictions remaining arise from reports on the arrests made following the assassination of the French Admiral, Jean Darlan. Some of those taken into custody claimed to have helped Allied landings, but most of the responsible authorities of the Allied force said that they never heard of them before.

Some commentators, in the official view, distorted the status of those arrested.

Full Accord Distant.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Two warriors whose ardent objectives are to fight the Axis, liberate France and free the remainder of the German-dominated world have faced each other across a council table and all they had to show today was a communique which told how they felt about it.

One was Gen. Henri Giraud, the politics-hating North African High Commissioner who escaped from German prisons in the first world war and the present conflict and refused to capitulate to Vichy collaboration.

The other was Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Fighting French, who is chary of politics but is adamant in a stand that France as a republic never has ceased to exist—and never will.

Their meeting, long considered inevitable but long delayed, was pushed into being by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill as one of the facets of the Allied strategy conference in North Africa.

Had Two-Day Talk.

For two days the two generals talked. And at the end of their talks they issued an official communique which said:

"We have met. We have talked. We have registered entire agreement on the end to be achieved, which is the liberation of France and the triumph of human liberties by the defeat of the enemy.

"This end will be attained by union in war of all free Frenchmen fighting with by side with all allies."

There was no word as to who would lead those Frenchmen, or how the end was to be achieved.

Well-informed persons said that if the two generals reach any definite settlement, it will be a long, tedious process.

Accord Held Vital.

It was regarded in North Africa as certain that the two generals realize they must reach an accord, that deep down they know they must pull together or fail, that overriding all other considerations is their hope to free France.

To questions of the administration of North Africa are added factors that there are officials of every stripe of opinion in each leader's camp and that Gen. De Gaulle, no matter what his following is in France, has less than 10 per cent of the population of North Africa behind him.

A wholesale housecleaning would cause a virtual collapse of essential services in North Africa. There would be civil disorders, and there would be a violent upheaval in the French Army, for 90 per cent of its officers hate Gen. De Gaulle because of his role in the Syria and Dakar campaigns.

Offered to Oust Officials.

Before his death, Admiral Jean Darlan offered to oust any official requested by the Allies if the Allies could offer a qualified substitute for the post, acceptable to the public.

No advantage was taken of this offer, testimony to the lack of able men.

The appointment of Marcel Peyrouton as Governor-General of Algeria is cited as the most recent case in point. Observers said that he had the sole qualification of being an able administrator. He was a Rightist and he had held posts under the Vichy regime.

It is stated here that the United States State Department, and not Lieut.-Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, had him shifted to Algeria from his post as Vichy Ambassador to Argentina, and Robert Murphy, the United States Minister to French North Africa, has been Peyrouton's chief supporter.

The British Foreign Office knew of Peyrouton's coming role. It did not object. But there has been no political housecleaning since he took office, nor is it considered that there is likely to be.

Stalin Gets Note From Roosevelt And Churchill

Soviet Radio Tells Union Details of Casablanca Parley

By EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, Jan. 27 (AP).—Admiral William H. Standley, U. S. ambassador, and W. Lacy Baggallay, British charge d'affaires, called at the Kremlin today and handed Premier Stalin a joint note from President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

At the same time the Soviet radio was informing the people of the details of the Casablanca conference. Previously only the official communique from Casablanca had been read over the radio.

MILITARY PLANS

Admiral Standley refused to discuss what was in the note or even say if he knew what it contained, but it was learned it related to military plans.

Their conference with Stalin lasted half an hour. Questioned afterward as to whether the Soviet leader seemed pleased with the note, the ambassador said: "He's a placid man. He doesn't get excited easily."

But he said Stalin seemed overjoyed at the news from Stalingrad and about the success of the Red army over the encircled Germans.

Asked if Stalin seemed more pleased over this news than over the note, the ambassador laughed guardedly and replied, "Well, it is hard to say about him. He doesn't get very excited, you know."

He described the premier as "very serious" and showing "he's had a busy month.

By this, he added, he did not mean to imply that Stalin looked in bad health, but merely had the appearance of a very busy man with much responsibility.

Stalin "Fully Informed"

Reminded that foreign broadcasts had given the impression that Stalin had been kept up to the minute on details of the Casablanca conference, he referred reporters to the communique issued in North Africa, which said merely that Stalin had been "fully informed of the military proposals."

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Ambassador Standley said Stalin was smoking a pipe when he received the envoys.

"A peace pipe?" one reporter asked flippantly.

No, by thunder," said the ambassador. "He was smoking a war pipe."

Asked if he could discuss whether any progress was being made toward a supreme Allied command which would include the Soviet Union and China, Ambassador Standley said he personally knew nothing about such a project and personally did not think it would work.

"When you begin talking about general staffs conducting wars which are taking place all over the world," he continued, "it is difficult for me to conceive of a staff which could assimilate and make the decisions covering all phases."

A former Chief of Naval Operations himself, Admiral Standley said: "I think things as they are now come about as near as they can to this idea of assigning areas of responsibility."

This was the ambassador's first conference with Stalin since he returned to Moscow from a visit to America early in January. He said the Casablanca conference had nothing to do with his comparatively speedy return to Russia.

President had sweet potatoes, beans, coffee and white bread. He ate out of a messkit just like everybody else.

All I heard him say was "this is really good ham."

After lunch buck privates and colonels who had received the Silver Star and the Purple Heart for gallantry walked up and shook hands with the President.

The proudest soldier of the day was Sgt. Oran E. Lass, of Kansas City, Mo., who was picked to pilot the President's jeep.

"He's just the swell kind of a guy I though he would be," Lass said.

The next stop was a large field where a whole division was waiting to pass in review.

This show would have given Goering and Goebbels goose pimples.

It was a long drive from this point to Port Lyautey, the scene of three day's fighting, where the President laid a wreath on the graves of the men who fought and died there.

On the way back rains came, but rain or no rain, the "Dogfaces" lined the road to get a glimpse of their big boss.

As the President's car passed one happy soldier yelled:

"I saw him! He waved at me!"

Which was exactly the way we all felt.

tical discussion, were the most favorable developments in North Africa today in the wake of the Roosevelt-Churchill conference.

A communique from the headquarters of General Giraud, North African High Commissioner, hailed the conference as having gained "substantial results" for France, and said personal contact with General de Gaulle of the Fighting French had "permitted the first examination of the conditions under which the French effort in the war of liberation might be organized."

"Exchanges of views will be continued on this subject," the announcement added. "It has been decided henceforth to establish permanent liaison."

(London dispatches said Ambassadors will be exchanged, and that Gen. Georges Catroux will be de Gaulle's representative in North Africa.)

Although de Gaulle and Giraud are agreed that they want to rescue their homeland from the invader, their difficulties include these:

There are officials of every stripe of opinion in each camp.

Although de Gaulle's following in France is known to be large, it is estimated to be less than ten per cent. of the population in North Africa.

A wholesale purge of Vichyites in North Africa, demanded by de Gaulle, would cause a virtual collapse of Government services.

Perhaps ninety per cent. of French army officers in North Africa cannot forget de Gaulle's part in the Syrian and Dakar campaigns, where he aided the British in attacking forces loyal to Vichy.

The Allied conference on North African soil caught almost all residents by surprise and created more corners discussing the political developments than there were around the craters left by the departing raiders.

The newspapers were filled with the theme, and one, the afternoon *Dernieres*, jubilantly declared that the "Casablanca meeting is the most important event in French history since June, 1940." The newspapers had their largest scale in months.

The relaxing of the political censorship by Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, had several noticeable results in the press.

The *Nernieres Nouvelles*, commenting on Gen. de Gaulle more favorably than the rest, said "we find in the tone of the joint declaration, made by the hero in whose hands we have placed the destiny of French Africa and the soldier who refused to give up the fight in 194, a singleness of purpose and hope."

De Gaulle And Stalin Mentioned

Until today any mention of de Gaulle had been forbidden in the Algiers press.

The newspaper *Echo* also broke North African precedent by praising Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union, saying that although he could not attend, he was "represented at the conference with his bulletins of victory."

The *Depeche Algerian*, noted for its former pro-Axis views, said "another important point fixed by the conference is that the present Vichy Government ceases to be considered the legal government in France. . . . Owing to this fact General Giraud is invested with supreme power to manage French interests up to the moment when France is restored to liberty."

without a fight, is considered here as symbolical of American imperialism," the official German agency said.

The German-controlled Vichy radio called the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting "all bluff."

"The Anglo-Americans have given a sensational character to the report of the meeting," a Vichy broadcast said. "The British and Americans invaded French Africa without a declaration of war, like bandits, for the sole reason of exploiting our territory to their own benefit."

press conference that he had given a dinner for the Sultan of Morocco and his son, getting along extremely well with both, and concluded by saying that America was determined to aid French civilians in North Africa with food and clothing until they could recover from the stripping done by the Axis.

Collecting the signatures of all those attending the conference, President Roosevelt displayed what probably is one of the rarest autograph books in the world. He said he would send it to the Government Museum at Hyde Park, N. Y.

"I've been sitting here holding my breath, waiting for the news," she added. "It's terrific.

U.S. Recaptures Central Tunisia Pass From Axis

Americans Take Positions Flanking Rommel's Line of Retreat From Tripoli

JAN 27 1943

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP).—Amid signs that an offensive to drive Axis forces out of all North Africa may be near, the Allied North African command disclosed today the recapture by American troops of several central Tunisian positions where the enemy had sought to form a line to protect the flank of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's retreat into Tunisia from Libya.

Rommel, whose forces were strung out widely with some behind the Mareth Line, about sixty miles within Tunisia, was backtracking fast in the effort to join with Colonel General Jurgen von Arnim's Axis army in Tunisia, but an assertion by the German-controlled Paris radio that his advanced elements already had made the rendezvous were not confirmed in Allied quarters.

The British command in Cairo announced that the 8th Army had been in contact with Rommel's rear guards as early as yesterday somewhere west of Zauia, which is thirty miles beyond captured Tripoli—the first engagement reported in three days.

In Tunisia Allied announcements reported that a number of positions in the Ousseltia Valley and in the mountains to the east were being consolidated after they had been regained by the attacks of American troops, who went to the support of the French.

Allies Holding Key Pass

An Allied spokesman said: "Now we hold the Kairouan-Ousseltia Pass."

This was in the sector which had been the scene of the most menacing German advance, and one unofficial report from the front said American mechanized units, infantry and artillery had advanced five miles to occupy the pass.

A French headquarters communique issued tonight disclosed two of the areas in which the Americans were successful. North of Ousseltia, where it was said ac-

Sidelights of Strategy Talks

By the Associated Press.

At Sunday's Casablanca press conference President Roosevelt, looking fit in a light gray suit, jauntily smoked a cigarette as he talked. Prime Minister Churchill wore a gray striped suit with a diamond victory "V" in his lapel and a thin United States Distinguished Service Medal ribbon awarded him by Gen. John J. Pershing during the World War. Mr. Churchill was smoking his usual black cigar—when it wasn't out.

Both Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Gen. Henri Honore Giraud wore French military uniforms as they posed with Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill for photographers. Gen. Giraud had a calm, composed face, and Gen. de Gaulle showed a faint, nervous smile. After they shook hands at the press conference they walked together into the villa, and the President called after them "Bon Voyage."

The grass on which the 30 correspondents had to squat was damp. But nobody complained. One veteran correspondent said it probably was the most informal international

When the Prime Minister suggested to the President that he should wear a soft felt hat like the Churchill headpiece the President replied that he had been born without one and didn't see any need for one now.

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The Prime Minister at another point in the conference chuckled that Hitler had once said he had difficulty guessing the war plans of the Allies because they were made by "military idiots and drunkards." Hitler probably will offer a similar explanation for being caught napping by the landings in Africa, the Prime Minister said.

Mr. Churchill carried with him to Casablanca a personal message from King George VI to President Roosevelt.

Mr. Churchill, renowned seaman, ate food prepared and served by cooks and stewards of the British Navy while at Casablanca, although a hotel and a dozen villas had been requisitioned for those attending the conference.

"Freedom of speech was the order of the day" for Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill at Casablanca, the British Ministry of Information said in its account of the meeting. "Work came first, second and third and protocol nowhere at all."

Mrs. W. J. Vanderkloot, wife of Mr. Churchill's pilot on the flight to Casablanca, was waiting for some word from her husband in Montreal. When informed Capt. Vanderkloot had taken the Prime Minister on another trip she said: "Did he?—that's wonderful." She last heard from her husband some weeks before Christmas.

Mrs. John Ruggles, wife of Capt. Vanderkloot's co-pilot, also in Montreal, said she had a "sort of premonition" that the important announcement forecast by the newspapers would involve "another plane trip for Mr. Churchill."

'SWELL GUY' IS VERDICT OF ARMY ON ROOSEVELT

This soldier's view of President Roosevelt's visit to Africa was written for the Associated Press by Corp. Ralph Martin of St. Louis, Mo., field reporter for the Army newspaper, Stars and Stripes.)

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By CORP. RALPH MARTIN

SOMEWHERE IN MOROCCO, Jan. 27 (AP)—If anybody had told me last week that I would be watching President Roosevelt ride up in a jeep to an open-air mess hall near here I would have given him some black coffee and a cold shower and put him quietly to bed.

The road was lined thick with guards armed with tommy-guns, looking like they meant business. Then we drove past a line of tanks, trucks, ambulances and men, all stretched out as far as you could see.

Several fighter planes persistently circled the area, too, looking for something to worry about.

Mr. Roosevelt wore a gray suit, with black mourning band for his mother. He looked older and grayer than the last time I saw him, in New York.

It was chow time, and everybody sat down to eat. Besides ham, the

De Gaulle And Giraud Agree To Form Permanent Liaison

Negotiations Will Be Continued To Establish United French Front In War Of Liberation

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By J. W. GALLAGHER

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Algiers, Jan. 27—The announcement that General Henri Giraud and Charles de Gaulle have decided to establish "diplomatic relations" and will hold further negotiations, together with the relaxing of censorship on political discussion, were the relaxing of censorship on poli-

interest than a bombshell, literally.

Neuspapers Jubiliant

When a small force of Axis bombers came over at dawn and dropped a sprinkling of explosives evidently for psychological effect, there were more persons on street

Nazi Radio Calls African Talks 'Hollywood Bigwig Pow-Wow'

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—In the first Axis reaction to the Roosevelt-Churchill conference heard here, the German radio said today "it took 10 days to establish harmony between the Anglo-American government chiefs."

The announcer denounced the meeting as a "fourth-rate Hollywood bigwig pow-pow on the romantic shores of Africa."

DNB said it was "Roosevelt's desire to see the European nations bleed to death defending themselves against the Bolshevist hordes."

"The journey of Roosevelt, one of the most critical figures in world history, to North Africa, conquered

press conference of the war.

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The locale of the meeting was one of the war's best-kept secrets. Fifteen minutes after the start of broadcasts of the official communique in all languages, the German radio stations were still telling listeners that Mr. Churchill was in Washington.

The military code words used in the necessary messages concerning Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill before and during the meeting were "Admiral" for Roosevelt and "Commodore" for Churchill.

The President said at the Sunday

tion had become localized. U. S. ground units cleared the ground to a depth of from six to nine miles, while in the mountainous region east of Ousseltia the Americans aided French troops in making "definite advances" and in taking fifty Axis prisoners.

American and British forces were in contact with two German outposts, which obviously were fighting a delaying action, in the high mountain range of the Grande Dorsale running southwest from Point du Fahs.

American and British infantry met north of the Ousseltia Valley as they moved through the scrub-covered mountains to mop up the last elements remaining from last week's German thrust into Allied positions. Reports of small arms, ammunition and food abandoned at several points indicated the German departure was hurried and unplanned.

The French alone destroyed an Italian advanced post to the northeast of Pichon, the French communique said.

U. S. Flyers Hammer Sicily

Allied planes were handicapped by bad weather, but successful attacks on enemy-held railway communications were reported from Allied headquarters in North Africa, while from Cairo it was announced that Liberator bombers of the 9th United States Army Air Force had attacked Messina, Sicily, and that fighter aircraft had kept Rommel's retreating columns under attack.

Two Allied planes were lost during yesterday's operations in Tunisia, while two Axis bombers were destroyed when a small raiding force attacked the Algiers area. Two enemy fighter-bombers which attacked an Allied airfield in the Tunisian war zone also were destroyed.

Americans, Batter Sicily.

At Cairo, on the other hand, British headquarters announced that "yesterday our troops were in contact with the enemy rear guards west of Zauia," which is thirty miles west of Tripoli, and roughly seventy miles east of the Tunisian frontier. The British communique said that Allied fighters kept the retreating Axis transport columns under heavy attacks in the vicinity of Zuara, halfway between Zauia and the border, and Liberators of the Ninth American Air Force were revealed to have carried the war again to Sicily yesterday, bombing Messina, just across the narrow strait from the toe of Italy.

American headquarters at Cairo also announced that American fighters on Monday continued bombing and strafing the retreating Axis columns in the Zuara area. Weather obscured the results of the Messina raid, this announcement added.

British Maul Foe in Libya as Contact Is Made With Rommel's Rear Guard.

U. S. BOMBERS BLAST SICILY

Paris Reports Junction of Two Big Axis Armies Inside Tunisian Border.

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London, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Allied offensives squeezed the Axis from both sides of the Tunisian front today, as American forces cracked through the German defenses in the Ousseltia valley and the British Eighth Army in Libya fought its way steadily toward the Tunisian border against Marshal Rommel's battered rear guard.

In a communique issued in North Africa, the Americans announced the capture of prisoners and places of tactical importance covering the important mountain pass between Kairouan and Ousseltia. They rolled the Nazis back through the rain-mired central Tunisian battle front from positions the enemy had last week wrested from the French. "These positions are being consolidated," an Allied headquarters spokesman said, and added: "Now we hold the Kairouan-Ousseltia pass."

Two Allied planes were lost during yesterday's aerial operations, the communique said, and two Axis bombers were destroyed when a small raiding force attacked the Algiers area. Two enemy fighter-bombers which attacked an Allied airfield in the Tunisian war zone also were destroyed.

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Naples is Bombed.

From Italy, on the other hand, came word that Naples was bombed at dawn today. In a broadcast picked up in London by the Associated Press the Rome radio said that the attack was carried out by a single plane from a great altitude, and that some damage resulted.

The German-controlled Paris radio meanwhile reported that Rommel's men had managed to effect a junction with the forces of Gen. Jurgen von Arnim in Tunisia. This was the union the Allied leaders had expected in the area between Mareth, just south of the Gulf of Gabes, and Foum Tatahouine. It would place the Axis armies in the jaws of a trap being formed by the pursuers of Rommel and by the Allied forces driving toward the coast from at least two points in the interior of Tunisia.

The bulk of Rommel's army is believed to be now well inside the Tunisian frontier, and some of his forces may be established in the Mareth Line, which the British Eighth Army is approaching.

In a communique broadcast by the Rome radio, the Italian High Command today gave this account of land action on the North African front: "In western Tripolitania there were repeated encounters between armored formations. An attack supported by armored forces against our positions in a Tunisian sector was repulsed."

First Overseas Group of Waacs On Staff Duty With Eisenhower

Detachment in North Africa Represents 39 States and the District of Columbia

By Ruth Cowan

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 27 (AP).—The first detachment of the American Women's Army Auxiliary Corps to go overseas has arrived here to be part of the headquarters staff of Lieutenant General Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander of Allied forces in North Africa.

This first pioneer women's American expeditionary force is composed of picked stenographers, clerks, typists, bi-lingual telephone operators and girls capable of driving staff cars and light trucks. They represent thirty-nine states and the District of Columbia.

[A vanguard of five Waacs arrived at North African headquarters on Dec. 23. Among them was Captain Louise Anderson, of Denver, who served as stenographer at the Roosevelt-Churchill conference at Casablanca.]

They were brought over at the request of General Eisenhower, who was impressed, when in England, with the work British women in uniform were doing in taking over non-combatant military jobs to release men to fight.

After disembarking at a spot on the Mediterranean coast the Waacs, peppy and excited, their days of seasickness forgotten, were transported by plane across North Africa to a territory that the night before had had an air raid.

Captain Frances Marquis, forty-six years old, wife of a New York business man, is commanding officer of this first detachment sent overseas. On her staff are four other officers: Captain Evelyn B. Nicholson, twenty-nine, of St. Louis; Lieutenant Joan E. Jooften, thirty-six, of Houston, Tex.; Lieutenant Margaret Janeway, forty-six, medical officer, and Lieutenant Sylvia Marsili, twenty-five, of Pittsburgh.

The first Waac in this venture to set foot on African soil was First Sergeant Elaine Olmstead, twenty-seven, of Phoenix, Ariz.

Britain Sends Food To North Africa

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Large quantities of food and other materials have been sent for the United Nations from Britain to the civilian population of North Africa as an emergency measure, the ministry of production said today.

These supplies were marked with red, white and blue labels bearing American, British and French flags. The caption, in French, reads: "Delivered by the United Nations whose fleets rule the waves."

ACTRESS ENJOYS ALGIERS BOMBING

Algiers, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Algiers was raided by a small force of Axis bombers at dawn today in an attack which appeared timed for its psychological effect on the populace which had just learned of the victory-plans meeting of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in Casablanca. Bombs fell in widely scattered areas throughout the city and in apartment and residential sections.

If its purpose was psychological, the raid failed completely of its object. There were more small groups in the cafes and on street corners discussing the conferences of the Allied leaders than gathered around the bomb-struck areas.

The raiders came over singly at regular intervals despite an Allied anti-aircraft barrage which sent streamers of fire criss-crossing the sky. The crash of bombs mingled with the tinkle of falling shrapnel and the tooting of the French fire engines.

An unperturbed spectator was movie star Carole Landis, clad in a white negligee, who was impressed with "the lively fireworks display" of the ground defenses but paid no attention to the crashing bombs. Miss Landis is touring North Africa to entertain American soldiers.

CASABLANCA STORY ON AIR ALL DAY

Washington, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—The Office of War Information started telling the world last night about the Roosevelt-Churchill Casablanca conference—and kept right on telling it today.

Through its short wave radio facilities, the OWI started breaking the news promptly at 10 o'clock, Eastern wartime, and hoped to have broadcast the story to every corner of the world in twenty-two languages by that time tonight, despite Axis efforts to jam the airwaves.

Most of the early broadcasts invaded Axis land as well as Allied territory, being transmitted in German, Italian and French as well as English.

Splitting its domestic radio facilities to fan around the globe, the OWI was ready at the zero hour to beam broadcasts directly to North Africa, southern and western Europe, Poland, Russia, South America, China, Japan and other points.

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Stations in Algiers and Morocco, and outpost broadcasting points in many countries, including China, Spain, Portugal and Turkey, aided by relaying the news throughout their areas.

ATTEMPT ON NOGUES

London, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—The Paris radio, in a broadcast heard by the Associated Press, reported today from Tangiers that an unsuccessful attempt had been made on the life of Gen. Auguste Nogues, French North African leader who is deputy for Gen. Henri Honore Giraud. No details were given.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 27 (AP)—The Algiers radio, in a broadcast recorded today by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation listening post here, said it was decided at the Casablanca conference that Gen. Henri Giraud is to be the "steward of French interests both in the metropolitan area and the empire until the time when the French people will again be able to exercise the franchise."

Welles Says Master State Of Hitler Is Now Doomed

Contrasts Pan-American Amity in Parleys Since 1889

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP).—Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, said today that the so-called master state created by Hitler is now "confronted with no alternative but that of unconditional surrender."

As a contrast to this dismal failure, Mr. Welles cited the voluntary comradeship of American republics which held their first Pan-American conference in 1889—the year Hitler was born—and now "can once more take the lead by being the first of the great regions of the world to attain for their people that higher general standard of living and of individual security of which an ordered and a free world is capable."

In an address at the Pan-American Union commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the death of James G. Blaine, Mr. Welles pointed out that it was Blaine who, as Secretary of State, first proposed in 1881 a conference of American states for the furtherance of inter-American peace and economic relationships.

SANCTUARY FOR JEWS

London, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—A delegation representing all parties in Parliament will ask the Government tomorrow to propose to the German Government that Jews be allowed to leave Nazi-occupied Europe on the ground that they are threatened with massacre.

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It will also propose that the British Government, Dominions and colonies, the United States and other Allied nations announce they will afford sanctuary to Jewish refugees, that transportation of Jews to safe territories be provided, and that neutral nations be encouraged to aid in this rescue work.

Arthur Greenwood, former Cabinet Minister, heads the delegation named at a private meeting of Commons members.

The Anglican Episcopate recently appealed to the Government to declare its readiness to co-operate with the United States and neutral nations in finding immediate sanctuary for all Jewish refugees from Axis countries.

NEW CHAPTERS DUE ON ROOSEVELT TRIP

Washington, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Presidential Secretary Stephen Early said today that the story of President Roosevelt's trip to North Africa would have subsequent chapters.

"So far as it can be told at the present time," he informed reporters, "the story is complete. Subsequent chapters undoubtedly will be written as events unfold."

HULL ASKS CRITICS TO AWAIT DETAILS

Washington, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull said today that persons who wanted to criticize the State Department in

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regard to the North African situation should wait until they have all the facts before they speak. The Secretary was asked at his press conference about published criticism that the State Department had failed to deal with the complicated North African situation.

The question pointed out that the criticism was at a time when President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill were on the spot arranging a meeting between the French High Commissioner, Gen. Henri Giraud, and Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Fighting French. Mr. Hull said that the most critical published articles appeared during the time that Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill were in French Morocco, January 14 to 24, as revealed in dispatches from Casablanca last night.

Asked if the arrival of Marcel Peyrouton, former Vichy Minister of the Interior, in North Africa to become Governor-General of Algeria did not coincide more or less with the early part of the Roosevelt-Churchill conferences, Mr. Hull said that M. Peyrouton arrived there on January 16. He then was asked if it could be assumed that the conference must have passed on the appointment, but he merely replied that he thought that intelligent conclusions could be drawn from the facts thus far revealed.

Mr. Hull declined to discuss the results of the Casablanca conference, which he hailed last night as "most wise and timely," saying that the State Department awaited further details on what had been said and done.

Jan. 6.—Giraud agrees to meet Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Fighting French leader, to promote unity.

Jan. 14.—President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, De Gaulle and Giraud open conferences.

Jan. 19.—Marcel Peyrouton, former Vichy Minister, appointed Governor-General of Algeria; Fighting French assail appointment.

Jan. 24.—Roosevelt-Churchill conference concluded.

NEW PACIFIC AIRFIELD OF JAPS BOMBED

"Forts" Dump Loads On Ballale — First Mention Of Airdrome

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Landing Area Is Within Easy Raiding Distance Of Guadalcanal

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 27—A new Japanese airfield, established within easy raiding distance of Guadalcanal in the Solomons, has been hit hard by American bombers, the navy disclosed today.

Flying Fortresses roared Tuesday over the field on Ballale Island, three miles off the northeast coast of Shortland Island.

They encountered only weak anti-aircraft fire, dumped their loads of bombs and returned safely to their base. The big bombs blew holes in the terrain and started many fire in revetments, or artificialembankments, construed to afford shelter from strafing attacks and shrapnel.

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Island Bombed Before

Ballale Island has been bombed several times before, but always the navy had referred only to attacks on enemy installations with no mention that an airfield was under construction. The island is about 300 miles northwest of our Henderson airfield on Guadalcanal, the navy said.

No indication of the size of the new enemy airfield was given. However, it was presumed that it was one of many smaller fields the Japanese have been establishing in an apparent effort to scatter air power at several bases in the area.

The navy has turned attention also to Wake Island, unmentioned in reports of Pacific battling since last December 23 when American planes unloaded thousands of pounds of bombs, starting huge fires.

Attacked By Eight Zeros

Only reconnaissance planes participated in the latest action over Wake. They were attacked by eight Japanese Zero fighters. In the ensuing dogfight two of the Zeros were believed shot down. All United States planes returned safely.

Where the reconnaissance planes were based was not disclosed. Wake Island, taken by the Japanese after a long defense by a little garrison of Marines, is 1,994 miles west of Pearl Harbor and 1,028 miles southwest of Midway Island.

Events in North Africa Leading Up To Roosevelt-Churchill Meeting

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Washington, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—The Allied occupation of French North Africa brought a number of political problems leading up to the Roosevelt-Churchill conference there. The major events were:

Nov. 7.—American troops invade French North Africa.

Nov. 11.—Algeria and Morocco under Allied control as Admiral Jean Darlan orders French to surrender; Hitler occupies all of France.

Nov. 14.—Civil administration set up under Darlan.

Dec. 1.—Darlan proclaims himself Chief of State in French Africa.

Dec. 8.—Darlan brings French West Africa, including Dakar, to Allied side.

Dec. 24.—Darlan assassinated.

Dec. 26.—Gen. Henri Giraud succeeds Darlan as High Commissioner.

Dec. 30.—Twelve arrested in alleged assassination plot against Giraud and Robert Murphy, United States Minister.

Allied Losses In Papua Less Than Half Foe's

MacArthur Declares 'Low' Casualties Were Unusual

for a Ground Offensive

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Jan. 28 (Thursday) (A. P.).—General Douglas MacArthur announced today that Allied casualties in the victorious land campaign in Papua, New Guinea, including numerous cases of natural illness, were "low" and were less than half of the ground force losses of the defeated Japanese. Previous announcements have said a Japanese army of 15,000 was annihilated there.

General MacArthur pointed out, in a communique, that "these figures reverse the usual results of a ground offensive . . . when losses of the attacker usually are several times that of a defender."

With "utmost care taken for the conservation of our forces," Allied casualties were unusually low, the communique said, because there was no necessity for a hurried campaign and, therefore, "no attempt was made to rush (enemy) positions by mass and unprepared assault."

General MacArthur added: "Probably no campaign in history against a thoroughly prepared and trained army produced such complete and decisive results with a lower expenditure of life and resource."

Allied losses at sea were negligible because no major sea forces, but only small boats, were used. Allied losses in the air also were low.

Some Japanese Escaped

Of the Japanese Papuan army of 15,000, some escaped, possibly by evacuation. It was stated at Allied headquarters that there never will be an accurate count of the Japanese dead. Many were blown to bits in pillboxes or were left where they were when the earthen tops of dugouts were blown in on them.

A large number of American soldiers, fighting in the jungle for the first time, were knocked out by malaria or dengue fever.

The communique reported the sinking by Japanese planes of a small Allied merchant vessel off Wessel Island, which is in the Arafura Sea near northern Australia. Casualties were reported as light and "survivors have been located."

Widespread raids by Allied planes included one on Lae, New Guinea, by bombers with long-range fighter escort. Despite an anti-aircraft barrage encountered, not a plane was lost as supply dumps were set afire.

FLYING COP GETS MEDAL IN PACIFIC

Allied Headquarters in Australia, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of Allied Air Forces in the Southwest Pacific, awarded the air medal today to seven officers of the United States Army Air Forces. The air medal, for meritorious achievement, is a special award given members of the air forces who have participated in at least twenty-five combat missions.

Among those honored were First Lieut. Jack Cohen of 133 Classon avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Capt. Gerald J. Crosson of 5540 Amboy Road, Huguenot Park, Staten Island.

Capt. Crosson was a member of the air division of the Police Department when he was called to active service with the Air Forces in May, 1941, his mother, Mrs. Charles S. Crosson, said at their Staten Island home today. He joined the Police Department in 1938, after working for several years for the Rubsam & Horrmann Brewery, and was assigned to the police air base at Floyd Bennett Field.

Capt. Crosson is 31 years old. He learned to fly at the Greenridge Airport on Staten Island and had been a member of the Air Forces Reserves for more than ten years when he was called to active duty. One of his most memorable trips as an air-policeman was a tour over New York with Mayor LaGuardia as passenger, his mother said.

The captain is engaged to Miss Valina P. Hurst of 54 Quinn street, Stapleton, Staten Island.

Capt. Crosson was wounded last August when a Japanese shell hit him in the leg. He got back to his base safely, but was hospitalized for three months. He was awarded the Purple Heart for that.

ALLIES SMASH SHIP AT RABAUL

Curtin Pleads for Greater Strength in Pacific.

Melbourne, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Flying Fortresses smashed another Jap ship at Rabaul, New Britain, yesterday, setting her afire with direct hits, Allied headquarters reported today in the wake of a warning by Prime Minister John Curtin that greater air and naval strength was needed in the Southwest Pacific to hold the Japanese in check.

Mr. Curtin emphasized that the preservation of the continent of Australia was vital to the United States, and said: "The Southwest Pacific area is too crucial to be left to a force of caretakers. I put it to the American people. The men of Corregidor can be avenged only if naval and air strength in this theater are adequate to the plans of the commander."

In addition to hitting the ship in Rabaul Harbor, the Fortresses started fires in the airdrome area.

Other planes, the regular headquarters communique said, attacked Buka airdrome in the Solomons, Lae and Salamaua in New Guinea and five other targets. Two Japanese bombers raided an airdrome in the Port Moresby area, but without effect.

Eyewitness Tells of Bombing Of Munda in Big Offensive

Jap Airfield Smashed as Drive From Guadalcanal Meets Feeble Resistance

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(From Yesterday's Late Editions.)

By WILLIAM M. HIPPLE,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

IN A FLYING FORTRESS OVER NEW GEORGIA ISLAND, Jan. 24 (Delayed).—This four-engined weapon of destruction has just contributed another two tons of TNT to the greatest all-out air offensive yet launched from the Solomon Islands against Japanese positions to the north.

It's dawn, and the enemy field at Munda is now a temporarily useless strip of ground, full of craters and denuded of air and surface defenses.

We cannot see any planes or activity on the ground. The once-heavy Munda anti-aircraft fire was laughable this morning. It's reduced to a scarecrow half dozen guns, wildly aimed and wildly shot.

Our heavy bombs hit the runway, dispersal areas and quarters to the east of the field. There were great columns of white smoke as the bombs hit, but no flames. It seems there's just nothing left to burn at Munda.

To the north—15 miles away on the southern tip of Kolombangara Island in the New Georgia group—we can see plainly that fires are burning on the Jap airfield and other positions at Vila.

A few hours ago a strong force of United States Navy surface vessels made an audacious moonlight attack on the enemy airfield, a recent installation. These high-blazing flames are the result of the pulverizing shellfire the warships poured into Vila.

(The sea and air attacks on Kolombangara and Munda here described first hand were previously reported by the Navy, January 25 in a communique which said that "fires from explosions from fuel dumps indicated that the enemy held area was completely burned out.")

After dumping our bombs on Munda, we circled close over nearby Vila and got a look at the devastation below.

Yesterday afternoon the Munda field area was scarred badly, but at that time the anti-aircraft fire was heavy and close to the mark.

But today after many relentless attacks, Munda looked nearly worthless, and all but a few of the ack-ack guns apparently had been knocked out. Neither time could we see planes either on the field or in dispersal areas.

A number of flyers have expressed the view that Munda has been abandoned temporarily, at least as a scene of Jap air operations. The enemy, however, has great ability to make swift repairs and replacements.

I visited Munda yesterday in a Fortress called "O'Reilly's Daughter," a name for which none of the crew could offer an explanation. Ours and seven other Fortresses were escorted by Warhawk and Lightning fighter planes.

The heavy ships did pattern bombing, all dropping their big yellow eggs about the same time. Looking back, I saw that the bombing had been extremely accurate, encasing the whole peninsula where the field is located.

This morning we managed to

take off at 4 o'clock, during interval between the harassing bomb raids which three Jap flying boats had been conducting against Guadalcanal all night.

Guadalcanal Takes Offensive.

As we cleared the ground at the end of the runway the three "Washing Machine Willies," as the Jap flying boats are known here, sailed over and dropped their bombs off to one side of the landing strip. Supplies, gasoline dumps, wharves, planes and a former coconut plantation all appeared to be blazing.

Now as we head home to Guadalcanal we see swarms of Navy and Marine Corps divebombers, torpedo bombers and fighters flying in beautiful formations toward us. They are swooping in to add to the havoc and ruin of the Vila job with low-level bombing and strafing attacks.

Ahead and going in our direction we see the task force of United States warships which shelled Kolombangara. The vessels are cutting long white wakes in the smooth sea as they speed away unhampered.

This is the heaviest and most persistent air attack—plus shelling—that we have thrown against Japanese land positions thus far in the Southwest Pacific war.

For 24 hours several hundred Army, Navy and Marine planes—many of which have been over the target more than once—have pounded at Munda, then Vila and dropped dozens of tons of bombs.

Guadalcanal's purely defensive days are over. This is carrying war to the enemy on a large scale.

Eichelberger Jubilant

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Jan. 25 (Delayed) (AP).—The commander of American forces in the Sanananda sector, where enemy resistance now has been crushed, termed today the Papua campaign the first pushing around of this war for the Japanese. He is tall, thin, gray-haired Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichelberger, who acknowledged at a press conference that he doesn't know why he wasn't killed—especially on one day when several companions were wounded near by.

The general said: "There's no getting around it—the Papuan campaign was a slap in the face for the Jap.

"The enemy set out to take Port Moresby, and didn't come close to it. He had superiority in using experienced men, and in choosing his own ground on which he had prepared strong defenses. He had a plentiful supply of automatic weapons and fought on dry land while we had to attack through swamps. HAGLAND

"The Jap was pushed around at Milne Bay, Gona, and Sanananda. Where else has this happened to the modern Japanese army? He's been fighting five years and this is the first time he's been set down and you can be sure he didn't like it."

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Furthermore, American troops had their first baptism of fire and learned things which abode ill times for the enemy in the future."

He said the success was due largely to the direction of General Douglas MacArthur, General Sir Thomas A. Blamey, commander of the Allied ground forces in the Southwest Pacific, and Lieutenant General E. F. Herring, an Australian commander.

The Allied dead were few in comparison with those of the enemy, while many Allied wounds were comparatively minor.

Australian Casualties Officially Put at 52,148

By the Associated Press.

CANBERRA, Australia, Jan. 27.—Prime Minister John Curtin told Parliament today that from the outbreak of the war to the end of December total Australian battle casualties in all theaters were 52,148.

The number comprised 6,820 killed, 28,692 missing, 9,059 known prisoner and 12,371 wounded.

U. S. Freighter Hits U-Boat

Stern Gun Crew Gets Bullseye on First Shot in Night Attack

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Jan. 27 (AP).—Captain Edwin E. Johnson, master of the 5,000-ton American freighter Columbian, told today how his boat stopped "cold" a submarine which had stalked his ship for eight hours.

The submarine closed for the attack at midnight, he said. The Columbian's stern gun scored a point-blank hit at 200 yards with its first shell. When last seen, the U-boat was listing low in the water, Captain Johnson said.

U. S. BOMBERS SOW FIRES IN MANDALAY

New Delhi, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—United States bombers and fighters of the Tenth Air Force resumed attacks on Japanese-held points in Burma yesterday after a one-day breathing spell.

Explosives were dropped on the railroad yards at Mandalay and elsewhere and a bridge at Shaduzup was seriously damaged or perhaps destroyed. In raids against Japanese transport facilities American planes beat off Japanese fighters and returned without a loss.

All the bombs dropped at Mandalay landed in the target area where there were concentrations of rolling stock, the announcement said.

At Naba junction, about 175 miles north of Mandalay, a moving train was damaged and two large fires were caused by bombers after fighter attacks Monday damaged eight small locomotives, the communique said.

A 6,000-ton vessel reported to have received two direct hits in a raid on Rangoon Sunday was seen burning in mid-stream.

R. A. F. India-based bombers, maintaining their relentless attack on Japanese installations and transport in Burma, bombed the important Japanese airdrome at Toungoo in central Burma last night, blasting the runways and leaving a number of fires burning in dispersal areas, a British communique said.

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Chinese Charge Japanese Use Poison Gas Again

First Instance Since Threat of British-U. S. Retaliation

CHUNGKING, Jan. 27 (AP).—An official charge that the Japanese army is using poison gas, the first since America and Great Britain threatened to retaliate if earlier attacks in China were repeated, was made by the Chinese high command today.

Its communique said gas was used in a futile attack on Chinese positions northwest of Hungtung, in southern Shansi Province, on Jan. 6.

"They (the Japanese) used poison gas, but several hundred of their own men lost their lives as the wind suddenly turned toward their own positions," the communique said.

[At a press conference on June 5, 1942, President Roosevelt said that if the Japanese persisted in the use of gas against China, or any other of the United Nations, "such action will be regarded as though taken against the United States and retaliation in kind and in full measure will be meted out."]

OTTAWA, Jan. 27 (AP)—Canada's munitions program has now reached "full capacity" within the limits of available manpower and materials and Allied arms have progressed to a point where "the United Nations are beginning to wage offensive warfare," a speech from the throne reported today at the prorogation of Parliament.

The speech said that the volume and quality of Canadian munitions "compares favorably with that of any Allied country." It was read by Justice T. Rinfret of the Supreme Court, acting as deputy to the Earl of Athlone, the Governor General.

Colonel Adrift 72 Hours, Rescued by Navy Plane

Victim of a Forced Landing at Sea Is Flown to Bahamas

By Sergeant Maurice E. Moran
Marine Corps Combat Correspondent
Distributed by The Associated Press

GREAT EXUMA, The Bahamas, Jan. 21 (Delayed).—The skill of an American naval aviator today made possible the rescue of Colonel Max F. Schneider, forty-seven years old, an Army pilot, of Chevy Chase, Md., who passed seventy-two hours adrift without water and with little food.

The colonel's rescuer, Lieutenant Murlin W. Alley, twenty-nine, of Freedom, Okla., landed his Consolidated Catalina flying boat alongside the raft despite a heavy swell which made the maneuver difficult.

Colonel Schneider, an aviation officer in the Army for twenty-five years, suffered a slight concussion, lip lacerations, bruises and abrasions, in the forced landing. His face and hands were burned severely by the sun and wind during his exposure.

Lieutenant Alley was on routine patrol when his radioman, A. J. Nick, of Kansas City, intercepted a message telling the location of the life raft about 150 miles from here. Lieutenant Alley and his crew set the plane down soon afterward, rescued Colonel Schneider and brought him here.

NAVY PLANES DOWN 2 JAPS OVER WAKE

Washington, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—American planes flying over Wake Island on a reconnaissance mission were attacked by Japanese planes, the Navy reported today, but returned safely to their base.

Two Japanese Zero fighters were reported shot down, in the first flight over Wake since a bombing attack on December 23 which started large fires in enemy positions.

The Navy also reported that on January 26 a formation of Flying Fortress heavy bombers heavily bombed the Japanese airfield at Ballale Island in the Shortland Islands at dusk and started fires in the revetments. Weak anti-aircraft fire was encountered.

The report of the raid on Ballale Island was the first disclosure by the Navy that the enemy had succeeded in establishing an airfield on that island near the Solomons group. Previous Navy communiques, however, have reported bombing of Japanese positions there. Ballale is three miles northeast of Shortland, which is 295 miles northwest of Henderson airfield on Guadalcanal.

Wake Island is 1,994 miles west of Pearl Harbor and 1,028 miles southwest of Midway Island.

BRAZIL WILL ERECT ALUMINUM PLANT

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Economic Co-ordinator Joao Alberto Lins De Barros said today that Brazil, with United States assistance, planned to establish in Brazil an aluminum manufacturing plant with a capacity of 25,000 tons annually.

It was planned, De Barros said, to have shipments of Bauxite to the United States of 1,000 tons monthly. Up to now there had been difficulty in attaining this objective because of transport limitations.

He predicted a production of 45,000 tons of Amazon rubber this year and 75,000 tons in 1944 through the broad development now under way in the Amazon valley.

De Barros reported he had arranged for quick delivery of United States oil drilling and refining equipment for exploitation of the Bahia fields which he hoped would relieve Brazil's present dependence on imported fuel.

FIGHT FOR NEWSPRINT

San Juan, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—To forestall a serious island paper shortage, Gordon Foote, head of the War Production Board's Division of Territories, today asked all Puerto Rican publishers to report their current newsprint holdings before the end of the week.

Mr. Foote said the move was precipitated [illegible] requests from the mainland for either a shipment from the mainland or pooling of stocks, most of which are reported to be held by the newspaper El Mundo. Mr. Foote said that he had been attempting to get additional shipments but indicated that he might possibly have to ration available stocks.

Publisher Antonio Ayuso Valdivieso of Imparcial, asserted El Mundo refused to divide any of its stock, which Ayuso claims is sufficient for El Mundo's needs for more than a year. Mr. Foote said he might request Washington for authorization to seize and ration El Mundo's stock, which was built up before the war.

The situation was complicated by political factors inasmuch as El Mundo has been leading the fight against Gov. Tugwell, while other papers have been generally favorable toward him.

ARMY NAMES 459 HELD BY JAPANESE

Adds to List of Soldiers Now Interned in Formosa and the Philippines

JAN 27 1943

THE OFFICERS NUMBER 330

Twenty-seven Prisoners From New York, 4 From New Jersey and 4 From Connecticut

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The War Department made public today the names of 459 more American soldiers held as prisoners of war by the Japanese in the Philippine Islands and Formosa. The list includes 327 officers and 129 enlisted men of the Army, and three officers of the Army Nurse Corps. In each case the next of kin has been notified.

The next of kin of the Army personnel on this list reside in forty-eight States, the District of Columbia, Canada and Cuba. Twenty-seven prisoners came from New York, four from New Jersey, and four from Connecticut.

Their names and next of kin follow:

New York

At Camp Tarivan, Formosa

Bartus, Frank, private first class; sister, Mrs. Anna Angrason, 197 Chestnut, Brooklyn.

Dee, Stanley, corporal; sister, Mrs. Katharine Charmoille, 21 Mitchell Ave., Yonkers.

Hackett, Thomas A., first lieutenant; father, John Hackett, 23 E. Main St., Huntington.

Kolinsky, Louis, corporal; father, Isidore Kolinsky, 1020 Wheeler Ave., New York.

McQueeney, Lawrence M., private; father, Patrick McQueeney, 507 W. 161st St., New York.

Parone, Felipe, private first class; mother, Mrs. Juana Sanchez, 60 E. 114th St., New York.

Shain, Frederick S., corporal; mother, Mrs. Louise Sloan, 1552 Fifth Ave., Watervliet.

Zito, Joseph, staff sergeant; aunt, Mrs. Jennie Digiaimo, 4206 Twelfth Ave., Brooklyn.

In the Philippine Islands

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Baldwin, Barry, second lieutenant; sister, Mrs. Margaret Telfer, 3849 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

Burke, Alfred J., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Mabel M. Burke, 354 University Ave., Rochester.

Burke, Joseph L., second lieutenant; father, William James Burke, 376 Third Ave., Troy.

Carleton, Robert K., second lieutenant; father, Dr. Sanger S. Carleton, Stone Ridge.

Carroll, Thomas P., first sergeant; wife, Mrs. Frances L. Carroll, care of Robert Simmons, 60 W. Merrick Road, Freeport.

Cirrito, Russell, second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Igrazia Cirrito, 35 Cooper St., Brooklyn.

Cornell, Arthur R., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Arthur R. Cornell, 1 Longview Road, Port Washington.

Evanicki, Michael, second lieutenant; father, John Evanicki, Pilgrim State Hospital, Brentwood.

Gelb, Daniel, second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Rose Burlin, 3402 Avenue U, Brooklyn.

Goff, George E., first lieutenant; father, Joseph Goff, Santa Clara.

Gulden, Royal Scott, Jr., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Royal S. Gulden Jr., 301 E. Eightieth St., New York.

Huffcut, Robert J., second lieutenant; father, Henry J. Huffcut, 99 Gallatin Ave., Buffalo.

Kasler, Charles L., second lieutenant; sister, Teresa R. Kasler, Kings Park.

Kells, David E., second lieutenant; father, Charles D. Kells, 143-58 Cherry Ave., Flushing, Queens.

Macinnis, Raymond, first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. John Macinnis, 828 Sweet Home Road, Williamsville.

Miller, Robert E., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Olive W. Miller, 919 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn.

Perkins, Robert Warren, first lieutenant; father, Gerald N. Perkins, 1404 Myron St., Schenectady.

Stirling, Warren Curtis, captain; wife, Mrs. Warren C. Stirling, 71 Franklin Ave., Yonkers.

Westbrook, Seth L., technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. Elnora Westbrook, 812 East Second St., Elmira.

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New Jersey

At Camp Talwan, Formosa

Balconis, Harold J., private; father, Anthony Balconis, 20 Merchant St., Newark.

In the Philippine Islands

Hare, James Harlan, first lieutenant; father, Kenneth R. Hare, Cup-, Lake, Wanaque.

-, Robert William, first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. A. A. Hey, 12 Stanley St., East Rutherford.

Holmes, Arthur Olaf, first lieutenant; father, Olaf Holmes, 1012 Park Ave., Hoboken.

Connecticut

In the Philippine Islands

Gure, John, second lieutenant; sister, Mrs. Mary Toth, 17 Rennell Court, Bridgeport.

Hall, William H., sergeant; brother, Joseph Hall, 23 Catonah St., Ridgefield.

Niederhauser, Harold F., technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. Ida Niederhauser, 1356 Elm St., Stratford.

Sternberg, Raymond F., technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. Mary Sternberg, 935 West Main St., Waterbury.

49 NEW CASUALTIES DISCLOSED BY NAVY

Six Sailors From This State, Including Three From City, Are Among 47 Missing

FIVE FROM JERSEY LOST

Also Two From Connecticut—Navy, Marine, Coast Guard Total Now at 21,967

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Navy announced today forty-nine casualties, including one dead, one wounded and forty-seven missing.

This brings to 21,967 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 6,399 dead, 3,907 wounded and 11,661 missing.

The casualties announced today (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified) include the following:

New York

MISSING

Cava, John; father, Louis Cava, Albany Post Road, Montrose.

Day, Donald S.; father, Donald Day, 1400 Valley Drive, Syracuse.

Elliott, Emanuel; wife, Mrs. Frances Elliott, 45 North Elliott Place, Brooklyn.

Herbert, Sidney; father, Sidney Herbert, 139 Wisner Ave., Middletown.

Nennig, Cyril; wife, Mrs. Dorothy Louise Nennig, 18 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn.

Saccomanni, Patsy; father, Frank Saccomanni, 12 East 213th St., New York.

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New Jersey

MISSING

Pagnillo, Peter; wife, Mrs. Josephine Pagnillo, Clifton.

Sandel, Lloyd G.; wife, Mrs. Mildred Niell Sandel, Union.

Saxer, Lawrence E.; father, Carl E. Saxer, Passaic.

Ziana, Albert W.; mother, Mrs. Gladys Ziana, Dover.

Zubos, Walter; wife, Mrs. Guendelyne Zubos, Jersey City.

Connecticut

MISSING

Bruneau, Howard; wife, Mrs. Dorothy Bruneau, 139 Union Ave., West Haven.

Gogglin, Albert; father, Augus Gogglin, 48 Grant St., Stratford.

MAY FREE SOME JAP INTERNEES

Grew to Be Queried About Loyal Groups.

JAN 27 1943

Washington, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Senator Chandler, Democrat, of Kentucky, the chairman of a Senate military sub-committee, disclosed plans today to investigate the feasibility of removing a large group of loyal Americans from among upward of 106,000 Japanese detained in a dozen scattered colonies.

The announcement followed an executive session on a resolution sponsored by Senator Wallgren, Democrat, of Washington, to transfer supervision of the interned Japanese back to the War Department from the war relocation authority. Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, was asked to appear tomorrow.

Mr. Chandler said his sub-committee would make a thorough inspection of the camps to investigate charges that the interned Japanese were pampered and that lack of supervision led to riots, particularly a Pearl Harbor anniversary demonstration at Manzanar, Cal., last December 7 in which one man was killed.

Four Classes of Japanese.

"We want to ask Ambassador Grew for advice on whether reports are correct that as many as two-thirds of the Japanese, the bulk of them native-born American citizens, could be released to enter the Army or productive pursuits," the Senator asserted.

"It seems that the Nisei—American-born, American-educated Japanese—are loyal Americans and that we have 2,000 of them in our armed forces," he added. "Then there are the Eaisi—the American-born, Japanese-educated, and the Keobi, Japanese-born, Japanese-educated, living in this country.

"We are told that probably less than a third of the three groups are what is known as Shintos, the fanatically religious Japanese who are unquestioned enemies of this country, and that they should be separated from the others.

"This segregation, in my opinion, should have been undertaken a long time ago. The Shinto's create disturbances and riots and should be under the strictest control and supervision."

Senator Chandler also said complaints were piling up from citizens living in areas near the colonies that the Japanese were receiving better food and educational opportunities than American citizens.

Pro-Japanese Leaders Of U. S. Group Indicted

'Pacific Movement' Sought to Sway Negroes to Foe

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP).—Attorney General Francis Biddle announced today that a Federal grand jury at East St. Louis, Ill., had indicted the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World, Inc., two of its officers and a Japanese agent on charges of conspiring to violate the sedition and selective-service acts.

The officers were named as General Lee Butler, president, and David D. Irwin, national adviser, along with a Japanese described only as "John Doe." (It was explained that General is Butler's first name, not a military title.)

A statement by the Justice Department said that the Pacific Movement was started more than ten years ago by Japanese agents working under the direction of the Black Dragon Society of Japan, and that the actual founder of the movement was Mimo De Guzman, whose operations allegedly were supervised by Satohashi Takahashi, a retired Japanese Army officer.

The department said that the Pacific Movement was erected as a propaganda front to work among American Negroes, using the theme that a Japanese victory would bring about their liberation."

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Branches were established, the department said, in Chicago, East St. Louis and Mounds, Ill.; Cleveland, Shaw and Greenville, Miss.; Tulsa, Muskogee and Boynton, Okla.; Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio; Gary and Indiana City, Ind.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Detroit.

Jury Accuses Jap Agents

Says Sedition Tried Among U. S. Negroes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—A charge that Japan's notorious Black Dragon Society launched a nation-wide movement to alienate the loyalty of American Negroes was made today in a sedition indictment returned by a federal grand jury at East St. Louis, Ill.

Atty. Gen. Biddle said the two-count indictment named the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World, Inc.; General (a name not a title) Lee Butler, president of the corporation; David D. Erwin, its national adviser, and a Japanese described only as "John Doe."

The charges were conspiracy to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny and refusal of duty in the armed forces, and conspiracy to hinder compliance with the selective service law.

In commenting on the indictment, Biddle said that "attempts by Japanese agents to infiltrate Negro groups have been indignantly repudiated by responsible leaders of our Negro citizens throughout the country."

RICKENBACKER BACKS NEW HOUSE AIR BODY

He Says Proposed Committee on Non-War Aviation Is Essential

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Captain Edward V. Rickenbacker went on record today as favoring establishment of a separate House committee on civilian and commercial aviation.

A telegram from the flier giving his position was read to the Rules Committee by Representative Kleberg of Texas at a hearing on whether it would send the aviation committee proposal to the floor for a vote.

The Rules Committee is considering eight separate bills proposing establishment of a separate committee on civilian and commercial aviation, and has limited its witnesses to members of Congress.

Now the Interstate Commerce Committee handles aviation legislation.

Captain Rickenbacker's telegram reads:

"It is my understanding that a standing committee on aviation in the House is proposed. In view of the tremendous influence aviation will have on America's future throughout the war it is essential now that our leadership study these problems thoroughly and be prepared at the peace table to demand an intelligent and fair reward for our billions spent and to prevent our birthright from being sold out from under us by selfish and biased interests.

"In my opinion a standing committee in the House is essential from this day on."

Submarine Sinks Small British Ship In South Atlantic

JAN 27 1943

Washington, Jan. 27 (AP)—A small British merchant vessel was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine late in December in the south Atlantic off South America and survivors have been landed at Miami, the navy announced today.

New York, Jan. 27—The Associated Press recorded today a broadcast of a report, credited to the Transocean Agency, which said German U-boats had sunk 16 Allied merchant vessels totaling 103,000 tons.

This was without confirmation from any other source.

An earlier broadcast credited submarines with sinking eight ships totaling 52,000 tons in the Arctic, the south Atlantic, and off West Africa. Apparently these were included in the larger total

Women Marines To Free Troops For Front Line

Washington, Jan. 27 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, commandant of the Marines, announced today the establishment of a Marine Corps Women's Reserve. The women are to relieve trained Marines for combat duty.

General Holcomb said the women's reserve still was in the "planning stage," and applications would not be received before February 15.

Informed persons said today Mrs. Thomas W. Streeter, attorney, of Morristown, N. J., would head the reserve. There was no confirmation of this report from official Navy or Marine Corps sources.

The feminine marines will have no official abbreviated name such as the WAVES, WAACs and SPARs of the navy, army and Coast Guard.

E. J. Flynn Gets 13-10 Approval

Three Democrats on Committee Opposed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Senate foreign relations committee put a 13 to 10 stamp of approval today on President Roosevelt's nomination of Edward J. Flynn to be minister to Australia, and sent it along to a doubtful fate in the Senate.

Three Democrats—Senators George of Georgia, Van Nuys of Indiana and Gillette of Iowa—broke across party lines to oppose the 23-member committee's indorsement of the former Democratic national chairman.

The test found 12 Democrats and Senator LaFollette (Pro., Wis.) voting for Flynn, seven Republicans and three Democrats against him. Senators Glass (D., Va.) who supported the nomination, and Johnson (R., Calif.) who opposed it, were absent and voted by proxy.

Chairman Connally (D., Texas) told reporters he assumed the action of the committee would be approved by the Senate next week, but opponents were claiming privately that the nomination might be rejected by a vote or two. Administration leaders conceded the issue was close but claimed victory.

The 38 Republicans thus were expected to present an almost solid front against confirmation. But they need nearly a dozen Democratic "No" votes to defeat the nomination, depending on the number of those present when the roll of 96 Senators finally is called.

DIPLOMAT IS KILLED IN IRAN PLANE CRASH

Childs Had Been Counselor of the British Embassy Here

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—Stephen Lawford Childs, former counselor of the British Embassy in charge of press relations, has been killed in an airplane crash in Iran, according to a cable received by the embassy.

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The plane was en route from Teheran, Iran, to Baghdad, Iraq, and was missing for a week till found wrecked. Yesterday the embassy was asked to notify Mrs. Childs, a resident of Washington, of her husband's death with all other passengers.

Born forty-six years ago in Sussex, England, Mr. Childs had led an adventurous life. He was a private during the first World War and saw service in India. A wound in action crippled his trigger finger, and he became an officer on specialty duty.

Mr. Childs entered the diplomatic service in 1935. After the fall of France he was sent from Paris to Washington, remaining until February, 1942, when he was ordered to Teheran.

Under the penname Stephen Lawford Mr. Childs wrote in 1935 a book "Youth Uncharted," that was virtually an autobiography.

15 PROMOTED FOR BRAVERY

Brooklyn and Corona Navy Men Among Those in Pacific Fight

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Promotions have been given fifteen men for "exemplary conduct" in an engagement between their ship and Japanese aircraft which left their ship in a sinking condition, the Navy reported today.

Among the men, with their new ratings, were:

Nicholas Gaetano Marchese, 36, ship's cook, 1st class, Brooklyn.

John Henry Wortham Jr., 21, mess attendant, 3d class, Corona, N. Y.

Third Habsburg Joins Our Fo

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (A

Another member of the Habsbu family is joining the armed forces it was learned today. He is Rudolf von Habsburg, youngest brother of the Archduke Otto, pretender to the throne of Austria-Hungary. Two other brothers, Felix and Karl Ludwig, are already in the Army.

ITALIAN SUB SEIZES STEWARD FOR CAPTAIN

JAN 27 1943

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 27 (AP)—The messroom steward on a British merchantman torpedoed and shelled in the South Atlantic ocean ate in December can blame a bleeding thumb for his misfortune n being taken prisoner aboard an Italian submarine.

After sinking the vessel with two torpedoes and shellfire, the sub crewmen threw a line to one of the lifeboats, and asked for the ship's officers.

Crewmen, coached not to identify the officers, gave non-commital replies.

The Italian sub commander then looked over the sailors in the lifeboat, and spotted the messman, who was hodling his injured and bleeding thumb with his other hand.

"You come aboard," the commander ordered.

He gave the injured man cigarets and tossed his lifebelt back to the lifeboat, murmuring "You won't need that now."

The other 44 crewmen sailed 120 miles to shore in two lifeboats. One group landed at a large South American port, while the other spent three days at a wild beach spot before making contact with some fishermen.

GEN. WASH KILLED IN CRASH OF PLANE

Mobile, Ala., Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Brig.-Gen. Carlyle H. Walsh, 53 years old, whose career of more than a quarter of a century as a flying officer spanned many posts of high command, was killed with nine other airmen in the flaming crash of their plane a few miles east of here yesterday. The ship, a twin-motored Army transport, plunged into a wooded area seven miles from Flomaton, Ala., near the Florida-Alabama line during a heavy rainstorm.

Major Oscar Parmer, public relations officer at Brookley Field here, said the bodies were badly burned and only three could be identified. The officer said he believed the crash was "one of the worst in the Army's history where high-ranking officers were concerned."

Gen. Wash was commanding officer of the Third Air Force at Tampa before being assigned as commanding general of the Second Air Support Command with headquarters at Colorado Springs, Col. He and his party were flying from Drew Field, Tampa, to Oklahoma City by way of Mobile.

Capt. Martin Doster, Drew Field public relations officer, said members of Gen. Wash's staff who died with him were Lieut.-Col. J .H. Cunningham, Lieut.-Col. J. A. Cain, Major J. R. Lee and Lieut. J. A. Simon, all of Colorado Springs. Others aboard were Major S. B. Gaetle Jr., pilot, Third Air Force, Tampa; Flight Officer Glenn A. Johnson, Tampa and Oshkosh, Wis., co-pilot; Lieut. Edward A. Durica, Oak Park, Ill.; Master Sergt. Pius Witherow, Tampa, engineer, and Staff Sergt. J. C. Melder, Tampa.

Gen. Wash, a 1913 graduate of West Point, was made a brigadier-general in 1940. He was born at Minneapolis on October 15, 1889.

DAVILA SAYS CHILE WAS NOT NEUTRAL

He Tells Latin-American Conference Delayed Axis Break Served Democracy Better

JAN 27 1943

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 27 (AP)—Carlos Davila, former President of Chile and Ambassador to the United States from 1927 to 1931, told the University of Rochester's Latin-American Conference today that his country delayed breaking with the Axis only because "it thought by so doing it served the democratic cause better." Chile "was never neutral in this conflict," he asserted, and added:

"Few are the peoples of the Americas who feel more intensely than Chile the ideological contents of this war. The cause of the democracies was our cause, even before the outbreak of war."

Asserting that Pan-Americanism is not today a docrine of hemisphere isolation, "but one of co-operation for world organization in equity," Señor Davila said he did not believe it to be "outside the realm of the logic of history" that the Americas might be to European civilization what Greece was to the Orient.

"The American plan is the better plan," he said, "if the united peoples of the Americas make sure democracy will never again be used as a screen for boundless greed, for the evasion of duties to the nation and to the continent, and for the loosening of all discipline."

JAN 27 1943

Hails Good Neighbor Policy

Señor Davila described as "amazing" the political results of eight years of conferences held in the spirit of the good neighbor policy. He said the United States, before the advent of that policy, had been "marching to diplomatic suicide."

Commenting on the possibility of making the Western Hemisphere an integrated economic unit, Señor Davila said it was "both feasible and desirable."

"I hold that the economic integration of the Americas is not irreconcilable with the new Pan-Americanism inspired in universality," he added, "which will make of this hemisphere a basis for the international organization of all the countries and all the continents.

"If we are to put an end to a planless and warlike world after victory in the present struggle, it will be on the basis of 'regional self-sufficiency' which will cushion the devastating effects of unchecked competition and imperialism."

Doctorate Awarded by Radio

Tonight the University of Rochester for the second time in a few years, used an international broadcast to confer an honorary degree upon a foreign statesman. The degree, Doctor of Laws, was bestowed on Oswaldo Aranha, Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a two-way broadcast from the stage of Eastman Theatre to Rio de Janeiro.

In 1941 the university similarly honored Winston Churchill. As did the British Prime Minister, Señor Aranha replied in English over the hook-up.

An honorary doctorate was also presented Dr. Eduardo Santos, President of Colombia from 1938 to 1942, while to James H. Furay, vice president and a director of The United Press Associations, the university awarded a certificate of distinguished service for "notable contributions to Pan-American journalism."

Carlos Davila, former President of Chile, told the conference his country delayed breaking with the Axis only because "it thought by so doing it served the democratic cause better."

Mr. Davila, President of Chile in 1932 and ambassador to the United States from 1927 to 1931, said his country "was never neutral in this conflict."

"Few," he said, "are the peoples of the Americas who feel more intensely than Chile the ideological contents of this war. The cause of the democracies was our cause even before the outbreak of war."

Asserting Pan-Americanism is not today a doctrine of hemisphere isolation, "but one of co-operation for world organization in equity," Mr. Davila said he did not believe it to be "outside the realm of the logic of history" that the Americas may be to European civilization what Greece was to the Orient.

"The American plan is the better plan," he said, "if the united peoples of the Americas make sure democracy will never again be used as a screen for boundless greed, for the evasion of duties to the nation and to the continent, and for the loosening of all discipline."

Mr. Davila described as "amazing" the political results of eight years of conferences held in the spirit of the good-neighbor policy. He said the United States, before advent of the good-neighbor policy, had been "marching to diplomatic suicide."

Commenting on the possibility of making the Western Hemisphere an integrated economic unit, Mr. Davila said it is "both feasible and desirable."

Aranha Gets Honor by Radio From Rochester

University Which Broadcast Degree to Churchill in '41 Uses Same Method Again

ROCHESTER, Jan. 27 (AP).—The University of Rochester, for the second time in as many years, utilized an international broadcast tonight to confer an honorary degree on a foreign statesman.

The degree—Doctor of Laws—was bestowed on Oswaldo Aranha, Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a two-way broadcast from the stage of Eastman Theater to Rio de Janeiro as the final event of the university's conference on Latin America. In 1941 the university similarly honored British Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Like Churchill, Aranha replied in English over the hookup.

In a message read to the conference, President Elie Lescot of Haiti declared the war has made possible a "magnificent feeling of Pan-American solidarity." He urged the conferees "to cultivate the ideal of love" and "transpose this Pan-American solidarity from the realm of pure politics to that of a real and lasting understanding based on esteem, respect, sympathy and friendship."

His message was read by M. Andre Liautaud, Haitian Minister to Washington.

An honorary doctorate was conferred on Dr. Eduardo Santos, President of Colombia from 1938 to 1942, while to James H. Furay, vice-president and a director of the United Press Associations, the university awarded a certificate of distinguished service for "notable contributions to Pan-American journalism."

Tojo Tells Diet Japan Means to Crush Its Foes

Tokio Says Premier Speaks Despite His Illness

Premier Hideki Tojo told a reconvened session of the Japanese Diet (Parliament) Wednesday that Japan is waging war "to enable all countries, each in its proper place, and all peoples to live their lives in peace and security" and said that Japan in pursuance of this ideal was marching "to crush the United States and Britain," the Japanese radio reported.

The broadcast, recorded by The Associated Press, said Tojo declared Japan was in the midst of a war of "unprecedented scale" against both the United States and Britain, which he said "vaunt their wealth and strength to the world," in order "to destroy their sinister ambitions to dominate the world."

The Japanese Empire, he said, has had this goal of "peace and security" for 3,000 years, and "it is also to realize this great ideal that the nation, with a 100,000,000 united people in humble obedience to the imperial command, is declaring war and marching to crush the United States and Britain."

The session had been delayed by Tojo's illness and the broadcast [illegible] had some fever, but [illegible] further to delay the Diet.

LONDON, THURSDAY, JAN. 28—(AP)—A 6,000-TON ITALIAN MERCHANT SHIP LOADED WITH MOTOR TRANSPORT HAS BEEN SUNK BY A BRITISH SUBMARINE EN ROUTE TO TUNISIA FROM ITALY, REUTERS REPORTED IN A DISPATCH FRO ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TODAY.

JAN 27 1943

THE SAME SUBMARINE SANK A SCHOONER NEAR SARDINIA AND A 2,000-TON TRAWLER. SINCE NOVEMBER, THE DISPATCH SAID, THIS SUBMARINE HAS ACCOUNTED FOR EIGHT ENEMY SHIPS--TWO DESTROYERS, A TRAWLER AND THREE MERCHANT SHIPS OF 6,000, 2,000 AND 1,700 TONS RESPECTIVELY.

30.24-663

LONDON, JAN 27-(AP)-THE HOUSE OF COMMONS WAS TOLD TODAY THAT BRITISH FORCES ARE GETTING DELIVERY OF A NEW BRITISH TANK WHICH SIR EDWARD GRIGG, THE WAR MINISTER, HAS CALLED BETTER THAN ANY OTHER IN THE WORLD. JAN 27 1943

MAJOR ARTHUR HENDERSON, FINANCIAL SECRETARY FOR THE WAR MINISTRY, SAID HE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER THE NEW TANK HAD BEEN USED IN NORTH AFRICA.

LONDON, THURSDAY, JAN. 28-(AP)-PREMIER MUSSOLINI OF ITALY IS ILL AND CONFINED TO BED, REUTERS SAID TODAY IN A DISPATCH DATELINED "INSIDE EUROPE."

(THERE HAVE BEEN RECENT REPORTS THAT MUSSOLINI WAS SUFFERING FROM STOMACH ULCERS.)

LONDON, JAN 27-(AP)-THE [illegible]IO BROADCAST A STATEMENT TODAY BY PROPAGANDA MINISTER GOEB[illegible] DAS REICH" SAYING THAT "IT IS DEMANDED BY NATIONAL MORALE THAT TODAY EVERY GERMAN MAN FROM 16 TO 65 AND EVERY WOMAN FROM 17 TO 45 SHALL BE COMPELLED BY LAW TO CONTRIBUTE BY WORK AND EXERTION TO THE WAR." JAN 27 1943

LONDON, JAN.27-(AP)-AN APPEAL FOR A JOINT ANGLO-AMERICAN POLICY ON OVERSEAS INVESTMENTS IN DEFAULT WAS VOICED TODAY BY THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN BONDHOLDERS.

THE COUNCIL, WHICH FOR THE PAST 70 YEARS HAS WORKED TO PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF HOLDERS OF FOREIGN BONDS, EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT THE UNITED STATES, "NOW THE GREATEST CREDITOR NATION IN THE WORLD, MAY BE DISPOSED TO COOPERATE IN FURTHERING A POLICY AIMED AT OBTAINING A REASONABLE RECOVERY OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT INCOME OF UNITED STATES AND BRITISH CITIZENS."

BY SUCH A PROGRAM, THE REPORT SAID, GREAT BRITAIN MIGHT BE HELPED TO REGAIN "ECONOMIC EQUILIBRIUM" AND SO BE ABLE TO TAKE A WORTHY PART IN THE POST-WAR REHABILITATION OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

LONDON, JAN. 27 -(AP)- THE BELGIAN MINISTRY OF INFORMATION ASSERTED IN A STATEMENT TODAY THAT BELGIAN WORKERS--MEN AND WOMEN--ARE "DRAGGED MERCILESSLY FROM THEIR HOMES, CROWDED INTO TRAINS LIKE HERDS OF SLAVES" AND TRANSPORTED TO GERMANY FOR FORCED LABOR.

LONDON, JAN. 27-(AP)-A SINGLE GRAVE IN THE [illegible] CEMETERY OF THE LITTLE SUBURBAN TOWN OF LEWISHAM RECEIVED THE BODIES OF 31 CHILDREN TODAY, LAST OF THE 39 CHILDREN AND 5 TEACHERS WHO WERE KILLED WEDNESDAY WHEN BOMBS DROPPED IN A GERMAN DAYLIGHT RAID DEMOLISHED A SCHOOL THERE. JAN 27 1943

LONDON, JAN 27-(AP)-FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT "CERTAIN QUESTIONS OF POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION" ARE UNDER DISCUSSION BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND SOVIET GOVERNMENTS.

IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION AS TO WHETHER DISCUSSIONS HAD TAKEN PLACE WITH THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT UPON THE UNIFICATION OF THE VARIOUS INSURGENT FORCES IN YUGOSLAVIA, EDEN REPLIED: "YES, SIR."

LONDON, JAN. 27 -(AP)- THE NAZI-CONTROLLED VICHY [illegible] RADIO SAID TODAY THAT AN AMERICAN ARMY WHICH CONCENTRATED ORIGINALLY AT TEBESSA HAS BEGUN ITS OFFENSIVE AGAINST AXIS FORCES IN TUNISIA. THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD BY REUTERS.

TEBESSA, A STRATEGIC HIGHWAY CENTER, IS 105

MILES SOUTH OF BONE IN ~~FRENCH~~ ALGIERS NEAR THE TUNISIAN

BORDER.

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(ADVANCE) LONDON, JAN. 27 -(AP)- GENERAL WLADYSLAW SIKORSKI, HEAD OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE, PREDICTED TODAY THAT HITLER WILL GO ON THE STRATEGIC DEFENSIVE "INSIDE HIS EUROPEAN FORTRESS" AND ATTEMPT TO WIN THE WAR BY SPLITTING THE ALLIES OVER BOLSHEVISM.

THE POLISH LEADER TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE HE WARNED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL OF THIS IN A MEMORANDUM TWO MONTHS AGO. THE MEMORANDUM CONTAINED CONDITIONS OF PEACE AS VISUALIZED BY GOVERNMENTS OF EIGHT OCCUPIED COUNTRIES FOR WHOM SIKORSKI SAID HE SPOKE. THE TERMS WERE NOT DISCLOSED.

LONDON, JAN. 27- (AP)- GREEK GOVERNMENT SOURCES HERE TOLD TODAY HOW GERMAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES RECENTLY HANGED 10 GREEKS AND SHOT TO DEATH 15 OTHER HOSTAGES AFTER GREEK PATRIOTS BLEW UP A SECTION OF THE MAIN NAVY YARD OF THE

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PIRAEUS, THE PORT OF ATHENS.

THE BODIES OF THE 10 HANGED WERE LEFT SWAYING ON A GALLOWS IN THE PUBLIC SQUARE OF THE NEARBY ISLAND OF SALAMIS, AS A WARNING TO THE POPULATION. THE GREEK GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID IN A NEW WAVE OF ARRESTS, MANY PROMINENT ATHENIANS HAVE BEEN IMPRISONED BY THE GERMANS, IT WAS REPORTED.

LONDON, JAN. 27-(AP)-- ~~DISCOVERY~~ THE WRECKAGE OF A BRITISH TRANSPORT PLANE, MISSING SINCE JAN. 18, HAS BEEN FOUND IN THE MOUNTAINS 180 MILES SOUTHWEST OF TEHERAN, IRAN, AND ALL THE PASSENGERS AND CREW ARE BELIEVED DEAD, THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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THOSE ABOARD THE PLANE INCLUDED GEN. IBRAHAM ARFAA OF THE IRANIAN ARMY, CAPT. R.R.GREENLAW, AIR ATTACHE OF THE BRITISH LEGATION AT TEHERAN AND STEPHEN CHILDS, DIRECTOR OF THE BRITISH PUBLIC RELATIONS BUREAU AT TEHERAN, IT WAS SAID. THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS ON THE PLANE WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

ENGLAND ADD HILL

ANOTHER FLYING FORTRESS, "DEVIL'S PLAYMATE," PILOTED BY LIEUT. I.D.BENSON, ANGUILLA, MISS., WHICH WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN THE LAST TO LEAVE GERMANY, ALSO CLAIMED TWO PLANES SHOT DOWN BY TOP TURRET GUNNER SERGEANT HOWARD JONES, WELLSVILLE, UTAH, AND BALLTURRET GUNNER SERGEANT JAMES F.BYRD, BALTIMORE, MD.

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THREE FOCKE WULFES WERE CLAIMED BY THE FLYING FORTRESS "ROYAL FLUSH" PILOTED BY LIEUT.HAROLD BEASLEY, ANDALUSIA, LA. SERGEANT JAMES FARRER, TALALA, OKLA., SAID HE SAW A GERMAN PLANE GO DOWN AFTER HIT BY BULLETS FROM HIS GUN. ANOTHER ENEMY PLANE WAS HIT BY NAVIGATOR LIEUT.EVERETT [illegible]NNARD, JR., RANTOUL, ILL., AND A THIRD BY TAIL GUNNER SERGEANT HENRY STREETS, DRY FORK, WEST VA.

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ONE OF THE PILOTS HAD JUST RETURNED YESTERDAY FROM CHAUFFEURING A WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN GENERAL TO THE ALLIED CONFERENCE AT CASABLANCA IN THE FORTRESS NAMED "BOOMERANG" (BECAUSE IT ALWAYS COMES BACK).

HE IS CAPT. CLIFTON PYLE OF MARSHALL, TEX. ALTHOUGH SEVERAL OF HIS PLANES HAVE BEEN BADLY SHOT UP--ON THE LAST RAID ONE WAS RIDDLED WITH FOUR CANNON HOLES AND 150 MACHINEGUN HOLES AND SET AFIRE--HE WASN'T TOUCHED ON THIS RAID.

ONE OF THE OFFICERS WHO BRIEFED THE FLIERS BEFORE THE RAID IS MAJ. JOHN J.MCNABOE, FORMER NEW YORK STATE SENATOR.

AFTER THE RAID THERE WERE RIVAL CLAIMS AS TO WHO HAD THE DISTINCTION OF BEING THE FIRST PILOT OVER GERMANY.

ONE CLAIMANT WAS LIEUT. EDWARD J.HENNESSY OF CHICAGO, PILOT OF THE FORTRESS "BANSHEE." HIS NAVIGATOR, LIEUT. CHARLES F.JONES OF CHICAGO REPORTED THEIR BOMBS "HIT THE CENTER OF THE TARGET AS FAR AS I COULD TELL." CO-PILOT LIEUT. ROGERS LITTLEJOHN OF SPARTANSBURG, S.C., SAID THE ASSIGNMENT WAS EASY STUFF.

LIEUT. WILLIAM CALONTONI, BROWNSVILLE, PA., CLAIMED THE DISTINCTI ON THE BASIS THAT HE WAS THE NAVIGATOR IN ANOTHER FORTRESS ON THE RIGHT FLANK OF THE FORWARD ELEMENT OF THE FORMATION WHICH WHEELED OVER GERMANY, SWINGING HIM ACROSS THE BORDER FIRST. THE AIR FORCES MAY WEIGH THE CLAIMS AND NAME THE WINNER.

NAVIGATOR LIEUT. R.H.NUTTER OF NORWOOD, MASS., HARVARD '42, CONTENTED HIMSELF WITH THE CLAIM OF BEING THE FIRST HARVARD MAN OVER THE LINE.

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HE WAS NAVIGATOR IN THE PLANE OF GROUP LEADER COLONEL LEMAY, WHICH WAS PILOTED BY MAJOR JOSEPH J.PRESTON, 30, A VETERAN OF FORTRESS RAIDS ON JAVA LAST SPRING. HE COMES FROM ELGIN, MINN., AND SO THEY DUBBED THEIR NEW FORTRESS "GOPHER" AFTER THE RAID.

AT A U S BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND-4TH ADD RAID (BY HILL) XXX RENOWNED.

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A TINY PIECE OF FLAK LIKE A SEQUIN RICOCHETED OFF THE OXYGEN MASK OF LIEUT.ROBERT KLEYLA OF PHILADELPHIA, BOMBARDIER ON THE FAMOUS FORTRESS "JACK THE RIPPER," AND BARELY SCRATCHED THE NECK OF LIEUT.WILLIAM C.LEASURE OF CLYMER, PA., WHO RETRIEVED IT TO KEEP AS A "LUCKY CHARM."

THE "RIPPER'S" PILOT, CAPT.WILLIAM CRUMM, SCARSDALE, N.Y., ON HIS NINTH RAID, ADOPTED THE GLARE PROTECTION HE LEARNED ON THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA FOOTBALL TEAM, COVERING HIS LOWER EYELIDS WITH BURNT CORK.

THE "RIPPER'S" RADIOMAN-GUNNER, SERGT.PETER F.DEBOY OF ARBUTUS, MD., CLAIMED HE SHOT DOWN ONE GERMAN. THE FIGHTERS MOSTLY WERE MESSERSCHMITTS IN CONTRAST TO THE CRACK FOCKE-WULFS THE FORTRESS MEN ARE ACCUSTOMED TO OVER FRANCE, AND THE PILOTS SEEMED TO BE NEOPHYTES.

"JUST GREEN--THEY ONLY ATTACKED THE REAR PLANES," COMMENTED THE "GOPHER'S" WAIST GUNNER, SERGT.C.E.CHEZEM OF TULSA, OKLA.

"THOSE GUYS WERE JUST PRIMARY AND BASIC TRAINING FELLOWS--THEY DIDN'T KNOW WHICH WAY TO KICK THE RUDDER," SAID THE MEN OF "CARTER AND HIS PILLS"--NAVIGATOR LIEUT.W.G."BLACKIE" MOORER, DEMOPOLIS, ALA.,

BOMBARDIER LIEUT.R.A.GRAY, ALTUS, OKLA., RADIOMAN SERGT.C.T.COURTNEY, PEORIA, ILL., AND GUNNER SERGTS.E.C.MESCHER, SPOKANE, WASH., AND W.B.SHIRLEY, CISCO, TEX.

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ANOTHER OF THE TYPICAL MINOR CASUALTIES WAS THE BOMBARDIER OF THE FORTRESS "BLITZBUSTER," LIEUT.ROBERT L.EDWARDS, BOSTON, WHO WAS HIT BY A PIECE OF SPENT FLAK, AND GOT A BLACK EYE.

FOR MOST OF THE MEN IT WAS THEIR FIFTH TO ELEVENTH RAID, BUT FOR FOUR ON THE FORTRESS "KICKAPOO" PILOTED BY CAPT.JOHN W.EAMES OF SHREVEPORT, LA., IT WAS THE FIRST TRIP AND THEY WERE ENTHUSIASTIC. THE FOUR WERE:

A FUGITIVE FROM LONG TIME KITCHEN POLICE WORK, A FORMER COWBOY FROM OKLAHOMA WHO DIDN'T WANT HIS NAME USED LEST IT WORRY HIS MOTHER THAT HE WAS IN THE AIR.

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LIEUT.FRANK DABINSKI, EDWARDS CITY, PA., WAIST GUNNER JUST GRADUATING FROM THE MECHANIC LINE.

LIEUT.ROBERT GOSSAGE OF (5527 WEST MADISON ST.) CHICAGO, GUNNER WHO HAD BEEN IN A MEDICAL UNIT AND SAID HE WAS "SICK OF ROLLING PILLS AND WANTED TO ROLL SOME BOMBS."

SERGT.JAMES SULLIVAN OF ROGERSVILLE, TENN., DEBUTING AS RADIOMAN AFTER A LONG STRETCH AT KITCHEN POLICE ORDERLY AND GUARD DUTY.

THE FLIERS TOOK OFF IN THE MID-MORNING AND WERE BACK BY MID-AFTERNOON.

THE WEATHER WAS EXCELLENT THROUGHOUT, AND THE ONLY DIFFICULTY WAS A LOCAL CONCENTRATION OF THICK CLOUDS OVER THE TARGET. THE PILOTS HAD TO FEEL THEIR WAY UP THE COAST SOME DISTANCE TO WILHELMSHAVEN AND GO OVER THE TARGET ONCE, HUNTING AN OPENING IN THE CLOUDS BEFORE THEY COULD BEGIN THEIR BOMBING RUNS.

OF THE RAID, AIR CHIEF MARSHAL HARRIS ADDED IN A MESSAGE:

"TO THE BOMBER COMMAND IT IS CONCRETE AND MOST WELCOME PROOF THAT WE SHALL NO LONGER BE ALONE IN CARRYING THE WAR TO GERMAN SOIL.

"LET US PRESS PASS THIS MILESTONE ON THE ROAD TO VICTORY, ASSURED THAT BETWEEN US WE CAN AND WILL BUST GERMANY WIDE OPEN."

THE FORTRESS "SWEETPEA," NAMED AFTER A BRITISH ORPHAN "ADOPTED" BY THE SQUADRON'S ENLISTED MEN AND WHICH WAS SHOT UP CONSIDERABLY ON A RAID AFTER ITS CHRISTENING, CAME BACK UNSCATHED TODAY.

"WEATHER WAS IDEAL AS FAR AS COVER WAS CONCERNED," SAID THE SKIPPER, CAPTAIN J.L.RYAN, TROY, N.Y. "WE COASTED BACK A BIG PART OF THE WAY OVER THE TOP OF A WHITE LAYER OF CLOUDS WITH PLENTY OF STUFF TO DUCK INTO IF TROUBLE SHOWED UP."

CASABLANCA MEETING
FORECASTS INVASION
ATTEMPTS THIS YEAR

SAYS MORGAN BEATTY

FDR AND CHURCHILL
FEEL PEOPLE READY
FOR FULL SACRIFICE

JAN 27 1943

(EDITOR'S NOTE: MORGAN BEATTY, THE WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN COMMENTATOR AND NEWSPAPERMAN IS A MEMBER OF THE STAFF OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

30.24-.667

INC., AND BROADCASTS DAILY FOR NBC FROM LONDON. THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE WAS WRITTEN FOR (NAME OF NEWSPAPER.))

JAN 27 1943

BY MORGAN BEATTY

LONDON, JAN.27--THE HISTORIC CONFERENCE BETWEEN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AT CASABLANCA, MOROCCO, PUTS EVERY CITIZEN OF THE UNITED NATIONS--AND ESPECIALLY THOSE OF THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN--ON NOTICE THAT THE HOUR OF MAXIMUM SACRIFICE TO WIN THE WAR IS JUST AROUND THE CORNER.

I HAVE IT ON THE HIGHEST AUTHORITY THAT THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRIME MINISTER HAVE EXAMINED CLOSELY EVERY ANGLE OF THE WAR EFFORT, WITH ESPECIAL EMPHASIS ON THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO MAKE THE MAXIMUM OF SACRIFICE.

THEY ARE BOTH CONVINCED THAT THE HOUR HAS COME AND THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE FREE NATIONS ARE WILLING AND DETERMINED TO MAKE SACRIFICES--NOW.

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PERHAPS, THAT IS ONE OF THE REASONS WHY THESE TWO LEADERS DECIDED TO TAKE THE RISK OF AIR VOYAGES OVER THE SEA TO SIT DOWN TOGETHER UNDER A BRISTLING CANOPY OF PLANES IN A LITTLE VILLA NEAR A FAR-OFF AFRICAN TOWN.

THEY THEMSELVES INTENDED PRIMARILY TO OFFER TO US ALL AN EXAMPLE OF SACRIFICE, A WILLINGNESS TO SHOULDER THE RESPONSIBILITY OF LEADERSHIP AT A POST OF DANGER.

FOR BOTH OF THEM KNOW THAT THE PRICE OF A BEATEN GERMAN ARMY IS A STEEP PRICE IN BLOOD AND THEY WANT TO LEAVE NO IDEA IN ANYBODY'S MIND THAT THIS PRICE CAN BE PUT ON THE CUFF, TO BE PAID LATER. IT IS CASH ON THE BARREL-HEAD.

THE BRITISH ARE FULLY AWARE OF THAT SACRIFICE. THEY ARE CLOSE TO THE WAR DAY AND NIGHT. THEY ARE RESIGNED TO THE TASK AHEAD.

ASK THEM ABOUT IT AND THEY MERELY SHRUG THEIR SHOULDERS AND TELL YOU THERE IS .NO OTHER WAY OUT.

DIRECT LAND INVASION OF EUROPE, WITH TERRIBLE LOSSES, IS THE OBVIOUS ANSWER TO HITLER THIS YEAR. IF IT IS CARRIED OFF--SUCCESSFULLY--VICTORY MAY COME IN 1943, THAT IS VICTORY IN EUROPE.

BUT, OF COURSE, THERE IS MORE BEHIND CASABLANCA THAN THE VIVID EXAMPLE OF PERSONAL LEADERSHIP.

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IT IS AN AXIOM IN WARFARE--OLD AS THE GREATEST OF ALL STRATEGISTS, SUN TZU OF CHINA--THAT THE WEAKEST LINK IN ANY ALLIANCE IS THE SPOT WHERE THE ALLIES JOIN HANDS.

EVERY MILITARY COMMANDER KNOWS THAT IF HE HAS TWO ARMIES FACING HIM HE SHOULD STRIKE BETWEEN THEM. IT IS THE SAME WITH PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE.

FOR YEARS, HITLER HAS TRIED DESPERATELY TO SEPARATE THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN PEOPLE. HIS PROPAGANDA MILLS ARE CONSTANTLY GRINDING OUT WHISPERS FOR AMERICA CHARGING THAT ROOSEVELT IS THE TOOL OF CHURCHILL.

THOSE SAME PROPAGANDA MACHINES ARE PERSISTENTLY TELLING ENGLISHMEN THAT AMERICA IS TRYING TO BUILD AN EMPIRE OUT OF THE RUINS OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS.

CHURCHILL AND ROOSEVELT ARE WELL AWARE OF THIS PROPAGANDA AND THEY KNOW, TOO, THAT MANY CITIZENS OF BOTH NATIONS ARE UNWITTINGLY LENDING WEIGHT TO THIS KIND OF TALK.

THE POLITICAL TANGLE IN NORTH AFRICA AND THE DELAY IN MILITARY OPERATIONS WHEREVER IFUR

THE POLITICAL TANGLE IN NORTH AFRICA AND THE DELAY IN MILITARY OPERATIONS THERE HAS FURNISHED THEM WITH TANGIBLE PROOF THAT IT IS EASY FOR ARGUMENTS TO ARISE, ARGUMENTS THAT COULD BE MAGNIFIED INTO AN OPEN BREAK.

SO IT IS NO SURPRISE TO THE WAR-WISE IN ENGLAND THAT A CEMENTING OPERATION HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT IN THE CONCENTRATED SUNLIGHT OF AFRICA; IT IS NO SURPRISE EITHER THAT NEITHER WASHINGTON NOR LONDON WAS CHOSEN FOR THE TALKS.

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IN EITHER CASE, THE EYEBROW-RAISING BRITISHER AND THE AMERICAN DOUBTING THOMAS WOULD HAVE BEEN GIVEN AMMUNITION TO ARGUE THAT SOMEBODY HAD BEEN SOLD DOWN THE RIVER.

THE MORE THE CASABLANCA MEETING IS EXAMINED AGAINST A BACKDROP OF WAR STRATEGY, THE GREATER IS THE CONVICTION OVER HERE THAT NOTHING HAS BEEN OVERLOOKED.

ESPECIALLY DOES CHURCHILL REMEMBER THE DARK WORDS HITLER HAS SPOKEN AGAINST HIM IN THE PAST AT THIS TIME OF THE YEAR.

ON THE FUEHRER'S LAST ANNIVERSARY--THE TENTH SINCE HE ASSUMED THE CHANCELLORSHIP OF GERMANY--HE HAD THIS TO SAY:

"WE LOOK AT OUR ENEMIES AND WE SEE THIS GAMBLER, THIS DRUNKARD CHURCHILL...THE FUTURE WILL SPEAK OF CHURCHILL ONLY AS A DESTROYER OF AN EMPIRE."

IT IS UNDERSTANDABLE IN THE LIGHT OF THIS THAT CHURCHILL NOW GLEEFULLY POINTS OUT THAT HITLER HAS BEEN HOODWINKED.

FOR WEEKS NOW THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS OF HIGH RANK HAVE BEEN SUGGESTING THAT IT WILL BE INTERESTING ON THIS SATURDAY TO SEE WHAT HITLER WILL HAVE TO SAY--AND THEY HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR CLUES.

THEY NOTE WITH CONCENTRATED INTEREST THAT HITLER IS ALREADY SAYING IN HIS OWN NEWSPAPER THAT HE MUST ONCE AGAIN ASK THE GERMAN NATION TO MAKE THE SUPREME, THE LAST SACRIFICE. BUT, FOR FOUR YEARS HAND RUNNING THAT HAS BEEN THE NAZI PLEA.

THE NAZIS HAVE SAID THAT THERE WILL BE ONLY ONE MORE YEAR OF STRUGGLE AND THE WORLD WILL BE GERMANY'S. HITLER HAS PREFERRED IN THE PAST TO MAKE THIS PROMISE IN HIS ANNIVERSARY SPEECH JUST AS HE HAS CHOSEN THAT DAY ESPECIALLY TO CASTIGATE CHURCHILL.

BUT, THIS YEAR NEITHER HITLER NOR HIS PROPAGANDA CHIEF ARE SO CONFIDENT OF VICTORY. GOEBBELS HAS CALLED IN HIS REPORTERS TO GET A NEW PROPAGANDA LINE TO FEED THE GERMAN PEOPLE. AND THAT LINE IS THIS: AS EXPRESSED IN HITLER'S OWN "VOLKISCHER BEOBACHTER"--

"IF THE ENEMY HAS WHIPPED UP HIS ENERGY TO PROVIDE HIMSELF WITH HARD MEN AND MATERIAL WHICH ARE TO DARKEN OUR POSITION, WE SHALL JUST HAVE TO ACHIEVE MORE THAN THEY."

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THE NEWSPAPER WARNS ALL GERMANS TO CONSIDER THEMSELVES EXACTLY LIKE SOLDIERS. IT FINALLY ADMITS THAT THE WAR FOR GERMANY FROM NOW ON OUT IS A TOTAL ONE.

THIS IS TAKEN TO MEAN HERE THAT THE GERMAN LEADERSHIP IS FULLY AWARE OF THE DEADENING IMPACT OF DEFEAT IN RUSSIA AND TRIPOLI.

HITLER IS COMPELLED TO ADMIT THAT DEFEAT, SO HE IS GOING ONE STEP FURTHER AND IS WHIPPING UP ANOTHER OF THOSE FINAL WAR EFFORTS. OBVIOUSLY, HE HOPES THAT A PRODUCTIVE RISE WILL RESULT FROM A FEAR IN THE HEARTS OF GERMANS AND WILL REACH ITS MAXIMUM JUST ABOUT THE TIME THAT THE SUMMER OF 1943 ROLLS AROUND.

ALL OF THIS HAS BEEN NOTED BY THE ALLIED LEADERSHIP. THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CASABLANCA MEETING COMES A SCANT THREE DAYS BEFORE THE GERMAN PEOPLE WILL BE REMINDED THAT HITLER HAS BEEN IN POWER TEN YEARS. AND NOW IN A LITTLE, SUNDRENCHED VILLA IN AFRICA IS PROOF THAT THE UNITED NATIONS CAN PRODUCE LEADERSHIP AND COURAGE WITHOUT THE WHIPLASH OF COMPULSION.

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(ADVANCE)...CAIRO, JAN 27-(AP)-BRITISH TROOPS, SWEEPING AFTER FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL'S RETREATING ARMY, CONTACTED AXIS REARGUARDS WEST OF ZAUIA YESTERDAY, A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY. ZAUIA IS 30 MILES WEST OF TRIPOLI.

UNITED STATES WARPLANES CONTINUED TO PLAY AN IMPORTANT PART IN THE AFRICAN OPERATIONS. AN AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED THAT MESSINA, IN SICILY, WAS RAIDED YESTERDAY BY B-24 LIBERATORS WHILE AMERICAN FIGHTERS ON MONDAY CONTINUED BOMBING AND STRAFING THE RETREATING AXIS COLUMNS IN THE ZUARA AREA, NEAR THE TUNISIAN BORDER. WEATHER OBSCURED THE RESULTS OF THE MESSINA RAID.

THE BULK OF ROMMEL'S ARMY IS BELIEVED TO BE WELL BEYOND THE LIBYAN-TUNISIAN FRONTIER, WITH SOME OF HIS FORCES ESTABLISHED IN THE MARETH LINE WHICH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY IS APPROACHING.

THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THAT AIR ACTIVITY YESTERDAY AND DURING THE PRECEDING NIGHT WAS NOT ON A LARGE SCALE ALTHOUGH LOW-FLYING ALLIED AIRCRAFT CONTINUED THEIR OFFENSIVE SWEEPS OVER SICILY AND BOMBED THE FERRY TERMINUS AT MESSINA.

NO PLANES WERE LOST IN THESE OPERATIONS.

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CAIRO, JAN. 27-(AP)-SEVEN AMERICAN AIRFORCE OFFICERS WERE HONORED IN CEREMONIES AT AN ADVANCED FIGHTER GROUP HEADQUARTERS AIRDROME TODAY FOR "EXTRAORDINARY AERIAL ACHIEVEMENT IN AERIAL FLIGHT AGAINST THE ENEMY."

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES WERE AWARDED TO CAPT. RICHARD S. RYAN, WORCESTER, MASS.; LIEUT. JOHN T.GILBERTSON, MEMPHIS, TENN.; LIEUT. WILLIAM J.MOUNT, OSAWATOMIE, KAN.; LIEUT. GERALD A. BRANDON, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; LIEUT. THOMAS T.WILLIAMS, DENVER, COLO.; COL. FRANK H.HEARS, MONROVIA, CALIF, AND CAPT. REGINALD HEINTISH, COLUMBIA, S.C.

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MAJ. GEN.LEWIS H.BRERETON, COMMANDER OF U.S. AIR FORCES IN THE MIDDLE EAST, READ THE CITATIONS AND AIR VICE MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR CONINGHAM PINNED ON THE AWARDS.

BY WES GALLAGHER

ALGIERS, JAN. 27-(AP)-ALTHOUGH SHAKEN BY LAST NIGHT'S AIR RAID, THE MAN IN THE STREET IN THIS CAPITAL TODAY FOUND TIME TO PRAISE THE RESULTS OF THE CASABLANCA CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S DARING FLIGHT INTO A BATTLE AREA FOR A CONFERENCE CAME IN FOR THE MOST COMMENT.

A TOBACCO SHOP KEEPER DECLARED: "THE AMERICANS ARE ALWAYS SPRINGING SURPRISES ON US. ROOSEVELT HAS SOME GUTS TO MAKE SUCH A TRIP."

SAID AN ARAB IN A GROCERY STORE: "ROOSEVELT IS WHAT PEOPLE CALL AN 'ACE.'"

THE WIFE OF A RETIRED MAYOR OF ALGIERS COMMENTED: "THE SECRET WAS WELL KEPT. IT WAS A GREAT SURPRISE AND YOU CAN'T IMAGINE HOW HAPPY WE ARE."

A MACHINIST DECLARED: "THERE'S SOMETHING GOOD IN THAT. BUT LET

US WAIT AND SEE."

AN ARAB BUTCHER SPEAKING ON WHAT MIGHT COME OUT OF THE CONFERENCE SAID: "GOD IS THE ONLY ONE WHO KNOWS WHAT THEY DECIDED." JAN 27 1943

A RETIRED FRENCH ARMY GENERAL WHO WANTS A NEW COMMAND: "AT LAST THINGS ARE SETTLED. THE ONLY THING THAT IS LAMENTABLE IS THAT THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH HAD TO BRING ABOUT A MEETING WHICH WAS JUST BETWEEN TWO FRENCHMEN. THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH MUST HAVE BEEN FED UP WITH THE AFFAIRS, AND DECIDED THINGS MUST BE FIXED UP."

A LARGE NUMBER OF THOSE QUESTIONED EXPRESSED REGRET THAT THE JOINT DECLARATION OF GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE AND GEN.HENRI GIRAUD WAS NOT MORE "DECISIVE."

A FORMER ALGERIAN POLICE CHIEF COMMENTING ON THE RESULT OF THE DE GAULLE-GIRAUD CONFERENCE SAID: "THEIR COMMUNIQUE WAS TOO VAGUE. LET US STOP ALL THIS WRANGLING AND GET TOGETHER TO FIGHT THE GERMANS."

ALGIERS, JAN 27-(AP)-AMONG THE WILD RUMORS WHICH SPREAD THROUGH ALGIERS AT THE FIRST WORD OF THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL MEETING AT CASABLANCA WERE REPORTS THAT GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO OF SPAI AND CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO OF ITALY AND A REPRESENTATIVE OF FIELD MARSHAL MANNERHEIM OF FINLAND ATTENDED THE CONFERENCE.

THESE RUMORS, ALL OF WHICH COLLAPSED WHEN THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MEETING WAS MADE, SUGGESTED THAT FRANCO WAS JOINING THE ALLIES AND THAT ITALY AND FINLAND WERE ASKING FOR A SEPARATE PEACE.

ALGIERS--INSERT AFTER FOURTH GRAF NIGHT LEAD GIRAUD XXX NORTH AFRICA.) JAN 27 1943

THE AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS REPORTED THAT GEN. CATROUX, FIGHTING FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER IN SYRIA, HAD PARTICIPATED IN THE MEETINGS BETWEEN GIRAUD AND DE GAULLE, HAVING COME TO AFRICA IN DE GAULLE'S PARTY.

CATROUX HAS CONSIDERABLE FOLLOWING IN NORTH AFRICA AND HE HAS BEEN MENTIONED AS THE MAN MOST LIKELY TO BRING ABOUT A SETTLEMENT BETWEEN THEM. SOME QUARTERS HAVE PUT HIS NAME FORWARD AS THE MOST LIKELY SUCCESSOR TO GEN. AUGUSTE NOGUES, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF MOROCCO.

ANOTHER IN THE DE GAULLE PARTY WAS REAR ADMIRAL GEORGES THIERRY D'ARGENLIEU. JAN 27 1943

(D'ARGENLIEU IS THE FIGHTING FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER IN NEW CALEDONIA IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.)

THE ALLIED CONFERENCE XXX FIFTH GRAF.

WITH ADVANCE AMERICAN TROOPS IN NEW GUINEA, JAN.25-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN OFFICERS AND MEN WHO TOOK PART IN DRIVING THE JAPANESE OUT OF PAPUA WERE TOLD TODAY BY THEIR COMMANDER THAT THEY HAD HELPED MAKE HISTORY.

THE PRAISE, TOGETHER WITH CONGRATULATIONS ON "THE FIRST MAJOR LAND VICTORY" AGAINST THE JAPANESE, CAME IN A LETTER WHICH REACHED THE SANANANDA FRONT FROM LIEUT. GEN. ROBERT L. EICHELBERGER, CHIEF OF UNITED STATES FORCES IN NEW GUINEA.

"YOU AND YOUR MEN HAVE HELPED MAKE HISTORY," IN THE JUNGLES OF NEW GUINEA SAID THE LETTER, ADDRESSED TO THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE ADVANCE AMERICAN UNIT.

"REALIZING THE DIFFICULTIES AND ALMOST INSURMOUNTABLE OBSTACLES WHICH FACED YOU IN THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF YOUR MISSION, IT WAS WITH A GREAT DEAL OF PLEASURE THAT I REPORTED TO OUR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF THE IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION OF YOUR UNIT TO OUR MOMENTOUS VICTORY," THE MESSAGE CONCLUDED.

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LONDON, JAN 27 (AP)-THE WAR OFFICE DISCLOSED TODAY HOW THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY OUTSMARTED MARSHAL ROMMEL BY ELUDING A TRAP AT THE START OF THE DESERT CAMPAIGN THAT PUT THE AXIS FORCES INTO A 1,400-MILE FLIGHT WESTWARD.

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ROMMEL'S TRAP THAT FAILED TO SPRING WAS DESCRIBED IN A 32-PAGE PICTURE STORY OF "THE BATTLE OF EGYPT" ISSUED BY THE WAR OFFICE.

BACK IN OCTOBER THE NOW-FLEEING ROMMEL POISED CONFIDENTLY ON THE EL ALAMEIN LINE, THE GATEWAY TO ALEXANDRIA AND CAIRO.

WITH THE FULL STRENGTH OF THE AFRICA CORPS AND SEVERAL ITALIAN DIVISIONS AVAILABLE, ROMMEL DELIBERATELY LEFT WEAK FORCES TO HOLD THE CENTER OF HIS LINE BETWEEN THE SEA AND THE QATTARA DEPRESSION. HE HOPED TO ENTICE THE EIGHTH ARMY TO STRIKE AT HIS CENTER--WITH STRONG AXIS FORCES ON BOTH FLANKS.

THE BRITISH REFUSED TO TAKE THE BAIT. INSTEAD THE EIGHTH ARMY SMASHED IN ROMMEL'S STRONGEST SECTOR IN THE NORTH. ELEVEN DAYS LATER THE GERMANS AND ITALIANS WERE IN FULL RETREAT.

ARMY PHOTOGRAPHERS RISKED THEIR LIVES TO GET A PICTORIAL STORY OF THE BATTLE THAT SAVED EGYPT.

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A NIGHT PHOTO SHOWS THE MIGHTY ARTILLERY BARRAGE THAT OPENED THE BRITISH DRIVE OCT. 23. THE FLASH OF FIELD GUNS SPACED EVERY 23 YARDS ON THE HORIZON OF THE MOONLIT DESERT WAS CAUGHT BY ARMY CAMERAMEN A MILE AWAY FROM THE ENEMY. THERE ALSO ARE PICTURES OF UNITED STATES-MADE GENERAL GRANT AND GENERAL SHERMAN TANKS IN ACTION. TME HAVOC THEY AND BRITISH TANKS INFLICTED ON ROMMEL'S MECHANIZED FORCES IS PICTURED DRAMATICALLY IN THE DUST AND SMOKE OF THE DESERT CAMPAIGN.

ALL BUT A FRACTION OF THE EIGHTH ARMY'S EQUIPMENT, HOWEVER, CAME FROM BRITISH FACTORIES. THE WAR OFFICE ADDED.

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS AT SANANANDA, JAN.25-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WITH THE COMMANDER OF AUSTRALIAN FORCES IN NEW GUINEA AS GUEST STAR, THEY PLAYED THE FINAL EPISODE TODAY IN THE STORY OF HUGGINS ROADBLOCK ONE OF THE EPIC BATTLEGROUNDS IN THE BRIEF, BLOODY, BITTER FIGHT FOR PAPUA.

FOR A LONG TIME TO COME HUGGINS WILL BE A VIVID MEMORY TO THE AMERICANS WHO CARVED IT OUT OF THE JUNGLE, THUS ISOLATING A LARGE JAP FORCE FROM ITS MAIN SOURCE OF SUPPLY.

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IT LONG WILL BE A MEMORY AS WELL TO THE AUSTRALIANS WHO RELIEVED THE FIRST AMERICAN UNITS AND TO THOSE OTHERS OF OUR OWN RESERVES WHO BROKE THE JAP BONDS AROUND HUGGINS AND MADE THE ROADBLOCK A STARTING POINT FOR THE DRIVE WHICH CLEARED THE ENEMY FROM THE SANANANDA TRACK.

THE HUGGINS WHICH THE AUSTRALIAN COMMANDER, LIEUT.GEN.EDWARD F.HERRING, VIEWED TODAY WAS NOT THE REAL HUGGINS ROADBLOCK. HE WAS GREETED BY AMERICAN OFFICERS WHO HAD SPRUCED THEIR SWEAT AND MUD STAINED UNIFORMS AND DONNED THEIR RANK INSIGNIA FOR THE FIRST TIME.

HE WAS WATCHED BY MEN RELAXED AND AT EASE, NO LONGER NEEDING TO WEAR HELMETS AGAINST THE ERSTWHILE EVER PRESENT DANGER OF PLATTING JAP SNIPER BULLETS AND JAP HAND GRENADES.

YET IT STILL WAS A COLORFUL SCENE. AS HERRING STEPPED OUT OF ONE JEEP AND MAJ.GEN.GEORGE A.VASEY, ANOTHER AUSTRALIAN COMMANDER, CLIMBED FROM A SECOND, FOUR NATIVES MARCHED TTHE CROWD CARRYING A LITTER BEARING A WOUNDED AUSTRALIAN.

WHILE THE GENERALS CONGRATULATED AND CHATTED WITH THE AMERICAN COMMANDER, HIS OFFICERS AND AMERICAN ENLISTED MEN SAUNTERED BY. SOME WERE CURIOUS. OTHERS---IN ALL SORTS OF COSTUMES FROM OVERALLS TO SELFMADE LOINCLOTHS---MERELY WERE GOING ABOUT THEIR BUSINESS WITH NO CONCERN FOR ALL THE RANK ON DISPLAY.

"THE FIRST TIME I VISITED THIS MAN I HAD TO CRAWL THROUGH THE JUNGLE," VASEY TOLD HERRING WITH A NOD TO THE AMERICAN COMMANDER. "I FOUND HIM IN A FOXHOLE WITH WATER ONLY TWO INCHES UNDERHIS BUNK.

THAT PERHAPS GAVE THE VISITOR SOME IDEA WHAT FIGHTING HERE HAD BEEN LIKE.

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NOT ALL THE MEN WHO SHOULD HAVE ATTENDED THE INFORMAL CEREMONY WERE PRESENT. AMONG THE MISSING WERE:

MAJOR GEORGE C.BOND OF ADRIAN,MICH., WHO LED TROOPS THROUGH THE UNCUT JUNGLE PAST JAP MACHINEGUN POSTS TO ESTABLISH HUGGINS;

CAPT.JOHN SHIRLEY OF LANSING,MICH., WHO TOOK OVER COMMAND OF THE ROADBLOCK;

CAPT.M.HUGGINS OF SALEM,ORE., FROM WHOM THE ROADBLOCK TOOK ITS NAME WHEN, AS LEADER OF A SUPPLY PARTY, HE REACHED THE SCENE AND FOUND A NEW COMMANDER WAS NEEDED;

CAPT.PETER DALPONTE, THREE RIVERS,WIS., LAST IN COMMAND BEFORE THE AUSSIES ASSUMED CHARGE.

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FROM HUGGINS GENERAL HERRING, WITH AN ARMED ESCORT OF AMERICANS, PROCEEDED TO SANANANDA TO VISIT THE COMMANDER OF THOSE AUSTRALIANS WHO HAD TAKEN THE COASTAL SECTOR OF THE SANANANDA BATTLE-ZONE.

BUT AFTER TAKING LEAVE OF MEN LIKE CAPT.JAMES R.KENT OF WILLOW CREEK, THE MONTANA OUTFIT'S ADJUSTANT, AND MAJOR HAROLD ST. QUELAND OF GLASGOW, ITS CHAPLAIN SINCE 1932 AND A BACTERIOLOGIST WITH THE 92ND DIVISION IN THE LAST WAR, I TURNED MY BACK ON HUGGINS.

THE FIRST TIME I REACHED IT WAS BY WAY OF A SLIMY, JAP-PLAGUED JUNGLE TRAIL. NOW I COULD LEAVE BY A RELATIVELY SMOOTH DIRT ROAD.

IN THE AREAS I ENCOUNTERED THE ARMY ENGINEERS.

THEIR MEN, SWEATING UNDER HEAVY PACKS, STILL HAD A CHEERY GREETING: SGT.THOMAS B.SHERROD OF LITTLE ROCK,ARK.; SGT.LEHMAN (FIRST NAME NOT GIVE.), WILD ROSE,WIS.; PFC. MICHAEL O'MALLEY, 1519 WEST NELSON, HCICAGO; PFC.FRANK VIOLA, CHICAGO; PVTS.PHILLIPS M.PIECHOCKI, 4353 WEST 25TH , CHICAGO, CARL E.BROOKS, 2352 ALBION, ST.LOUIS,MO., AND JULIUS R.CATERNO, 721 HIGH, NORRISTOWN,PA.

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BUT THE STORY OF HUGGINS WAS NOT QUITE ENDED YET. FAR DOWN THE ROAD BACK FROM WHAT WAS THE BATTLE AREA FOR A BIT MORE THAN THREE MONTHS---AND THEY USED TO SAY THE JAP IS A WASH OUT AS A DEFENSIVE FIGHTER---THERE WAS ANOTHER MEMORABLE SCENE, ONE WHICH PROBABLY COULD NOT BE DUPLICATED OUTSIDE PAPUA.

ON A LOW, LEAF-COVERED PLATFORM SET AGAINST A BACKDROP OF JUNGLE GREEN, GENERAL VASEY STOOD WITH HIS AUSTRALIAN OFFICERS. IN A CLEARING BETWEEN THE PLATFORM AND THE ROAD THERE WERE HUNDREDS OF NAATIVES RANGED IN ORDERLY RANKS.

IN FRONT ALONE STOOD THE CORPORAL OF NATIVE POLICEBOYS, SHORT AND CHUNKY LOOKING, ODDLY LIKE A GRIM DOWAGER. NEXT WERE ARRAYED TWO ROWS OF BOYS, EACH WEARING A DARK BLUE RAMI---A CLOTH WRAPAROUND WHICH TAKES THE PLACE OF THE WHITE MAN'S TROUSERS--- HELD UP BY A BRIGHT SASH AND CARTRIDGE BELT.

TO ONE SIDE STOOD TEN NATIVE CARRIERS IN A SINGLE SEPARATE ROW,

WHILE BEHIND THERE WERE ROWS OF HUNDREDS MORE WEARING BRILLIANT SCARLET AND BLUE RAMIS, OFTEN WITH FLOWERS IN THEIR FUZZY HAIR. KEKINIS---NATIVE WOMAN---MANY WITH BABIES AT THEIR BREASTS--- FILLED IN THE SIDELINES.

THIS WAS THE FINAL CHAPTER IN THE HUGGINS HISTORY, AND MEN WITHOUT WHOM IT COULDN'T HAVE BEEN WRITTEN WERE ITS CHIEF CHARACTERS. FOR THEN TEN ESPECIALLY SELECTED NATIVES---SOME OF THEM HAD BEEN BROUGHT FROM RABAUL BY THE JAPS AND TAKEN INTO THE OWEN STANLEY MOUNTAINS, WHERE THEY ESCAPED---NOW WERE DECORATED WITH MEDALS BY GENERAL VASEY.

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MOST WERE BEING REWARDED FOR HAVING KEPT THE AMERICANS AND AUSSIES AT THE ROADBLOCK SUPPLIES WITH FOOD AND AMMUNITION, PACKED IN OVER TORTUROUS JUNGLE TRAILS OFTEN IN THE FACE OF ENEMY RIFLE AND MACHINE-GUN FIRE.

MEDALS COULD BE NO MORE THAN TOKEN PAYMENT FOR THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO WHAT WAS HAILED BY LIEUT.GEN.ROBERT L.EICHELBERGER, COMMANDER DS INENENIGHENEVATES FOR

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TO WHAT WAS HAILED BY LIEUT.GEN.ROBERT L.EICHELBERGER, COMMANDER OF THE UNITED STATES FORCES IN NEW GUINEA, AS "THE FIRST MAJOR LAND DEFEAT" INFLICTED ON THE JAPANESE.

BUT THERE WAS A SMALL BACKGROUND INCIDENT WHICH PERHAPS GAVE THEM AT LEAST AS MUCH SATISFACTION AS THE DECORATIONS THEMSELVES.

THE CEREMONY DREW QUITE A CROWD OF AUSTRALIAN AND AMERICAN ONLOOKERS WHO OVERFLOWED ONTO THE ROAD. BECAUSE OF THIS A JEEP-LOAD OF FIVE JAPANESE PRISONERS OF WAR HAD TO WAIT AT THE SIDE OF THE ROAD UNTIL THE CEREMONY WAS CONCLUDED AND EACH NATIVE HERO HAD BEEN

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DECORATED IN TURN. THEN THE JAPS COULD PROCEED TO PRISON.

TO THIS ONLOOKER, THAT SEEMED NO LESS THAN POETIC JUSTICE.

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS NEAR SANANANDA, JAN.23-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A BLISTERING SUN AND THE ALL-PERVADING STENCH OF DEAD JAPANESE MARKED THE LAST TWO MILES OF THE ROAD TODAY TO A 250-YARD-LONG BEACH AT THE END OF THE PROLONGED SANANANDA CAMPAIGN.

IT WAS DISAPPOINTING TO FIND SANANANDA BEACH TO BE NOTHING MORE THAN A BARREN, 100-YARD WIDE SANDSPIT.

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THE TREK TO THE BEACH WAS HIGHLIGHTED BY VISITS WITH GROUPS OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS, INCLUDING FOUR WHO WERE MANNING A MACHINEGUN POST NEAR THE MOUTH OF GIRUWA CREEK A THOUSAND YARDS EAST OF SANANANDA POINT. THEY WERE SGT.ANDREW HUSS OF CASSOPOLIS,MICH.; CORP. BYRIL GARIETY OF OCONOMOWOC,WIS., AND PVTS.EUGENE HENDERSON OF ATLANTA,KAS., AND HARRY BERCH OF DETROIT.

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BUT STARTING AT THE BEGINNING, I BEGAN WALKING TO THE SEA IN THE COMPANY OF CAPT.PETER ANGELO, WELLESLEY,MASS.; LIEUT.JIM WALKER, BOSTON, AND SGT.JOE O'CONNOR, FORMER FIREMAN OF WORCESTER,MASS., NOW ON DUTY WITH A PORTABLE HOSPITAL.

THEY WERE GOING FORWARD TO A FORMER JAP AREA TO INSPECT HOSPITALS AND SEE WHAT THEY COULD FIND IN THE WAY OF MEDICAL EQUIPMENT.

FOR THE FIRST THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE, MUCH WORK HAD BEEN DONE TO MAKE THE ROAD "JEEPABLE." THEN WE MET A GROUP WHO TOLD OF KILLING 16 JAPS, ONE OF THEM AN OFFICER, JUST AS THEY WERE PREPARING THAT MORNING TO TRY TO SLIP THROUGH THE AMERICAN LINES. THIS WAS THE COMPANY WHICH YESTERDAY KILLED 38 JAPS WHO WERE TRYING TO GET THROUGH TO THE WEST.

THE GROUP I SAW INCLUDED PVT.LAWRENCE R.GREENWAH OF CALEDONIA, ILL. FARTHER ON WE WERE JOINED BY CPLS.NELSON HUNTSMAN, CANTON, MASS., AND NORMAN PURINTON, LISBON FALLS,ME., SURGICAL-MEDICAL TECHNICIANS FOR A PORTABLE HOSPITAL. BUT THEY SOON DRIFTED OFF INTO THE BRUSH ALONG THE ROAD.

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UP TO THIS POINT MOST OF THE JAP BODIES HAD BEEN BURIED, BUT AS WE NEARED THE COAST, I MUST HAVE PASSED HUNDREDS---SOME KILLED IN RECENT DAYS, AND OTHERS WERE BLEACHED SKELETONS AND SKULLS. ONE SKULL WAS LYING ALONE IN THE GRASS AT THE ROADSIDE. A PASSING AUSTRALIAN FOUND A JAP SOLDIER'S CAP, PLACED IT ON THE SKULL AND REMARKED, "NOW THE SUN WON'T BOTHER HIM SO MUCH."

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BEHIND THE SHELTER OF A SHRUB, WITH A RIFLE TRAINED ON THE ROAD, SAT PVT.JAMES HATHCOK, LUCEDALE,MISS. HE AND PVT.GORDON JOYNER, PEORIA,ILL., WERE ALTERNATING ON GUARD DUTY FOR ONE OF THE COMPANIES. EACH HAD KILLED A JAP DURING THE NIGHT FROM HIS GUARD POST, DIRING AT SHADOWY FIGURES IN THE MOONLIGHT.

THESE JAPS DIDN'T BEAR OUT THE STORIES I HAD HEARD OF STARVATION, OR RESEMBLE PRISONERS I HAD SEEN WEARING RAGS. THEY WERE WELL FED, AND HAD AMPLE RATIONS OF RICE AND DRIED FISH. THEY WERE WEARING BRAND NEW UNIFORMS.

I CAME UPON A PARTY OF ENGINEERS RESTING AFTER A MEAL OF IRON RATIONS, WITH THE INEVITABLE TEA.

THEY WERE A CHEERFUL GROUP OF ROADBUILDERS WHO CALLED THEMSELVES "MUCHERS." THE DETAIL INCLUDED PVTS.EDWARD ZUPERKU, SCHILLER PARK,ILL., AND BILL HILLIARD, DURHAM,N.C.

ANOTHER 200 YARDS ALONG THE ROAD SEVERAL MEN WERE POKING AROUND SOUVENIR HUNTING AND JAP HUNTING, INCLUDING CORP.ADAM NARYKA, SIOUX CITY,IA., AND PVT.NICK STATHAS, 1211 WEST AINSLIE, CHICAGO.

ON THE WAY BACK I STOPPED TO CHAT WITH MACHINE GUNNERS WHO WERE PACKING UP THEIR GEAR AFTER CONTRIBUTING TO THE DAY'S SUCCESS. AMONG THEM WERE PVT.ARNOLD M.GUSTAFSON, MENTOR,MINN., A 30-CALIBER MACHINE GUNNER, AND CHESTER CHOWRON, 5144 S.ABERDEEN, CHICAGO, AMMUNITION CARRIER.

AT THE CROSS ROAD WERE THE 27-MILLIMETER GUN CREWS HEADED BY OUR ESCORT, SERGEANT MCKNIGHT, WHO SEVERAL DAYS AGO HAD ENTERED A JAP PERIMETER JUST AFTER THE ENEMY WITHDREW AND BROUGHT BACK, WITH THE AID OF ONLY ONE MAN, A WATERCOOLED 50-CALIBER MACHINE GUN.

HIS FIRST GUNNERS, WHO HAD BLASTED SEVERAL PILLBOXES, WERE CORPS.TED SMARSZEZ, 1106 HESTON, TOLEDO,O., AND JAMES PETERSON, 5734 SOUTH MOZART, CHICAGO. THE NUMBER TWO GUNNERS WERE PVTS.JOHN CHYEZEWSKI, 5938 57TH ROAD, MASPETH,N.Y., AND DOMINICK AIELLO, 3210 SOUTH WELLS, CHICAGO. PVT. JACK A.STERN OF MILWAUKEE,WIS., WAS THE LEADER AND THE LIAISON MAN WAS CORP.MARTIN J.SETTLE, OF MARTINSDALE,MINN.

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JAN 26-(AP)-GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR TODAY AWARDED SILVER STARS TO TWO AUSTRALIANS.

SERGT. PILOT DAVID R. SINCLAIR, NEW SOUTH WALES, OF THE AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE WAS CITED FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION OVER RABAUL OCT.9. HE WAS CO-PILOT OF A FLYING FORTRESS DURING AN IMPORTANT PHOTOGRAPHIC RECONNAISSANCE MISSION.

THE FORTRESS WAS ATTACKED MORE THAN AN HOUR BY FOUR ENEMY FIGHTERS. SINCLAIR WAS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED IN THE LEGS AND CHEST, BUT TWO

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ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED AND THE DAMAGED FORTRESS WAS BROUGHT SAFELY BACK TO ITS BASE.

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LIEUT. ALFRED T. DANIELS, OF THE AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCES, WAS CITED POSTHUMOUSLY FOR ACTION NEAR SANANANDA NOV.30. WHILE ACTING AS ARTILLERY LIAISON OFFICER WITH AMERICAN TROOPS ATTACKING AN ENEMY STRONGPOINT, HE ACCOMPANIED THE ASSAULTING PLATOON IN A FINAL BAYONET CHARGE, AND WAS KILLED IN ACTION. THE AWARD WILL GO

add Sananda citation

THOSE HONORED WERE: FIRST LIEUT.JACK COHEN OF 133 CLASSON AVE., BROOKLYN,N.Y.; CAPT.GERALD J.CROSSON OF 5540 AMBOY ROAD, HUGUENOT PARK, STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.; FIRST LIEUT.FREDERICK G.HARRIES OF HURLEY,WIS.; MAJOR GEORGE W.PRENTICE OF 443 SHADELL DRIVE, SAN ANTONIO,TEX.; CAPT.ALBERT W.SCHINZ OF 1630 WEST JEFFERSON, OTTAWA, ILL.; CAPT.(THEN FIRST LIEUT.) FRED E. THOMPSON OF ABERNATHY,TEX.; AND CAPT.FURLOS WAGNER OF 1808 HILL CREST, FORT WORTH,TEX.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, SECOND ADD MAC ARTHUR XXX 15,000 MEN).

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"OUR LOSSES IN THE PAPUAN CAMPAIGN HAVE NOW BEEN COMPILED AND ARE LOW," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. "AS COMPARED TO THE ENEMY, THEY ARE LESS THAN HALF THAT OF HIS GROUND FORCE LOSSES INCLUDING NOT ONLY OUR BATTLE CASUALTIES BUT OUR SICK FROM NATURAL CAUSES. IN THE AIR THEY AMOUNT TO A VERY MUCH LOWER PROPORTION AND ON THE SEA OUR LOSSES WERE NEGLIGIBLE.

"THESE FIGURES REVERSE THE USUAL RESULTS OF A GROUND OFFENSIVE CAMPAIGN, ESPECIALLY AGAINST PREPARED POSITIONS DEFENDED TO THE LAST WHEN LOSSES OF THE ATTACKER USUALLY ARE SEVERAL TIMES THAT OF A DEFENDER. TWO FACTORS CONTRIBUTED TO THIS RESULT; FIRST, THERE WAS NO NECESSITY OF A HURRY ATTACK BECAUSE THE TIME ELEMENT IN THIS CASE WAS OF LITTLE IMPORTANCE; AND, SECOND, FOR THIS REASON NO ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO RUSH POSITIONS BY MASS AND UNPREPARED ASSAULT. THE UTMOST CARE WAS TAKEN FOR CONSERVATION OF OUR FORCES WITH THE RESULT THAT PROBABLY NO CAMPAIGN IN HISTORY AGAINST A THOROUGHLY PREPARED AND TRAINED ARMY PRODUCED SUCH COMPLETE AND DECISIVE RESULTS WITH A LOWER EXPENDITURE OF LIFE AND RESOURCE."

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BY HARRY CROCKETT

WITH A BRITISH NAVAL STRIKING FORCE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, JAN. 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-CLIMAXING A FIVE-DAY SERIES OF SUCCESSES, BRITISH LIGHT BUT HARD-HITTING NAVAL FORCES LITERALLY BLAZED A TRAIL OF CRASHING STEEL AND BRILLIANT FLAME OVER THE MOONLIT MEDITERRANEAN LAST NIGHT AND EARLY TODAY AND SANK 11 AXIS SHIPS.

(THE RESULTS OF THESE ENCOUNTERS HAVE BEEN ANNOUNCED PREVIOUSLY IN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUES.)

NUMERICALLY IT WAS THE BIGGEST SINGLE NIGHT'S BAG OF ENEMY SHIPPING IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN SINCE H.M.S. AURORA AND PENELOPE DESTROYED A 10-SHIP CONVOY OFF MALTA MORE THAN A YEAR AGO.

THIS SUCCESS MADE A TOTAL OF 14 SHIPS SUNK IN A FIVE-DAY OFFENSIVE, MUCH OF WHICH I HAVE WATCHED FROM THE BRIDGE OF H.M.S. NUBIAN (A1,870-TON DESTROYER OF THE TRIBAL CLASS COMPLETED IN 1938).

LAST NIGHT'S GRAND FINALE BEGAN IN THE LIGHT OF A BRILLIANT

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MOON AT ABOUT 11 P.M. AND SO CLOSE TO THE TRIPOLITAN COAST OFF SIDI ALI, NORTHWEST OF TRIPOLI, THAT THE SALVOES FIRED BY THE OPPOSING FORCE ON SHORE WERE CLEARLY SEEN. THE SKY WAS ALIGHT FOR MILES WITH COASTAL ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE, FLARES AND BOMBS.

MOVING SOUTH OF THE GULF OF GABES OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE BRITISH WARSHIPS SPOTTED THEIR FIRST VICTIM SILHOUETTED IN THE MOONLIGHT NEARLY FIVE MILES AWAY.

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SPEEDING DIRECTLY SHOREWARD THE SHIPS' FIRST SALVO SMASHED INTO THIS SHIP, AN ARMED TRAWLER, AND THERE WAS NO NEED FOR MORE. OBVIOUSLY CARRYING A CARGO OF GASOLINE, THE TRAWLER WENT UP IN ONE VAST COLORFUL EXPLOSION AND SHEET OF FLAME.

HARDLY A MILE AWAY THE WARSHIPS SUDDENLY CAME UPON TWO MORE SHIPS, AN ARMED TRAWLER AND A SCHOONER, BOTH HEAVILY LADEN.

A STREAM OF POMPOM EXPLOSIVE TRACERS AND A BLINDING FLASH FROM THE MAIN ARMAMENT FROM EACH WARSHIP WAS REQUIRED THIS TIME. THE TRAWLER MANAGED TO GET OFF ONE SALVO FROM HER FAIRLY HEAVY GUNS BEFORE SHE AND HER COMPANION WERE HIT AND SUNK IN LESS THAN A MINUTE.

FLARES FROM ENEMY AIRCRAFT OUTSHONE THE BRILLIANT MOON AS THIS JOB WAS FINISHED, BUT THE AERIAL ATTACK FAILED TO MATERIALIZE AS THE WARSHIPS TURNED NORTH AND SPED AWAY, ALTERING COURSE AND OFTEN AVOIDING FLOATING MINES.

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THEN TAKING A GENERALLY NORTHERN COURSE, OUR SHIPS DISCOVERED THE SILHOUETTES OF THREE VESSLES TO STARBOARD AND THREE TO PORT--OBVIOUSLY A CONVOY FROM TRIPOLI DISPERSING. TWO WERE ARMED TRAWLERS, TWO WERE HEAVILY LADEN 2,000-TON MERCHANTMEN, ONE AN ITALIAN MOTOR LAUNCH AND THE OTHER WAS A GUNBOAT.

THE NEXT FEW MINUTES SAW THE SKY ABLAZE WITH BRILLIANT FLAME AND SCREAMING SHELLS. THE TRAWLERS FIRED ALL THEY HAD BUT THEY WERE DOWN WITHIN A FEW MINUTES.

THEN CAME THE MERCHANTMEN'S TURN. THE TRAWLERS WERE STILL BLAZING FURIOUSLY AS ROUND AFTER ROUND WAS POURED INTO ONE OF THE CARGO SHIPS. TWO TORPEDOES FINISHED HER OFF AS THE CREW PLUNGED INTO THE COLD WATER. THE SECOND MERCHANT SHIP ALREADY WAS ABANDONED AS THE FIRST 12 BLAZING ROUNDS OF SHELL CRACHED INTO HER, SENDING HER DOWN. LIKE MOST OF THE OTHERS THE ABANDONED SHIP EXPLODED BEFORE DISAPPEARING UNDER THE WATER.

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THEN CAME A CHASE OF TWO SMALL CARGO CRAFT, ONE OF WHICH SIMPLY SEEMED TO DISAPPEAR IN A CLOUD OF SMOKE AFTER A SALVO.

THE ITALIAN NATIONAL EMBLEM WAVED IN THE WIND AND GLISTENED IN THE SEARCHLIGHT AS A CHASE OF AN ITALIAN NAVAL AUXILIARY FOLLOWED. SOON THE GUNNERS GOT THE RANGE, AND SHE TOO WENT UP IN A CLOUD OF SMOKE AND HISSING STEAM FROM MANY ROUNDS FIRED INTO HER STERN.

SO WOUND UP AN ACTION IN WHICH THE BRITISH SHIPS PREVIOUSLY HAD SUNK TWO BIG MERCHANTMEN AND TWO AUXILIARIES AND DAMAGED A DESTROYER IN FIVE DAYS.

CHUNGKING, THURSDAY, JAN. 28-(AP)-THE CHINESE CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY ISSUED AN INSPIRED REVIEW TODAY DESCRIBING THE CASABLANCA CONFERENCE AS "THE MOST IMPORTANT EVENT SINCE THE JOINT DECLARATION BY 26 UNITED NATIONS" EARLY LAST YEAR.

THE DISCLOSURE THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL HAD "APPRISED GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK OF THE MEASURES THEY ARE [illegible] ASSIST HIM AND CHINA'S MAGNIFICENT AND UNRELAXING

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UNDERTAKING TO ASS-

STRUGGLE FOR THE COMMON CAUSE," THE REVIEW SAID, "IS TAKEN AS EVIDENCE OF CLOSER COLLABORATION AMONG THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, CHINA, AND SOVIET RUSSIA."

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"IT IS BELIEVED THE DECISIONS OF THIS CONFERENCE WILL HAVE AN IMPORTANT BEARING UPON THE COORDINATION OF ALLIED MILITARY AND POLITICAL STRATEGY, AND THE EXECUTION OF ALLIED WAR PLANS.

"ROOSEVELT'S DECLARATION OF HIS FIRM RESOLVE TO TOTALLY DESTROY THE POWER OF GERMANY AND JAPAN TO MAKE WAR AND HIS PLANS FOR AN UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF THESE AXIS NATIONS ARE PARTICULARLY WELCOMED IN CHUNGKING."

BY WILLIAM MCGAFFIN

AT A U.S. BOMBER BASE SOMEWHERE IN INDIA, JAN.26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FROM A SEAT IN THE CLOUDS I SAW RANGOON SUFFER A PUNCH FROM THE TENTH UNITED STATES AIR FORCE.

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DOCKYARDS AGAIN WERE SEVERELY PUMMELED AND SET ABLAZE AND A FREIGHTER IN THE HARBOR WAS LEFT BURNING BY THE CASCADE OF BOMBS FROM OUR HEAVY MACHINES.

PAMPHLETS WERE SCATTERED BY OUR MISSION WHICH WAS A CONTINUATION OF THE EVER-ACCELERATING AERIAL OFFENSIVE ON JAPANESE-OCCUPIED BURMA, LEAVING THE WAY CLEAR FOR EVENTUAL ALLIED EFFORTS TO RECWPLPICNANOTHER STEPPING STONE TO TOKYO.

WE ENCOUNTERED NO JAPANESE FIGHTERS, BUT WE FLEW THROUGH A HOT BARRAGE OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT BURSTS AS WE STREAKED RIGHT ACROSS THE PANCAKE-FLAT CITY IN BROAD DAYLIGHT TO THE DOCKS ALONG THE BROWN, MEANDERING RANGOON RIVER.

LEAVING THE WAY CLEAR FOR EVENTUAL ALLIED EFFORTS TO RECAPTURE ANOTHER STEPPING STONE TO TOKYO.

WE ENCOUNTERED NO JAPANESE FIGHTERS, BUT WE FLEW THROUGH A HOT BARRAGE OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT BURSTS AS WE STREAKED RIGHT ACROSS THE PANCAKE-FLAT CITY IN BROAD DAYLIGHT TO THE DOCKS ALONG THE BROWN, MEANDERING RANGOON RIVER.

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WATCHING THIS STUFF EXPLODE ALL AROUND GAVE ONE A STRANGE SENSATION, A LITTLE LIKE WATCHING A TALKIE WHOSE SOUND TRACK WAS OUT OF COMMISSION.

ONE COULD SEE AN UGLY BURST BUT COULD NOT HEAR THE "TALK." NOR DID WE FEEL ANYTHING. THOUGH IT TOOK LITTLE IMAGINATION TO KNOW WHAT HAPPENED IF THE BURSTS CAME CLOSER. NONE OF OUR PLANES WAS HIT.

TWO FLIERS FROM NORTH CAROLINA FLEW THE PLANE IN WHICH I WAS A PASSENGER--FIRST LIEUT.RICHARD T.HENNING OF ALBEMARLE, THE PILOT, AND FIRST LIEUT.ALLAN A.LATHAM OF MONROE, THE CO-PILOT.

OTHERS OF THE CREW WERE: SECOND LIEUT.THOMAS RIDGWAY (CORRECT) OF DURANT, OKLA., BOMBARDIER; STAFF SERGT. JAMES FRANKLIN OF TOWNSEND, MONT., RADIO OPERATOR; STAFF SERGT.NIQUITTE OF TWO RIVERS, WIS., ENGINEER; STAFF SERGT. EDDE RUSE, MANHATTAN, MONT., TAIL GUNNER AND STAFF SERGT. BERT STRODEM OF REDDING, CALIF., ASSISTANT RADIO OPERATOR AND BELLY GUNNER.

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA JAN 26-(DELAYED)-(AP) CAPT.JAMES DEWOLF OF KEARNEY, NEB., ADDED HIS NAME TODAY TO THE GROWING LIST OF FLYING FORTRESS PILOTS WHOSE PLANES ARE CREDITED WITH DIRECT HITS ON JAPANESE VESSELS IN RABAUL HARBOR, NEW BRITAIN.

DEWOLF SAID HIS BOMBARDIER, LIEUT.JOHN JAMES OF WOODWARD, OKLA., LANDED A HIT ON A MEDIUM-SIZED SHIP AT THE WHARF ON A SECOND RUN OVER THE HARBOR.

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"WE GLIDED IN AND WHEN I GUNNED THE ENGINES, THE JAPANESE TURNED THEIR SEARCHLIGHTS IN THE WRONG DIRECTION, SO THEY DIDN'T CATCH US UNTIL AFTER WE DROPPED THE BOMBS. WE SAW THE VESSEL CATCH FIRE."

DEWOLF'S CO-PILOT AND NAVIGATOR WERE LIEUTS.WOODROW THORE, DILLON, S.C., AND WILLIAM MCCAMY, SCOTSBORO, ALA.

OTHER B-17 PILOTS RAIDING RABAUL INCLUDED LIEUTS.JAMES DIEFENDORFER, SPRAGUE, W.VA., WILLIAM THOMPSON, CANTON, OHIO, FRANCIS DENAULT, WEST SPRINGFIELD, MASS., AND JAMES MURPHY, OF ROUNDUP, MONTANA.

MURPHY SAID HE DROPPED BOMBS ON A TRAIN OF BOATS, BUT BELIEVED EACH BOMB FELL BETWEEN A BOAT.

B-25'S ATTACKED LAE AGAIN, STARTING FIRES AT THE AIRDROME.

PILOTS AND BOMBARDIERS ON THE FLIGHT INCLUDED CAPT.DAVID CONCLEY, WICHITA, KAS.; LIEUTS.ALDEN HICKS, MONACA, PA.; JOHN BROMAGE, CRANFORD, N.J.; THOMAS CLINE, AUGUSTA, KY.; CECIL LILES, CORSICANA, TEX.; RICHARD TOBIN, BOSTON, AND JOHN DEENS, ASHEVILLE, N.C.

RUSSIAN

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, JAN 27-(AP)-IN ONE OF THE WAR'S STRANGE QUIRKS, THE DEFENDERS OF STALINGRAD TODAY ARE GERMAN, NOT RUSSIAN, FIGHTING ATTACK AGAINST THE BATTERED RUINS IN THE HEART OF THE CITY AND IN ANOTHER POCKET SLIGHTLY TO THE NORTH.

THIS REMNANT OF NAZI FORCES ONCE NUMBERING 22 DIVISIONS--220,000 MEN AT FULL STRENGTH--HAS BEEN WHITTLED DOWN TO 12,000 MEN, THE RUSSIANS SAID. A SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE DECLARED THESE DOOMED.

"IT IS ONLY A MATTER OF TWO OR THREE DAYS," IT SAID, "BEFORE THEY ALSO WILL BE COMPLETELY ANNIHILATED."

BATTLEFRONT DISPATCHES REPORTED THE RED ARMY PROCEEDING RELENTLESSLY WITH THE DESTRUCTION OF THE TRAPPED TROOPS.

(A RUSSIAN MID-DAY COMMUNIQUE AS RECORDED IN LONDON BY THE SOVIET MONITOR SAID THAT THE 534TH GERMAN INFANTRY REGIMENT IN THE STALINGRAD TRAP HAD SURRENDERED IN MASS AFTER NIGHT-LONG FIGHTING, AND THAT SOME UNITS OF THE 669TH INFANTRY REGIMENT WERE WIPED OUT.

(THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED 1,467 OTHER GERMANS TAKEN PRISONER IN A TRAP ON THE VORONEZH FRONT, AND SAID THE RUSSIANS GAINED FURTHER GROUND ON THE SOUTHWESTERN FRONT AND IN THE CAUCASUS, CAPTURING A NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

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(THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE, IN A BERLIN BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE WAS EXTENDING TO NEW SECTORS, AND REPORTED THAT THE REMNANT OF THE GERMAN SIXTH ARMY, HOLDING ON IN THE DEBRIS OF STALINGRAD, WAS RESISTING BITTERLY AGAINST CONSTANT SOVIET LAND AND AIR ATTACKS.

(THE GERMAN ACCOUNT SAID "IN THE KUBAN DISTRICT GERMAN MOVEMENTS WERE CONTINUED ENTIRELY ACCORDING TO PLAN"--A PHRASE USED BY THE GERMANS RECENTLY IN ACKNOWLEDGING WITHDRAWALS. THE GERMANS REPORTED FIERCE FIGHTING IN THE NORTH CAUCASUS AND ALONG THE LOWER DON, AND SAID "AN ATTEMPT MADE BY THE ENEMY TO PREVENT CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW DEFENSE POSITION WEST OF VORONEZH AND TO BREAK INTO GERMAN LINES... WAS REPULSED WITH HIGH CASUALTIES.")

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TASS PUBLISHED A WAR REVIEW WHICH SAID RUSSIAN SUCCESSES HAD BEEN ON SUCH A SCALE THAT THE GERMANS HAD BEEN FORCED TO TELL THEIR PEOPLE THEIR ARMIES HAD MET REVERSES AND FACED STILL FURTHER LOSSES.

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"THE CHANGE IN THE TONE OF THE HITLERITE PROPAGANDA AFFORDS IRREFUTABLE PROOF OF THE FACT THAT HITLERITE GERMANY HAS ENTERED THE STAGE OF GRAVE MILITARY DEFEATS WHICH WILL INEVITABLY BRING HER TO COMPLETE COLLAPSE," SAID TASS.

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THE RUSSIANS REPORTED THAT IN THEIR CLEAN-UP AT STALINGRAD TO DATE THEY HAD SEIZED 523 GERMAN PLANES, 4,297 TANKS, 2,978 PIECES OF ARTILLERY AND VAST QUANTITIES OF OTHER IMPORTANT MATERIAL.

THEY DECLARED THAT THE IMPORTANT STALINGRAD-POVORINO, STALINGRAD-SALSK AND STALINGRAD-TATSINSKAYA RAIL LINES HAD BEEN MADE AVAILABLE AGAIN FOR RUSSIAN USE.

RED STAR SAID THE FROZEN STEPPE WEST OF STALINGRAD WAS LITTERED WITH "THOUSANDS OF CARS AND TRUCKS, MOST OF THEM UNDAMAGED," WHICH WERE RENDERED USELESS TO THE NAZIS WHEN THEIR WAY OF ESCAPE FROM STALINGRAD WAS CUT.

THE ARMY NEWSPAPER SAID SOME OF THE NAZI COMMANDERS--MONG THEM LIEUT.GEN.DANIELS, COMMANDER OF THE 367TH DIVISION; GEN.SCHVERING, COMMANDER OF THE 79TH DIVISION, AND GEN.OPPENDLENDER, COMMANDER OF THE 305TH DIVISION, ABANDONED THEIR TROOPS AT STALINGRAD BY PLANE AFTE THE GERMANS REJECTED A SOVIET ULTIMATUM TO SURRENDER.

MOSCOW- INSERT IN RUSSIAN AFTER THIRD GRAPH X X X COMPLETELY ANNIHILATED."

THE RUSSIANS SAID THE BIGGEST GROUP OF GERMANS-- SOME 8000-- WERE JAMMED INTO AN OYSTER-SHAPED POSITION JUST BACK FROM THE HIGH WEST BANK OF THE VOLGA IN AN APARTMENT-HOUSE AND SMALL FACTORY SECTION NORTH OF THE CITY. THE POSITION HAS DESCRIBED AS ABOUT A MILE AND A HALF LONG, AND A QUARTER-MILE WIDE.

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THE OTHER GROUP-- ABOUT 4,000 GERMANS-- WAS REPORTED PENNED IN A CIRCULAR POSITION NEAR THE CENTRAL PART OF THE CITY.

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BATTLEFRONT X X X ETC 4TH GRAPH.

CAPETOWN, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, JAN. 27-(AP)-CAPTAIN EDWIN E. JOHNSON, MASTER OF THE 5,000-TON UNITED STATES FREIGHTER COLUMBIAN, TOLD TODAY HOW IS BOAT STOPPED "COLD"A SUBMARINE WHICH HAD STALKED HIS SHIP FOR EIGHT HOURS.

THE SUB CLOSED FOR THE ATTACK AT MIDNIGHT, HE SAID.

THE COLUMBIAN'S STERN GUN SCORED A POINT BLANK HIT AT 200 YARDS WITH ITS FIRST SHELL.

WHEN LAST SEEN THE U-BOAT WAS LISTING LOW IN THE WATER, CAPT. JOHNSON SAID.

CAPETOWN, SOUTH AFRICA, JAN. 27-(AP)— PRIME MINISTER JAN CHRISTIAAN SMUTS, ARGUING IN FAVOR OF A MOTION AUTHORIZING THE GOVERNMENT TO SOUTH SOUTH AFRICAN TROOPS TO SERVICE OUTSIDE THE CONTINENT, TOLD THE ASSEMBLY TODAY THERE WAS A PROSPECT THE AXIS WOULD BE THROWN OUT OF AFRICA IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

HE SAID HE HAD NO INTENTION OF SENDING SOUTH AFRICANS TO AMERICA OR THE FAR EAST, BUT DECLARED THEY SHOULD BE AVAILABLE IN "AFRICA WHERE THE WAR MAY BE DECIDED SOON."

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TANGIER, SPANISH MOROCCO, JAN. 27-(AP)-THE SPANISH FREIGHTER CASTILLO JARANDILLA ARRIVED HERE TODAY WITH GASOLINE AND KEROSENE FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR SPANISH MOROCCO, MADE AVAILABLE UNDER A RECENT AGREEMENT. THE SHIP CONTINUED TO RIO MARTIN, WHERE PART OF THE CARGO WAS UNLOADED.

CARACAS, VENEZUELA, JAN. 27 -(AP)- TWENTY-TWO SURVIVORS OF A BRITISH WEST INDIES SCHOONER (LARGE COASTWISE SAILING VESSEL) WHICH WAS SHELLED AND SUNK BY A NAZI SUBMARINE JAN. 12 ARRIVED TODAY AT LA GUAIRA AFTER LONG EXPOSURE IN THE CARIBBEAN. THEY REPORTED 49 PASSENGERS AND THE CREW MISSING.

REPEATED SINKINGS OF SAILBOATS (SAILING SHIPS) IN THE CARIBBEAN HAVE BEEN REPORTED.

SANTIAGO, CHILE, JAN. 27-(AP)-ONE OF THE LARGEST MASS DEMONSTRATIONS IN CHILEAN HISTORY, ESTIMED AT 100,000 MEN AND WOMEN, URGED PRESIDENT JUAN ANTONIO RIOS GOVERNMENT TONIGHT TO LIQUIDATE THE AXIS FIFTH COLUMN" IN CHILE, AND RECOGNIZE THE SOVIET UNION.

THE THOUSANDS WHO SUPPORTED THE GOVERNMENT'S RECENT BREAK WITH THE AXIS PARADED THROUGH THE CITY TO THE PLAZA BEFORE THE PALACE BALCONY WHERE PRESIDENT RIOS ADDRESSED THEM. THEY CARRIED SLOGANS SUCH AS "CONCENTRATION CAMPS FOR SPIES," "LIQUIDATION OF THE FIFTH COLUMN," "RECOGNITION OF THE SOVIET UNION," AND "ALL FOR THE TRIUMPH OF THE DEMOCRACIES."

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RIOS TOLD THEM CHILE HAD "TAKEN THE ONLY STAND WORTHY OF ITS TRADTION AND SPIRIT" IN BREAKING WITH THE AXIS, AND HE CALLED FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION TO AID THE AMERICAN WAR EFFORT.

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS SHOULD KNOW," HE SAID, "THAT DIFFICULT TIMES ARE COMING. THE COUNTRY MUST ACT IN UNISON. WE NEED TO INCREASE OUR PRODUCTION AND RESTRICT OUR PRIVILEGES."

HE REMINDED THE CROWD THAT HE HAD PROMISED FAIR TREATMENT OF AXIS NATIONALS, BUT ALSO GAVE A "LAST WARNING" THAT "I WILL PUNISH SEVERELY ANY ACT CONTRARY TO THE COMMON INTERESTS OF AMERICA."

RIO DE JANEIRO, JAN. 27—(AP)—GETULIO VARGAS, JR., 23, SON OF THE BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT, WAS PLACED IN AN IRON LUNG TODAY UNDER OBSERVATION INDICATING HE WAS SUFFERING FROM INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

AN ARGENTINE SPECIALIST, DR. ANDREW ROSSINO, ARRIVED

BY SPECIAL PLANE THIS MORNING TO TREAT HIM. #

OTTAWA JAN 27-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT NOTHING COULD HAVE GIVEN "MORE IN THE WAY OF FRESH LIGHT ON THE HORIZON" THAN THE CASABLANCA MEETING OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL.

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HE SAID IT WAS "GRATIFYING" THAT AGREEMENT HAD BEEN REACHED ON WAR PLANS FOR 1943, THAT GENERALS CHARLES DE GAULLE AND HENRI GIRAUD HAD MET, AND THAT MORE AID WAS SLATED FOR CHINA AND RUSSIA.

HE SAID HE PREFERRED TO WAIT UNTIL THE NEW SESSION OPENS TOMORROW FOR A FULL DISCUSSION ON THE NORTH AFRICAN CONFERENCE.

OTTAWA JAN 27-(AP)-AN ESTIMATED 91,800 MALE CANADIANS IN THE UNITED STATES, AGED FROM 18 TO 38, WHO HAVE NOT DECLARED THEIR INTENTION OF BECOMING AMERICAN CITIZENS ARE SUBJECT TO CALL IN THAT COUNTRY UNDER THE U.S.SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM, THE GOVERNMENT SAID IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY IN REPLY TO A QUESTION.

SUCH CANADIANS, WHEN CALLED FOR SERVICE IN THE UNITED STATES, ARE NOTIFIED THROUGH ENLISTMENT CENTERS THAT THEY MAY ELECT TO SERVE WITH THE CANADIAN FORCES, THE GOVERNMENT SAID.

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THE NUMBER WHO HAVE ENLISTED IN THE CANADIAN FORCES AT UNITED STATES ENLISTMENT CENTERS TOTALS 294. IN ADDITION, AN UNKNOWN NUMBER OF MEN VOLUNTARILY PROCEEDED TO CANADA FOR ENLISTMENT.

ENLISTMENT CENTERS FOR CANADIANS IN THE UNITED STATES WERE OPENED AT DETROIT, BOSTON, ST.PAUL, SEATTLE, BUFFALO AND BANGOR, ME. THOSE AT BUFFALO AND BANGOR HAVE SINCE BEEN CLOSED.

VANCOUVER, B.C., JAN.27-(CANADIAN PRESS)-IN ORDINARY TIMES GROUPS ARE FREE TO ORGANIZE TO PRESS THEIR CLAIMS FOR RECOGNITION BUT IN WARTIME SUCH PRESSURES ENDANGER THE SAFETY OF THE NATION, DONALD GORDON, PRICES BOARD CHAIRMAN, SAID IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY LAST NIGHT TO THE VANCOUVER BOARD OF TRADE.

THE CHIEF CANADIAN PRICE-CONTROL OFFICER SAID THERE WAS A MISTAKEN IDEA ABROAD THAT A PRICE CEILING SHOULD BE IMPOSED SO THAT PROFIT MARGINS OR PRE-WAR STANDARDS COULD BE MAINTAINED.

"WHEN THE IMPACT OF WAR RESTRICTIONS BEGINS TO BE NOTICED THERE MAY BE A TENDENCY (AMONG GROUPS) TO COMPARE OR CONTRAST WHAT THEY CONSIDER TO BE THEIR SACRIFICES OR HARDSHIPS WITH THOSE OF OTHER INDIVIDUALS OR GROUPS, WITH THE RESULT THAT FRICTION AND RESENTMENT DEVELOP," HE SAID.

"IN ORDINARY TIMES EVERY INTEREST, EVERY GROUP OR CLASS IN THE COMMUNITY IS FREE TO ORGANIZE IN ORDER TO PRESS ITS CLAIM FOR RECOGNITION. BUT THE PLAIN FACT IS THAT IN TIMES OF WAR SUCH PRESSURES ENDANGER THE SAFETY OF THE NATION.

"NO CONCESSION WRUNG BY ONE CLASS FROM ANOTHER UNDER PRESSURE OF VITAL WARTIME NECESSITY IS GOING TO BE OF ANY USE IF THE JAPS OR THE HUNS ARE GOING TO BE THE ONES WHO DECIDE WHICH HAD THE BETTER OF THE ARGUMENT. NO PERSON HAS THE RIGHT TO USE THE WAR FOR HIS GREATER PERSONAL GAIN."

IN A REVIEW OF PRICES BOARD ACTIVPZPWRWPINMLDZWUUFIJ

IN A REVIEW OF PRICES BOARD ACTIVITIES IN HOLDING PRICES UNDER THE GENERAL CEILING IMPOSED LATE IN 1941, GORDON SAID "ENDLESS PRESSURES" OPERATE TO DEFEAT THE CEILING.

"FOR EXAMPLE, PRESSURE FOR WAGE INCREASES IS PERSISTENT AND CONTINUOUS," HE SAID.

EVERY WAGE INCREASE HAD SERIOUS IMPLICATIONS IN REGARD TO MAINTAINING THE CEILING. SINCE THE PRICE CEILING WENT INTO EFFECT, MANY PRODUCERS HAD SHARED IN THE "SQUEEZE" DEVELOPING FROM THE SPREAD BETWEEN ESTABLISHMENT OF RETAIL PRICES AND THE INCREASED COST OF REPLACEMENT GOODS. BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY HAD ABSORBED TO THE FULL THE COST OF LIVING BONUS.

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"IF STILL FURTHER WAGE INCREASES TAKE PLACE, HOWEVER, MANY INDUSTRIES WILL BE UNABLE TO MEET THEM AND WE SHALL BE FACED WITH EITHER HAVING TO INCREASE PRICES FOR THEIR PRODUCTS OR PROVIDING RELIEF BY WAY OF SUBSIDY," GORDON SAID.

"THE FIRST ALTERNATIVE MEANS A DEFEAT OF THE PRICE CEILING, WITH INFLATION AGAIN UNDER WAY; THE SECOND BECOMES AN ADMINISTRATIVE TASK OF SUCH MAGNITUDE THAT IT IS, IN MY OPINION, QUITE UNMANAGEABLE, EVEN IF PUBLIC OPINION WOULD SUPPORT SUCH A WIDESPREAD EXTENSION OF THE SUBSIDY PRINCIPLE.

"IF WAGE INCREASES ARE SECURED AT THE EXPENSE OF THE ANTI-INFLATIONARY POLICY, I SAY EARNESTLY THAT THE WAGE EARNER WILL BE OBTAINING A VERY FLEETING ADVANTAGE. THE ANTI-INFLATION POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT HAS, AT HEART, THE BEST LONG-RUN INTERESTS OF THE WAGE-EARNING CLASS. TO WRECK THAT POLICY, OR TO MAKE ITS ADMINISTRATION IMPOSSIBLE, IS AN ACT OF SELF-DESTRUCTION."

THE WAR TODAY

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28 1943

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

BOMBAY, JAN 25-(DELAYED)--OUT HERE WHERE THE EAST IS VERY EAST AND REGARDS THE WEST AS ANOTHER WORLD THERE IS MUCH DOUBT AS TO THE EXACT SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER AND CONSEQUENTLY GREAT ANXIETY OVER ITS APPLICATION AFTER THE WAR.

TO PUT IT BLUNTLY, THERE IS A WIDESPREAD IDEA THAT THE CHARTER IS DESIGNED FOR THE "WHITE RACES" AND THAT IT DOESN'T APPLY TO ASIATICS.

I AM NOT TALKING ABOUT INDIA ALONE, BUT ALSO OF CHINA AND THE SMALLER COUNTRIES. IT IS A SHOCKING FACT THAT ONE IS CONSTANTLY HAVING IT IMPRESSED UPON HIM THAT PEOPLE OUT HERE NOT ONLY ARE IN DOUBT, BUT MANY OF THEM ARE DOWNRIGHT SUSPICIOUS.

THE SUSPICIONS ARE EXPRESSED IN DIVERS FORMS. SOME SAY THEY BELIEVE BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES ACTUALLY HAVE POST-WAR EXPLOITATION OF THE ORIENT IN MIND. OTHERS ARE MORE CHARITABLE THROUGH EQUALLY PESSIMISTIC IN THE VIEW THAT ONCE THE ALLIES HAVE WON THE WAR THEY WILL FORGET TO IMPLEMENT THE CHARTER IN THE ORIENT.

RUSSIA ALSO IS SUSPECT. HOWEVER, OUT HERE AS BACK IN THE WEST, THE SOVIET IS AN ENIGMA TO A GOOD MANY FOLK WHO ARE INCLINED TO REGARD THE U.S.S.R. AS A LONE WOLF AND NOTE THAT IT HAS INTERESTS BOTH IN THE OCCIDENT AND IN THE ORIENT.

THE JAPANESE, OF COURSE, ARE EXPLOITING THE "WHITE RACE VERSUS THE ASIATICS" THEME FOR ALL IT IS WORTH. DAILY THEY BROADCAST THIS POISONOUS SEED OF PROPAGANDA AND NOT ALL OF IT FALLS ON STONY GROUND.

SO FAR, AS REGARDS THE UNITED STATES, THERE IS FAR LESS A DISPOSITION TO CHARGE HER WITH HAVING ULTERIOR MOTIVES THAN TO DOUBT HER TENACITY OF PURPOSE IN CARRYING OUT THE ATLANTIC CHARTER. I AM CONSTANTLY ENCOUNTERING THE IDEA THAT AMERICA MAY HAVE A RETURN TO ISOLATIONISM AFTER THE WAR AND LEAVE EUROPE AND ASIA TO COOK IN THEI OWN FAT. I FOUND THAT THOUGHT ESPECIALLY PERSISTENT IN CHINA WHEN I WAS THERE RECENTLY.

MY DEFINITE IMPRESSION IS THAT THE ORIENT GENERALLY REGARDS UNCLE SAM AS MAINLY HONEST ALTHOUGH THERE ARE THOSE WHO WOULDN'T PUT A SHARP P[illegible]SE DEAL BEYOND HIM.

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IN ANY EVENT, THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT THAT THIS PART OF THE WORLD IS LEANING HEAVILY ON THE UNITED STATES NOT ONLY TO SEE IT THROUGH THE WAR, BUT TO ASSIST IT IN RECONSTRUCTION AFTER THE CONFLICT.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S FOUR FREEDOMS AND THE ATLANTIC CHARTER ARE A PILLAR OF FIRE WHICH UNTOLD MILLIONS IN THE ORIENT ARE FOLLOWING DESPITE VAGUE FEARS THAT SOMETHING WILL HAPPEN TO DISAPPOINT THEM. IT IS AMAZING THE WAY THIS BILL OF RIGHTS HAS CAPTIVATED IMAGINATIONS THROUGHOUT THE ORIENTAL WORLD. I ENCOUNTER IT AT EVERY TURN AS I TRAVEL FROM COUNTRY TO COUNTRY.

NOT UNNATURALLY ONE'S MIND REVERTS TO THE CLOSING DAYS OF THE LAST WAR. I WAS ON THE BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND NEVER SHALL FORGET HOW FIGHTI[illegible] SUSTAINED BY PRESIDENT WILSON'S FOURTEEN POINTS. DAY AFTE[illegible]ICERS SOUGHT ME OUT AND ASKED WHAT WAS THE LATEST WORD FROM THE PRESIDENT FOR WHOSE IDEALS THEY WERE FIGHTING.

PROBABLY MANY OF THE PRESENT DOUBTS REGARDING THE EFFICACY OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER ARE REALLY FEARS IMPELLED BY THE UNHAPPY DEVELOPMENTS GROWING OUT OF THE LAST WAR. IT IS FOR THIS REASON THAT I HAVE REPORTED THIS UNWELCOME NEWS ABOUT THE FEELING IN THE ORIENT NOW. I BELIEVE IT IS SOMETHING WHICH COULD BE REMEDIED. TO MY MIND THE

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EASIEST WAY TO DO IT WOULD BE THROUGH A CATEGORICAL STATEMENT OF ASSURANCE FROM THE MAN WITH WHOM THIS NEW BILL OF RIGHTS IS ASSOCIATED--PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

PMS INTERPRETIVE

BY GLENN BABB

FEB 28 1943.

THE PRIMARY SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CASABLANCA MEETING OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL IS SUMMED UP IN A PHRASE OF THE COMMUNIQUE WHICH REPORTED IT TO THE WORLD. IT WAS INTENDED TO DRAW "THE UTMOST ADVANTAGE FROM THE MARKEDLY FAVORABLE TURN OF EVENTS AT THE CLOSE OF 1942," TO CATCH THE RISING TIDE OF ALLIED VICTORY AND GOOD FORTUNE AND RIDE IT TO FULL FLOOD.

THEREIN LIES THE GREAT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THIS MEETING AND ITS THREE PREDECESSORS. THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRIME MINISTER HELD THEIR ATLANTIC CHARTER CONFERENCE AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF VAST RUSSIAN DEFEATS; HONGKONG AND MANILA FELL DURING CHURCHILL'S WASHINGTON VISIT AT THE END OF 1941; THE TOBRUK DIASTER AND THE ROMMEL THREAT TO SUEZ COINCIDED WITH HIS SECOND JOURNEY TO THE UNITED STATES LAST JUNE. BUT EVEN AS THE CASABLANCA DELIBERATIONS PROCEEDED TRIPOLI FELL, THE ITALIAN EMPIRE WAS FINISHED AND THE TASK OF CLEARING A CONTINENT FOR THE ATTACK ON HITLER'S EUROPE WAS REDUCED TO THE DIMENSIONS OF A LOCAL SIEGE OPERATION.

DOUBTLESS THE IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS OF TUNISIA AND THE FRENCH GENERALS OCCUPIED MUCH OF THE CONFEREES' ATTENTION, BUT THE DISCUSSIONS LOOKED FAR BEYOND NORTH AFRICA, BOTH IN TIME AND SPACE, ACHIEVING ACCORDS AND PLANS THAT COULD BE REVEALED ONLY IN THE MOST GENERAL TERMS.

FIRST AND LAST IT WAS A MILITARY CONFERENCE. THE GENERALS AND ADMIRALS HELD THE CENTER OF THE STAGE. THE CIVILIANS REMAINED IN THE BACKGROUND. AND WHILE MESSRS.ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL, BOTH ADEPT AT COMBINING AN IRON PURPOSE WITH A DIPLOMAT'S APPROACH, SPENT SOME TIME ON THE DE GAULLE-GIRAUD PROBLEM, THEY DOUBTLESS MADE CLEAR TO THOSE TEMPERAMENTAL WARRIORS THEIR DETERMINATION THAT FRENCH POLITICS SHOULD NOT INTERFERE WITH THE GREAT OBJECTIVE, COMPLETE VICTORY. THIS WAS PRIMARILY A COUNCIL OF WAR, TO PLAN THE STROKES THAT WILL CRUSH HITLER.

THE ANNOUNCED RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE ALREADY ARE BEING CRITICIZED BECAUSE OF THE QUESTIONS LEFT UNANSWERED. NO SUPREME WAR COUNCIL FOR THE UNITED NATIONS WAS UNVEILED; THE NAME OF THE ALLIED COMMANDER IN CHIEF FOR THE INVASION OF EUROPE WAS NOT DISCLOSED. JOSEPH STALIN AND CHIANG KAI-SHEK WERE NOT PRESENT, ALTHOUGH STALIN WAS INVITED.

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THE RUSSIAN LEADER, IT IS EXPLAINED, IS TOO BUSY WITH THE VAST CAMPAIGN HE PERSONALLY IS DIRECTING AS THE RED ARMY'S COMMANDER IN CHIEF. STALIN'S CHIEF INTEREST, NATURALLY AND PROPERLY, IS WITH THE IMMEDIATE JOB OF EXPELLING THE NAZIS FROM HIS MOTHERLAND; HE CAN HARDLY BE EXPECTED TO SHARE FULLY THE ANGLO-SAXON LEADERS' CONCERN WITH MORE DISTANT LANDS AND TIMES. THERE STILL IS NO SUBSTANTIAL BASIS FOR THE HOPE THAT HE WILL MAKE RUSSIA'S WAR MATCH THE GLOBAL SCOPE OF THE CONFLICT HIS ALLIES ARE WAGING BY DECLARING WAR ON JAPAN.

THE CASABLANCA COMMUNIQUE THROWS NO NEW LIGHT ON THE BURNING QUESTION OF AID TO CHINA.

BUT IT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED THAT THE OMISSIONS ARE OMISSIONS OF REVELATION, NOT NECESSARILY OF DECISION OR ACTION. THERE IS VERY

EXPLICIT ASSURANCE THAT "THE ENTIRE FIELD OF THE WAR WAS SURVEYED THEATER BY THEATER THROUGHOUT THE WORLD." IF WE ARE NOT TOLD OF PLANS FOR A SUPREME WAR COUNCIL NOR INTRODUCED TO A NEW ALLIED GENERALISSIMO NOR GIVEN BLUE PRINTS OF THE CAMPAIGN WHICH WILL FOLLOW TUNISIA--OR MAY EVEN BE SPRUNG BEFORE TUNISIA IS LIQUIDATED-THAT DOES NOT MEAN THAT THESE PLANS WERE NOT MADE AND THE INSTRUMENTS AND MEANS CHOSEN. HITLER WOULD LIKE TO KNOW THE ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS, TOO. WE CAN AWAIT THE RESULTS WITH MORE EQUANIMITY AND CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE THAN HE CAN.

"NOTHING LIKE THIS PROLONGED DISCUSSION BETWEEN TWO ALLIES HAS EVER TAKEN PLACE BEFORE," SAYS THE COMMUNIQUE. IN MANY RESPECTS, INDEED, IT WAS UNPRECEDENTED, IN THE SPECTACULAR JOURNEYS OF THE PRINCIPALS, IN THE GLOBAL SCOPE OF THE PLANNING AND PERHAPS ALSO IN THE EXTENT OF COMMON ACTION AGREED UPON BY TWO GREAT SOVEREIGN POWERS. THE NEAREST PARALLELS ARE THE TRAGIC COUNCILS OF MAY AND JUNE, 1940, WHEN CHURCHILL AND HIS COLLEAGUES SOUGHT TO STAY FRANCE'S PLUNGE INTO THE ABYSS, OR THE SERIES OF MEETINGS IN FRANCE IN THE SPRING OF 1918 WHICH PLACED THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMAND IN THE HANDS OF FERDINAND FOCH. ALL WERE HELD AGAINST A BACKGROUND OF DISASTER, NONE LIGHTED BY HOPES LIKE THOSE OF TODAY. THE FOCH OF 1918 WAS CHOSEN TO AVERT CATASTROPHE; THE FOCH OF 1943, HIS IDENTITY STILL TO BE DISCLOSED, WILL BE ENTRUSTED WITH THE JOB OF KEEPING THE TIDE OF VICTORY FLOWING.

WHILE THE FULL FRUITS OF THE CONFERENCE MUST BE WITHHELD FROM THE UNITED NATIONS UNTIL THE TIME COMES TO DISCLOSE THEM WITH SHATTERING FORCE TO HITLER AND HIROHITO, THE VERY NATURE AND SETTING OF THE CASABLANCA GIVE FIRM JUSTIFICATION FOR CONFIDENCE THAT ALLIED LEADERSHIP IS IN THE HANDS OF BOLD, FAR-SEEING, VIGOROUS MEN, C ILIAN AND MILITARY ALIKE. THESE DAYS OF GREAT OPPORTUNITY CALL FOR GREAT DECISIONS. A POLICY THAT MEASURES UP TO THE TIMES OF COURSE INVOLVES THE TAKING OF TREMENDOUS RISKS; OVERCAUTION, OF WHICH NEITHER FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT NOR WINSTON CHURCHILL ARE OFTEN ACCUSED, MIGHT PROVE DISASTROUS. BUT NEITHER THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC NOR THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH, WHOSE COMBINED MIGHT WILL BE FELT INCREASINGLY THIS YEAR ON ALL THE CONTINENTS AND ALL THE SEAS, WAS FOUNDED BY PLAYING IT SAFE.

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED FRENCH

(JOHN EVANS, CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN SERVICE, FORMERLY WAS AP BUREAU CHIEF IN PARIS).

BY JOHN EVANS

GUARDED LANGUAGE HIDES MUCH OF THE SUCCESS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL HAD IN PUTTING THE FRENCH EMPIRE INTO THE WAR.

THE COMMUNIQUE OF THE TWO TALL FRENCH GENERALS, DE GAULLE AND GIRAUD, MERELY SAID THEY AGREED UPON THE "UNION IN WAR OF ALL FREE FRENCHMEN FIGHTING SIDE BY SIDE" TO LIBERATE FRANCE.

IN REALITY THE PRESENT COOPERATION OF THE TWO FACTIONS OF FRENCH IS LIKELY TO INCREASE BY MANY DIVISIONS THE FRENCH ARMIES AND TO SWING INTO ACTION A CONSIDERABLE PART OF THE OLD FRENCH FLEET.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES FROM ALGIERS AND LONDON SHOW THAT NEITHER OF THE FRENCH LEADERS IS JOYOUS AND THAT "ANY DEFINITE SETTLEMENT BETWEEN THE TWO IS GOING TO BE A LONG TEDIOUS PROCESS."

THAT IS THEIR PRESENT ATTITUDE BUT THE STORY OF THE RECENT PAST AND THE REASONABLE PROBABILITIES OF THE FUTURE MAKE THE TEMPORARY

1943

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SQUABBLING OF TWO FIRM-MINDED UNDIPLOMATIC SOLDIERS LOOK VERY SMALL.

THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL CASABLANCA WAR TALKS SOUGHT TO DISSIPATE MISUNDERSTANDINGS AND TO INJECT PATRIOTIC GOODWILL INTO OPPOSING LEADERS. NEITHER NEEDED ANY PATRIOTIC STIMULATION BECAUSE BOTH ARE GOOD FRENCHMEN, BUT THEY UNDOUBTEDLY LEARNED THAT IF THEY DIDN'T SUBMERGE THEIR TEMPERAMENTAL IDEAS AND THINK SIMPLY OF WINNING THE WAR TO FREE FRANCE THEY MIGHT BE UNLUCKY. ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL COULDN'T AVOID VERY WELL USING SOME STRAIGHT TALK ABOUT THE DUTY OF ALL THE FRENCH TO FIGHT FOR FRANCE NOW WHILE THE ALLIES CAN USE THEIR HELP, TO THROW GERMANY OUT OF FRANCE. THEIR LONG FACES AT CASABLANCA SHOWED THEY BOTH HAD SOME BAD NEWS. IT TAKES TIME FOR STUBBORN MEN LIKE THEM, LACKING YOUTHFUL RESILIENCE, TO FORGET GRIEVANCES.

ALL THE POLITICAL GRUMBLING IN NORTH AFRICA OBSCURES THE REALLY BIG PART FRANCE PLAYS AND WILL PLAY IN THE WAR.

BECAUSE THE FIGHTING FRENCH FORCES ARE SMALL, PEOPLE THINK OF FRANCE AS OUT OF THE WAR SINCE THE CAPITULATION, JUNE 17, 1940.

IN REALITY, FRANCE OR THE FRENCH MADE TWO GREAT MILITARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN THE PAST FEW MONTHS.

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1-THE GREAT MASS NAVAL SUICIDE AT TOULON, NOVEMBER 27, 1942 TOOK FROM THE GERMAN GRASP ABOUT HALF THE FRENCH FLEET. THREE SCORE WARSHIPS WERE SCUTTLED BY THEIR CREWS BY FRENCH COMMAND WHEN THE GERMANS TRIED TO ENTER THE CITY DOUBTLESS TO SEIZE THE FLEET. THE OTHER HALF OF THE FLEET WAS IN AFRICA, INTERNED AT ALEXANDRIA OR ELSEWHERE.

2-THE PEACEFUL DELIVERY OF NORTH AND WEST AFRICA TO AMERICAN FORCES BY ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN, COMMANDER OF ALL FRENCH LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES.

BOTH OF THESE SEEMED LIKE EXCELLENT TURNS OF LUCK BUT THEY WERE MORE THAN THAT. THEIR EFFECTS CONTINUE TODAY AND THEY ARE EXAMPLES FOR OTHER FRENCHMEN TO FOLLOW.

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THE TOULON SCUTTLING NEITHER ADDED TO THE ALLIED FLEET NOR DIMINISHED THE GERMAN BUT IT RELEASED MANY BRITISH WARCRAFT FROM NEGATIVE TASKS OF WATCHING THE FRENCH PORT, BLOCKADING IT AND REMAINING NEARBY IN FORCE TO PREVENT ITS ESCAPE UNDER GERMAN CONTROL IT REALLY INCREASED GREATLY ALLIED NAVAL POWER, IT DISCOURAGED THE GERMANS AND ABOVE ALL IT PROVED TO THE WORLD AND TO ALL FRENCHMEN THAT SUBJUGATED FRANCE IS ON THE ALLIED SIDE.

ADMIRAL DARLAN, ASSASSINATED CHRISTMAS EVE, GAVE FRENCH NORTH AND WEST AFRICA TO THE ALLIES ALMOST WITHOUT A BATTLE. BEFORE HE TOOK CHARGE THERE WAS FIGHTING AT ORAN, ALGIERS AND CASABLANCA AND THERE WAS DOUBT WHETHER NORTH AFRICA COULD BE TAKEN WITHOUT A REAL WAR OF CONQUEST. THE UNITED STATES CHOSE GENERAL HENRI GIRAUD, HERO OF TWO ESCAPES FROM GERMAN PRISONS, TO HEAD THE FRENCH MILITARY AND CIVIL AUTHORITY IN NORTH AFRICA. DARLAN, AT FIRST A PRISONER, CONVINCED THE AMERICANS THAT HE WAS ON THE ALLIED SIDE. HE PROMISED TO DELIVER THE COUNTRY AND ITS ARMED FORCES. HE KEPT HIS PROMISE BEFORE HE WAS KILLED. HE TURNED OVER DAKAR, LONG FEARED AS A POSSIBLE NAZI BASE THAT MIGHT CUT THE SUPPLY LINE AROUND AFRICA TO INDIA AND SUEZ. HE PROMISED TO PUT BACK IN COMMISSION THE REMAINING HALF OF THE FRENCH NAVY AT DAKAR, CASABLANCA AND ALEXANDRIA, LONG OUT OF SERVICE BUT FORMIDABLE WHEN READY.

BY INDUCING OR COMPELLING DE GAULLE AND GIRAUD TO WORK TOGETHER AND TO DECLARE FOR FRENCH UNITY ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL HAVE LEFT FRENCH GRUMBLERS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES' "VICHY POLICY" NO PLACE TO GO. THEY MUST LINE UP WITH THE FRENCH WHO ARE FIGHTING FOR FRANCE OR THEY'LL BE OUTSIDE THE PALE OF FRENCHMEN. [illegible] 28 1943

THE "VICHY POLICY" WHICH DE GAULLE AND MANY BRITISH AND AMERICANS CRITICIZED CONSISTED IN MAINTAINING THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN VICHY UNTIL THE LAST, SEEKING TO PREVENT MARSHAL PETAIN FROM YIELDING TO THE GERMANS. THE FACT THAT THE FRENCH FLEET WAS SCUTTLED SHOWS THAT FRANCE IS ON THE ALLIED SIDE AND THE UNITED STATES' ATTITUDE MAY HAVE HAD MUCH TO DO WITH KEEPING ALIVE FRENCH PATRIOTISM. DARLAN IN VICHY COULD HAVE DELIVERED THE FRENCH FLEET TO HITLER BUT HE DIDN'T.

ALSO THE CRITICS COMPLAIN THAT VICHYITES WERE IN POWER IN NORTH AFRICA AND STILL ARE. THEY OBJECT TO THE APPOINTMENT OF MARCEL PEYROUTON AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF ALGERIA, THE "STRONG MAN" WHO IS TO CLEAN OUT ANY FIFTH COLUMN. DEFENDERS OF AMERICAN POLICY SAY SIMPLY THAT GENERAL EISENHOWER DOES WHAT HE DOES AS MILITARY EXPEDIENCY. THEY OBSERVE THAT GIRAUD COULDN'T TURN OVER NORTH AFRICA AND THAT ADMIRAL DARLAN COULD AND DID. THEY ASK WHAT CANDIDATES THE CRITICS HAVE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE JOBS INSTEAD OF THE MEN TRAINED TO THE TASK. THEY RECALL THAT PEYROUTON BROKE WITH VICHY FRANCE WHEN LAVAL RETURNED TO POWER JUST AS DID OTHERS WHO THEN JOINED DE GAULLE.

WAR, LIKE POLITICS, MAKES STRANGE BEDFELLOWS.

KA1013PEW [illegible] 28 1943

A154

[illegible] THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE JOHN EVANS, INTIMATELY ACQUAINTED WITH FRANCE FOR MANY YEARS AND FORMERLY CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU IN PARIS, TELLS WHY THE EFFORTS OF ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL TO SETTLE THE NORTH AFRICAN POLITICAL UPHEAVAL WERE FAR FROM WASTED.)

[illegible] 28 1943

BY JOHN EVANS

ASSOCIATED PRESS CHIEF OF FOREIGN SERVICE

THE FAILURE OF THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL WAR PARLEY AT CASABLANCA TO ACHIEVE FULL AND FRANK UNITY AMONG THE FRENCH PROBABLY MASKS GREATER SUCCESS THAN APPEARS.

ON THE FACE OF THINGS, TO PUT IT BLUNTLY, ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL SEEM TO HAVE READ THE RIOT ACT TO HIGH COMMISSIONER GENERAL HENRI GIRAUD AND GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE, LEADER OF THE FIGHTING FRENCH.

WES GALLAGHER, HEAD OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF IN NORTH AFRICA SAYS IN HIS DISPATCHES THAT "ANY DEFINITE SETTLEMENT BETWEEN THE TWO I GOING TO BE A LONG TEDIOUS PROCESS."

MEANTIME THE TWO FRENCH GENERALS PUBLICLY PLEDGE THEMSELVES TO LIBERATE FRANCE BY "UNION IN WAR OF ALL FREE FRENCHMEN FIGHTING SIDE BY SIDE WITH ALL THE ALLIES" AND ANNOUNCED ESTABLISHMENT OF REGULAR LIAISON, IF NO MORE.

THE REAL SUCCESS IS THAT THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRIME MINISTER, WHO HOLD THE PURSE STRINGS AND WHO HAVE FORCE AND PRESTIGE WITH THEM, HAVE OBLIGED THE TWO SPARRING FRENCHMEN TO TALK THINGS OVER AND TO REALIZE THAT THEY MUST SUBORDINATE THEIR VIEWS TO THE GOOD OF FRANCE. ONCE THEY EXPERIENCE THE VALUE OF COOPERATION, EVEN UNDER PRESSURE, THEY MAY GET THE HABIT, ESPECIALLY WHEN THEY KNOW THAT THE

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ANOTHER LONG RANGE BENEFIT MAY COME OUT OF THIS EXPERIENCE BECAUSE, IF IT WORKS, IT WILL DEMONSTRATE TO OTHER DISSIDENTS OF OTHER COUNTRIES THAT THERE IS MORE TO BE GAINED BY BURYING THE HATCHET THAN BY STRIVING FOR A CONTROL THEY WON'T GET ANYWAY. THE UNITED STATES IN PARTICULAR IS EMPHASIZING A POLICY THAT EACH COUNTRY MUST DECIDE AFTER THE WAR WHAT GOVERNMENT, WHAT LEADERS IT WISHES. THAT MEANS THAT NOT ALL THE GOVERNMENTS-IN-EXILE WILL MOVE BACK INTO THEIR COUNTRIES. THE PEOPLE WHO STAYED AT HOME AND SUFFERED WILL BE THE MASTERS OF THEIR FUTURES.

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DE GAULLE LEANED TOWARD POLITICS IN LONDON. HIS OPPONENTS SAID HE EXPECTED TO HAVE HIS GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE TAKE OVER FRANCE AFTER THE WAR BUT DE GAULLE INSISTED HE HAD NO POLITICAL AMBITION AND HE WOULD LET THE FRENCH IN FRANCE FORM THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT.

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30.24-689

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

N.Y.-

THE BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST TODAY A REPORT, CREDITED TO THE TRANS-OCEAN AGENCY, THAT GERMAN U-BOATS HAD SUNK 16 ALLIED MERCHANT VESSELS TOTALING 103,000 TONS.

THIS WAS WITHOUT CONFIRMATION FROM ANY OTHER SOURCE. BERLIN FREQUENTLY BROADCASTS REPORTS OF U-BOAT SUCCESSES ON DAYS WHEN THE NEWS FROM OTHER QUARTERS IS PARTICULARLY BAD.

AN EARLIER BROADCAST CREDITED SUBMARINES WITH SINKING EIGHT SHIPS TOTALING 52,000 TONS IN THE ARCTIC, THE SOUTH ATLANTIC AND OFF WEST AFRICA. APPARENTLY THESE WERE INCLUDED IN THE LARGER TOTAL.

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JAN 27 1943

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE GENERAL PUBLIC MUST HAVE POLICE PERMISSION TO USE TAXICABS AFTER FEB. 1, IN ORDER TO SAVE THEM FOR CRIPPLED PERSONS, WAR WOUNDED, DOCTORS, EXPECTANT MOTHERS AND OTHERS, THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTED YESTERDAY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

TRAVELERS WITH VERY HEAVY LUGGAGE MAY BE GRANTED USE OF TAXIS IN "EXCEPTIONAL CASES," IT ADDED.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRI JR1122PEW

THE GERMAN RADIO, IN [illegible] LINED FROM ANKARA AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID TONIGHT T AT THE ITALIAN AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY, OTTAVIO DE PEPPO, HAD BEEN RECALLED BY ROME AND THAT DR. AUGUSTO ROSSO WOULD REPLACE HIM.

JAN 27 1943

DR. ROSSO IS A FORMER AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON WHO WAS THE ITALIAN ENVOY TO MOSCOW FROM 1936 TO 1941.

[illegible]ANCE MAY BE PART OF A GENERAL SHIFT IN AXIS DIPLOMATIC

THE CHANGE [illegible]

REPRESENTATION AT CRITICAL AREAS, COINCIDING WITH GERMANY'S CHANGE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN SPAIN, JAPAN AND SWEDEN.A1122;£2

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS JAN 27 1943

THE BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST A PARIS DISPATCH TODAY REPORTING THAT A PURGE OF STATE AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES WAS UNDER WAY IN FRANCE TO ASSURE THAT ALL PERSONS TAKING PART IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE COUNTRY WERE IN FULL SUPPORT OF THE VICHY GOVERNMENT'S POLICIES.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THAT SINCE FRANCE'S ARMISTICE SOME 2,000 MUNIDIPAL COUNCILS HAD BEEN DISSOLVED AND MORE THAN 800 MAYORS REMOVED BY GOVE

FRANCE'S ARMISTICE SOME 2,000 MUNICIPAL COUNCILS HAD BEEN DISSOLVED AND MORE THAN 800 MAYORS REMOVED BY GOVERNMENT ORDER.

TOKYO DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, [illegible] SAID TODAY STEPS WERE ABOUT TO BE TAKEN TO [illegible] THE ORGANIZATION OF THE JAPANESE NAVAL AIR FORCE AND INCREASE ITS TRAINING FACILITIES.

A REVISED ORDINANCE, TO TAKE EFFECT FEB. 1, WAS PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE TODAY, THE BROADCAST SAID.

THE NEW REGULATIONS PROVIDE FOR A COMBINED NAVAL

JAN 27 1943

AIR CORPS, CONSISTING OF TWO OR MORE COMBINED UNITS, IN CONTRAST TO THE MOBILE UNITS PROVIDED BY THE OLD REGULATIONS, ARE DOME SAID.

THE NEW COMBINED CORPS WILL BE DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE TO THE EMPEROR AND ITS OPERATIONS WILL BE UNDER THE COMMAND OF THE CHIEF OF THE NAVAL GENERAL STAFF, IT WAS STATED.

JAN 27 1943

Roosevelt Meets Vargas in Brazil In Stop-Over on His Flight Home After Call on President of Liberia

JAN 28 1943

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Amid the picturesque surroundings of Liberia, a republic founded by Negroes freed in the United States, President Roosevelt stopped off on the way back to America from his momentous conference in Casablanca to inspect American Negro troops and a rubber plantation supplying a vital war product.

A dispatch datelined today at Monrovia, capital of Liberia, and released at the White House tonight, said Mr. Roosevelt had paid his respects to President Edwin Barclay at the third stop of his return trip homeward.

FLIES TO BRAZIL

(It was announced at Rio de Janeiro that President Vargas and President Roosevelt had conferred at Natal, Brazil, main terminus of the South Atlantic airplane service to Africa. The announcement did not say when the meeting occurred.)

In Liberia he saw Negro troops, engineers and a part of a defense detachment, he drove through African villages of round, straw-thatched huts, and he viewed a 69,000-acre Firestone Rubber Co. plantation with its thousands of acres of new rubber shoots and mature growths where latex was running into cups.

2000 MILES SOUTH

The dispatch was the first to reveal anything of Mr. Roosevelt's movements following the Casablanca conference at which he, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and American and British military chieftains worked out plans to force "an unconditional surrender" upon the enemy Axis.

Monrovia is approximately 2000 miles southward, by straight airline, across the western hump of Africa from Casablanca.

The President and Churchill concluded their parley last Sunday, and the dispatch said they had motored 150 miles southward to Marrakech, old Berber and Arab town at the foot of the Atlas Mountains, where they spent the night. They parted the next day and President Roosevelt flew to Liberia with one intervening stop, which was not identified.

IN ARMY TRANSPORT

The dispatch from Monrovia said the President and his party, traveling in two four-motor Army transports, landed at Roberts Field, about 50 miles from Monrovia. They were greeted there at the officers' mess hall by Persident Barclay and Clarence L. Simpson, Liberian Secretary of State, and by Frederick P. Hibbard, American charge d'affaires.

After lunch the two Presidents, the dispatch said, rode out to a parade ground in a jeep and reviewed the 41st Engineers and a part of a defense detachment commanded by Colonel A. A. Kirchoff.

A band played the American and Liberian national anthems and rendered full honors. The two Presidents then toured up and down the lines of troops.

DRIVE TO PLANTATION

George Seybold, general manager of the Firestone plantation, drove the party to the rubber plantation through Liberian villages.

The White House said the dispatch was signed by Captain George E. Durno of the Army Air Corps, a former White House correspondent.

ALEXANDER PRESENT AT EISENHOWER TALKS

American Troops Reach Maknassy in Drive Toward Gulf—Axis Reports U. S. Assault Is Already On.

JAN 28 1943

By the Associated Press.

A climactic Allied offensive in North Africa, a prelude to the actual invasion of Europe, was sharply foreshadowed today with the disclosure that the top military leaders of the United States and Great Britain have held a secret forty-eight-hour war council at Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters.

At the same time, a Berlin military spokesman declared that Gen. Eisenhower's American Expeditionary Force in Tunisia was planning a major offensive, and the Vichy radio said that American troops originally concentrated 150 miles southwest of Tunis have opened the attack. The Axis reports suggested an American attempt to drive a wedge between the converging armies of Marshal Rommel and Col.-Gen Jurgen von Arnim in central Tunisia.

These reports were not officially confirmed by the Allies, but tonight, in a broadcast picked up by Reuters in London, the Algiers radio declared that American troops had reached Maknassy, thirty-three miles from the Gulf of Gabes, in an advance toward the rear of the Mareth Line.

The secret war conclave followed swiftly on the heels of President Roosevelt's Master Plan conference with Prime Minister Churchill at Casablanca, French Morocco.

Those in Attendance.

The meeting was held in the headquarters of Gen. Eisenhower, and for the United States was attended by Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff; Admiral Ernest J. King Commander in Chief of the Navy Lt. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Commander in Chief of the Army Air Forces, and other high officers.

Britain was represented by Field Marshal Sir John Dill, head of the British joint staff mission in Washington; Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, first sea lord; Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, commander in chief in the Middle East; Vice Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, chief of combined operations (Commandos), and Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, naval commander of the Allied North African forces.

The seven men named conferred day and night for two days with General Eisenhower. General Marshall and Admiral King stayed at General Eisenhower's residence and Lord Mountbatten, Marshal Dill, Admiral Pound and Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, Allied naval commander in North Africa, occupied joint quarters.

Step Long Foreseen

All the conferences centered around General Eisenhower. This, combined with the presence of General Alexander, was taken as an indication the Allies are planning a union of all forces in the Mediterranean into one great theater with a co-ordinate command.

Such a step has long been foreseen by military experts as a necessity when Eisenhower's and Alexander's armies join as they appear to be doing in Tunisia.

Others at the conference included Lieutenant General B. B. Somervell, commanding United States Army Services of Supply; Lieutenant General Sir Hastings Ismay, chief of staff to the office of the British Minister of Defense, and W. Averell Harriman, American lend-lease co-ordinator in England.

The conference, second in importance only to the Casablanca meeting, undoubtedly worked out many details of the broad strategy planned by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill for 1943.

General Marshall attracted attention among soldiers throughout Algiers, where he inspected a number of troops. He had planned to visit the Tunisian front and took off in a Flying Fortress for an advanced base, but after three hours in the air he was driven back by adverse weather.

General Ismay brought a full report of the Casablanca meeting as seen through Churchill's eyes. Admiral King last visited Algiers as a midshipman forty years ago. He conferred with Admiral Cunningham frequently during the two days.

Council Foreshadows Future Invasion of Europe From South

By the Associated Press. GALLAGHER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 28.—A 48-hour conference here attended by the best military brains in Britain and America today sharply foreshadowed the day when the United Nations will use North Africa as a springboard into Europe.

The military chiefs conferred with Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander in chief of the Allied expeditionary force in North Africa after speeding eastward from the Casablanca conference of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

That they came to this theater after the policy-making Casablanca conference was taken as an indication the Allies consider a Mediterranean offensive against the Axis as one of the best bids for victory.

Allied Strategy Mapped At Game Of Backgammon

Allied Headquarters In North Africa, Jan. 28 (AP) — Decisions which will guide United Nations' strategy in this critical year of the war apparently were shaped largely over a backgammon board.

During their ten days in Casablanca, Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt did much

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of their work at night and usually did not retire until 2 or 3 A. M., long after most of the members of their party.

At these night sessions the President and the Prime Minister often played backgammon while discussing and formulating the world strategy of the United Nations.

U. S. FORCE 33 MILES FROM GABES GULF

Thrust To Maknassy Reported, Pinching Rommel Escape Corridor

High Allied Officers Meet 48 Hours—Hints Of Big Drive Seen

JAN ED. BALL 28 1943

(By the Associated Press)

London, Jan. 28—American troops were reported to have narrowed Marshal Erwin Rommel's escape corridor to thirty-three miles and a combined Giraud and de Gaulle French column threatened the southern end of his protective Mareth line today.

Indications grew that the Allies were beginning a major offensive in Tunisia.

Among these indications was a forty-eight-hour military conference held by the highest military officials of Britain and the United States, which was concluded at Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters in North Africa.

Reported At Maknassy

The Algiers radio, as heard by Reuters, said American troops had reached Maknassy, only thirty-three miles from the Gulf of Gabes in an advance toward the rear of the Mareth line only seventy-five miles to the southeast.

Simultaneously, the broadcast said, British troops to the north were showing marked activity in the Medjez-El-Bab and Bou Arada regions facing Tunis and Bizerte.

A French communique announced that the Italian garrison had evacuated Gadames, in Tripolitania, some 195 miles south of the end of the fortified Mareth line, and that the fort had been occupied by the combined forces of Gen. Henri Giraud and of Gen. Charles de Gaulle of the Fighting French.

Connection Threatened

The American thrust, obviously aimed at either Sfax or Gabes or at the coast between, put these troops in a position to sever the connection between Rommel to the south and the Axis forces of Col. Gen. Jurgen von Arnim around Tunis and Bizerte to the north.

The radio broadcast said the enemy troops retreated to the north and a number of them were captured.

Maknassy was the scene of an American raid early this week, when the Americans answered a German dare to "come out and fight" and captured eighty prisoners.

Axis Reports Drives

The Axis, apparently anticipating a major attack, put out reports through the Paris and Vichy radios saying that British-American forces concentrated in the regions of Medjez-El-Bab and Bou Arada already had "begun an offensive against the Axis forward positions" in Tunisia.

It was added that in the southern sector strong American and French forces were massing for a companion offen[sive].

No such pres[sure] activity was indicated from Allied North African headquarters, the communique reporting that activity on the Tunisian front had been confined to patrolling.

Aim Of Offensive

The coordinated drives would be aimed at cutting the Axis corridor into three segments.

This would involve driving a spearhead from Medjez-El-Bab to the coast, isolating the Tunis-Bizerte area; and another from Maknassy to the coast between Sfax and Gabes, separating the central Axis-held sector from the enemy forces which Rommel is trying to mass behind the Mareth Line in eastern Tunisia, after his debacle in Libya.

During the day, a Cairo communique announced that the British Eighth Army had been in contact with Rommel's forces as early as yesterday about the town of Sabratha, a small point roughly midway between Tripoli and the Tunisian border.

Move Into Flat Country

The pace of the pursuing British had been somewhat slowed by the rocky and gully-cut terrain, but it was expected to rise now since the British are moving into open, flat country dotted here and there with marshes.

The conference at Eisenhower's headquarters was held by military principals who had sped eastward after attending the Churchill-Roosevelt meeting at Casablanca.

This Mediterranean war council was attended for the United States, by:

Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff.

Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the navy.

Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, commander in chief of Army Air Forces.

For Britain the conferees were:

Field Marshal Sir John Dill, head of the British joint staff missions in Washington.

Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, First Sea Lord.

Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, commander in chief in the Middle East.

Vice - Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, chief of combined operations (the Commandos).

Other high officers attended the conferences for both nations.

The fact that all was centered about General Eisenhower and that General Alexander was present suggested that the Allies were planning a coordinate command for the whole of the Mediterranean.

Message From President

General Eisenhower announced the receipt of this confident message from President Roosevelt to the American forces:

"My brief visit to North Africa has given me increased assurance and a deeper feeling of pride in the leaders and men of the American armed forces.

"The officers and men who landed with the initial assault, those who are now carrying on at the front in Tunisia and those who are training themselves for future combat are deserving of the highest commendation.

Alertness Is Noted

"I could not but note your alertness, your smartness and the pride you take in yourselves and your splendid equipment. I return to the United States with renewed confidence that the American soldiers, equipped with the best equipment the world can produce, led by men who have proved themselves in battle, and all imbued with the will to win, shall be victorious.

"Officers and men of the armed forces in North Africa—I commend you.

"ROOSEVELT,
Commander In Chief."

The Figthing French are considering sending Gen. Georges Catroux to head General de Gaulle's delegation in Washington, reliable sources here said.

Cairo told of successful air attacks on Axis railroad communications in southern Italy.

Heavy bombers of the Ninth United States Air Force, with headquarters in Cairo, assaulted Italian and Sicilian harbors through the night of January 26-27.

3 U. S. Airmen, Downed, Elude Tunisia Captors

JAN FEB 29 1943

Rout Nazi Guards, Destroy Auto and Reach Base; 3 Companions Missing

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 28 (AP).—Three members of a B-26 Martin bomber crew told today how they were shot down behind the German lines in Tunisia, overpowered their captors and made their way back to the American lines after seven days.

They are Lieutenant G. H. Ogburn, of Meridian, Miss., the pilot; Sergeant H. D. Smedegar, of Lewisville, Ind., the tail gunner, and Sergeant N. F. Parsons, of Birmingham, Ala. The other three members of the six-man crew became lost and have not been reported.

The plane, on its first mission, was shot down by a ME-109 and crash-landed near a highway. Crawling from the wreckage, the men saw motorcycles and trucks on the road, but apparently the Germans had not noticed the plane. Crowds of Arabs gathered and a deal was made for a guide to take them back through the German lines.

They passed a night at a village, but as they started to leave the next day they ran into a German command car. There was no chance of getting away without running a gantlet of machine guns, so they came out quietly.

"The German in charge of the bunch frisked us and took our guns," Ogburn said. "He put all six of us in the back seat of his car and gave a machine gun to a guard in the front seat. It was a mistake to give the machine gun to the guard because I don't think he knew how to use it.

"As soon as we drove around a curve, one of the boys jumped the German driver and another guard. While they were being overpowered, Sergeant Smedegar was grabbing the wheel and gear-shift lever to keep the car from turning over."

The Germans were thrown out of the car and the crew sped up the mountain road. They pushed the car over a cliff and set out on foot.

For the next three days and nights, hey wandered through the hills. In a narrow gulch they ran into a German sentry who opened fire. In the ensuing excitement, Ogburn, Smedegar and Parsons became separated from the other three men.

After hiding for a while the three men continued their trek until they finally located a village occupied by Americans.

From there it zigzags through the Ousseltia Valley to a point 25 miles northwest of Kairouan. It then swings to the southwest slightly and runs south to a point 20 miles due east of Gafsa. (The Algiers radio placed the line here 47 miles east of Gafsa.) After that there are only patrol areas.

Roosevelt Hails American Troops In North Africa

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Lieutenant General Dwight D. Eisenhower announced today the receipt of a message from President Roosevelt declaring he was returning from North Africa to the United States with the renewed confidence that American soldiers "shall be victorious."

The text of the message, addressed to American soldiers in North Africa by Mr. Roosevelt as Commander-in-Chief, follows:

"My brief visit to North Africa has given me increased assurance and a deeper feeling of pride in the leaders and men of the American armed forces.

COMMENDS TROOPS

"The officers and men who landed with the initial assault, those who are now carrying on at the front in Tunisia and those who are training themselves for future combat are deserving of the highest commendation.

"I could not but note your alertness, your smartness and the pride you take in yourself and your splendid equipment. I return to the United States with renewed confidence that the American soldiers, equipped with the best equipment the world can produce, led by men who have proved themselves in battle, and all imbued with the will to win, shall be victorious.

"Officers and men of the armed forces in North Africa—I commend you."

Axis Holds Half Tunisia, Zigzag Line Divides Foes

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Colonel General Jurgen von Arnim's Axis army holds approximately half of Tunisia as Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces try to squeeze in.

The opposing lines are long and straggling, over mountains and vast plateaus.

At many places there are no clearly defined lines where the Germans and the Allies hold strong positions in patrol areas and send out armored units every day to cover the zones.

THE GERMAN LINE

Roughly the German line runs as follows:

Beginning at a point 28 miles due west of Bizerte on the coast, the line drops south to Salem, 7½ miles northwest of Mateur. It then runs southwest to a point 12 miles southwest of Mateur, where it swings southeast and passes two miles east of Medjez el Bab.

Dropping down to a point near Goubellat, the line then extends due south for almost 30 miles to a point 14 miles southwest of Djebibina.

2 U. S. Officers Tell Of Perilous Journey Dodging Axis Patrols

Texan, Fearing Capture In Tunisia, Ate Confidential Notes

JAN FEB 29 1943

By HAROLD V. BOYLE,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT, Jan. 23 (Delayed)—Two officers of a tank destroyer unit are back with their own troops today after they separately made perilous two-day treks through the mountains dodging German patrols.

They are Capt. Benjamin A. G. Fuller, 24, of 376 Randolph avenue, Milton, Mass., and Lt. Lawrence E. Marcus, 25, member of the Dallas, Tex., mercantile family.

"We were attacked shortly before dusk Jan. 20 on a ridge north of Hir el Abrici, which is about 13 miles north of Ousseltia," Capt. Fuller said. "The enemy had between 50 and 75 armored vehicles, including a number of Mark IV tanks.

"Our company of tank destroyers and light tanks was on a purely defensive mission, and as long as we could see the enemy we made out okay, but after darkness fell they overran us by weight of numbers and I ordered a withdrawal.

"During the battle the French had thrown up a road block behind us and opened fire on our column, mistaking us in the darkness for Germans. Lt. Frederick C. Miner of Bronxville, N. Y., swiftly swung the column away from the bridge and forded the vehicles across the river at another point and got his guns safely back to Ousseltia. It was a wonderful job and showed real initiative.

Cut Off by Germans.

"I had stayed back at the crossroads where the battle took place in hopes of rounding up any of our missing men and was cut off by about two dozen German foot soldiers. I had picked up two men—Corpl. Leitner of Brooklyn and Pvt. Harry Ellenmark, who lives in some town in New Jeresy—one British lieutenant and 10 British soldiers.

"We lay hidden in the cactus and debated whether to face almost certain suicide by attacking or try to work our way through the German lines. It seemed more like common sense to get back to our own side. Before pulling out, however, we left them a farewell to remember us by.

"We saw six jerries in a group near the corner of a stone house and threw the only four grenades we had at them and then lit out across country toward the mountains to the west.

"Our grenades must have finished them off, because they didn't fire

back at us. Some other Germans about 500 yards away let go at us with machine pistols but missed. Their machine pistols are something like our tommy guns but fire much faster—once you hear them you never forget them.

Suffered from Cold at Night

"We reached the mountains okay and spent a day and a half more crossing them. Cold winds made the nights awful, but we couldn't risk lighting fires. The only thing we had to eat was emergency rations, and we slept in the day from exhaustion.

"When we got to Siliana, which is held by the French, the first man I met was Lt. Marcus, who had gotten out safely by another route. We came back together."

Lt. Marcus was cut off from the unit once during the battle and crawled back 150 yards under machine-gun fire to reorganize his men and direct a battery of 75s on the Germans. After his battery was forced back again, he was trapped on a ridge which was betwen the lines, and was fired at both by the Germans and the Americans.

"I was lucky to find a U-shaped group of rocks which gave me shelter, with a little maneuvering," said Lt. Marcus, who twice has been given the Croix de Guerre by the French for gallantry in previous actions.

"I was afraid I would be captured, so I ripped out sections of my notebook having confidential information, and ate them. They weren't too digestible.

"For two hours I kept busy digging my shelter deeper with my mess spoon before the Germans advanced on the ridge and set up an infantry mortar 50 yards in front of me, and a command post 75 yards behind me. They argued a lot, shouting angrily at each other, and if I understood German I would have known all their plans.

Strolled Past Nazis.

"I decided it was better to die than be captured so I decided to walk slowly through their lines, figuring if I went slow they wouldn't suspect I was one of the enemy. It was an awful temptation to hurry, but I got up and as calmly as I could strolled to a cactus patch and down into a gully.

"For two hours I walked through a soupy fog parallel to the German lines and heard German voices all the way. At the last Nazi outpost a German soldier heard me and suspected something was wrong. When he came out of a radio truck I ducked behind a bush and waited until he went back, afraid he might investigate and find me only a few paces away.

"I moved south for a while, but after I saw a cloud of dust on the road the next morning I turned west again, thinking the Germans possibly had taken Ousseltia. I had no water left in my canteen, and only four lumps of sugar and two small pieces of candy to eat. I was so thirty I wet my lips at night with moisture on the pine trees.

"That trip across the mountains was rocky and rough going and left me completely exhausted. I saw a beautiful farmhouse in the valley with French native soldiers near, so I knew it was all right to go there. The first thing I did was drink a quart of water in about two seconds.

"When I got back to my unit, everyone was surprised, as one of my men had reported I was apparently killed. They told me they were already about to divide up my baggage, but I got there in time to save my cigarettes."

FEB 29 1943

Americans In Maknassy.

London, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Reuters quoted an Algiers radio broadcast tonight as saying that American troops had reached Maknassy, thirty-three miles from the Gulf of Gabes, in an advance toward the rear of the Mareth Line, seventy-five miles to the southeast.

Enemy troops retreating toward Tunis have been dispersed and a number captured, it was declared. The broadcast was further quoted as saying that British troops were showing great activity in the Medjez-el-Bab and Bou Arada regions to the north.

On Monday it was reported officially that United States troops had raided Maknassy and British observers who have been speculating on the likelihood of an American drive to keep the Rommel and Von Arnim forces apart pointed out that if the Americans should sustain this thrust, they would hit the east coast between Gabes and Sfax, well north of the Mareth Line.

French Join Forces.

Also tonight the Algiers radio said that the French forces of Gen. Giraud and De Gaullists from the Lake Chad area have joined in the conquest and occupation of Gadames, Italian stronghold in the desert 300 miles southwest of Tripoli. The Italians were stated to have withdrawn in the face of the French advance.

This was the first joint occupation placing Gen. Giraud's forces side by side with the Fighting French led by Brig.-Gen. Jacques le Clerc. Gadames lies in Tripolitania near the Algerian frontier just below the southern tip of Tunisia.

Dour Jap Words Noted On Casablanca Parley

London, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Moscow radio broadcast tonight a pessimistic commentary of the Japanese newspaper *Yomiuri Hochi* on the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting at Casblanca. As recorded here by the Soviet monitor, the newspaper said:

"When we recall how carefully the Anglo-American invasion of North Africa was prepared and the scale on which it was made, there is no ground for further optimistic conclusions concerning the future outlook."

Concerning Russia, the Moscow radio quoted the paper:

"In her large-scale summer offensive, Germany scored comparatively little success and subsequently she was even compelled to retreat, which testifies to the enormous strength of the U. S. S. R."

Commons to Get Report From Churchill Soon

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A report to the House of Commons on the Casablanca conference will be made by Prime Minister Churchill "at the earliest possible moment when it is literally physically possible," Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden promised today.

He told Commons he could not now predict an exact date for Churchill's appearance, however.

Meanwhile, today it was learned that the fighting French are considering sending Gen. George Catroux to head Gen. de Gaulle's delegation in Washington.

Gen. Catroux, head of the De Gaullist forces in Syria, is usually intrusted with the most important diplomatic tasks within the Fighting French movement.

Members of the De Gaullist National Committee were reported eager to continue the discussions which Gen. de Gaulle had with President Roosevelt at Casablanca.

Having failed to achieve a complete rapprochement with Gen. Henri Giraud, Gen. de Gaulle was reported planning no further action beyond the appointment of a mission—probably composed of four or five men—to represent the Fighting French in North Africa.

16 Hours a Day During Conference

By Wes Gallagher

FEB 29 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—A WAAC officer who used to work for the Civil Service in Denver found herself helping make history at the recent Roosevelt-Churchill conference at Casablanca and had "the most wonderful time of my life," she said today.

Captain Louise Anderson of Denver was the only woman present at last Sunday's press conference held by the President and the Prime Minister. She was the official stenographer.

OTHER WAACs THERE

But there were four other WAACs from the headquarters of Lieutenant General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied North African commander, serving at the 10-day military conference.

They were Captains Alene Drezmal of St. Paul, Minn., Mattie A. Pinette, Fort Kent, Me., and Martha E. Rogers, Jackson, Miss., and Ruth M. Briggs, Westerly, R. I.

Although the tension at the conference was terrific, these five women have had other notable war experiences, too. They were aboard an Allied ship torpedoed in December off the North African coast. They were transferred to a British destroyer and safely reached Oran, Algeria.

DINED WITH PRESIDENT

"We left here Jan. 11 for the Casablanca conference," Captain Anderson said. "It was all a big secret and we did not know until some time after we got there that the President and Prime Minister were going to be there.

"We worked like dogs 16 hours a day during the conference but it was all worth while when the President invited us to dinner.

"It was not at all like a girl would dream about having dinner with the President. He was so informal, and made everyone feel right at home. You cannot put a thing like that into words. It was marvelous."

TALK WITH CHURCHILL

After dinner, she said, Prime Minister Churchill dropped in and stayed late talking with the five WAACs. None of them ever had seen either the President or Prime Minister before.

The WAACs said they started their work in the mornings during the 10-day meeting, and usually finished about midnight.

Asked if she and the others ever were allowed to leave the Presidential compound, Captain Anderson said "I don't know whether we could have gone or not, but we never had the time to try."

"We never saw so many generals in our lives," she added. "They were everywhere."

All the WAACs received letters of commendation from the President. Even more prized to Captain Anderson was the Presidential signature on her roll of "Short Snorter Bills."

She is an ardent "Short Snorter," a participant in an Air Force autograph game, and she reaped a bumper crop of signatures, getting two Roosevelts—the President and his son, Lieutenant Colonel Elliott Roosevelt.

WAAC at Africa Parley Dined With Roosevelt

Official Stenographer Worked

KOSTORNOYE CAPTURED IN LATEST PUSH

City's Fall Marks 45-Mile Russian Advance West Of Voronezh

Caucasus Forces Seize Oil Center—Stalingrad Nazis Cut To 8,500

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Jan. 28—The Russians plunged forward on all fronts from Leningrad to the north Caucasus today, capturing one of the important refining centers of the Maikop oil field, further reducing the doomed Stalingrad garrison and driving still farther west from Voronezh toward Kursk.

[The Germans announced a retreat west of Voronezh to a new, shortened line despite "most serious fighting and weather." The Stalingrad resistance was termed unshaken. Violent Russian attacks southeast of Lake Ilmen by "numerically superior forces" were declared unsuccessful. Other Russian drives were reported near Lake Ladoga, on the western front opposite Moscow and in the Caucasus.]

The noon communique listed a general, three colonels and four lieutenant colonels among the captives, increasing by the hour, in attacks on the doomed Stalingrad forces.

Only 8,500 Nazis Left

Fewer than 8,500 isolated and hungry men, short of ammunition, were said to remain in the trap.

Russian forces striking out from Tuapse on the Black Sea of the western Caucasus recaptured Neftegorsk, twenty-five miles southwest of Maikop. Tass said an oil refining industry, noted for production of aviation fuel, was located at Neftegorsk. It was partly evacuated and partly destroyed when the Germans took the region in the summer. Near the city are oil sources rivaling those of Grozny.

Apsheronskaya, six miles nearer to Maikop, also was captured.

Reds Closer To Kursk

The capture of Gorshechnoe on the Valuiki-Kastornoe railway placed the Russian drive on the Voronezh front midway between Moscow and Stalingrad, less than eighty miles from Kursk. Just to the south, the Russians are seventy-eight miles from Kharkov, hub of the whole German position in south Russia.

The enemy was counter-attacking in the north Caucasus in a vain effort to stem the Russian drive that threatened to encircle all his men in the Caucasus. Despite these desperate German efforts, the Russians said they seized a number of populated places overnight and dispatches said the Red army was driving nearer Kropotkin and Tikhoretsk, important rail junctions on the Rostov-Baku line.

25 Miles From Kropotkin

The Reds were less than twenty-five miles from Kropotkin and forty miles from Tikhoretsk. Should these cities fall, the remaining Germans in the Caucasus would have great difficulty escaping.

Dispatches reported the Russians were tightening their semi-circle around Rostov as troops on the southern and southwestern front pressed forward. The Russians are fifty-six miles away to the east on the lower Don; sixty miles away in the Salsk region, and less than seventy miles from Rostov in the north.

The capture of Atamanon on the branch railway from Rostov to Salsk placed the Russians in the Salsk area only sixty miles from Rostov.

Operations In North

The Soviet communique reported continued offensive operations on the Volkhov and Leningrad fronts but did not specify gains. Vast amounts of booty were listed on other sectors.

As the fight at Stalingrad neared its conclusion, taking its place with the decisive battles of history, the Russians said not a single air transport had gotten through to drop munitions or food to the pocketed Germans. Weakening fire indicated the enemy was running short of shells, and dispatches said the last few transport planes destroyed were loaded with munitions.

"Hitler's Finished"

Recently captured prisoners were quoted as saying their officers exhorted them to hold Gumrak, their last airdrome within the encircled pocket that now has been wiped out west of the city.

They quoted their officers as saying "you'll be taken back to Germany by transport planes." When Gumrak fell, the Soviets seized 3,000 parachutes and many of the prisoners were said to have shouted at their surrender:

"Hitler *kaput!* (Hitler's finished.) Our officers ran away and left us."

Soviet artillery poured tons of cannon shells into Germans hiding in the ruins of the city Hitler confidently boasted he would take.

KURSK IS MENACED

Red Army at Crossing on Supply Network of Big Base

30.24-693

CAUCASUS NOOSE TIGHTER

Tikhoretsk and Kropotkin Face Encirclement—Nazis Tell of Voronezh 'Withdrawal'

1943

By The Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Friday, Jan. 29—The Red Army, was developing its threat to Kursk, one of the starting points of Germany's 1942 offensive, today after capturing the railway junction of Kastornoe, eighty-three miles to the east, while in the Caucasus the Russians were menacing Tikhoretsk and Kropotkin after outflanking those two railway junctions below Rostov.

A special communiqué last night announced the capture of Kastornoe, junction on the Moscow-Donbas and Voronezh-Kursk railways, and the midnight communiqué told of swelling Caucasus victories.

The Red Army, pounding hard after the battered Germans, were said to have entered Gulkevichi, only eight miles southeast of Kropotkin, and to have captured Kalnibolotsk, within twenty miles of Tikhoretsk on the northeast.

Other Russian units were swarming into the Maikop oil region—striking virtually from all sides. The Germans last Fall had appeared confident that they would be using Maikop's wells as a fuel base for their "Caucasian conquest."

[The Germans acknowledged their retreat west of Voronezh, describing it as a "withdrawal" to shorten the front. They implied that the Soviet offensive was widening northward. An "imperturbable" Axis defense is frustrating Red Army encirclement manoeuvres, Berlin claimed.]

"War materials and prisoners were taken" in the capture of Kastornoe, the Soviet special bulletin said. The occupation of this junction has given the Russians an important center for their push toward Kursk and the railway connecting it with Kharkov, Ukraine capital to the south.

New Red Offensive Blasts Nazis Along Black Sea Coast

Russians Driving North From Tuapse Sector Toward Maikop Oil Field

1943

By [illegible] GUNTHER,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Jan. 28.—The thrust of a new Russian offensive launched from the Tuapse sector of the Black Sea coast, was given in today's official announcement of the Red Army's occupation of Apsheronskaya and Neftegorsk, two cities southwest of Maikop, center of the only oil region Hitler's armies were able to take in Russia.

Apsheronskaya is little more than 19 miles from Maikop and Neftegorsk is 25 miles southwest of the oil center which was burned and blasted by the Russians before they moved out in the face of the German advance early last summer. It was held unlikely that Hitler's troops were able to get much oil out of the Maikop fields.

New Wedge Drives at Rostov.

The news of this advance, tying in with other successes reported in the Caucasus which would help encircle the Maikop area, came as the Russians pushed another spearhead into the arc bristling against Rostov and as fresh reports came of the surrender of thousands of cold, war-weary Axis troops on other fronts.

The Russian midday communique told of the capture of a number of towns in the Caucasus, but did not identify them.

(Tremendous losses were declared also to have been inflicted on the Germans in driving them out of two populated places on the Voronezh front and more towns were reported taken on both the southern and southwestern fronts.

(In all of the engagements, the communique said sizable stores of military equipment were captured.

Stalingrad Nazi Force Reduced.

(The reduction of the trapped Axis forces before Stalingrad continued, the Russians said, asserting that a German general, three colonels and other officers were among those who surrendered during the night.

("The Germans put up a weak fire of resistance," the communique reported. "Every hour the number of prisoners is growing."

(This was the sector where the Russian winter offensive first cast a loop about 220,000 Axis besiegers of Stalingrad, a figure that had shrunk by Russian count to 12,000 two days ago. The Soviet high command then promised that that force would be exterminated "in two or three days."

1943

(By last night the Russians figured the force at 8,500 with hundreds surrendering to the Red Army forces that hemmed them in.)

The latest thrust toward Rostov was from Salsk, whence a Red Army spur had raked northwestward along the railway to Ataman, within 60 miles of Rostov.

Meanwhile, other units had pressed on beyond Belaya Glina, on the main Stalingrad line and only 40 miles from Tikhoretsk, it was reported.

The other spearheads bearing down on Rostov were located by the Russians at points 70 miles north of the city and 56 miles to the east, on the Lower Don.

Other reported successes on the southern front brought the capture of Novo Alexandrovskaya, 30 miles due east of Kropotkin and Rashivatskaya, 20 miles southeast.

At Novo Alexandrovskaya the Soviet troops would be in position to flank Kropotkin from the north, and the whole operation in this area and along the Baku-Rostov Railway past Armavir formed another segment of the arc being drawn about Maikop.

(London reports said the Germans were assembling escape barges at Novorossisk, Black Sea naval base now occupied by the Nazis, to transport their armies out of the Caucasus if they cannot hold Rostov.)

In the northern sector of the central front, the Red Army was said to have swept into Gorshechnoye, 80 miles east and slightly south of Kursk, a German strongpoint and base on the Moscow-Kharkov railway.

In the Varvorovka - Shelyakino sector of the Voronezh front the Russians reported 5,000 Axis troops, including high officers, had surrendered after only a short battle.

It was in this area that more than 64,000 Axis troops already had been reported taken prisoner.

Reds A[illegible]nce On Two [illegible]ronts, Seize Rail Keys

Encircling Maikop Fields as Cossack Cavalry and Planes Flail Fleeing Foe

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Russians were fast encircling two key Caucasus railway junctions at Tikhoretsk and Kropotkin, and also the oil fields at Maikop tonight, while on the Voronezh front the Red Army seized the important junction of Kastornoye, seventy-five miles from the big Nazi base of Kursk. These developments were reported in two Russian communiques broadcast by Moscow and reported here by the Soviet radio monitor.

With the seizure of Kalnibolotskaya in the Caucasus the Russians were only eighteen miles northeast of Tikhoretsk. The occupation of Gulkevichi put the Red Army only eight miles southeast of Kropotkin.

A special communique announced the capture of Kastornoye intersection of the Voronezh-Kursk and Valuiki-Yelets railways. "War materials and prisoners were taken," it added.

The regular midnight bulletin then announced the capture of Kalnibolotskaya and Gulkevichi in the Caucasus, and these other developments of the day:

The Red Army seized Novopokrovskaya, only twenty-seven miles east of Tikhoretsk, where the Rostov-Baku line connects with the Stalingrad-Novorossisk railway. Only twenty-eight miles to the southeast the Russians occupied Ilyinskaya as they closed in on Tikhoretsk,

Thirty-five miles below Tikhoretsk, the Red Army began also to encircle Kropotkin, which is the junction for the Rostov-Baku line and another east-west railway running from Novorossisk on the Black Sea to the Kalmyck steppes.

Here the Red Army took Otrada-Kubanskaya, sixteen miles southeast of Kropotkin, on the main railway line. They also seized Petropavlovskoye and Mikhailovskoye, twenty-seven and thirty miles south of Kropotkin. Other Russian units are about twenty-five miles to the east of the junction.

With the occupation of Petropavlovskoye and Mikhailovskoye, the Russians disclosed their troops now are rapidly overrunning the area north and south of the Maikop oil fields. The former is thirty-seven miles northeast of Maikop, and Moscow announced the capture yesterday of Apsheronskaya, nineteen miles southwest of Maikop, in a drive apparently launched by Red Army units pushing from Tuapse on the Black Sea coast.

The Soviet units pushing west from Armavir to join the Tuapse forces captured Kurgannaya, thirty miles beyond Armavir and almost midway to Maikop.

Maikop already is considered lost to the Axis, Moscow dispatches said. Russia's heavily-armored, low-flying Stormov planes were raking withdrawing German columns, inflicting terrible punishment on them, the Soviet news agency Tass said.

One pilot was quoted as saying that these planes wrecked 150 German vehicles on one road, and the Germans also were being pursued by Cossack cavalry, and Russian tank-riding infantrymen.

During the day one single Soviet unit in this theater was credited with destroying 200 Axis troops and destroying nine tanks and seventeen trucks. Soviet artillery also dispersed and wiped out part of an enemy motorized battalion.

Cossack cavalrymen riding over the plains were darting across the highways where German infantry was retreating. More than 300 Germans were killed in one action. Others surrendered along with their equi[illegible]

1943

At Stalingrad the Russians still were whittling down the last few doomed thousands of hungry, winter-worn Nazi legions that once had numbered 220,000 men. During the day three German prisoners, the communique said, were released to return to their units. They brought back seventy more officers and men "who had decided to lay down their arms."

German resistance apparently was stiffening on the southwestern and lower Don fronts, where the Russians did not claim any gains. The Red Army last was reported only a few miles from Voroshilovgrad, Donets basin industrial center, in the southwestern drive, and only fifty-six miles from Rostov in the lower Don drive.

MUTINY REPORTED IN NAZI ARMY

Moscow, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—The Tass News Agency published today a dispatch from Berne which said it was reliably reported that mutinies broke out last month in German units stationed at Bayonne and Dijon, France, when they were ordered to the Russian front.

Four German officers and eighteen men were shot at Bayonne, the dispatch said, while a platoon of infantry at Dijon which protested against being sent to Russia was disarmed and sent under escort in sealed cars to Germany.

Tricky Reds Changed Map, Nazis Complain

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—The German press is attempting to explain defeats on the Soviet front by declaring that the Russians tricked them, a Swedish correspondent reported today.

Russia's concealment of her real military power and skill in camouflage resulted in surprises for the Germans even during the second year of the campaign, the press complained.

The Russians were said to have changed the names of many places, built new towns whose existence was kept secret and laid new railways which were not shown on any maps available to the Germans.

Red Army in Petsamo, Swedish Source Says

1943

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Morocco radio broadcast a report today credited to "a Swedish source" that the Red Army had entered Petsamo, Finland.

The broadcast was heard by the Associated Press.

(This report lacked cocnfirmation from any other source. The Morocco radio at Rabat is in French hands although reportedly supervised by the Allies. There have been hints that it might be used by the Allies in the war of nerves against the Axis.)

The port of Petsamo and the district of the same name are above the Arctic Circle in the narrow portion of Finland which separates Soviet Russia from Far Northern Norway. The port, some 65 miles northwest of Russia's port of Murmansk, is Finland's outlet to the Arctic Ocean.

There have been no reports from Russia or Germany of army activity in that region. Murmansk, a vital port for Allied supplies flowing to Russia, however, has been under German air attack regularly.

NAZIS 'WITHDRAW' AGAIN

Explain Voronezh Retreat as Plan to Shorten Front

German forces west of Voronezh, the former anchor of their Don River line, are withdrawing to a new, shortened line, the German High Command announced yesterday.

Its communiqué, broadcast from Berlin and recorded by The Associated Press, reported what appeared to be a new major Russian offensive not yet announced by Moscow, an extension of the grand southern offensive hitherto confined to sectors below Voronezh.

"Heavy fighting west of Voronezh is continuing with undiminished vigor," the communiqué said. "After repulsing all enemy attempts at encirclement, the German troops, obeying orders, are withdrawing to a new, shortened line. Strong Luftwaffe formations, supporting the ground forces, inflicted heavy losses in men and materiel on the attacking Russians."

"At the centers of the battle of defense in the east, our armies are withstanding imperturbably the pressure of the enemy, notwithstanding the most serious fighting and weather conditions," was the High Command's summation of the Russian campaign.

"In Stalingrad," it continued, "the heroic resistance of the defenders [remnants of the German Sixth Army] is unshaken. Soviet assaults against the western and southern fronts collapsed."

U. S. Raid Shows Nazis' Scarcity Of Good Flyers

American Crews Find Defenses Weak at Wilhelmshaven

By GLADWIN HILL,
Associated Press Foreign Correspondent.

AT A UNITED STATES BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, Jan. 28.—The first bombing of Germany by the United States Army Air Forces reflects the growing strength of the American air arm in Britain and presages a continuing series of attacks against the heart of the dwindling Nazi Empire.

The pilots, bombardiers and the rest of the crews participating in the raid by Flying Fortresses and Liberators assayed the results today with the declaration that they would do better and the German defenses did not do so well.

The unexpected weakness of anti-aircraft and fighter plane defense over Wilhelmshaven indicates that the Germans have not enough first-class aerial talent to cover all vulnerable points, it was agreed here.

Cold and cloudy conditions over the targets there and at Emden limited the high-altitude daylight precision bombing which is an American specialty, but the execu-

tion of yesterday's raid was held to indicate that American bombers are gaining skill in coping with conditions less than favorable. This fact also expands greatly their potential field of operations.

Col. Curtis Lemay of Columbus, Ohio, the commander of one group of bombers, said the raid went "pretty well, except that it was rather dull compared with some we've had. Given a bit of better weather, we'll give 'em a show next time that will really mean something."

Sergt. C. E. Chezem of Tulsa, Okla., a waist gunner of the Gopher, one of the Fortresses, said that the pilots of the German fighters which sought to intercept them appeared to be "just green—they attacked only the rear planes."

Men of another Fortress named "Carter and His Pills" said that the German fighter pilots "were just primary and basic training fellows, they didn't know which way to kick the rudder."

Their Fortress, named for its pilot, Capt. J. W. Carter of Lawton, Okla., has weathered 11 raids without a scratch.

Two German fighters attacked the plane yesterday simultaneously from each side. Engineer Sergt. S. A. Kirk of Lincoln, Ark., the left waist gunner, and Sergt. R. A. Livengood of Butler, Pa., nailed them at the same time.

Some of the other bombers that went out on the raid—only three failed to return—bore such names as "Devil's Playmate," piloted by Lt. I. D. Benson of Anguilla, Miss.; "Royal Flush," piloted by Lt. Harold Beasley of Andalusia, La.; "Connecticut Yankee," piloted by Lt. James Verinis of New Haven, Conn.; "Jack the Ripper," piloted by Capt. William Crumm of Scarsdale, N. Y., and "Kickapoo," piloted by Capt. John W. Eames of Shreveport, La.

There was no official estimate of German losses but crews of several planes said they were sure they got their attackers.

The crew of the Carter plane said it got at least two and the Devil's Playmate crew claimed two. The Royal Flush and the Connecticut Yankee each claimed three.

One claimant to being the first over Germany was Lt. Edward Hennessy of Chicago, pilot of the Banshee, but Lt. William Calontoni of Brownsville, Pa., claimed the honor on the basis that he was the navigator in a bomber on the right flank of the forward element of formation which wheeled over Germany, swinging him across the border first.

The air forces may arbitrate the claims.

The Fortress Butch, piloted by Lt. R. A. Saunders of Youngstown, Ohio, carried Maj. Errol R. T. Holmes, a royal artillery flak expert on liaison duty and the first British soldier to go on an American raid.

Maj. Holmes expressed his astonishment at the precision of the Americans' formation flying.

Duesseldorf Blasted In 'Quickest Blitz' by British Air Armada

LONDON, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Hundreds of tons of explosives and fire-bombs were delivered in blitz style on Duesseldorf last night by a heavy force of the biggest Royal Air Force bombers, flying the night schedule of a stepped-up aerial offensive on Germany.

It was the 51st raid on the great industrial centre. The Air Ministry, terming the attack "Duesseldorf's quickest blitz," said most of the thousands of bombs carried were dropped within 10 minutes of the 20-minute raid.

SATURATION RAID

The report of one pilot indicated it was a "saturation raid," one so concentrated that it overwhelms the capacity of defenses to deal with the bombers. He noted that anti-aircraft fire, intense at first, gradually thinned out until there was little, if any, flak.

Only six bombers were lost out of a force officially designated as "heavy," indicating several hundred planes were in action. In the last raid on Duesseldorf, on Oct. 9, 1942, the British lost 31 planes, but the disparity in losses probably was due to differences in weather conditions rather than to enemy action.

Last night was so black that the RAF pilots saw only a few enemy fighters as they plumped many 4000-pound block-busters amid fires started by thousands of incendiaries to silhouette the targets.

"Preliminary reports of last night's raid on the Rhineland by Lancasters and Halifaxes show several hundred tons of high explosives and incendiary bombs were dropped on Duesseldorf in 20 minutes," an authoritative statement said.

The Air Ministry had reported that six bombers were missing from a heavy attack on industrial objectives in the Rhineland, which continued a cycle of raids featured by the first United States Air Force assault on the Reich and the first bombing of Copenhagen.

Dusseldorf, a center of transport and heavy industry in Northwest Germany, is 160 miles southwest of the Wilhelmshaven naval base which, with Emden, was heavily pounded yesterday by United States heavy bombers.

Nazis Strike Back.

The German high command, in a communique broadcast from Berlin, sought to discount the effect of the American blows. It declared that "a daylight attempt under the cover of cloud to bomb targets at Helgoland Bay were foiled by fighters and AA defenses.

Striking back by daylight, German flyers attacked a southeast coast town of England this morning, inflicting considerable damage and some casualties.

Some of Britain's biggest aircraft, Lancasters and Halifaxes, each capable of carrying four 2-ton block-busters, were officially reported to have participated in the blows against the Rhineland.

The ministry described the attack as "heavy," but did not indicate the actual number of planes participating.

The thunderous series of bombings was acclaimed by Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Harris, head of the RAF bomber command, as the beginning of a campaign "to bust Germany wide open."

Lend Weight to Strategy Talks.

Psychologically the raids gave weight to the historic parley between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at Casablanca, where they and their military leaders laid plans for "more intense prosecution of the war by land, sea and air."

The Berlin radio reported that the RAF attack last night was directed against the North German coastal area and said eight of the raiders were shot down—indicating that the number of planes participating probably was fairly large.

The same area was given a heavy pounding yesterday as swarms of United States Flying Fortresses and Liberators hammered the naval base at Wilhelmshaven and related industries at nearby Emden.

While the American planes were thus engaged, Mosquito bombers of the RAF subjected the Danish capital of Copenhagen to its first bombing, striking at factories turning out war materials for the Germans.

The previous night British bombers had raided the German submarine base at Lorient and the port of Bordeaux in Occupied France.

In contrast with the wide scope of Allied aerial operations, not a single German plane was reported over Britain throughout last night.

Attacks From Africa Expected.

Observers said the stepped-up Allied air offensive, with the RAF carrying the war to Germany by night and the United States Army Air Forces by day, would bring home to the German people the fact that their once-vaunted air force no longer has control of the air in the west.

It was expected that the raids on Europe by British-based bombers soon would be supplemented by air attacks from newly-won Allied bases in North Africa.

The first all-American raid against Germany proper yesterday involved a round-trip flight of some 800 miles for the Flying Fortresses which struck at Wilhelmshaven. The Liberators carried out the assault on Emden in a surprise follow-up to this blow.

Three of the American bombers failed to return from the forays, which were carried out without fighter escort, but United States headquarters said the Americans shot down a number of German planes attempting to intercept them.

Copenhagen Factories Hit.

Airmen who participated in the raids said they had encountered surprisingly little opposition.

The main target of the RAF bombers which attacked Copenhagen were factories engaged in turning out Diesel engines for Nazi submarines. Dispatches from Stockholm, Sweden, said that two big factories in the Danish capital had been set afire and that five persons were killed and 50 injured.

It was feared, the Stockholm reports said, that an examination of the ruins would disclose an even larger toll of casualties.

Damage in the bombed sections of Copenhagen, these sources declared, necessitated the removal of some 7,000 persons to public buildings taken over as emergency shelters.

In addition to bombing Copenhagen, British planes also attacked railway targets in Northern France and enemy shipping off the Dutch coast yesterday. Only one RAF plane was reported lost in all these operations.

Duesseldorf, called the administrative capital of the Ruhr, although it is not actually in the industrial valley, is the home of steel plants, iron foundries, machine-tool makers and armament works and is rated as important industrially as near-by Essen.

Heavy RAF Assault Follows U. S. Blow At Wilhelmshaven

By the Associated Press

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The RAF hit the German city of Duesseldorf with several hundred tons of high explosives and incendiary bombs last night during the fourth Allied aerial blow at the German war machine in two nights and a day, it was announced today.

Britain To Call Women Under 40 To War Duty

London, Jan. 28 (AP)—Ernest Bevin, Labor Minister, told the House of Commons today the call-up age of women for industrial mobilization would be arised from 30 years to 40 and indicated that thousands of other snot called would be required to do part-time work.

The new order, to become effective February 22, also will prevent women from the ages 18 to 40 from changing employment except through exchanges controlled by the Labor Ministry, Bevin said. This restriction previously applied only to those between 18 and 30.

In addition, the Minister said that housewives from 18 to 45 years old, except those with children under 14, would be directed to do part-time work.

Commons Hears Debate On Civil Service Reform

London, Jan. 28 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill and Lord Beaverbrook were singled out today by Secretary Brown of the Civil Service Association as men whose educational qualifications would limit them in the British Civil Service under present rules.

Speaking in a House of Commons debate on civil service reform, Brown said of the Prime Minister:

"It is very fortunate he never went into civil service. His educational qualifications would have kept him in a clerical grade all his life. He was a very bad student and the only examination he would have been capable of passing at that age would have been a clerical examination."

Of Lord Beaverbrook, publisher and former Minister of War Production, he commented: "His formal educational qualifications are very low. . . . If he had come into civil service he would have got chucked out."

URGES MORATORIUM ON WARTIME BABIES

London, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—A moratorium on child-bearing until the end of the war was urged today by Alderman M. Campbell, a member of the Wembley Council.

"No woman on earth, or at least of the nations engaged in the war, should bring children into the world for the duration of the war," he argued.

His statement came during a debate on the question of granting special leave during confinement for married women on the council's permanent staff.

Germany Calls Last Reserve To Bolster War, Home Fronts

Compulsory Labor Decreed For All Men 16 To 65 And Women, 17 To 45—Death Threat For Slackers

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 28—A drastic new decree instituting compulsory labor service for all German men from 16 to 65 and all women from 17 to 45 was announced by the German radio today with strong hints that the death penalty will be applied to slackers.

The announcement was made after days of an intense propaganda barrage in the German press and radio warning that Adolf Hitler's Reich is at a crisis in the war because of continued reverses on the Eastern front and that the situation calls for the most bitter sacrifices.

Hitler May Speak Tomorrow

In their discussions of the growing seriousness of the situation eBrlin radio commentators have been dwelling with increasing frequency on the date of January 30, te tenth anniversary of Hitler's coming to power. There were numerous suggestions that he might use the occasion Saturday to discuss full implications of the drastic measure, including the death penalty.

Although there was no official announcement of a forthcoming Hitler speech, the German Fuehrer hardly ever has missed this opportunity.

One German broadcast said the anniversary "is generally expected in Berlin to be marked by the presentation of some kinds of statement by prominent quarters."

New Armies To Be Found

"The extraordinary fierceness of the fighting against the Soviet Russians has led to a fresh impetus of determination in Germany," one Berlin broadcast explained. "New armies therefore are being put up and jobs held by these men must be filled."

Hints of the death penalty were contained in a radio spokesman's forecast, before the labor draft was announced, in which he cited a seventeenth century German war decree providing such penalty for desertion from military duty. Then the spokesman, Joachim Schiefer-decker, of the propaganda ministry, added pointedly:

All Must Contribute

"These are ordinances of total war. They will rule the coming new mobilization of all remaining energy at home."

The preamble of the decree, as issued by Labor Commissioner Fritz Sauckel merely said that "all German men and women must place their energies exclusively at the disposal of the fighting and working peoples community in this world-encircling battle for preservation."

Barrel Scraped, Swiss Say

All persons affected must register at the nearest labor bureau. The only exceptions, it was said, were persons already working forty-eight hours a week, boys and girls in school, foreigners, clergymen, women with one child below school age, women with at least two children under 14 and expectant mothers.

The Labor Bureau will examine all registrants to determine the

30.24-695

tasks to which they will be assigned, the decree said, although they may express preferences for the type of work they wish to do.

This scraping of the bottom of the barrel by Germany for the last reserves in manpower to keep her war machine running was commented upon by the Swiss newspaper, *Le Curieux*, as quoted in a dispatch received here.

"Germany's position closely resembles that of 1918," the paper said. "Her last reserves are now being mobilized and will leave the nation's human resources exhausted."

1,000,000 Men Needed Yearly

Informed London sources doubted that even this Draconian measure would meet Germany's manpower needs.

According to the best estimates available to these sources, Germany must recruit at least a million men a year to fill the gaps in her army of from 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 men.

She is reported to have achieved this in 1941 and 1942 by calling up in two classes each year instead of one. Each class is supposed to have produced about 500,000 men.

This year, however, only the 1926 class can be called—and Germany must find another 500,000 men somewhere. The only source open appears to be the supply of skilled workers, and the present decree seemed to be aimed at tapping that source.

earliest attainment of final victory."

[A German broadcast picked up in New York said the Hitler anniversary "is generally expected in Berlin to be marked by the presentation of some kind of statements by prominent quarters." It added that the official program for the day had not yet been announced.]

Students, clergymen, foreigners and women with one child below school age or two children under 14 and men and women already employed were reported to be the only general exceptions to the decree. Mothers who have but one child of school age are to be called if there are not sufficient childless wives.

Before the Berlin announcement, informed London quarters said that drastic new laws, with perhaps even the death penalty for failure to comply, were likely to be announced or foreshadowed in a speech by Hitler on the tenth anniversary of his rise to power Saturday.

It was said that the German leader might effect this by placing his people under modified martial law.

French Salvation Army Dissolved, Bern Hears

Bern, Jan. 28 (AP)—The French Salvation Army was dissolved by an official decree published today, a Vichy dispatch to the *Journal de Geneve* said.

Its activities, the decree declared, "conflicted with national relief measures."

22 Men, One Woman Executed In Austria

Stockholm, Jan. 28 (AP)—Austrian newspapers report that twenty-two workmen and one woman have been executed by the Gestapo within Austria since January 1, bringing to eighty-three the total known executions there in the last two and a half months.

Most of these put to death were said to have been charged with treason or preparation for treason in connection with the circulation of defeatist literature or of pamphlets advocating an independent Austria.

Hitler Decrees Compulsory War Labor For Men 16 to 65 and Women 17 to 45

JAN 29 1943

London, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Compulsory labor service for all German men from 16 to 65 and women from 17 to 45 was decreed today by the German Government, according to an announcement broadcast by the Berlin radio and picked up by the Associated Press.

The decree required all persons affected to register at local labor offices.

In London authorities said that this represented labor mobilization on an unprecedented scale.

In a preamble to the decree, Adolf Hitler's labor commissioner, Fritz Sauckel, warned the German people, already under heavy pressure to produce for war needs, that they must devote their "energies solely to fighting and working for the community and thus make possible the

Casablanca Assures Allies 'Unremitting' Offensive, Soong Says

Chinese Press Reaction Favorable Despite Lack Of 'Big Four' Council

JAN 29 1943

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, Jan. 28.—Foreign Minister T. V. Soong hailed the Casablanca conference today as insuring unremitting offensive operations against the Axis nations.

He said in a statement:

"To the confusion of Germany, Italy and Japan the year 1943 will prove that the United Nations are no longer on defense but possess a burning determination and ever-expanding strength to encompass the unconditional surrender of the aggressor nations.

"All are resolved that from now on the war will itself be unremittingly carried to the enemy equally in the Far East and in Europe."

The Chinese press which had hoped the Casablanca conference would produce a "big four" war council, generally indorsed the meeting and urged formation of the council without delay.

The official Central Daily News went beyond the general press emphasis on the need of concentrating against Japan by declaring that "the best way to crush the war lords' aggressive force is to crush Japan first."

Another high Chinese authority said that China had not been invited to Casablanca, but he confirmed the conference announcement that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had been kept informed of the proceedings. The authority said he could not confirm reports that it had been decided to keep the Oriental theater "passive" this year.

This source, who insisted on remaining anonymous, said the Casablanca conference had removed any chances of a negotiated peace with Japan.

"China will not rest until she has marched troops into Japan and occupied some of her cities, even if only as a token," he said.

He emphasized that China has no territorial ambitions beyond recovery of territories lost to Japan, including Manchuria and Formosa.

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Ta Kung Pao admitted that Russia and China had not been "overlooked," but pointed out that it was not known what aid had been promised China and expressed a hope that the help would be "more practical."

Most of the papers hailed the meeting of the French generals, Giraud and De Gaulle, as a great achievement of the parley.

The Catholic newspaper Social Welfare criticized the situation in these words: "The present military council in Washington does not include the representatives of the major allies and therefore does not possess the right to direct the whole situation.

"A big four council should be formed and in every theater of war the commander in chief should be chosen according to his ability, experience and seniority without regard to race or nationality."

U. S. Schooner Sunk, 16 Safe After 19 Days

CAPETOWN, Union of South Africa, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Sixteen survivors from a United States six-masted schooner shelled and sunk by a German submarine in the South Atlantic have reached Capetown after a 19-day voyage in a lifeboat.

Fourteen of the survivors were sailors from the United States; one was a Canadian and one a Briton. The only casualty was the first officer.

In the 19 days they spent trying to reach land the crew's daily food ration consisted of a biscuit, a cube of meat, half of a canned apricot and a little bread supplemented by raw flying fish.

Chinese Defeat Force Of Japanese On Coast

Chungking, Jan. 28 (AP)—Shore defenders inflicted heavy losses on Japanese troops who landed from two warships on the coast of Kwangtung province near Swatow January 21, the Chinese higs command said today.

It reported that the Japanese withdrew to their ships immediately after the engagement.

Chinese Clear Foe From Yunnan Area

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—All enemy troops who penetrated the southwest China province of Yunnan around Talo, near the border of the Shan States, have been cleared out, a Chinese army spokesman said today.

The Japanese occupied Talo on Jan. 14, he said, but the town was retaken a few hours later.

He added that the commander of the 56th Japanese Division had arrived with several thousand troops at a small town 20 miles south of Tengchung and was conferring with other Japanese officers, but said "whether this presages a renewed Japanese drive on the Salween front remains to be seen."

JAN 29 1943

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 28 (AP)—R. A. F. Blenheims bombed Japanese targets yesterday on the Mayu peninsula and Aryab Island, and native troops recently defeated an enemy patrol at a village in the Kale area, east of the Chin Hills, a British communiqué said today.

LOSSES LIGHT IN NEW GUINEA

MacArthur Says Campaign Was Cheapest in History.

Allied Headquarters in Australia, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Allied casualties in the Papuan campaign, in which a Japanese Army previously estimated at 15,000 men was destroyed, were less than half of those of the enemy, Gen. MacArthur declared today. These figures are the reverse of the usual results in a ground offensive, where the attacking side generally loses several times as many men as the defenders, the Allied commander declared.

"Probably no campaign in history against a thoroughly prepared and trained army produced such complete and decisive results with a lower expenditure of life and resources," he added.

Gen. MacArthur explained that one reason for this was the fact that utmost care had been taken for the conservation of the forces and no attempt was made to storm enemy positions without careful preparation.

Sick Included in Estimate.

Allied air losses were even less in proportion to the Japanese, Gen. MacArthur said, while Allied sea losses were negligible, being confined entirely to small boats.

The general gave no actual figures in Allied casualties but made it plain that he had included the sick as well as dead and wounded in comparing them with Japanese losses. Many American and Australian troops were stricken with fever during the jungle fighting.

The regular Allied communique reported continuing aerial attacks on Japanese bases, including Finschhafen, Lae and Salamaua in New Guinea, where airdrome runways, fuel dumps and buildings were bombed. Allied bombers also attacked the airdrome at Gasmata, New Britain and enemy installations at Kai and Aroe islands between New Guinea and Timor.

The communique reported that a small Allied merchant vessel had been sunk by Jap planes off Wessel Island in the Arafura Sea northwest of Australia, but said casualties were light.

MEDALS AWARDED TO 7 ARMY FLYERS

Allied Headquarters in Australia, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Seven officers of the United States Army Air Forces who flew on more than fifty missions were awarded Distinguished Flying Crosses today for extraordinary achievement.

They were:

First Lieuts. Arthur L. Burger of Springfield, Mass.; George F. Callahan of 128-16 148th street, South Ozone Park, L. I., N. Y.; William E. Carlson of 434 West 23d street, New York city, and Henry D. Hudson of Watervliet, N. Y.; Major Jack A. Wilson of Marion, Ill., and Capts. Frank M. Fazio of Tuxedo Park, N. Y., and Meryl M. Smith of North East, Pa.

Lieuts. Burger, Callahan, Carlson and Hudson were cited for extraordinary achievements while participating in aerial flights from July to November. The citation said that these men demonstrated outstanding flying ability throughout these operations.

Major Wilson and Capts. Fazio and Smith were decorated for their abilities in flights between August and October.

Lieut. Callahan was awarded a Silver Star earlier this month for shooting down a Jap Zero plane. He is 27 years old and was employed by the Equitable Life Assurance Society, 395 Seventh avenue, before joining the Air Forces in 1940. He arrived in Australia early last year.

At his home in South Ozone Park today his mother, Mrs. Anna R. Callahan, was at church, but his brother Bill, a war worker, said that she would not be surprised to hear of the newest decoration.

"George has written home from time to time, telling of planes he'd shot down, but in his latest letter, which we received yesterday, he didn't say he was to be decorated again," he said.

ALLIED FLIERS STRIKE AT 10 PACIFIC POINTS

Airdrome on Timor Strafed—Ship Hit at New Britain

AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA, Friday, Jan. 29 (AP)—General Douglas MacArthur's ever busy air arm has struck the Japanese in ten places, the noon communiqué reported today.

Long range fighters heavily strafed the Fuiloro airdrome on Portuguese Timor. In Binnen Bay, Amdoina, an Allied heavy bomber attacked a Japanese merchantship and shot down one of five Japanese planes which attempted to intercept.

In the Aroe Island area, long range fighters strafed enemy floatplanes on the water off Dobo. One was destroyed.

Japanese ships in Open Bay, New Britain, were strafed by an Allied heavy bomber.

In New Britain's Wide Bay, an Allied heavy bomber scored near hits from a low altitude on a Japanese cargo vessel and capsized a nearby boat. It also strafed a coastal village.

At Gasmata, New Britain, a medium bomber raided the airdrome. The airfield at Cape Gloucester was attacked by a heavy bomber.

Over New Guinea, heavy bombers wrecked installations near the airdrome at Wewak. A heavy bomber raided the Finschafen area and attack planes struck at Mubo.

CANBERRA, Australia, Jan. 28 (AP)—The belief that Japan is preparing a major military operation against Northern Australia was expressed today in Australian Government quarters.

Government informants, whose identity could not be disclosed further, said information had been received that the Japanese were increasing their concentrations of troops and shipping in areas from which Northern Australia would be threatened.

JAPS IN ALEUTIANS BOMB U. S. SHIPS

Washington, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today that two Japanese float planes attacked United States ships somewhere west of our positions in the Aleutian Islands. No damage was suffered, the Navy said. It was the first such Japanese attack in the Aleutian Islands in months, a Navy spokesman said.

The Japanese planes probably were operating out of Kiska. What type of United States ships were attacked was not specified.

A communique said that the two planes attacked the ships operating to the westward of United States positions in the Aleutians.

In the South Pacific yesterday United States troops on Guadalcanal Island continued to advance to the west despite enemy resistance. Forty Japanese were killed and five prisoners and some enemy equipment were captured.

JAP-AMERICAN UNIT OF ARMY TO BE FORMED

General Emmons Directed To Induct 1,500 As Volunteers

Move Follows Announcement By Stimson On New Outfit

FEB 29 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Honolulu, Jan. 28—Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons reported today he had been directed to induct 500 Americans of Japanese descent as volunteers in the army. 1500

The statement by the commander of the Hawaiian Department, United States Army, followed word from Washington that the army had plans for a combat unit of loyal Japanese-Americans.

General Emmons, who also is Military Governor of Hawaii, said "these volunteers will be formed into combat units on the mainland and will, when trained, be sent into an active theater of operation.

Praises This Group

"A large percentage of the officers will be citizens of Japanese ancestry.

"The places of induction, the age limit, and other information will be announced at the earliest practicable date."

"Once in a great while," the general said, "an opportunity presents itself to recognize an entire section of this country for its performance of duty. All people of the Hawaiian Islands have contributed generously to our war effort. Among these have been Americans of Japanese descent.

"Their role has not been an easy one. Open to distrust because of their racial origin and discriminated against i ncertain fields of defense effort, they nevertheless have borne their burdnes without complaint and have added materially to the strnegth of the Hawaiian area.

Volunteer Combat Service

"They have behaved themselves admirably under most trying conditions and have bought great quantities of war bonds and by the labor of their hands have added to the common defense.

"In view of these facts and by War Department authority I have been designated to offer Americans of Japanese ancestry an opportunity to serve their country.

"This opportunity is in the form of voluntary combat services in the armed forces. The manner of response and record of these men will establish as fighting soldiers will be one of the best answers to those who question the loyalty of American citizens of Japanese descent in hawaii."

Five Zeros Blasted as Bombers Strike Japs Heavily at Wake

U. S. Planes and Crews From Hawaii Stage Second Raid Without Loss

FEB 29 1943

By WALTER B. CLAUSEN,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS HAWAIIAN AIR FORCE, Jan. 28.—Dumbo the Avenger, four-motored Liberator bomber, is back from a trip halfway to Japan with several flights of companion planes after the second raid on Jap-held Wake Island in five weeks. But it has a shot-up engine and some fuel tank holes to show for it.

Col. William A. Matheny of Carrington, N. Dak., who commanded the mass raid December 24, led this repeat performance which was primarily a reconnaissance mission and secondarily a bombardment task.

"In 10 minutes over Wake at noon on January 25 we covered three islands in full reconnaissance by splitting our flight into several sections, and 90 per cent of our bombs hit their targets," Col. Matheny said.

"Eight Jap Zeros attacked us. One went spinning into the ocean, and we saw four others smoking in spins, but didn't wait for them to hit the water.

No Casualties Occur.

"My lead plane was the target of attack of all eight Zeros and these Liberators sure can take it. One of my engines was shot out and there were two hits in the oil tank, another in the engine mount and a bullet through the bomb bay gas tank, but we all got through okay and there wasn't a single casualty in our flight force.

"We got over Wake at noon and were 10 minutes over the target. We saw the blackened ruins of our previous December 24 raid and we smashed several new buildings the Japs had built."

Capt. Philip R. Krieg, Oak Harbor, Wash., navigator of Col. Matheny's plane, said:

"Three Jap planes took off after we dropped our bomb load and eight Zeros in all came after us and put up a 20-minute battle as we headed home."

Others on the mission included Lt. Don Manchester, bombardier, of Spokane, Wash.; Dan J. Taylor, fire control officer, of Portsmouth, N. H., and Co-Pilot Stanley E. Schreiber, Galesburg, Ill., all on Col. Matheny's plane. Other flight leaders included Capt. Dana B. Billings, Ripon, Wis., and Maj. Edwin S. Gren, El Centro, Calif.

The number of planes involved was not disclosed.

"The boys all went for it in a big way and would go back tomorrow if given the chance," Col. Matheny said. "Most all of them were in the last mass raid five weeks ago.

"It was a surprise to the Japs. They didn't open up with anti-aircraft fire or start to take off in the Zeros until I dropped my bombs. Either they were completely surprised or awfully careless.

Flack Comes Late.

"Then as we turned away there was plenty of anti-aircraft fire, with the air filled with puffs of smoke, but not close to us.

"We observed considerable new construction since our last pulverizing raid and there were two supply ships, small ones, in the harbor. We saw only eight planes.

"The attack by the Zeros started on us after we left Wake and were homing. It lasted 20 minutes. All concentrated on our lead plane, although some other planes got some of it. After the Japs delivered their attack singly on my plane they would do a couple or three slow barrel rolls. They put on a little exhibition of flying. No fighter pilot can resist the temptation to show off."

The amount or extent of the damage was undisclosed, but Capt. Krieg said he saw large columns of heavy smoke, like oil fires. Several buildings were demolished.

JAPAN REAFFIRMS PACT WITH RUSSIA

Will Respect Neutrality Treaty as Long as Soviet Does, Diet Is Told

FEB 29 1943

BURMESE STATE PLEDGED

Tojo Declares Readiness to Grant Independence Also to the Philippines

Japan intends to respect her neutrality pact with Russia and assumes the Soviet Government will reciprocate, Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani declared yesterday, according to versions of his speech to Parliament broadcast by Axis radios.

A Berlin version recorded by The Associated Press quoted Mr. Tani as saying that Tokyo's "policy of respecting the neutrality pact with the Soviet Union concluded in April, 1941, has undergone no modification." This attitude, he added, was "based on the assumption that the Soviet Government will likewise respect the pact."

Mr. Tani, addressing the Diet as it reconvened after a long New Year recess, remarked that "almost all the American states, including Chile, have now succumbed to the pressure of the United States."

"Should Argentina maintain her policy of neutrality notwithstanding this pressure, we shall entertain all the more respect for her," said Mr. Tani. "It is the desire of Japan to continue friendly relations with Argentina."

Jap Victory Assured By Conquests, Tojo Tells Postponed Diet

Nippon Now Wealthy in Resources Foes Lack, Premeir Asserts

By the Associated Press.

Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo told the Japanese Diet today that victories achieved by Japan's armed forces during the last year had laid the foundations for certain victory over the United States and Britain, whom he charged with "sinister ambitions to dominate the world."

The Premier, whose address was reported by the Tokio radio in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, boasted that Japan's position both for offense and defense had been completed by the establishment of outlying bases and by the acquisition of vast natural resources.

Session Delayed a Week.

The address marked the reconvening of the Diet after the New Year recess. The session had been delayed a week because of Tojo's illness, according to Japanese announcements, and the Tokio radio said the Premier still was suffering from fever.

Tojo said casually that "of course it will require great efforts on our part to make these resources demonstrate their real wealth and power," but said that Japan's position, nevertheless, was secure.

"In contrast to our position," he said, "the United States and Britain —which boasted of their wealth and resources before the war—now are exposing a great shortage in vital war resources.

"As for the supply of rubber and tin which they previously obtained from the Southwest Pacific regions, they now are so uneasy and distressed they cannot succeed in concealing their predicament."

Fight for "Great Ideal."

Turning to Japan's war aims, the Premier said the Japanese people were fighting for a "great ideal" they had cherished for 3,000 years—"to enable all countries, each in its proper place, and all peoples to live their lives in peace and security."

Japan, he declared, sought only to "bring about real world peace in co-operation with our allies, who share the same purpose."

"This object," Tojo added, "compared with the traditional ambition of the Anglo-American countries to promote their own prosperity at the sacrifice of other countries and monopolize the world by exploiting other peoples, is wholly different in its essence."

HALSEY DENIES SOLOMON SHIP CREWS SHIRKED

Refutes Charge Seamen Refused To Unload Vessels At Guadalcanal

FEB 29 1943

Admiral Cites Their Cooperation And Courage In Face Of Attack

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 28—Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., reported today from the South Pacific that at no time had merchant seamen refused to unload ships at Guadalcanal Island, as charged in a report which a House committee has undertaken to investigate.

Halsey, commander of United States forces in the South Pacific, added that merchant seamen had not failed in any way to cooperate with the fighting forces on Guadalcanal.

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His report followed publication in the Akron (Ohio) *Beacon Journal* of a story quoting marines, home from Guadalcanal, as saying that union seamen refused to unload a ship because it was Sunday, and after working some hours on Saturday, had laid off until Monday.

Dozen Ships Arrived

The admiral's report said more than a dozen vessels manned by merchant seamen have reached Guadalcanal since marines landed on the island.

"Under the supervision of naval officers," Halsey said, "the crews participated in unloading all of them."

"The report stated," the navy said, "that none of the crews has ever refused to discharge its ship's cargo, and the merchant seamen's cooperation, efficiency and courage on some occasions in the face of enemy attack have won high praise."

Curran "Grateful"

In New York, Joseph Curran president of the National Maritime Union, said in a statement the members "are extremely grateful for the statement by Admiral Halsey giving the lie to published stories that crews refused to unload a ship or lies that National Maritime Union Guadalcanal Island on Sunday because it was against union rules."

"We maintain," he said, "that this story was Hitler-inspired and promoted by the sixth column press in an effort to shatter civilian morale and slander merchant seamen who have already lost more men through enemy action, proportionately, than any other armed service.

"We no wreiterate our demand for an investigation into the source of this story by Attorney General Biddle, and we expect every newspaper that printed the original falsehood to give Admiral Halsey's statement equal prominence and to run it in full."

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Rumor Placing Air Transport Losses At 50% Called Vicious

Assistant War Secretary Lovett Says That 99.7% Of Aircraft Accepted Were Delivered In 1942

[By the Associated Press]

JAN 29 1943

Washington, Jan. 28—Assistant Secretary of War Robert A. Lovett today branded as "vicious, reckless and completely untrue," a rumor that "fifty per cent. of personnel in army planes en route to our fronts are killed in transit."

In a letter to Representative Brooks (D., La.), read in the House, Lovett said that during 1942, 99.7 per cent. of all aircraft accepted for domestic ferrying and foreign flight delivery by the air transport command were delivered to their destinations.

Brooks had called the rumor to the attention of the assistant secretary.

Lovett said that the percentage of fatal accidents to deliveries in such operations was only .2 of 1 per cent. during the six-month period ending December 31, 1942.

"Such a record would be gratifying even under peacetime conditions," Lovett continued. "Remembering that flight delivery of our modern high performance aircraft is made to ten active overseas air fronts completely encircling the globe (from sub-zero temperatures of the Arctic to the sub-tropical climates of Africa and the southwest Pacific) the accomplishment is a superb one and an extraordinary tribute to the pilots, the machines and the operating and supervisory personnel."

Lovett asked Brooks for assistance in tracing the rumor to its source.

Vandegrift Untells Epic Of Guadalcanal Marines

Leathernecks' Commander, Back Home, Tells Story Of Ceaseless, Day-And-Night Fighting

[By The Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 28—While American army forces strengthened their grip on Guadalcanal, the story of how the Solomon island foothold was first seized and then held despite terrific Japanese attacks was unfolded today by Maj. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, commander of the marines who did the job.

It was a story of unending day-and-night warfare from early August until the army recently took over, of grim searches for mobile Jap guns which often were so close they literally fired in the marines' faces, of a return to Indian-style jungle fighting—and of a siege so many-sided that "what we thought was our rear once turned out to be another front."

Morale Never Wavered

But through it all, the morale of the marines never wavered and "not once did I doubt that we would hold Guadalcanal," Vandegrift said at his first press conference since returning from the Pacific battle scene.

The marine commander stressed that "on Guadalcanal it wasn't the individuals or the individual services that counted. You couldn't tell a marine from an army or a navy man—and you couldn't tell any of those from the construction workers. It was a team that worked as a whole—and worked splendidly."

He said the air corces operated in complete cooperation with the ground troops.

Meanwhile, a navy communique reported that United States soldiers on Guadalcanal are advancing westward in the face of stiff Jap resistance, and told an unsuccessful two-plane Jap raid on American ships in the Aleutian island area of the North Pacific.

The communique's report that forty Japanese were killed and only five taken prisoner drew a grim encore from Vandegrift, who said the marines on Guadalcanal had little choice when it came to taking prisoners.

Says Japs Shot Selves

"You can't take a prisoner unless he will surrender," he said. "The average Jap fighting man won't be taken alive, if conscious—and many of the officers shot themselves when our men rushed up to capture them. Most of our prisoners were construction troops."

Vandegrift said the secret of successful jungle fighting in the islands lay in modernizing the old "French and Indian War" strategy, and that the marines, "trained for years in that type of battle," quickly adapted themselves to jungle conditions.

He saw the American grip on Guadalcanal as vital to the Pacific offensive but declined comment on strategy speculation.

"I just worked on Guadalcanal," he grinned.

4 TO 1 U.S. AIR SUPERIORITY IS REPORTED

Box Score For 1942 Put By Stimson At 1,349 To Only 309

JAN 29 1943

Secretary Reviews War On All Fronts At Press Conference

Washington, Jan. 28 (AP)—The army's air power, in "brilliantly successfully" operations around the globe, has established a 4-to-1 combat superiority over the aerial strength of the Axis, Secretary of War Stimson reported today.

In a review of the war's progress on all fronts, Stimson presented at his press conference a box score on the work of the Army Air Forces in the last eleven months of 1942—a total of 1,349 enemy aircraft shot down or probably destroyed in aerial combat, against losses of only 309 American planes.

JAN 29 1943

Third In December

Nearly a third of these enemy losses were inflicted by army flyers in December, when, Stimson said, air operations increased considerably due to the North African campaign. In that month 419 Axis aircraft were definitely or probably destroyed with a loss of only ninety-eight army planes.

"Probables" are claimed by the air forces, Stimson explained, only when the enemy planes are seen falling out of control or in flames, but the actual crash—or abandonment of the stricken ship by a parachuting pilot—is not observed.

The score of enemy losses, said the Secretary, was confined to the bag of aerial combat—no enemy planes brought down by anti-aircraft fire were included. However, the army losses of aircraft in his report included those destroyed by enemy anti-aircraft guns.

Other Developments

As to other developments of the war, Stimson noted the following recent reports from the battle fronts:

(1). In recent days German officials have begun to tell the German public for the first time of the Nazi military disaster in Russia.

(2) Marshall Rommels' forces, in full flight toward Tunisia, abandoned the Libyan capital of Tripoli without a fight, pausing only for an unsuccessful effort to destroy harbor facilities and air fields.

(3) French and American troops in Tunisia threw back a German thrust designed to widen Rommel's corridor of escape along the coast.

(4) General MacArthur's Australian and American troops have cleaned the last of a force of 15,000 Japanese out of eastern New Guinea.

(5) The American troops on Guadalcanal in the Solomons are "steadily narrowing the area occupied by the Japanese and, considering the numbers engaged, are inflicting heavy casualties."

The Secretary said that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill "undoubtedly were heartened" during their conference at Casablanca by these reports.

U. S. Sets Up Fighting Squads Of Loyal Japanese-Americans

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A revision of policy to ease restrictions on Americans of Japanese ancestry and employ loyal ones in war work was announced today along with plans for an Army unit of Japanese-Americans.

The Army unit is to include infantry, artillery, engineer and medical personnel organized in a combat team. Announcing the decision to form it, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, said: "The War Department's action is part of a larger program which will enable all loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry to make their proper contribution toward winning the war—through employment in war production as well as military service."

First of the Japanese-Americans to be utilized in the United States it was revealed in Cleveland, will be 10,000 who will be taken from ten Western relocation centers to relieve farm and factory labor shortages in Ohio, Michigan and West Virginia. Harold S. Fister, director of a new War Relocation Authority branch in Cleveland, indicated that further such redistributions were being planned with the co-operation of the Japanese-American's evacuated from strategic areas to the centers.

A few hours after the Washington announcement it was disclosed by Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons, commander of the Hawaiian Department at Honolulu, that he had been ordered to [illegible] Japanese-American volunteers. General Emmons reported that the men would be formed into combat units on the mainland and later sent to active war theaters. Many of the officers will be of Japanese descent, he said.

Some Japanese-Americans already are serving in the Army, but there are no units of the size of the projected combat team which presumably, would number several thousand men.

(Continued on page 7 column 2)

Organization of the unit, aside from its military value, might have psychological and propaganda importance in Asia. There was no indication, however, that this figured in the decision. Secretary Stimson said it was based on recognition of "the inherent right of every faithful citizen, regardless of ancestry, to bear arms in the nation's battle."

About two-thirds of the 110,000 Japanese now held in detention centers are American citizens, the War Relocation Authority reported. However, some are Japanese-educated and of probable loyalty to their ancestors' homeland.

For some time there has been agitation both within the government and without for release of those citizens of unquestioned loyalty. Currently a Senate Military Affairs subcommittee is studying this problem in considering a resolution by Senator Mon C. Wallgren, Democrat, of Washington, to transfer supervision of the camps from the War Relocation Authority to the War Department.

W. R. A. has been investigating individuals in detention camps and releasing a few found to be of undoubted loyalty. Recently, these releases were at the rate of about ten a day, it said.

The advice of Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, was sought by the Senate subcommittee.

Chairman Albert B. Chandler, Democrat, of Kentucky, asserting the committee had been informed that nearly two-thirds of 110,000 Japanese in the colonies could be released for military or production service, said: "If this is true, something should be done to separate the loyal Japanese from the avowed enemies of this country in those camps.

C. A. B. Blames Bomber Pilot in Air Rendezvous

Crash That Killed 12 Laid to Army Man Absolved in Case by Court Martial

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP).—The Civil Aeronautics Board held today that a collision between an Army bomber and an American Air Lines transport over Palm Springs, Calif., last Oct. 23, was caused by the "reckless and irresponsible" action of Lieutenant William N. Wilson, twenty-five years old, the bomber pilot.

Twelve persons, including nine passengers, were killed when the big twenty-one-passenger plane crashed from 9,000 feet after its tail had been sheared off by a propeller of the B-34 bomber of the Ferry command.

Lieutenant Wilson was acquitted by an Army court martial which investigated the case.

"The evidence of the record," the C. A. B. said in a formal report, "leaves no doubt as to the cause of, or the responsibility for, this accident. The pilot of the bomber testified with great frankness to the facts, which showed that he diverged from his military mission to fly the bomber in close proximity to the air liner for the express purpose of signaling a friend in the co-pilot's seat of the latter plane. Such conduct was wholly without justification.

No Recognition Given

"The investigation discloses no basis for any inference that the pilot in command of the air liner was aware of the reason for Lieutenant Wilson's conduct or that he sought in any manner to co-operate with Lieutenant Wilson in any plan of reciprocal saluting. Both the pilot and co-pilot of the bomber testified that they observed no maneuver of recognition from the air liner in response to the bomber's wing-dip salute.

"We are driven to the conclusion that this collision resulted from the reckless and irresponsible act of the bomber pilot and that the captain (pilot) of the air liner was without fault."

All aboard the air liner were killed.

(The C. A. B.'s authority in the case is limited to announcement of its findings; it has no punitive power or power over licensing of civilian flyers.)

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Meeting Is Recounted

The air liner was piloted by Charles Fred Pedley, forty-two years old, who had flown more than 17,000 hours. The co-pilot was Louis Frederick Ruppert jr., twenty-six, a friend of Lieutenant Wilson.

With Lieutenant Wilson, in the

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year before Pearl Harbor; and second, the Pearl Harbor assault itself. Dr. Hanfstaengl's mother was an American, as was his wife from whom he has been divorced

Ross Offered Dusky Beauty, Part of Crown

FEB 29 1943

Chieftain Seeks to Reward Marine, Former Champion, for Stopping Native Idol

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 28 (AP).—The story of how Barney Ross, United States Marines hero and former boxing champion, knocked out a native "champion" in Samoa and was astonished when a native chief offered him his daughter in marriage as a reward, was disclosed here today.

Ben Malamude, former Pittsburgh basketball player serving as a pharmacist second class, related the incident in a letter. Referring to Ross as "one of my patients," Malamude wrote:

"Incidentally, in Samoa, the Marines made Barney get into the ring with a colored native French soldier, who was giving our Army and Navy heavyweights a going-over.

"This guy weighed 215 pounds, and was the idol of all the natives. Everyone wanted Barney (former welter, junior welter and lightweight titlist), to fight him, but Ross didn't care for the idea. The prestige of the Marines was at stake, however, and the match was finally made.

They used sixteen-ounce gloves but Barney had the Samoan on the deck eleven times before putting him away in the sixth round. Ross became the big hero then, and one of the native chiefs offered him his daughter in marriage and wanted him to share his crown."

FIRST LADY WRITES TO MRS. SULLIVAN

Waterloo, Iowa, Jan. 28 (A. P.) —Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has sent a message of condolence to Mrs. T. F. Sullivan of Waterloo whose five sons are reported missing in the service of the Navy. Mrs. Roosevelt, who herself has four sons in the service wrote:

My Dear Mrs. Sullivan:

You and your husband have given a lesson of great courage to the whole country, and in thinking of this war and what it means to all mothers of the country, I shall keep the memory of your fortitude always in mind, as I hope other mothers with sons in the service will do.

It is heartening that parents who have suffered the loss you have, can always find solace in your faith and your abiding love for our country.

Sincerely Yours,
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JAN.29-(AP)-ROBERT LEY, GERMAN LABOR FRONT LEADER, SAID IN A GERMAN RADIO BROADCAST HEARD HERE TODAY BY REUTERS THAT "THIS IS A WAR WHERE THE FINISH MAY BE DECIDED BY THE NARROW MARGIN OF A FEW INCHES."

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LEY SAID THERE ARE NOW SEVEN MILLION FOREIGN WORKERS IN THE GERMAN ARMAMENT INDUSTRIES, AND HE ADDED THAT "IT IS OBVIOUS THAT DEBATES ARE GOING ON EVERYWHERE IN INDUSTRIAL PLANTS ABOUT THE PRESUMABLE OUTCOME OF THE WAR."

"THE RISKS OF RESULTING ARGUMENTS ARE OBVIOUS," HE CONTINUED. "GERMAN WORKERS, HOWEVER, ARE COMPLETELY IMMUNE AGAINST THE DANGERS THAT MIGHT RESULT FROM SUCH A SITUATION, SINCE THE GERMAN COMMUNITY TODAY IS STANDING LIKE A SOLID ROCK."

LONDON, JAN. 28-(AP)-THE 200-YEAR-OLD ESSEX INFANTRY REGIMENT OF THE BRITISH ARMY, WHICH FOUGHT IN THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR AND TME AMERICAN REVOLUTION. TODAY PRESENTED A SILVER IMAGE OF AN EAGLE, ITS REGIMENTAL EMBLEM, TO THE NEW UNITED STATES AIRCRAFT CARRIER ESSEX, WHICH WAS LAUNCHED LAST YEAR.

THE EMBLEM WAS HANDED OVER TO REAR ADMIRAL ALAN G. KIRK, UNITED STATES NAVAL ATTACHE.

THE CARRIER WAS NAMED FOR ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS, WHICH, LIKE THE REGIMENT, TOOK ITS NAME FROM ESSEX COUNTY IN ENGLAND,

LONDON, JAN 28-(AP)-THE SURRENDER OF A GERMAN GENERAL, ALONG WITH THREE COLONELS AND OTHER OFFICERS OF TROOPS TRAPPED IN FRONT OF STALINGRAD, WAS ANNOUNCED IN A RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE RECORDED BY THE SOVIET RADIO MONITOR HERE TODAY.

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THE ENCIRCLED AXIS FORCES, NOW BELIEVED TO NUMBER LESS THAN 8,500 OF THE ORIGINAL 220,000 THAT LAID SIEGE TO STALINGRAD, ARE GIVING UP THE STRUGGLE, THE RUSSIANS INDICATED.

"IN THE VICINITY OF THE CENTRAL SECTOR OF STALINGRAD THE GERMANS PUT UP A WEAK FIRE OF RESISTANCE. EVERY HOUR THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IS GROWING," THE WAR BULLETIN REPORTED.

TWO DAYS AGO THE RUSSIANS SAID THE TRAPPED GERMAN FORCES NUMBERED ABOUT 12,000 AND PROMISED THEIR EXTINCTION WITHIN TWO OR THREE DAYS.

LONDON, JAN 28-(AP)-TWO BELGIAN PILOTS FLEW SPITFIRES OVER BRUSSELS IN DAYLIGHT AND DROPPED BELGIAN FLAGS IN THE CENTER OF THE

CAPITAL, THE AIR MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE SAID TONIGHT.

"MINE UNFURLED WELL AND CAME DOWN AT A JUNCTION OF AVENUE LOUISE AND AVENUE DE CHARLEROI," ONE PILOT SAID. THE OTHER DROPPED HIS FLAG NEAR THE PALAIS DE JUSTICE.

"A GOOD MANY CIVILIANS WERE IN THE PLACE DE LA MARCHEE," THE PILOT SAID. "THEY WAVED EXCITEDLY AND THREW SHOPPING BAGS AND ANYTHING ELSE THEY COULD INTO THE AIR."

THE MINISTRY SAID A NUMBER OF LOCOMOTIVES WERE DAMAGED DURING A SWEEP OVER OCCUPIED TERRITORY.

LONDON, JAN. 28-(AP)-THREE GERMAN SAILORS ESCAPED DURING THE NIGHT FROM A HOME COUNTIES PRISON, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

BY RICE YAHNER

LONDON, JAN 28-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES ARMY EIGHTH AIR FORCE WAS ONE YEAR OLD TODAY AND JUBILANT OVER HAVING ENDED ITS FIRST YEAR WITH ITS FIRST RAID ON GERMANY PROPER IN YESTERDAY'S SMASHES AT THE NAVAL BASES OF WILHELMSHAVEN AND EMDEN.

ACTIVATED IN THE UNITED STATES AT SAVANNAH, GA., WITH 61 OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN, THE EIGHTH HAS BEEN IN COMBAT FROM BRITISH BASES SINCE JULY WHEN ITS FINAL CONTINGENTS ARRIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

MAJ.-GEN. IRA C.EAKER, CHIEF OF THE BOMBER COMMAND, PRAISED THE WORK OF THE CREWS IN THEIR FIRST ATTACK ON GERMANY. HE SAID IT WAS "BUT THE BEGINNING OF MANY SUCH ATTACKS."

IN A LITTLE MORE THAN SIX MONTHS OF AERIAL WARFARE, THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTERS HAVE CARRIED OUT MORE THAN 2,600 PATROLS AND HEAVY BOMBER GROUPS HAVE FLOWN ON 31 MISSIONS. ITS MEN HAVE RECEIVED NEARLY 700 DECORATIONS FOR VALOR.

THE ORIGINAL GROUP WAS DRAWN FROM THE THIRD AIR SUPPORT COMMAND AND A HEADQUARTERS SQUADRON AND FILLED WITH RECRUITS FROM THE REGULAR ARMY, THE NATIONAL GUARD AND SELECTEES. UNITS CAME TO BRITAIN SEPARATELY, THE FIRST LEAVING SAVANNAH IN APRIL.

BRIG. GEN. ASA N.DUNCAN, COMMANDER DURING THE ACTIVATING PERIOD OF THE EIGHTH AND LATER ITS CHIEF OF STAFF, WAS REPORTED MISSING LAST NOVEMBER ON A FLIGHT TO NORTH AFRICA. HE IS PRESUMED TO BE DEAD.

GEN. EAKER CAME TO ENGLAND FEB. 20 WITH SIX OFFICERS TO LAY GROUNDWORK FOR THE GROUP. BY JULY THE FIRST HEAVY BOMBARDMENT GROUP WAS COMPLETE.

AFTER MONTHS OF INTENSIVE TRAINING WITH THE RAF, UNITED STATES MEDIUM BOMBERS OPENED THEIR OFFENSIVE WITH A RAID ON NAZI WAR FACTORIES IN HOLLAND JULY 4.

HEAVY BOMBERS MADE THEIR FIRST RAID AUG. 17, AGAINST ROUEN WITHOUT LOSS. UNTIL THE "BIRTHDAY RAID" ON WILHELMSHAVEN AND EMDEN YESTERDAY, U.S. BOMBERS HAD CONCENTRATED ON SUBMARINE PENS AND AIRFIELDS ALONG THE FRENCH COAST.

THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER COMMAND HEADED BY BRIG.-GEN. FRANK O'D.HUNTER WAS ACTIVATED AT SELFRIDGE FIELD, MICHIGAN, AND MADE ITS FIRST SWEEP OVER ENEMY TERRITORY JULY 26 FLYING WITH THE RAF AGAINST NAZI AIRDROMES AT ST.OMER AND ABBEVILLE. THE FIGHTERS HAD THEIR FIRST HEAVY COMBAT IN THE DIEPPE RAID IN AUGUST AS PART OF AN AERIAL CANOPY OVER THE NAVAL AND GROUND FORCES.

IN A LITTLE MORE THAN SIX MONTHS, THE FIGHTERS HAVE FLOWN MORE THAN 1,600 OFFENSIVE PATROLS AND MORE THAN 1,000 DEFENSIVE PATROLS.

AMONG THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE DECORATIONS ARE 40 DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES AND FOUR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES.

LONDON, JAN. 28--(AP)---MISS ELLEN C. WILKINSON, PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY FOR THE HOME SECURITY MINISTRY, SUFFERED SCALP INJURIES AND THE FRACTURE OF ONE ANKLE TODAY IN THE HAPPY LANDING OF A GLIDER FROM WHICH SHE VIEWED A BRITISH DEMONSTRATION AT THE AIR-BORNE DIVISION HEADQUARTERS IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND.

THE IMPACT THREW HER TO THE FLOOR.

SHE WAS ONE OF 15 MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT WATCHING THE DEMONSTRATION, IN WHICH LIVE AMMUNITION WAS USED.

LONDON, JAN. 28-(AP)-- SIR DENNIS HERBERT, FORMER DEPUTY SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS WHO WAS RAISED TO THE PEERAGE LAST WEEK, HAS ASSUMED THE TITLE OF BARON BEE HEMINGFORD OF WATFORD.

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, JAN 28-(AP)-LT.-GEN. A. G. L. MCNAUGHTON SAID TODAY THAT THE LESSONS LEARNED AT DIEPPE LAST AUGUST WERE MADE USE OF BY THE ALLIES IN THE NORTH AFRICA LANDINGS.

PLANNING AND CONDUCT OF THE CANADIAN-LED ASSAULT OPERATION ON DIEPPE WERE STUDIED "FROM EVERY POSSIBLE ANGLE" AND WILL SERVE AS A GUIDE FOR FUTURE OPERATIONS OF THE KIND, SAID THE COMMANDER OF THE CANADIAN ARMY IN BRITAIN.

MCNAUGHTON TALKED TO WAR CORRESPONDENTS AFTER THEY HAD CONCLUDED A VISIT TO THE CANADIAN ARMY.

ONE ASKED WHETHER THE DIEPPE RAID WASN'T CALLED "A BADLY-KEPT SECRET." THE GENERAL REPLIED "I WOULDN'T SAY THAT." HE EXPLAINED THAT THE GERMANS KNEW "SOMETHING HAD TO BE DONE" FROM THE WEST BY THE UNITED NATIONS AND CONSEQUENTLY THEIR DEFENSES FROM NORWAY TO SPAIN WERE MAINTAINED IN A STATE OF ALERT.

HE RECALLED THE ACCIDENTAL ENCOUNTER SHORTLY BEFORE THE DAYBREAK LANDINGS AT DIEPPE OF FORWARD ELEMENTS OF THE RAIDING FORCE AND AN AXIS CONVOY NEAR THE FRENCH COAST. THAT ENCOUNTER, HE SAID, PUT THE NAZIS ON GUARD AND PARTLY UPSET THE RAID TIMETABLE.

STOCKHOLM, JAN. 28 -(AP)- ALL TAXIS HAVE BEEN ORDERED OFF THE STREETS OF BERLIN TO SAVE FUEL LEAVING ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER AVAILABLE THROUGH THE POLICE POLICE CARS AVAILABLE FOR EMERGENCIES, A DISPATCH FROM THE GERMAN CAPITAL REPORTED TODAY.

MOSCOW, JAN 28-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN PRESS PROMINENTLY DISPLAYED NEWS TODAY OF THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL MEETING AT CASABLANCA AND THE U.S. BOMBER RAID ON WILHELMSHAVEN.

BOTH ITEMS OBVIOUSLY WERE WELCOMED BY THE PEOPLE AND THEIR LEADERS AS CONTRIBUTING TO THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY AND ITALY. AN INVASION OF EUROPE BY RUSSIA'S ALLIES IS EXPECTED CONFIDENTLY, ALTHOUGH THE RUSSIANS DO NOT APPEAR AS IMPATIENT AS THEY WERE LAST

SUMMER.

WRITERS IN PRAVDA AND IZVESTIA CONSTANTLY SAY THEY ARE CONFIDENT THE ALLIES SOON WILL HELP THE SOVIET BY ATTACKING THE CONTINENT.

NEWS OF THE CASABLANCA CONFERENCE SPREAD QUICKLY OVER MOSCOW AFTER THE RADIO ANNOUNCED THE MEETING AT 6 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT. WRITERS SPECULATED WHETHER AN INVASION OF ITALY, FRANCE OR NORWAY WAS PROJECTED.

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BY WES GALLAGHER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JAN 28-(AP)-GEN. GEORGES CATROUX, FIGHTING FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER IN SYRIA, MAY SOON TAKE HIS PLACE IN THE GOVERNMENT OF GEN. HENRI GIRAUD AS GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE'S REPRESENTATIVE IN NORTH AFRICA, IT WAS RELIABLY REPORTED TODAY.

CATROUX, IT WAS STATED, WOULD HAVE THE DUAL ROLE AS A MEMBER OF THE GIRAUD GOVERNMENT AND AT THE SAME TIME AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF DE GAULLE.

IT IS EXPECTED THAT GEN. GIRAUD WILL HAVE A SIMILAR REPRESENTATIVE IN THE DE GAULLE NATIONAL COMMITTEE IN LONDON, IT WAS SAID.

(IN LONDON, IT WAS REPORTED THAT CATROUX MAY BE SENT INSTEAD TO WASHINGTON TO HEAD GEN. DE GAULLE'S DELEGATION THERE.)

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CATROUX IS ONE OF THE FIGHTING FRENCH LEADERS WHO ENJOYS SOME POPULARITY AMONG OFFICERS OF THE FRENCH AFRICAN ARMY. SOME SOURCES HAVE PREDICTED THAT HE WOULD REPLACE GOV.-GEN. AUGUSTE NOGUES OF MOROCCO WHOSE REGIME IS UNDER HEAVY FIRE FROM SEVERAL SOURCES.

HE HAS BEEN CRITICISED FOR FAILURE TO REPEAL ANTI-JEWISH AND ANTI-FREE MASON LAWS WHICH WERE ENACTED UNDER GERMAN INFLUENCE, AND FOR CONTINUED OPERATION OF THE FASCIST "GROUPEMENT" SYSTEMS OF TRADE CONTROL.

UNDER THE CLOTHING RATIONING SYSTEM STILL IN FORCE IN MOROCCO AN APPLICANT FOR CLOTHING MUST STATE ON HIS QUESTIONNAIRE WHETHER HE IS JEWISH, A FREE MASON OR A MEMBER OF THE PRO-FASCIST VETERANS LEGION. IF HE IS JEWISH OR A FREE MASON HIS REQUEST FOR A RATION COUPON MAY BE DELAYED FOR WEEKS OR MONTHS, ACCORDING TO LIBERAL ELEMENTS WHO COMPLAIN OF THE SYSTEM.

MOST HEAVILY CRITICISED IS THE "GROUPEMENT" SYSTEM, A SORT OF FASCIST-DISTORTED FARMERS' COOPERATIVE. UNDER THIS SYSTEM DEALERS IN ALL ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES IN MOROCCO, SUCH AS WHEAT, BARLEY, SALT, FISH AND EGGS, WERE ORGANIZED IN GROUPEMENTS. THE GROUPEMENT BUYS UP THE ENTIRE CROP AND SELLS IT FOR HIGH PRICES. SOME LEADERS IN THESE GROUPS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE MADE FROM 15,000,000 TO 20,000,000 FRANCS DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS SELLING FOODSTUFFS FOR TRANSSHIPMENT TO GERMANY.

THE GROUPEMENT RULES PROVIDE FOR NUMEROUS RESTRICTIONS AS TO MEMBERSHIP, WHICH USUALLY ARE AIMED AT JEWS, FREE MASONS AND DEGAULLISTS.

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THE ANTI-FREE MASON FEELING IN THE FRENCH ARMY DATES BACK TO THE DREYFUS CASE BUT HAS REACHED A NEW HEIGHT UNDER THE VICHY REGIME, PRODDED BY THE AXIS.

AS A RESULT OF THE MASS SELLING BY THESE GROUPEMENTS, PERSONS TRADING OUTSIDE THEM ARE SELDOM ABLE TO COMPETE.

EVEN THE AMERICAN ARMY HAS BEEN BUYING FROM THE GROUPEMENTS, AND AS A RESULT PRICES HAVE GONE UP TREMENDOUSLY.

EGGS WHICH USED TO SELL AT NINE FRANCS A DOZEN NOW SELL FOR 18 FRANCS.

CONSEQUENTLY THE LOCAL PEOPLE FEEL THAT THE AMERICAN ARMY IS

CAUSING THEM UNNECESSARY HARDSHIP. FEB 29 1943

IT IS UNDERSTOOD, HOWEVER, THAT THE ARMY IS TAKING STEPS TO FIX PRICES WHILE AN AMERICAN ECONOMIC MISSION IS SEEKING TO BREAK UP THE GROUPEMENT SYSTEM BY PROVIDING THAT THE GROUPEMENTS REVEAL THEIR METHODS OF QUALIFYING MEMBERS BEFORE ANY DEAL IS PUT THROUGH.

FIRST LEAD TUNISIAN

BY WES GALLAGHER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JAN. 28-(AP)-ALLIED AIR FORCES HAVE RESUMED THE OFFENSIVE IN TUNISIA WITH A SERIES OF ATTAVKS ON NAZI GROUND TARGETS AND A BLAST AT TWO ITALIAN DESTROYERS, ONE OF WHICH WAS LEFT IN A SINKING CONDITION, THE ALLIED SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCED TODAY. FEB 29 1943

BAD WEATHER LIMITED GROUND ACTIVITY TO PATROLLING.

B-25 MITCHELL BOMBERS, ESCORTED BY P-38 LIGHTNINGS, FOUND THE TWO DESTROYERS 100 MILES OFF TUNIS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN NARROWS AND SCORED TWO DIRECT HITS THAT LEFT ONE BURNING AND SHIPPING WATER. THE SPOKESMAN SAID FOUR BOMBS FELL CLOSE TO THE STERN OF THE OTHER DESTROYER AND PROBABLY DAMAGED IT.

THE RAF AND THE 12TH AIR FORCE COMBINED IN SWEEPS WITH SPITFIRES, LIGHTNINGS, WARHAWKS AND BOSTON BOMBERS, RAKING NAZI TRANSPORTS AND FUEL DUMPS WITH CANNON FIRE OVER A WIDE AREA.

RAF SPITFIRES BLEW UP A GERMAN GASOLINE TRUCK ON THE ROAD BETWEEN TUNIS AND ONT DU FAHS, DE

TUNIS AND PONT DU FAHS, DESTROYING A TANK AND A TANK CARRIER AT THE SAME TIME. STAFF CARS WERE SHOT UP AND GERMAN OFFICERS LEAPED INTO DITCHES AND FIELDS TO ESCAPE THE RAIN OF BULLETS.

LIGHTNINGS STRAFED A TRUCK COLUMN, LEAVING MANY VEHICLES IN FLAMES.

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BOSTON BOMBERS, ESCORTED BY WARHAWKS, BOMBED AXIS TROOP CONCENTRATIONS AT THE HAMGET OF MEZZOUNA, 13 MILES EAST OF MAKNASSY, AND THE OBSERVERS REPORTED MANY DIRECT HITS.

LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE FIGHTERS, FRENCH PILOTS UNDER U.S.COMMAND, JOINED A GROUP OF AMERICAN LIGHTNINGS TO STRAFE GERMAN AMMUNITION AND FUEL DUMPS.

THE RAF ROUNDED OUT A 24-HOUR ATTACK WITH A NIGHT RAID ON BIZERTE, AXIS-HELD NAVAL BASE.

ALL AMERICAN PLANES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE RETURNED FROM THE OPERATIONS. A COMMUNIQUE SAID ONE ALLIED AIRCRAFT WAS MISSING.

"ADDITIONAL REPORTS," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, "SHOW THAT IN THE ATTACK ON ALGIERS ON THE NIGHT OF THE 26TH AND 27TH OF JANUARY FOUR MORE ENEMY BOMBERS WERE DESTROYED, MAKING SIX IN ALL THAT NIGHT."

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NORTH AFRICA, JAN 28-(AP)-GEN. HENRI GIRAUD'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT HIS FORCES HAD REOCCUPIED FORT SAINT IN THE EXTREME SOUTHEASTERN CORNER OF TUNISIA. (PREVIOUS TRANSMISSIONS OF THIS ANNOUNCEMENT ERRONEOUSLY DESCRIBED THE PLACE AS FORSIN.)

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA JAN 28 (AP)-FOURTEEN MEMBERS OF B-25 BILLY MITCHELL BOMBER CREWS WERE GIVEN CREDIT TODAY FOR HITTING AN ITALIAN DESTROYER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN NARROWS. THEY ARE:

CAPT.E.E.BATTON, 2803 RHODE ISLAND AVE., WASHINGTON; LIEUTS. F.A.SHORSHER, CAMBRIDGE, PA.; H.A.SESSLER, ARLINGTON, MASS., F.F.LOONIS, 509 WEST FOURTH ST., ELMIRA, N.Y.; DAVID MOIR, NATICK, MASS.; E.D.MACK, LEESVILLE, S.C.; L.L.PORTER, CANDLERS VALLEY, PA.; AND SGTS.A.A.SZEZESNIAK, 6044 MAXWELL ST., DETROIT; J.A.DACKREIOZ,

1190 EAST 63RD STREET, CLEVELAND; E.N.WILLIS, 618 NINTH STREET, WASHINGTON; E.B.NICHOLS, OMAHA; K.R.LONGRIE, NEW LONDON, WIS.; T.L.SMITH, LOGAN, W.VA.; AND H.HUFFMAN, HANSFORD, W.VA.

OTHER B-25 CREWMEN ON THE RAID AND CREDITED WITH PROBABLY DAMAGING A SECOND DESTROYER ARE CAPT.R.R.WILDER, TAYLOR, TEXAS; LIEUTS.LAWRENCE COMETH, 7 ROX PLACE, YONKERS, N.Y.; J.I.MILLER, WARREN, PA.; A.J.HUFFMAN, BAIDEN, MASS.; AND E.W.LIVERMAN, COLUMBIA, N.C.; SGTS.R.J.MOUNT, YEADON, PA., AND P.C.MELKUS, 1122 NORTH CROSBY, PORTLAND, ORE.

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BY JOSEPH MORTON

DAKAR, FRENCH WEST AFRICA (DELAYED)-(AP)-THE FIRST BIG CONVOY OF FRENCH SENEGALESE SOLDIERS, FIERCEST OF ALL NATIVE AFRICAN FIGHTERS, HAS SAILED FROM DAKAR TO REINFORCE ALLIED FORCES IN MOROCCO, ALGERIA AND TUNISIA.

THESE RED-FEZZED COLONIALS, MOST OF THEM SIX FEET OR MORE TALL, MARCHED TO THEIR SHIPS WITH FLAGS FLYING AND BANDS PLAYING. THEY STEPPED ALONG WITH A SMILE, OBVIOUSLY EAGER FOR ACTION AFTER MONTHS AND MONTHS OF PREPARATION.

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THEY BORE WITH THEM ONE OF THE MOST POWERFUL OF ALL MILITARY WEAPONS--A BITTER AND LASTING HATRED OF THE ENEMY.

DISTINGUISHED FOR GALLANT SERVICE IN FRANCE BOTH IN 1914-18 AND IN 1940, THESE SENEGALESE HAVE BEEN KNOWN AS SOLDIERS UNABLE TO FORGIVE OR FORGET. THEY HAVE BEEN BIDING THEIR TIME, NURSING MEMORIES OF LOSSES IN PREVIOUS BATTLES, OF MISTREATMENT AS PRISONERS AND OF EXPLOITATION AT GERMANY'S HANDS WHEN SHE CONTROLLED A LARGE SECTION OF AFRICA.

THE MAN WHO DIRECTED THE TRAINING OF THESE NATURAL-BORN FIGHTERS, GENERAL PIERRE M.TRISTANI, SELECTED THE VANGUARD FROM A RESERVOIR OF MORE THAN 60,000 MEN. MANY OF THEM HAD BEEN STATIONED IN SENEGAL FOR MONTHS; OTHERS WERE SCATTERED THROUGHOUT THE OTHER COLONIES COMPRISING FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

THOSE SENT NORTH, THE GENERAL BELIEVES, HAVE NO EQUAL IN BAYONET FIGHTING. HE SAID HE WAS EQUALLY CONFIDENT THEY WOULD LEARN QUICKLY TO HANDLE THE MODERN WEAPONS COMING FROM THE UNITED STATES--THE GARAND RIFLE, MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT AND ANTI-TANK ARTILLERY.

GENERAL TRISTANI SAID THAT THE SENEGALESE EN ROUTE TO THE COMBAT AREAS WERE SELECTED FROM FRENCH AFRICA'S MOST WARLIKE TRIBES--THOSE HAVING HAD THE LEAST CONTACT WITH WHITES. THEY HAVE COME FROM THE SUDAN, THE NIGER RIVER BASIN, THE HIGH IVORY COAST, THE INTERIOR OF GUINEA AND OTHER INLAND REGIONS WHERE THERE ARE NO BOATING OR FISHING TO SPOIL THEM FOR FIGHTING.

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THE BEST SENEGALESE SOLDIERS, HE SAID, DO NOT COME FROM SENEGAL BUT FROM THE FRENCH SUDAN.

"THE TRIBES OF THE SUDAN, CUT OFF FROM THE OTHERS, ARE FAR THE MOST WARLIKE," HE SAID. "THEY ARE THE MATERIAL FOR OUR VERY BEST NATIVE TROOPS. WE CALL THEM SENEGALESE BECAUSE WE SETTLED SENEGAL FIRST AND AFTERWARD APPLIED THE NAME TO ALL OUR NEGRO SOLDIERS."

(EDS: ACTUAL DATE OF DISPATCH WAS CENSORED.)

CAIRO--FIRST ADD AFRICAN X X X FROM TRIPOLI.

(THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTED IN A COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST FROM ROME THAT ALLIED PLANES HAD MADE A SERIES OF RAIDS UPON ROLLING STOCK AND STATIONS OF ITALIAN RAILWAYS, LEAVING SOME DEAD AND WOUNDED BEHIND THEM.

(THE RAIDERS BOMBED SEVERAL COMMUNITIES AND MACHINE-GUNNED TWO

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TRAINS IN REGGIO CALABRIA PROVINCE, AT THE TOE OF THE ITALIAN BOOT; ATTACKED TWO POINTS IN SYRACUSE PROVINCE AND MACHINE-GUNNED THE STATION OF BROLO IN MESSINA PROVINCE.

(SICILY) TRADRIG BETWEEN VITTORIA AND RAGUSA WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN MACHINE-GUNNED BY ANOTHER PLANE "WHICH WAS HIT BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND CRASHED IN FLAMES." REPORTED ITALIAN CASUALTIES IN THESE RAIDS TOTALED TWO DEAD AND MORE THAN 13 INJUPED.

(AXIS PLANES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE AGAIN BOMBARDED BRITISH TARGETS ON MALTA. THE HIGH COMMAND SAID A MEDIUM-SIZED ALLIED SHIP TORPEDOED YESTERDAY NOW WAS PROVED SUNK.

(THE ITALIANS DECLARED THAT "THERE WAS NO ACTIVITY OF IMPORTANCE" IN TRIPOLITANIA, BUT REPORTED GERMAN WARPLANES SHOT DOWN FIVE ALLIED FIGHTERS.

("THERE WAS INTENSE PATROL ACTIVITY IN TUNISIA ON BOTH SIDES," THE ROME COMMUNIQUE SAID. "ENEMY ARMORED CARS WERE REPULSED BY ARTILLERY FIRE.")

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA,JAN.27-(DELAYED)-(AP)-CAPT.OSCAR ELLIS OF TUSCALOOSA, ALA., INTELLIGENCE OFFICER FOR A SQUADRON OF BILLY MITCHELL BOMBERS, HAS DEVELOPED A NEW TECHNIQUE FOR COPING WITH THE ANNOYANCES OF NOCTURNAL AIR RAIDS.

WHEN THE ALARM SOUNDS THE CALL TO COVER, HE ALWAYS TAKES AN INSECT GUN ALONG AND SPRAYS HIS SLIT TRENCH AND ITS OCCUPANTS TO KEEP MOSQUITOES AWAY.

"WE MIGHT AS WELL STICK OUT OUR RAIDS IN VOMFORT," HE GRINNED.

ELLIS SAID ONE MEMBER OF THE SQUADRON SWORE SO BITTERLY AT THE JAPS EACH TIME THEY CAME OVER THAT THE OTHERS TOLD HIM:

"WE'RE NOT FUSSY, BUT YOU'RE SO SACRILEGIOUS THAT YOU'RE NOT SAFE TO HAVE AROUND. IF YOU DON'T CLEAN UP YOUR LANGUAGE A LITTLE, YOU'LL HAVE TO DIG A SLIT TRENCH OF YOUR OWN."

"FINALLY," ELLIS SAID, "HE DID DIG A TRENCH OF HIS OWN OUT OF EARSHOT OF THE OTHER TRENCHE NOW EACH TIME WE HAVE A RAID AT NIGHT, HE GOES TO IT ALONE, TING BLASPHEMIES WHICH WE CAN'T HEAR ANY MORE."

BY VERN HAUGLAND

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA,JAN.27-(DELAYED-(AP)-JAP BOMBERS RAIDING PORT MORESBY EARLY TODAY MET NIGHT INTERCEPTION FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 103 ATTACKS ON THE NEW GUINEA CAPITAL.

THE THREE RAIDERS DROPPED A NUMBER OF BOMBS, CAUSING SOME DAMAGE BUT INFLICTING NO CASUALTIES. ONE BOMBER WAS HIT BY AN AMERICAN NIGHT FIGHTER AND POSSIBLY FAILED TO REACH ITS BASE.

PILOT ROBERT FAUROT OF CAPE GIRARDEAU,MO., HUSKY BROTHER OF DON FAUROT, THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI FOOTBALL COACH, WAS AMONG THE AMERICANS TO CHALLENGE THE ENEMY'S NIGHT ASSAULT.

"I SAW MY BULLETS HIT ONE PLANE IN THE WINGS," HE SAID. "IT FELL OUT OF THE FORMATION AND STARTED LOSING ALTITUDE. IT HAD DROPPED 5,000 FEET BY THE TIME I LOST IT IN THE DARKNESS. THERE'S A GOOD CHANCE IT NEVER GOT HOME."

THE JAPS CAME IN AT EXTREMELY HIGH ALTITUDE, BUT SEARCHLIGHTS PINPOINTED THEM TO HELP OUR INTERCEPTION. THE BOMBERS FIRED AT THE INTERCEPTORS BUT FAILED TO INFLICT DAMAGE.

DURING THE DAY ALLIED PLANES BOMBED OR STRAFED LAE, MALAHANG, MUBO AND FINSCHHAFEN ON THE JAPANESE-HELD COAST OF NORTHERN NEW GUINEA AND GASMATA ON NEW BRITAIN ISLAND.

GROUND FORCES IN THE SANANANDA AREA CONTINUED TO MOP UP JAP STRAGGLERS FROM THE ENEMY'S DEFEATED PAPUAN ARMY. IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT 6 P.M. TODAY, THE ALLIES KILLED 22 JAPS AND IMPRISONED SIX, MOSTLY BETWEEN GONA AND SANANANDA.

MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS HAD MORE THAN USUAL SUCCESS IN RAIDING LAE AND MALAHANG ON WHAT HAS BECOME KNOWN AS THE MILK RUN, A ROUTINE DAILY BOMBING FLIGHT.

CAPT.A.G.THOMPSON OF WASHINGTON,D.C., THE FORMATION LEADER, SAID ALL BOMBS DROPPED AT LAE LANDED IN THE AIRDROME TARGET AREA, STARTING A PARTICULARLY BIG FIRE, APPARENTLY IN A FUEL DUMP.

OTHER MITCHELL PILOTS PARTICIPATING INCLUDED LIEUTS.BOYD HERMAN OF CLEVELAND, WILLIAM LETT OF DANVILLE,IND., HOWARD PAQUIN OF FRIENDSHIP,AN.Y., AND JOHN TUOHY OF NEW YORK CITY.

BY FRANK O'BRIEN

ANKARA, TURKEY, JAN 27-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TRAVELERS RETURNING TO TURKEY FROM BULGARIA REPORT THAT GENERAL UNREST AND EVEN RIOTS WERE PRECIPITATED AFTER GERMANY MADE NEW DEMANDS ON THE BULGARIANS SHORTLY AFTER THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR, CHIEFLY FOR HELP AGAINST RUSSIA.

THE REPORTS SAID THAT BULGARIA MIGHT BE FORCED TO CONTRIBUTE PERHAPS 10 DIVISIONS TO HITLER'S ARMIES, BUT THAT THE GERMANS FACED TROUBLE IF THEY INSISTED ON USING BULGARS IN RUSSIA.

THE BULGARIANS LONG HAVE LOOKED TO THE RUSSIANS AS BROTHER SLAVS AND THEIR BEST FRIENDS AND HAVE CONSIDERED IT UNTHINKABLE THAT THEY WOULD BE REQUIRED TO BEAR ARMS AGAINST THE PEOPLE WHO GAVE THEM THEIR INDEPENDENCE IN 1877.

THE TRAVELERS SAID IT WAS FELT THAT THE BULGARS MIGHT BE MORE WILLING TO FIGHT TURKEY OR OPPOSE AN ALLIED INVASION IN THE BALKANS, BUT THE BASIC BULGARIAN POLICY IS TO KEEP THE ARMY HOME FOR DEFENSE OF THEIR MACEDONIAN OR THRACIAN GAINS WHENEVER THE AXIS COLLAPSES.

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND WAS REPORTED THREATENING TO MAKE THE BULGARIANS EVACUATE MACEDONIA AND THRACE AS A PENALTY FOR REFUSING TO AID THE GERMAN WAR EFFORT, BUT KING BORIS, IT WAS SAID, IS HOLDING ALOOF.

GERMAN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES IN ISTANBUL WERE REPORTED AS SAYING--POSSIBLY FOR ALLIED EARS--THAT HITLER HAD ASKED BULGARIA FOR 20 DIVISIONS TO FIGHT RUSSIA NEXT SUMMER.

ONE TRAVELER RECENTLY OUT OF BULGARIA SAID THAT THAT COUNTRY NOW APPEARED TO FEEL THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR LEAST OF ALL OF THE SOUTHEASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES. PRICES WERE REPORTED 30 PER CENT LOWER THAN IN TURKEY; WHITE BREAD AND FLOUR ARE AVAILABLE, UNLIKE TURKEY WHERE EVEN BROWN BREAD IS RATIONED; BUT THERE ARE MEATLESS DAYS IN BULGARIA, ALTHOUGH TURKEY HAS MEAT DAILY.

THE MOST NOTABLE THING IN BULGARIA, SAID THIS TRAVELER, WAS ROADBUILDING EVERYWHERE BY COMPULSORY LABOR. FEW GERMANS WERE SEEN STATIONED IN BULGARIA BUT BY RAILROADS AND HIGHWAY A CONTINUAL FLOW OF GERMAN TROOPS TO AND FROM GREECE AND YUGOSLAVIA WAS REPORTED.

CANBERRA--FIRST ADD AUSTRALIAN X X X ON THE EAST.)

JAPANESE MOVEMENTS WERE, SAID TOHBE ON A SCALE GREAT ENOUGH TO CAUSE DEEP CONCERN IN THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL.

JAPANESE ACTIVITY WAS SAID TO BE INCREASING ALONG THE COASTS OF THE DUTCH (WESTERN) HALF OF NEW GUINEA, THREATENING THE SOUTHERN COAST. (JAPANESE PLANES HAVE MADE SEVERAL RAIDS RECENTLY ON MERAUKE, THE ONLY CONSIDERABLE SETTLEMENT IN SOUTHERN DUTCH NEW GUINEA, INDICATING BELIEF THAT THE ALLIES WERE ESTABLISHING A BASE THERE.)

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JOHANNESBURG, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, JAN.28-(AP)-AFTER THREE UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS TO RESCUE 30 BRITISH SURVIVORS FROM A SHIP AGROUND FOR TWO WEEKS AT AN ISOLATED SPOT OFF THE COAST OF SOUTHWEST AFRICA, THE PARTY, INCLUDING WOMEN AND CHILDREN, WAS RESCUED TODAY, BY MINE-SWEEPERS AND A BOMBER.

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A BOMBER AND A NAVAL TUG FIRST HAD ATTEMPTED TO REACH THE SCENE, BUT RAN AGROUND. THEN A POLICE RESCUE PARTY BECAME LOST IN THE DESERT. NEXT A BOMBER WHICH LANDED AT THE SCENE BECAME BOGGED IN THE SAND.

SANTIAGO, CHILE, JAN 28-(AP)-THOUSANDS OF CHILEANS PARADED THROUGH THE STREETS OF SANTIAGO LAST NIGHT TO DEMONSTRATE APPROVAL OF THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTION IN BREAKING RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS AND LATER HEARD PRESIDENT JUAN ANTONIO RIOS DESCRIBE THE STEP AS THE ONLY ONE CONSISTENT WITH NATIONAL "TRADITION AND SPIRIT."

THE PARADE WAS ONE OF THE LARGEST MASS DEMONSTRATIONS IN CHILEAN HISTORY AND INCLUDED REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL THE LEADING POLITICAL PARTIES AS WELL AS DELEGATIONS OF NATIONALS FROM THE OCCUPIED COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.

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THE MARCHERS CARRIED BANNERS BEARING SUCH SLOGANS AS "CONCENTRATION CAMPS FOR SPIES," "LIQUIDATION OF THE FIFTH COLUMN," "RECOGNITION OF THE SOVIET UNION" AND "ALL FOR THE TRIUMPH OF THE DEMOCRACIES."

THE SAME THEMES WERE EMPHASIZED BY SPEAKERS WHO ADDRESSED THE CROWD AFTER IT HAD ASSEMBLED IN THE PLAZA BEFORE THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE.

PRESIDENT RIOS, IN A SPEECH FROM THE PALACE BALCONY, REMINDED THE THRONG HE HAD PROMISED TO GIVE AXIS NATIONALS FAIR TREATMENT BUT PROMISED TO "PUNISH SEVERELY ANY ACT CONTRARY TO THE COMMON INTERESTS OF AMERICA."

THE PRESIDENT ALSO WARNED HIS FELLOW CITIZENS THAT DIFFICULT TIMES LAY AHEAD AND EMPHASIZED THE NEED FOR UNITY, INCREASED PRODUCTION AND SACRIFICE OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE FOR THE COMMON GOOD.

SANTIAGO, CHILE, JAN 28-(AP)-INTERIOR MINISTER RAUL MORALES TODAY CANCELLED ALL PERMITS BY NATIONALS OF AXIS COUNTRIES TO CARRY FIREARMS.

SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH ISSUANCE OF HIS DECREE, INFORMED CIRCLES REPORTED CHILE HAS BEEN NEGOTIATING WITH SWITZERLAND TO TAKE OVER REPRESENTATION OF CHILEAN INTERESTS IN GERMANY, ITALY AND JAPAN, WITH WHOM CHILE RECENTLY BROKE OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

THE INTERIOR MINISTER AUTHORIZED THE DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS TO CANCEL THE NEWS TRANSMISSION PERMITS OF CORRESPONDENTS WHO SEND EITHER TO ANOTHER PART OF CHILE OR ABROAD ANY COMMUNICATION CONTRARY TO CHILE'S ACTION IN BREAKING RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS. THE DECREE PROVIDED FURTHER THAT ANY NEWS DISPATCH TRANSMITTED BY A NON-CHILEAN AGENCY MUST BE SIGNED ALSO BY A CHILEAN EMPLOYEE.

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THE GOVERNMENT ALSO TOOK STEPS TO PREVENT THE "DIFFUSION AND PUBLICATION OF NEWS OF A MILITARY CHARACTER, INCLUDING MOVEMENT OF SHIPS, BOTH CHILEAN AND FOREIGN."

IT FORBADE THE USE OF CODES OR ANY OTHER SYSTEM OF CIPHERS USED IN DISPATCHES SENT ABROAD, EXCEPT IN TELEGRAPHIC AND TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATIONS OF FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS REPRESENTING GOVERNMENTS WITH WHOM CHILE MAINTAINS RELATIONS.

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, JAN.28-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT PRESIDENT ENRIQUE PENARANDA WILL VISIT THE UNITED STATES IN APRIL AT THE INVITATION OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

HE WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY FOREIGN MINISTER TOMAS MANUEL ELIO, ADOLFO COSTA DU RELS, AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA, AND OTHER HIGH OFFICIALS.

(PRECEDE RIO DE JANEIRO)

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NATAL, BRAZIL, FRIDAY, JAN.29-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT RETURNING FROM HIS HISTORIC CONFERENCE WITH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL OF BRITAIN IN CASABLANCA, FRENCH MOROCCO, HAS MET PRESIDENT GETULIO VARGAS OF BRAZIL HERE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY AT MIDNIGHT.

DETAILS OF THE INTERVIEW WHICH OCCURRED YESTERDAY WILL BE MADE KNOWN AS SOON AS PRESIDENT VARGAS RETURNS TO RIO DE JANEIRO TODAY THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

PRESIDENT VARGAS ARRIVED HERE YESTERDAY TO MEET THE UNITED STATES CHIEF EXECUTIVE, WHO IS EN ROUTE BACK TO WASHINGTON.

(A WASHINGTON ANNOUNCEMENT THURSDAY SAID THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAD STOPPED IN LIBERIA, AFRICAN NEGRO REPUBLIC, AFTER LEAVING CASA BLANCA TO VISIT PRESIDENT EDWIN BARCLAY AND ALSO TO SEE AMERICAN NEGRO TROOPS STATIONED THERE.

NATAL - SECOND ADD ROOSEVELT-VARGAS X X X STATIONED THERE.

THE MEETING OF PRESIDENTS ROOSEVELT AND VARGAS BROUGHT TOGETHER THE CHIEF EXECUTIVES OF AMERICA'S TWO LARGEST NATIONS AND ALLIES AGAINST THE AXIS.

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IT WAS THEIR FIRST MEETING SINCE 1936.

THEIR CONFERENCE WAS HELD WHILE BRAZILIANS WERE CELEBRATING THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATION'S RUPTURE OF RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS.

IN RIO DE JANEIRO THE WORD HAD BEEN CIRCULATING SINCE WEDNESDAY THAT VARGAS HAD GONE NORTH SINCE, AFTER FLYING TO THE CAPITAL FROM SAO PAULO, WHERE HIS SON, GETULIO, JR., IS SERIOUSLY ILL, HE TOOK OFF AGAIN.

Mexico City, Jan. 28-(AP)-The government newspaper El Nacional expressed regret today that the communique from the Casablanca meeting of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill and reports from the conference made no mention of Latin American allies.

El Nacional said Latin American people had been collaborating in the war effort to the full extent of their possibilities and expressed the hope that more complete details of the conference would mention their part.

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TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS, JAN. 28--(AP)--

A GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT TONIGHT DISCLOSED HONDURAS HAD CONTRACTED TO SELL ALL RUBBER IT PRODUCES TO THE RUBBER RESERVE COMPANY, A UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

A DECREE ISSUED BY PRESIDENT CARIAS

ALSO SAID THAT WITH THE EXCEPTION OF STRATEGIC RAW MATERIALS FOR ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES, HONDURAS WOULD CUT ITS EXPORTS SHARPLY FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR.

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OTTAWA, JAN 28-(AP)-THE EARL OF ATHLONE, CANADA'S GOVERNOR GENERAL, ANNOUNCED TODAY IN A SPEECH FROM THE THRONE AT THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD WORK OUT POST-WAR SECURITY PLANS CONSTITUTING "A CHARTER OF SOCIAL SECURITY FOR THE WHOLE OF CANADA."

THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSED, HE SAID, "A COMPREHENSIVE NATIONAL SCHEME OF SOCIAL INSURANCE" TO MAKE FREEDOM FROM FEAR AND WANT "THE ASSURED POSSESSION OF ALL."

FOR THIS PURPOSE, HE CONTINUED, THE GOVERNMENT WOULD RECOMMEND THE EARLY APPOINTMENT OF A SELECT COMMITTEE "TO EXAMINE AND REPORT ON THE MOST PRACTICAL MEASURES OF SOCIAL INSURANCE AND THE STEPS WHICH WILL BE REQUIRED TO ENSURE THEIR INCLUSION IN A NATIONAL PLAN."

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL EMPHASIZED THE NECESSITY OF GUARDING AGAINST MAJOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HAZARDS WHICH MAY ARISE AT THE END OF THE WAR.

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THE GOVERNMENT'S OBJECTIVE, HE SAID, WOULD BE TO ENSURE "ADEQUATE INCOMES FOR PRIMARY PRODUCERS AND FULL EMPLOYMENT AFTER THE WAR."

A NATIONAL SYSTEM OF HEALTH INSURANCE ALSO WAS PROPOSED.

ALTHOUGH CANADA HAS SUCH FORMS OF SOCIAL SECURITY AS PROVIDED BY ANNUITIES, UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE, OLD AGE PENSIONS AND PENSIONS FOR THE BLIND, IT HAS NOTHING APPROACHING A NATION-WIDE PLAN.

THE GOVERNMENT ALSO PROMISED DEVELOPMENT OF THE METHOD OF PAYMENT PERSONAL INCOME TAXES "IN THE YEAR IN WHICH INCOME IS RECEIVED."

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FOLO WASHINGTON PUTZI

OTTAWA, JAN.28-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN FOR THE EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT TONIGHT TOLD THE CANADIAN PRESS THAT DR. ERNST (PUTZI) HANFSTAENGL, FORMER FOREIGN PRESS CHIEF OF THE NAZI PARTY, WAS NOT CLASSED AS AN "ORDINARY PRISONER OF WAR" DURING THE TIME HE WAS IN CANADA BUT HAD THE STATUS OF A CIVILIAN INTERNEE.

HE WAS COMMENTING ON A WASHINGTON REPORT THAT HANFSTAENGL, ONCE A HITLER FAVORITE AND NOW BEING HELD INCOMMUNICADO AND UNDER MILITARY GUARD IN THE UNITED STATES, HAD GIVEN THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT MUCH "INSIDE INFORMATION" ON NAZI LEADERS.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID HANFSTAENGL CLAIMED TO BE A REFUGEE FROM HITLERISM, BUT WAS NOT A PRISONER IN CANADA FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME. "HAD HE BEEN A PRISONER OF WAR, HE WOULD HAVE BEEN UNDER OUR JURISDICTION, BUT BECAUSE OF HIS STATUS WE WERE MERELY ACTING FOR THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN THE MATTER," THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

HANFSTAENGL WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE UNITED STATES LESS THAN 10 MONTHS AGO BECAUSE AMERICAN AUTHORITIES THOUGHT THEY "MIGHT BE ABLE TO DO SOMETHING WITH HIM," THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

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"I DOUBT," HE ADDED, "IF THEY GOT ANYTHING MORE OUT OF HIM THAN WE DID." THE SPOKESMAN DID NOT THINK ANY REVELATIONS WHICH HANFSTAENGL MIGHT HAVE MADE IN THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE OF MUCH VALUE.

HAMILTON, ONT., JAN. 28-(AP)-JACKIE CALLURA OF HAMILTON, WHO WON THE U.S. NATIONAL BOXING ASSOCIATION VERSION OF THE WORLD FEATHERWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP AT PROVIDENCE, R.I., FEB. 18 BY OUTPOINTING PITTSBURGH JACKIE WILSON, SAID TONIGHT HE WILL REPORT TO THE CANADIAN ARMY IN TORONTO NEXT MONDAY.

CALLURA, REJECTED BY THE CANADIAN NAVY BECAUSE OF POOR VISION, WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY PATSY BRANDINO, ANOTHER FEATHERWEIGHT AND A STABLEMATE OF CALLURA.

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NEW YORK, JAN 28-(AP)-TASS, OFFICIAL SOVIET NEWS AGENCY, BROADCAST TODAY A REPORT FROM GENEVA THAT ITALY HAD REQUISITIONED ALL MERCHANT MARINE COASTAL SHIPS, FISHING SCHOONERS WITH MOTORS AND PRIVATE MOTOR BOATS FOR IMMEDIATE TRANSFER TO SICILIAN PORTS WITHIN A QUICK RUN OF TUNISIA.

THE BROADCAST WAS REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

NEW YORK, JAN 28-(AP)-RADIO MAROC (at Rabat), IN A BROADCAST RECORDED TODAY BY THE U.S. FOREIGN BROADCAST INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, QUOTED A SWEDISH NEWSPAPER REPORT THAT ADOLF HITLER HAD DECIDED TO GIVE UP PERSONAL DIRECTION OF THE GERMAN ARMIES TEMPORARILY TO THE GENERAL STAFF.

THE GENERAL STAFF, IT SAID, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE DRAFTED A PLAN FOR AN EASTERN FRONT WITHDRAWAL TO A NEW LINE.

THE MAROC BROADCAST, IN FRENCH TO FRANCE AND THE EMPIRE, WAS RECORDED AS SAYING:

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"ACCORDING TO THE SWEDISH PAPER NYA DAGLIGHT ALLEHANDA, HITLER IS SAID TO HAVE DECIDED TO HAND OVER THE CONDUCT OF MILITARY OPERATIONS, TEMPORARILY, TO THE GENERAL STAFF, WHICH IS REPORTED TO HAVE DRAWN UP A PLAN BY WHICH THE AXIS ARMIES WOULD WITHDRAW AND HOLD A NEW LINE FROM KURSK TO KHARKOV AND FROM DNIEPEROPETROVSK TO SEVASTOPOL AND THE CRIMEA.

"BUT MILITARY CIRCLES CONSIDER THESE STEPS HAVE BEEN TAKEN TOO LATE TO HAVE ANY EFFECT WHATEVER ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITUATION."

O M329AEW

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JAN.29-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY THE FCC SAID TODAY THAT LIEUT.GENERAL REPKE, COMMANDER OF THE 297TH GERMAN DIVISION TRAPPED ALONG WITH OTHER TROOPS AT STALINGRAD, HAD SURRENDERED HIMSELF AND HIS MEN, THUS BEING "THE FIRST GERMAN OFFICER WHO HAD THE COURAGE TO OPPOSE HITLER'S ORDERS."

BY GLENN BABB

GENERAL TOJO MADE HIS ANNUAL REPORT TO HIS PEOPLE ON THE STATE OF THE NATION TODAY. HIS PROBLEM, AS HE ADDRESSED PARLIAMENTN WAS TO PRESENT A HOPEFUL PICTURE OF THE WAR IN WHICH JAPAN HAS NOT WON A MAJOR VICTORY SINCE THE CONQUEST OF BURMA WAS COMPLETED NEARLY NINE MONTHS AGO. TO KEEP MORALE HIGH HE SHIFTED EMPHASIS FROM THE PURELY MILITAGY ASPECTS TO A CONTRAST BETWEEN JAPAN AS THE POSSESSOR OF A VAST NEW WEALTH AND THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN AS THE NEW "HAVE NOT" NATIONS.

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"TODAY AFTER ONE YEAR OF OUR WAR OF JUSTICE," HE TOLD THE DIET, "THE SOUTHERN AREAS, THE WORLD'S FOREMOST TREASURE HOUSE, HAS BEEN COMPLETELY SECURED BY US. X X X IN CONTRAST TO OUR POSITION THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN, WHICH BOASTED OF THEIR WEALTH AND RESOURCES BEFORE THE WAR, NOW ARE EXPOSING A GREAT SHORTAGE IN VITAL WAR RESOURCES."

THERE IS FAR TOO MUCH TRUTH IN THE JAPANESE PREMIER'S PICTURE TO SUIT AMERICANS, WHO, BECAUSE OF JAPAN'S CONQUESTS IN THOSE SOUTHERN REGIONS, HAVE HAD TO FOREGO SOME OF THE MORE LUXURIOUS FEATURES OF A STANDARD OF LIVING FAR ABOVE THE DREAMS OF THE AVERAGE SUBJECT OF THE MIKADO. BUT THAT IS JUST ONE SIDE OF THE PICTURE. PERHAPS THE JAPANESE PEOPLE CAN GET SOME SPIRITUAL COMFORT OUT OF THEIR PREMI

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DESCRIPTION OF THEIR NEW WEALTH; IT IS CERTAIN THAT THEY ARE A LONG WAY FROM GETTING ANY PHYSICAL COMFORT OUT OF IT.

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THE AMERICAN WHO SHIVERS IN THE 60 DEGREES OF HIS OIL-HEATED HOME AND EXPENDS SHOE LEATHER WHERE HE USED TO WEAR OUT RUBBER NEED NOT ENVY THE LOT OF TOJO'S COMPATRIOTS, WHOSE SHODDY FOOTWEAR IS NO PROTECTION AGAINST SLUSHY, MUDDY STREETS AND TO WHOM 60 DEGREE HEAT WOULD BE UNDREAMED OF WINTER COMFORT. NOT FOR THEM IS THE OIL OF THE EAST INDIES OR THE RUBBER OF MALAYA. THE ARMY GETS IT ALL--ALL, THAT IS, THAT JAPAN HAS THE MEANS OF GATHERING AND THE SHIPPING TO HAUL.

THE KEY REMARK OF THE PREMIER'S SPEECH WAS THIS: "OF COURSE IT WILL REQUIRE GREAT EFFORTS ON OUR PART TO MAKE THESE RESOURCES DEMONSTRATE THEIR REAL WEALTH AND POWER." THAT DOUBTLESS SUMS UP THE TASK ON WHICH TOJO'S GOVERNMENT IS CONCENTRATING ITS GREATEST EFFORTS. JAPAN HAS WON GREAT WEALTH, TAKEN IT OUT OF THE RESOURCES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND ADDED IT TO HER OWN.

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BUT THE QUESTION IS WHETHER SHE HAS THE CAPACITY TO USE IT WITH ANYTHING LIKE THE EFFECTIVENESS WITH WHICH IT WAS USED BY ITS FORMER OWNERS. SHE HAS YET TO PROVE THAT SHE CAN GET THE RUBBER AND OIL AND TIN BACK TO HER INDUSTRIAL BASES; SHE SUFFERS FROM AN ACUTE SHIPPING SHORTAGE. AND EVEN IF THE RAW MATERIALS WERE ASSURED OF DELIVERY TO HER WAR FACTORIES IN JAPAN OR THE NEW INDUSTRIAL CENTERS SHE IS TRYING TO ESTABLISH ON THE CONTINENT, SHE HAS YET TO PROVE THAT SHE HASMTHE PLANTS OR THE LABOR SUPPLY TO CONVERT THESE MATERIALS TO THE USES OF WAR.

TOJO'S SPEECH HAD BEEN POSTPONED A WEEK, AND THE TOKYO RADIO MAINTAINED ITS ORIGINAL EXPLANATION, THAT THE DELAY WAS DUE TO THE PREMIER'S COLD. HE STILL HAD A FEVER, THE BROADCAST SAID, BUT APPEARED NEVERTHELESS TO AVOID FURTHER HALTS IN THE DIET'S WAR PROGRAM. OUTSIDE JAPAN THE SPECULATION WAS THAT THE DELAY CLOAKED A CRISIS IN TOKYO OVER EFFORTS OF THE PREMIER AND THE MILITARY POWER FOR WHICH HE SPEAKS TO GATHER COMPLETE CONTROL OF WAR PRODUCTION INTO THEIR OWN HANDS. IT WAS HARDLY TO BE EXPECTED THAT TOJO WOULD DWELL ON THIS IN HIS SPEECH AND THOSE PARTS OF IT WHICH REACHED THIS COUNTRY (ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS BLACKED OUT PART OF IT) CONTAINED NO HINTS OF TROUBLE BEMIND THE SCENES.

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TOJO PROMISED HIS PEOPLE VICTORY IN GENERAL TERMS, BUT ASIDE FROM THE GENERAL ASSURANCE THAT JAPAN'S POSITION FOR OFFENSE AS WELL AS DEFENSE HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED BY SEIZURE OF THE NECESSARY BASES THERE WAS NO SPECIFIC PROMISE OF NEW CONQUESTS. THE GENERAL PICTURE THAT HE SEEMED TO BE GIVING HIS PEOPLE WAS OF A JAPAN THAT HAS WON WHAT SHE WANTS AND HAS THE RESOURCES TO STAND OFF THE GREAT POWERS BENT ON DEPRIVING HER OF THE FRUITS OF HER AGGRESSIONS.

leave plenty

Roosevelt, Vargas Talk on Warship For a Day Under Air-Sea Guard, Plan Intensified Fight on U-Boats

Natal Conferences End In Complete Accord on Brazil's Share in War

The Two Presidents Tour Cheering City

Pledge That West Africa Will Never Again Be Threat to the Americas

By The Associated Press

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan 29.—President Getulio Vargas announced tonight that a complete accord on the war effort had been reached between the United States and Brazil as a result of his conferences with President Roosevelt aboard a United States destroyer yesterday in the Potengi River harbor at Natal.

President Vargas made his statement soon after returning here by plane from the parleys at the easternmost stronghold of the hemisphere.

He said the affairs of the nations at war were the principal subjects of the discussions. Optimistic over the outcome, he said he had encountered a "firm decision in the crusade in which we all are engaged."

"Highly Optimistic"

Smiling broadly, as he received newspaper representatives at a conference in the Presidential palace, President Vargas said he was "highly optimistic" following his talks with President Roosevelt and a "complete accord between the two nations has been reached on military and economic co-operation between Brazil and the United States, which is an integral co-operation without restrictions.

His first act upon returning in an American four-motored bomber from Natal was to confer for an hour with Foreign Minister Aranha.

The salient points developed at the press conference were these:

1. Complete agreement has been reached on war operations.

2. Brazil agrees to do her part and fill any need of the United Nations.

3. The United Nations are prepared for a long war, but "surprises may happen."

4. President Roosevelt was "completely satisfied" at the outcome of the Casablanca conference, as one of the chief objectives had been to obtain the co-operation of a united France in the war effort.

Calls Agreement Complete

"We conferred at length over all points relating to our common interest and particularly over the co-operation of Brazil and the United States," President Vargas said.

"I can assure you that our agreement was complete on all points we discussed.

"I found President Roosevelt in the best of health and spirits, his intense activity demonstrating a firm decision to carry forward the crusade in which we all are engaged. President Roosevelt was frankly optimistic over the outcome of the battle."

"We discussed the affairs of the war," he continued, "and the problems which may present themselves after peace. The greatest part of the conversations was devoted to the necessity of winning the war, and on this theme was centered co-operation between Brazil and the United States, which is an integral co-operation without restrictions.

"Once we are at war our co-operation is complete. All that the United States may judge necessary we will continue to give."

Asked about his impressions as to the duration of the war, President Vargas said "the Allied nations are preparing for a long war, not wishing to be too optimistic, because war has surprises. German military power evidently is declining. There may be a collapse one moment or the other. But generally, we are preparing for the emergency and are considering a long war."

"I found the President of the United States fully satisfied with the results of the Casablanca conference, one of the purposes of which was to achieve unity of the French people," he added.

He said the President was deeply impressed by his inspection of Natal defense installations.

Meanwhile President Roosevelt and President Vargas had said in a joint statement that it was the aim of their countries to "make the Atlantic Ocean safe for all" and that they were in complete agreement that the West African

High Brazilian and United States military, naval and air force officers attended the conferences. They were devoted to discussion of Brazil's part in the United Nations war program in line with the Roosevelt - Churchill agreements previously reached at Casablanca.

The two Presidents, representing the largest American republics, personally inspected the great air bases and military and naval installations here on a long afternoon tour.

President Vargas arrived at Natal late Wednesday afternoon in a four-motored United States military transport plane from Rio de Janeiro. He disembarked at the military airport and immediately went aboard the destroyer which had dropped anchor in the winding river off Natal.

President Roosevelt arrived in his great flying boat Thursday morning, landing at the seaplane base adjoining the river port.

During the conferences on the destroyer and while the Presidents were inspecting the installations, a constant patrol of bombers and fighters ranged overhead and far out to sea.

The destroyer was surrounded by fleet torpedo boats and heavily armed launches constantly circling to prevent the approach of any other vessels.

The two participated in three separate conferences during the day and evening. The morning round began immediately upon Mr. Roosevelt's arrival and was attended only by the two principals and their closest aids. It lasted until noon.

After lunch, the parleys continued with military, naval and air force officials of both countries participating for discussion of joint operations.

Make Tour of City

At the end of the afternoon, the Presidents and other officials went ashore to visit the city. The streets were lined with cheering throngs despite the declaration of a business holiday in the hope that the center of the city would be relatively free of crowds.

The Presidents maintained animated conversations during the inspections which were principally devoted to the airfield outside the city, where warplanes jumped off for Africa and the active war theaters.

They then had dinner aboard the destroyer and resumed the conferences with the afternoon group. Both passed the night on board and apparently stayed up late to talk.

They engaged in another brief, private conference this morning before President Vargas started back to the capital.

Traveling with President Vargas were Rear Admiral Jonas Ingram, commander of the Allied naval forces in the South Atlantic; Brigadier General Robert Walsh, chief of the South Atlantic wing of the Air Transport Command; Ambassador Jefferson Caffery; Harold Simms, American Consul at Natal, and various military advisers.

Mr. Vargas chatted at the airport with his Cabinet members, saying he had "a very enjoyable trip and was somewhat rested."

The noted commentator, J. S. Maciel jr., writing in the government-controlled afternoon newspaper "A Noite" called the Roosevelt-Vargas meeting a "logical consequence" of the Casablanca conferences, and said that if Brazil had forces in battle overseas there would have been Brazilian representation at Casablanca.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—(AP) President Roosevelt and President Vargas of Brazil, in a momentous conference aboard a United States destroyer at Natal Thursday, agreed that "it must be permanently and definitely assured" that West Africa and Dakar will never again become a blockade or invasion threat to the Americas.

In a shipboard setting reminiscent of that which produced the Atlantic Charter of Mr. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, the leaders of the two biggest countries of North and South America formulated a declaration holding significant potentialities for the war and the peace.

Aims to Make Atlantic Safe

Reminiscent of the Atlantic Charter's pledge of freedom of the seas for all, too, was the Roosevelt-Vargas declaration that their two countries aim "to make the Atlantic ocean safe for all."

A joint statement from the two presidents, released by the White House tonight, made known that the Axis submarine campaign figured importantly in their conversations, and said, "President Vargas announced greatly increased efforts on the part of his country to meet this menace."

The meeting place of the leaders of the two American nations was described in the statement as an "unannounced location" in Brazil. However, dispatches from Rio de Janeiro said it was disclosed upon President Vargas' return there that the conferences were held aboard a United States destroyer anchored in the Potengi harbor at Natal, key point on the Brazilian "hump" extending toward Africa, and a trans-south Atlantic air center.

Joining in at least some of the conversations were Brig. Gen. Robert Walsh, commander of the South Atlantic wing of the Air Transport command, and Rear Admiral Jonas Ingram, commander-in-chief of the Allied forces in the south Atlantic.

Statement Not Explained

There was no official interpretation of the reference to Dakar and West Africa. A possible implication, however, was that the matter of assuring the Americas against aggression from the African coast would be one for whatever international instrumentality to maintain peace may be set up after the war. It could take the form of a pledge from France of its complete and continuous demilitarization.

The White House release fell into three parts. First was the joint statement by the two presidents. It related that they met, had lunch, inspected and reviewed army, navy and air forces of the two nations, then passed the evening in discussion of the problems of the war as a whole and especially the joint Brazilian-United States effort.

President Roosevelt informed President Vargas of "the very significant results" of the Casablanca conference.

Summing up, the two presidents were quoted:

"This meeting has given us opportunity to survey the future safety of all the Americas. In our opinion each of the republics is interested and affected to an equal degree. In unity there is strength. It is the aim of Brazil and of the United States to make the Atlantic ocean safe for all. We are deeply grateful for the almost unanimous help that our neighbors are giving to the great cause of democracy throughout the world."

Since all the American republics except Argentina are at war with the Axis or have broken diplomatic relations, the references to equal interests and strength in unity possibly were addressed particularly to that country.

Following the joint statement was a "memorandum for the press" from Mr. Roosevelt. This explained that he believed his African conferences with Prime Minister Churchill were "so vital to the war effort" that he should delay his return to the United States to talk informally about it with Mr. Var-

gas.

Inspects Ferry Stations

He had also had opportunity, he noted, to inspect vital operating points of the ferry command which speeds supplies by air to all war fronts.

Finally, the White House added: "The presidents of the two nations—United States and Brazil—are old friends and their talks were timely and profitable in every way."

Revelation of the scope of the conversations stirred speculation as to whether Brazil might send an expeditionary force to aid in the final crushing of the German armies. Mr. Vargas hinted at such action less than a month ago. At that time he said in an address that Brazilian participation in the war would "not be limited to a simple expedition of symbolic units."

Lieut. Gen. S. Embick, chairman of the Inter - American Defense board, commented, "We can be confident that Brazil as an ally will be even more important in months to come as she takes her place in the new grand strategy of the democratic nations."

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Washington, Jan. 29 (AP) — President Roosevelt is taking advantage of his precedent-breaking trip [illegible] stopping on the way home to confer with the heads of [illegible] governments [illegible]

The latest of these meetings came yesterday, when Mr. Roosevelt saw President Vargas of Brazil at Natal, main South American terminus of [illegible] line service to Africa. As they talked, Brazilians celebrated the first anniversary of that nation's break with the Axis.

While details were not immediately available, it was taken for granted that the two Chief Executives would discuss Brazil's strategic role in hemispheric defense. The waters off Brazil recently have been the scene of numerous sinkings by U-boats.

It was understood that Adm. [illegible] Ingram, Commander of U. S. Naval Forces in the South Atlantic, and Ambassador Jefferson Caffery sat in on the talks.

Natal, situated on the bulge of Brazil, is the main eastern terminus of transatlantic plane services operating between South America and Africa. It is the site of an important Brazilian naval base from which U. S. naval forces operate and likewise the site of a great U. S. Army base from which American planes take off for fighting fronts in the Old World.

Meanwhile the White House disclosed that Mr. Roosevelt had paused on his journey homeward from Casablanca to greet President Barclay of Liberia, on the western bulge of Africa.

There he reviewed American Negro troops and inspected a rubber plantation.

News of his Liberian visit was contained in a dispatch from Monrovia, released through the White House, which told for the first time of Mr. Roosevelt's travels after the President, Prime Minister Churchill, and the American and British High Commands charted their 1943 war plans in a 10-day conference at Casablanca, Morocco.

The conference ended Sunday, and the President and Prime Minister drove southward 150 miles to Marrakech, an ancient Berber and Arab town at the foot of the Atlas Mountains. There they spent the night and there they said their farewells the following day.

One Other Stop

With one intervening stop, which was not long, it might have been Timbuctoo, the plane flew overland, or Dakar if it followed the coast), Mr. Roosevelt and his party flew to Liberia by four motored army transport.

George Seybold, general manager of the Firestone Rubber Company's 69,000-acre plantation took charge of the party after the troop review.

NATAL, Brazil, Jan. 29. — (AP) President Roosevelt and President Getulio Vargas of Brazil sat in an army jeep bearing the lucky number seven yesterday afternoon when they reviewed naval troops here and inspected coastal fortifications.

Each wore tropical white clothing and panama hats as a naval band played and their jeep passed slowly down the line of officers and men.

RUSSIAN RESERVES SWING INTO ACTION IN OREL PROVINCE

Troops Advance 31 Miles, Encircle Large Enemy Force.

100,000 CAPTIVES HELD

Kropotkin, 130 Miles Below Rostov, Falls to Soviet Force.

NAZI UNITS ISOLATED

Axis Garrisons in Maikop Oil Fields Menaced by Red Advance.

MOSCOW, Saturday, Jan. 30 — (AP) Fresh Red army forces plunging into action for the first time in Russia's huge winter offensive have swept in to Orel province to a point within 65 miles of Kursk after smashing and encircling seven German divisions, approximately 105,000 men, in three days, and scoring gains of 31 miles, a special Soviet bulletin announced last night.

In addition the toll of Axis captives was nearing 100,000 men since the big drive west of Voronezh began in mid-January.

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In the Caucasus the Russians also reported the fall of Kropotkin, vital rail junction 130 miles below Rostov. This development isolated large Nazi forces in the Maikop oil fields to the southwest, and increased the immediate Russian threat to Tikhoretsk, another strategic junction, 35 miles north of Kropotkin.

Col. General F. I. Golikov's forces attacking west of Voronezh joined forces with those of General Reiter to the northwest in the drive into Orel province which has opened up a south-central sector stabilized for more than a year.

90 Miles From Orel

The Russians occupied Gremyachye, 28 miles west of the Moscow - Kastornoye railroad. This town is 90 miles southeast of Orel and 65 miles northeast of Kursk, the big Nazi base on the railway leading southward to the Ukrainian capital of Kharkov.

In their advance the Soviets were using the same tactics of encirclement and annihilation that doomed 220,000 Axis troops at Stalingrad.

The seven new German divisions that were routed and whose remnants now are reported being wiped out with no chance of escape, are trapped in the area of Kastornoye, recaptured railway junction 50 miles west of Voronezh.

The Russian entrance into Orel northwest of Kastornoye represents the right flank of the successful drive from Voronezh; the left wing captured Novy-Oskol, 90 miles northwest of Kharkov, the special bulletin said.

In the Caucasus the Russians captured the key rail junction of Kropotkin, only 130 miles from Rostov, in their continuing drive north toward Tikhoretsk, now thirty-five miles away. Tikhoretsk already is menaced by Russian units on the east and northeast.

[A Russian midnight communique recorded at London by the Soviet monitor there said the Russians had also taken Temirgoevskaya, twenty-five miles southwest of Kropotkin, in the effort to cut off the retreat of the German forces at Maikop, forty miles southwest.]

Other Soviet troops were reported closing in on the important Caucasus rail junctions of Kropotkin and Tikhoretsk.

Envelopment of the Caucasian cities and the spread of a pincers movement around the Maikop oil field provided the most spectacular gains claimed for the Soviet troops in current fighting, but the capture of Kastornoye also gave impetus to the drives against Kursk and Kharkov, two strong points of German depth-in-defense lines in the Voronezh "hinge" sector.

Kastornoye sits at the intersection of the Vornezh-Kursk railway with the Valuiki-Yelets rail line. The city is seventy-five miles east of Kursk and about 170 miles northeast of Kharkov. Its importance in relation to Kharkov is that the Russians previously had announced capture of Valuiki, which is 120 miles south of Kastornoye and about seventy-five miles east of Kharkov.

Importance of Kursk.

If Kursk can be taken, the north-south rail line between Smolensk, Kharkov, Melitopol and the Crimea would be cut; Kharkov would be flanked, and the fluidity of German supply lines would be hampered.

In the Caucasus, the troops which had advanced along the Baku-Rostov railway were said to be at Gulkevichi, only eight miles southeast of Kropotkin.

This represented an advance of about 215 miles from Mozdok, recaptured early in the Caucasus campaign, and while this swift march was taking place the Soviet troops were sending arms north and south of the railroad in other offensive actions.

Meanwhile, the encirclement of the Maikop oil field loomed with a Red Army column reported pushing twenty-eight miles out of Armavir along the Tuapse rail and pipe line right-of-way to capture Kurgannaya, almost halfway to Maikop. Previously the Russians had reported the capture of Apsheronskaya, nineteen miles southwest of Maikop, presumably by troops that had thrust up from the Tuapse sector.

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Jan. 29—Tearing huge gaps in Axis puppet ranks west of Voronezh, the Red Army has killed, routed, or trapped seven enemy divisions in three days, and run its captive toll to nearly 100,000 prisoners since mid-January, Moscow announced tonight in a special communique recorded here by the Soviet radio monitor.

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In the Caucasus the Russians overran the Kuban stronghold of Kropotkin, 130 miles below Rostov, and swept on toward Tikhoretsk, key rail junction 35 miles farther north, the Russians said.

In a lengthy special bulletin the Russians announced these results on the Voronezh front, which now has been expanded to include the lower part of the central front:

Big Gains About Voronezh

Advances of 24 to 31 miles on a 43-mile front in three days, putting the Red Army within 75 miles of Kursk, and 55 miles of Belgorod, two key Axis "hedgehog" bases on the Kursk-Kharkov railway.

The killing of 12,000 Axis troops, and the capture of 14,500. Up to Thursday, the communique said, 86,000 Axis troops had been captured since the Voronezh offensive began Jan. 13.

Three Italian Generals Taken

The capture today of Novy-Oskol, 55 miles east of Belgorod, in which an entire Italian Alpine Corps was wiped out or taken prisoner. The prisoner toll was 11,000 Italians, including the divisional commanders, Generals Battista, Pascalini, and Umerci, and their staffs.

This raised the grand total of prisoners to 97,000. Axis deaths on the battlefield, reckoned in many thousands but not yet disclosed by the Russians, would put the Axis casualties in killed or captured well beyond 100,000.

More than 200 localities have been recaptured by the Russians above and below the 50-mile railway between Voronezh and Kastornoye on the line running to Kursk.

German Divisions Being Annihilated

This has been done in three days, the communique said. This front had been manned mostly by Rumanians, Hungarians, Italians and other satellite troops, but the seven Axis divisions that were routed, killed or now are being annihilated in this area were German, the communique said.

They were listed as the 383d, 82d, 340th, 377th, 323d, 57th and 68th Nazi infantry divisions. Added to these were one regiment of the 45th division and a regiment of the 299th.

"The remainder of these formations and units are tightly encircled and are being wiped out by our troops in the area east of Kastornoye," the communique said.

The presence of so many German divisions in this area indicated the Nazis were rushing reinforcements to bolster the sagging lines of their puppet troops.

Great Booty Captured

In the same three-day period "according to incomplete data," the Russians said they captured 107 tanks, 340 guns, 254 machine-guns, 8,000 rifles, 40 radio transmitters, 1,217 trucks, 307 motorcycles, trains with military loads, and 36 ammunition, arms and food depots.

The Russian break-through in this area where the Axis has been building its famed hedgehog defenses ever since last fall was accomplished by Soviet troops that struck from the north, east, and south.

Among the towns now in Russian hands in this area are: Lachinovo, 10 miles west of Kastornoye which is the junction of the Voronezh-Kursk and Valuiki-Yelets railways; Naberezhnoye, 10 miles north of Kastornoye; Gorshehnoye, 22 miles south of Kastornoye; Zemlyansk, 25 miles northwest of Voronezh; and innumerable other places within this roughly triangular area.

The location of the newly-won towns above Kastornoye and Voronezh bears out a German radio commentator's announcement last night that the Russian Voronezh front now had overlapped with the lower central front which extends northwestward to the Orel area.

The same German radio commentator, Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, acknowledged tonight that the Red army had "made some progress" in this drive above and below Voronezh, but sought to ease this bad news with a statement that they were not to an extent "to justify the enormous (Russian) sacrifices."

"Full of Vicissitude"

The German High Command earlier had announced that "northwest of Voronezh there was heavy fighting full of vicissitude," and otherwise indicated that the Germans were retreating in "planned movements."

Novy-Oskol, where the Russians said they killed or captured an entire Italian Alpine Corps, is about 75 miles south of Kastornoye. The Russians hold many points on this line, including the Valuiki junction, 55 miles below Novy-Oskol.

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Possession of this north-south railway will give the Russians a springboard for their next lunge toward the main Kursk-Kharkov railway which was the starting point for Germany's backfiring 1942 offensive that reached east to the upper Don, Stalingrad on the Volga, and the Caucasian mountains far to the southeast.

Enemy at Stalingrad Perishing

At Stalingrad, 350 miles southeast of Kastornoye, the Russians said they were putting to death the last few ragged thousands of an Axis assault army that once had numbered 220,000 men. Moscow dispatches said 5,000 or 7,000 were all that remained in the Russian noose.

The advance on Rostov, gateway city to the Caucasus, was accelerated with the Red army's announced capture of Kropotkin. This town is the junction of a railway running west from the Kalmyck steppes to Novorossisk on the Black sea, and the one running north to Rostov.

Its seizure threatens further to trap German forces in the Caucasus of Maikop, 60 miles to the southwest. Other Russian units coming up from the south are within 30 miles of Maikop.

1,000 Germans Killed at Kropotkin

(More than 1,000 Germans were killed in street fighting inside Kropotkin, said the regular midnight Russian communique recorded by the Soviet Monitor in London.

(At Kastornoye on the Voronezh front this communique said Axis prisoners included 2,000 caught aboard two supply trains at the city's railway station. A German divisional headquarters also was reported captured there.

(In the Stalingrad encirclement more than 300 Germans were killed during the day and 150, including "many officers and one general," were taken prisoner.

(The Russians acknowledged determined resistance on the southern front near Rostov where "the Germans are bringing up a large number of tanks and motorized infantry . . . Soviet troops repulsed enemy counter-attacks and slowly advanced."

HARBOR AT SFAX SMASHED IN RAID

Most Powerful U. S. Attack in North Africa Hits Axis Supply Port.

Paris Radio Says Rommel Has Halted His Long Retreat Inside Tunisia.

JAN 30 1943

London, Jan. 30 (AP).—The harbor and railway yards at Sfax, a supply port vital for the regrouping of Axis forces in Tunisia, were declared today to have been hard hit by the Twelfth United States Air Force in that outfit's greatest raid of the war. At Allied headquarters in North Africa an Air Force spokesman said that the raid was of the saturation type—which suggests the loosing of hundreds of bombs in a relatively limited area—and the first of its kind ever carried out in North Africa.

Flying Fortresses and medium bombers, escorted by Lightning fighters, struck Sfax in four waves yesterday, blasted the rail lines and harbor facilities heavily, left many fires burning and shot down six Axis planes which attempted to intervene. The spokesman said the number of planes employed was the largest ever sent by the Twelfth against a single target, and the Italian High Command acknowledged that the damage was heavy.

Zuara Reported Evacuated.

Meanwhile today Marshal Rommel's narrow escape corridor in Tunisia was reported menaced by an American thrust toward the Gulf of Gabes, but continued bad weather appeared to be limiting the scale of action on the entire front, and the full significance of the American push which, according to the Algiers radio, had reached Maknassy, only thirty-three miles from the east coast, was obscure.

The Axis radios again betrayed a case of jitters by suggestions that the British First Army had already begun a big assault in Tunisia. Yesterday the same radios had reported that the Americans had launched or were preparing an offensive. Today's communique from Allied headquarters in North Africa declared: "There is no change in the ground situation."

Today's communique from Cairo, on the other hand, indicated that the vanguard of the British Eighth Army, driving westward in pursuit of Rommel, had reached the vicinity of Zuara, which is sixty-five miles west of Tripoli and only thirty-five miles from the Tunisia border. The announcement told of continued advances and spoke of "artillery exchanges in the coastal sector near Zura."

The gradual narrowing of Rommel's escape corridor is illustrated by the fact that Sfax, on the upper curve of the Gulf of Gabes, is by air only 150 miles northwest of Zuara.

Italy Is Again Blasted.

The Cairo communique also reported that artillery duels were in progress yesterday in that area, but gave no other details of operations on the land front. While aerial activity over the battle zone was restricted by bad weather yesterday, it added, Allied airmen struck again at targets in the south of Italy and Sicily in a follow-up to attacks on the same area the previous night.

In reporting the saturation raid on Sfax, Allied headquarters also said that Axis troops and vehicles in Tunisia were bombed and shot up in a series of other raids from the Pont du Fahs area to the Ousseltia Valley, and three enemy bombers were reported shot down out of a small formation which attacked Algiers last night. From all the operations two Allied aircraft were reported missing.

Italians Admit Damage.

On the other hand, the Italian High Command declared that Axis troops had captured new positions in Tunisia, omitting details, and said that counter-attacks were mounted against the continuing pressure of the British Eighth Army. Allied aerial blows against both Italy and Axis positions in North Africa were acknowledged, in the communique broadcast from Rome and several waves of Allied planes were admitted to have caused heavy damage at the port of Sfax. Suggesting a heavy toll of dead and wounded, it added that "the number of casualties has not yet been ascertained."

Allied planes loosed explosives and incendiaries and machine-gunned a passenger train in the neighborhood of Cefalu, Sicily; shot up railways and roads in Palermo and Cosenza provinces and raided Syracuse, the High Command added, mentioning twenty-six dead and thirty-four injured as victims of these forays.

The Sfax raid, which was delivered yesterday, was driven home by the largest number of planes ever sent by the 12th U. S. air force against a single target. Flying Fortresses led off followed and supported by medium bombers, B-25 Mitchells and B-26 Marauders and escorted by P-38 Lightning fighters. Six Axis planes rising to the defense were shot from the sky.

Direct Hits on Docks

"The Fortresses," said the air force spokesman, "scored direct hits on the docks, starting large fires, while B-25's dropped bombs at 50-foot intervals and all over the freight yards."

The B-26's concentrated on harbor works and warehouses, setting off big fires.

Allied fighter planes were thrown against enemy troops in the Ousseltia valley and against Axis armored forces to the north of that sector.

All these widespread operations in the Tunisia theater cost only two Allied planes. An overnight enemy bombing attack in the Algiers area cost him three bombers.

The Axis radios, nervously anticipating the major Allied blows which were believed in preparation, continued to broadcast reports of this or that Allied offensive action, all of which were invalidated by the announcement of the Allied command:

There was no further word during the day of the activities of the American ground forces which earlier had been reported pointed toward the rear of the Mareth line in southeastern Tunisia, behind which considerable of Marshal Rommel's forces have been deployed.

4 Waves of U. S. Bombers Blast Axis Tunisia Base at Sfax

JAN 30 1943

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Jan. 29 (AP)—The 12th U. S. Air Force executed its heaviest attack of the war yesterday in a four-wave raid on Sfax which left many fires raging in that supply port for Axis armies in Tunisia, a communique announced today.

The spokesman said the raid was of "the saturation type"—which suggests the loosing of hundreds of bombs in a relatively limited area—and the first of its kind carried out in the North African theatre.

The communique said there was no change in the ground situation.

[This continued silence on an Algiers radio report that American troops were driving toward the coast after a thrust to Kakнassy, only 33 miles from the Gulf of Gabes, increased observers' doubts that the report was accurate.]

Flying Fortresses led the Sfax attack. Medium bombers, Mitchells and Marauders, followed the four-engined planes in loosing their destructive cargoes. Lightning fighters formed the escort. Six Axis planes which sought to intercept were downed.

"The number of planes used was the largest the 12th Air Force had ever sent against a single target," a spokesman said.

[The Italian High Command admitted heavy damage and said "the number of casualties is not yet ascertained."]

The blow at Sfax was one of a series of raids in the continuing aerial offensive to hamper Axis efforts to merge the armies of Field Marshal Rommel and Col. Gen. von Arnim.

Fighters attacked Axis troops in the Ousseltia Valley and pounced on armored vehicles farther north. Roads in the Pont du Fahs area were bombed Wednesday night. Three enemy bombers were reported shot out of a small formation which dropped explosives in the Algiers area last night. Two allied aircraft were missing from the various operations.

A Cairo communique today indicated that the 8th Army had reached the vicinity of Zuara, 65 miles beyond Tripoli and about 35 miles from the Tunisian border. The bulletin reported artillery duels yesterday in that area.

While aerial activity over the battle zone was restricted by bad weather, the communique said, Allied airmen struck again at southern Italy and Sicily.

African Political Problems Unsettled

Giraud Says Agreement Is on 'Liaison on Military, Economic and Financial Matters' Only—deGaullist Hits Ex-Vichy Men.

JAN 30 1943

By Relman Morin

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP)—French political complications concerning North Africa appeared as numerous as ever tonight after Gen. Henri Honore Giraud declared that he was in agreement with Gen. Charles de Gaulle only on "liaison on military, economic and financial matters" and that no prospects of any single united French movement existed at present.

Hits Ex-Vichy Men

At the same time, a member of de Gaulle's own staff, returning from the Casablanca meetings, forecast a revolution in metropolitan France when the German hold there is broken if ex-Vichy men continue to have a part in the North African administration.

"Even General Giraud must understand that," said the Fighting French officer, Maj. Claude de Boislambert.

Addressing a press conference at Allied headquarters in North Africa, Giraud declared "the question of politics" had not been taken up with de Gaulle, the Fighting French leader, when the two were brought together during the historic Roosevelt-Churchill meetings.

"There is no question of a single United French movement throughout the world at the present time," said the high commissioner for French North and West Africa.

"We are establishing a permanent liaison on critical economic and military questions."

Giraud pointed out, however, that this discussion with de Gaulle at Casablanca was a preliminary step to others which would be taken.

"Both de Gaulle and I have agreed we must go progressively and methodically in our negotiations," he said.

Regime Not Aim

In a statement issued before the conference, the high commissioner brought out for the first time that his government "does not aim at establishing any kind of regime, but only at assuring the best day-to-day administration of the French territories remaining free."

"This government is the temporary custodian of French sovereignty until the forty millions of Frenchmen at home can freely express their opinions," the statement continued.

During the conference, the general asserted he was willing to give the Jews in North Africa back their property and allow Jewish children in the schools. He added, however, that "these moves must be made gradually."

He said that so far as he was concerned Jews, Communists and all creeds were entitled to be treated exactly alike in North Africa as long as they worked for the good of France.

"The policy of the Germans is completely against the policy of the French in regard to Jews," he said, adding that the time he spent in Nazi prisons in Germany made him hate Hitler's measures.

Assured of Arms

Disclosing that he had asked President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill for substantial equipment for the French Army at once, Giraud said he was assured he would get it.

"The British and Americans have loaned the French some weapons in Tunisia, but this is but a drop in the bucket," he said. "I hope public opinion in America and Britain will help speed up the sending of arms."

De Boislambert, who joined de Gaulle after escaping from a Vichy prison, declared the North African situation was fraught with dangerous possibilities. He said bitterness against the Vichyites was so great in France that "retention of these men can easily lead to civil war and revolution."

The French people respect General Giraud, he said, but refuse to accept the men around him in North Africa.

"Having suffered so long under Vichy, their greatest fear is that Vichy men will accompany Allied landings in France if and when a second front is established there," he said.

Praises F. D. R.

De Boislambert said President Roosevelt's "kindness and open-hearted reception" of de Gaulle at Casablanca overwhelmed the Fighting French leader. He said the President, speaking flawless French, exclaimed:

"Ah, and this is General de Gaulle. I recognize you from your photographs."

Later, de Boislambert said, de Gaulle described the President as a "really very great man of state who sees things from an extremely lofty point of view."

De Boislambert escaped last Dec. 1 after being held for 16 months for "treason," which meant he favored de Gaulle. He wandered through France disguised as tramp. Gradually he made his way to the coast, living with members of the vast French underground move-

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ment, and finally reached England recently.

He still was wearing hobo's rags and a shaggy beard when he entered de Gaulle's offices.

Appointed to Staff

Because of his 10 years' experience in the French African empire, de Gaulle immediately appointed him a member of his staff, which was preparing at the time to leave for Casablanca.

Asked today whether it would be possible to remove men who formerly were Vichy officials from the North African government "without breaking it down," de Boislambert parried: "That's a question of high politics that I can't answer."

But he said the loyalty of the French military in North Africa arises from the customary obedience of soldiers to whoever is in command. He said the allegiance of the civil population there was uncrystallized.

"A series of Allied victories would quickly settle that," he concluded.

GIRAUD DENIES FRENCH UNITY IS IN PROSPECT

Declares All That Is Looked For Is Military and Economic Liaison.

TELLS OF DE GAULLE TALK

JAN 30 1943

African High Commissioner Says Politics Was Passed Over---To Ease Jewish Laws.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Gen. Henri Honore Giraud declared today that there were no prospects of any single united French movement at the present time, and that the only agreement between himself and Gen. Charles de Gaulle would be one "of liaison on military, economic and financial matters."

Gen. Giraud, the High Commissioner for French North and West Africa, told a press conference that he had not taken up the question of politics with Gen. de Gaulle, the leader of the Fighting French, when the two were brought together during the Roosevelt-Churchill conference at Casablanca.

"There is no question of a single united French movement throughout the world at the present time," he said. "We are establishing a permanent liaison on critical economic and military questions.

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To East Jewish Rights

Gen. Giraud told the conference that he was willing to give back to the Jews in North Africa their property and allow Jewish children in the schools, but added that "these moves must be made gradually."

Before the conference the General issued a long statement, much of it repeating material previously covered but saying in addition that the discussion with Gen. de Gaulle at Casablanca was a preliminary step to others.

Not a Regime.

Speaking of the Jewish question later he said he had no sympathy with German views thereon, but added that the question in North Africa was "an internal one in which the world as a whole has no interest."

In the statement preceding the press conference the general declared for the first time that his Government "does not aim at establishing any kind of regime, but only at assuring the best day-to-day administration of the French territories remaining free."

"This Government is the temporary custodian of French sovereignty until the forty millions of Frenchmen at home can freely express their opinions," the statement said.

Gen. Giraud said that he had asked President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill for substantial equipment for the French Army "before summer—at once," and that he was assured he would get it.

"The British and Americans have lent the French some weapons in Tunisia, but this is but a drop in the bucket," he added. "I hope public opinion in America and Great Britain will help speed up the sending of arms."

De Gaulle Is Overwhelmed.

London, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Major Claude de Bois Lambert, a Fighting French officer who attended the Casablanca Conference as a member of Gen. de Gaulle's staff, said today that President Roosevelt's kindness and open-hearted reception of Gen. de Gaulle at Casablanca had overwhelmed the French general.

He said that the President, speaking flawless French, exclaimed: "Ah, and this is Gen. de Gaulle. I recognize you from your photographs."

After the meeting, he added, Gen. de Gaulle described the President as a "really great man of state who sees things from an extremely lofty point of view."

Reich Observes Tenth Year of Nazism Today

JAN 30 1943

Berlin to Shun Flags and Theatricals; Goebbels and Goering Will Speak

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP).—Germany, in the midst of the fourth winter of war, will observe tomorrow the tenth anniversary of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's rise to power. No announcement has been made that Hitler will speak, but war-time conditions customarily veil his utterances until just before he goes to the microphone.

Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, will read a proclamation from Hitler, possibly dealing with total mobilization of the civilian population—a move, announced yesterday, which drafts all men from sixteen years to sixty-five and all women from seventeen to forty-five. Goebbels will read the proclamation over the radio at 4 p. m., tomorrow (11 a. m., New York time).

Flags in the streets and other Nazi theatricals will be absent this year, Berlin announced. Lavish display of flags would be out of keeping with the melancholy news for Germany from Russia and North Africa, London observers said.

Reich Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering will make an anniversary speech to the army at 11 a. m., and Arthur Axmann, youth leader, will speak to German youth two hours earlier.

The German radio announced that it would broadcast tomorrow for seven consecutive hours without a break to foreign countries.

The anniversary of Hitler's appointment as chancellor by President Paul von Hindenburg has been a favorite occasion for Hitler oratory.

Last year he poured out praise for the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, blamed the Russian winter for German reverses in the east and promised that 1942 "will again be a year of great victories."

On Jan. 30, 1941, he declared: "When the hour comes we will give the decisive blows . . . and the gentlemen will have to acknowledge this historical fact in the course of the war."

On Jan. 30, 1940: "For centuries Germany and Russia have lived in peace. Why shouldn't that be possible in the future? I believe it will be possible if both nations want it."

On the 1939 anniversary, eight months before he invaded Poland, Hitler said: "For the fifth time the anniversary of the non-aggression pact with Poland is approaching. All true friends of peace will today probably hardly agree with the value of this agreement. I believe in a long peace."

GERMANY FIGHTS MANPOWER CRISIS

Berlin Radio Hints Situation Serious on Tenth Anniversary of Hitler Rule.

JAN 30 1943

LONDON, Jan. 29—(AP) The campaign to mobilize every last reserve of the German nation for a crisis in which "defeat would transform Germany into a museum such as Greece" went into high gear in Berlin tonight as the Nazis prepared to observe tomorrow the tenth anniversary of Hitler rule in the middle of the fourth war winter.

A DNB broadcast from Berlin, referring to the new decree drafting for labor all men from 16 to 65 and all women from 17 to 45, quoted Fritz Sauckel, Germany's manpower dictator, as saying, "It's not Stalingrad, but the fact that the war is reaching a climax which has led to the mobilization of all Germans."

A Stockholm dispatch quoting the Frankfurter Zeitung which appealed to every German's sense of duty to do his part, said "Some must offer blood, others sweat," and added that defeat would transform Germany into a museum such as Greece after the Roman conquest.

Mobilization Home Front

Another Berlin broadcast plainly indicated that the German government was preparing to take still other measures to mobilize the home front to an even greater extent than in the past.

It quoted Economics Minister Walther Funk as announcing in the Voelkischer Beobachter, Hitler's newspaper, that the concentration on efforts to win the war would necessitate the closing down of many industrial plants and commercial firms which are still doing work not definitely important in a military sense.

This will be necessary, he said, in spite of the fact that "many thousands of firms already have closed down by command in connection with industrial rationalization and standardization measures."

Funk estimated that "about 10 per cent of all German commercial enterprises already had been closed."

He declared, according to the broadcast, that "it is absurd to keep shops open which are practically out of stocks" and which sell only to "pet customers."

Other broadcasts emphasized Germany's "emphatic determination to fight and win," and declared "Germany will fight through to the end."

Recall Party's Struggle

In this connection they recalled the years of struggle of the Nazi party, a now familiar theme.

Thus, the Voelkischer Beobachter editorial was quoted as saying "whenever the National Socialist movement won a victory the intensity of the fighting was high. Whenever a setback was experienced or a loss sustained the stubborness of the fighting was redoubled. Exactly thus must be the attitude x x x of the entire German nation toward the German front in the east."

Informed diplomatic sources in London said that Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels was acquainting the German people of the reverses on the eastern front by "virtue of necessity" and by "telling some of the truth" was trying to get greater effort from the German masses.

The Nazis have adopted pessimistic tactics before, these sources pointed out, "but never to such a degree."

Reichstag Extended Until Jan. 30, 1947

London, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—The German radio announced last night that a decree had extended the present Reichstag until January 30, 1947.

Allied Bombers Continue Blows Against U-Boats

Bostons Smash at Rail Link to Base at Brest; Holland, France and Belgium Raided

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LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP).—American-built Boston bombers joined in the air offensive against U-boats today when, as part of big daylight sweeps over occupied territory, they struck at a railway running across France to the German submarine base at Brest. Their target was the important 300-foot-high viaduct at Morlaix in Brittany, over which runs the main rail track to Brest. An Air Ministry communique did not disclose the results of the raid.

In other daylight sweeps—which cost the British one bomber and three fighters and the Germans five fighters, including two Junkers 88's in the Bay of Biscay—American medium bombers smashed at objectives in Ijmuiden, Holland; Spitfires kept up attacks on communications in northern France and Belgium, shooting up trains and barges; and torpedo bombers sank a large German supply ship off Norway.

Authoritative sources disclosed that Britain has a new naval torpedo aircraft which will be an additional improvement in her fleet air arm.

The plane, which is a new development, is a monoplane, but no other details were disclosed. It will replace the high lift biplane.

In addition, these sources said, the staff at the Admiralty dealing with naval air matters has been augmented and additional British naval air representatives have been appointed in Washington.

SUCCESS IS NOTED IN WAR ON U-BOATS

Gen. Larson Hopes to Expand Patrol Arcs to Cover All of Atlantic.

LONDON, Jan. 29—(AP) "Improvement" has been registered in the war against Axis submarines, Brig. Gen. Westside T. Larson, commander of American air forces combatting the U-boats, said today.

His command patrols off the Atlantic coast of the United States and has a unit operating in Britain with the R.A.F. coastal command.

Gen. Larson said that the Americans were flying Liberator bombers on joint missions with the R. A. F. over the Bay of Biscay, greatest eastern Atlantic avenue of Hitler's submarines.

U. S. fliers have scored kills and successfully fought off German plane attacks, he said. He added that his branch of the service hoped to set up a chain of patrol arcs to protect Allied shipping the whole way across the Atlantic.

High U.S. Officer Being Flown From Casablanca Back to Britain Lost for Hours in Atlantic Fog

By LEO EGANHAM,
Associated Press Foreign Correspondent.

AN AMERICAN BOMBER COMMAND STATION, SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Jan. 29.—The pilot of a Flying Fortress who flew a high-ranking United States officer from Great Britain to the Casablanca conference and back to Britain disclosed today that on the re-

turn trip his big bomber was for hours in fog and bad weath over the Atlantic before it made emergency landing in Northern Ir land with only 45 minutes' gas su ply left.

(The high officer was not ide tified for reasons of censorship.)

After an almost "zero" ceiling had forced him to fly for several hundred miles only 150 feet above the ocean, the pilot, Capt. Clifton Pyle of Marshall, Tex., said he sighted unfamiliar land which he and his crew finally determined was Eire.

Capt. Pyle said he was haunted by the fear he might be forced to land in the neutral country with his high-ranking passenger and be interned there for the duration of the war. He made his gas "stretch" by thinning it with more than the usual amount of oxygen and finally reached an airport in Northern Ireland with his tanks nearly empty.

"On the trip to Casablanca the weather was good and the flight uneventful," Capt. Pyle said, "but coming back we ran into fog and bad weather off the coast of Spain. We were supposed to get a 'fix' on our position at a certain point over the Atlantic, but when we arrived there we found our radio had failed."

After flying for a long time in thick fog entirely by instruments, Capt. Pyle said he asked his distinguished passenger if he advised continuing as they were or going down below the [illegible]. The passenger left it to the crew.

Capt. Pyle said he decided to go below. The Fortress came out of the overcast about 500 feet above the water, he said, but the ceiling later dropped lower until he was forced to skip along only 150 feet from the waves.

"We finally sighted land, but didn't know whether we were off the coast of England, France or Ireland," Capt. Pyle continued. "We flew north along the coast and finally decided it must be Southern Ireland.

"Our gas was getting very low and we knew if we landed in a neutral country we were liable to be interned —and here we had a high-ranking officer aboard. We really were doing some sweating until we reached Northern Ireland."

The crew refueled the plane and it again took off for England, only to run into more bad weather. Capt. Pyle decided to land at once when he sighted a balloon barrage.

"If we hadn't had such an important person aboard we would have gone up into the soup and flown over the balloons by instrument," Capt. Pyle said, "but we didn't want to take even the slightest chance."

The passenger continued on to his destination by train and the bomber reached its station the following day.

Capt. Pyle sandwiched the trip to Casablanca between raids on targets in Axis-occupied Europe. On January 13, the day before taking off for North Africa, he brought a Fortress home from Lille, France, on two badly damaged engines, with its hydraulic system shot out of commission, its radio compartment damaged by flames and one crew member wounded.

Nazis Assail Gen. Mihailovich, Make Serbs Virtual Hostages

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Gen. Nedic, commander of Nazi forces occupying Yugoslavia, has issued a proclamation virtually making hostages of the people in four Serbian districts in a new warning to the populace against aiding Gen. Draja Mihailovich, the Yugoslav government in exile said today.

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Yugoslav officials said the extent of the patriot general's activities and the growing fear that Yugoslavia will be the theater of a second front in Europe probably occasioned the warning, which threatened Serbians with stern penalties.

Gen. Bader's proclamation, published in the Serbian newspaper Novo Vreme January 26, described Gen. Mihailovich, who is the government in exile's war minister, as "public enemy No. 1" and specifically named four Serbian districts which have been giving him aid. It threatened that strong measures will be taken beginning with the people of these districts if any general outbreak occurs in Yugoslavia.

Informed London quarters expressed belief that diplomatic action directed toward bridging differences between Gen. Mihailovich and Yugoslav partisans was in progress. The partisans are not included in Gen. Mihailovich's army and on numerous occasions have clashed with his forces.

Gloomy Dean Gloomier

Fears Middle Class Will Disappear

London, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Very Rev. W. R. Inge, the former "Gloomy Dean" of St. Paul's, expressed concern today lest the Beveridge Plan for post-war England eliminate the middle class through inflation and taxation.

Writing under the title "as a bourgeois myself," Dr. Inge said in an article in the Church of England newspaper:

"I agree with Euripides that 'of the three classes it is the middle class that saves the country.'

"The populace may be corrupted by the promise of Utopia, of 'panem et circenses' (food and amusement), the dole and the dogs. But the working man individually is such a good fellow and so intelligent I hope he will resist the bribes of politicians, especially if his 'betters' set a good example of self-denial."

Earthquakes in Bosnia Set Record for Duration

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 29—The Reuter news agency reported from Istanbul, Turkey, tonight that one of the longest series of earthquake shocks ever recorded in Europe had been in progress in Central Bosnia, part of Yugoslavia, since Dec. 29.

During the first week shocks came every quarter hour, and even now five to six shocks are recorded daily, the agency said.

Material damage was heavy, but only nineteen lives have been lost, the report said. Twelve Moslem towns were reported razed.

'Second Front' Battle Fought in Lecture Hall

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LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP).—A "second front" battle is being fought out in an oak-paneled London lecture hall by several hundred American, British and Canadian senior officers. Their drawing-board battle deals with the part the newly created Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers would play in a landing by a British force in enemy-occupied territory.

The problem is based on a theoretical situation which would prevail in April, providing a British force had got well established on the Continent after making an invasion thrust in March.

Bulgaria Mobilizing Resources

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP).—The Rome radio, in a broadcast heard by The Associated Press, said today that mobiliaztion of all Bulgaria's resources had been ordered following a conference in Sofia among King Boris III and members of a delegation headed by the President of the Sobranje (Parliament).

Beaverbrook Wants Debate on Aid to Reds

London, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Lord Beaverbrook, former Cabinet Minister, called today for an open parliamentary debate on aid to Russia to determine whether shipments of airplanes and tanks can swiftly be increased during the next several months.

Lord Beaverbrook is a former Minister for War Production. Before holding that post he had been at various times Minister of Aircraft Production, Minister of State and Minister of Supply.

62-Ton Nazi Tanks in Tunisia

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 30 (AP)—Germany's monster sixty-two-ton Tiger tanks, equipped with 188-mm. guns, have appeared in Tunisia, a Reuter dispatch from that front said today.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—(AP) Reuters reported in a dispatch from Ceuta, Spanish Morocco, today that a British or American four-motored bomber crashed last night at Sidi Rahini, near Ceuta, killing all seven members of the crew.

British Rely on U. S. For 20% of War Goods

BIRMINGHAM, England, Jan. 29 (AP). — Production Minister Oliver Lyttelton told an audience of workers today that Great Britain depends upon the United States for roughly 20 per cent of the nation's war supplies. This, he said, includes such diverse items as clothing for troops and equipment for bomber squadrons, but excludes merchant ships.

Over the whole field, Lyttelton said, Britain produced 50 per cent more in 1942 than 1941.

How Americans Smashed Nazis' Ousseltia Push

Frontline Story of Tunisian Action Given By Correspondent.

JAN 30 1943

By Harold V. Boyle

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT, Jan. 25—(Delayed)—(AP)—This is one front-line observer's story of how the Americans broke the backbone of the German drive down the Ousseltia Valley.

In daylong action in which American tanks, artillery and infantry worked in perfect unison, the Nazis were slapped back several miles to the head of the valley and the Americans seized heights dominating the road to Kairouan.

Battle Opens at 9 a. m.

The battle opened at 9 a. m., but the Norfolk, Va., colonel commanding an American combat team already had pushed forward some distance and was taking the initiative.

I rode to the battle area in a jeep with Capt. William Bryne, 25, of Garden City, N. Y., who got a bullet through a leg in the Oran landing. We arrived near the command post at 9:45 a. m. Following is my log for the remainder of the day:

9:45 a. m.—We are pushing forward with our infantry through pine scrub country resembling the Rocky Mountains on a small scale. Firing ahead indicates we are in contact with the enemy. We meet a mine-laying group which includes Sergeant Billy Wesson, 22, Alvarado, Tex., Private Jake Weber, 25, Reading, Pa., and Private Donald Perkins of Bellmore, Long Island, N. Y.

10:45 a. m.—We're in luck. Just met a colonel who piled us into his jeep. This is the way to go to battle.

11 a. m.—Our ride is halted by boulders. It's uphill on foot now. Machine-gun bullets are beginning to whine around us.

11:45 a. m.—Our 105-millimeter artillery shells have made Jerry put his tail between his legs and take cover. More machine-gun bullets and we take shelter in a gully, where we meet Lieut. Carl Riede, of Burlington, Vt., Sergeant Carol Sanicki, 22, South Deerfield, Mass., and Corp. Victor Lister, 22, Augusta, Me.

Reach Forward Command Post

12:45 p. m.—We reach the forward command post of Lieut.-Col. Clarence Beck of Daytona Beach, Fla. He is directing an attack on the last hill between us and the Kairouan road. Talked with Lieut. Lloyd D. Magill, 22, of Concord, Tenn., whose uniform is stained with the blood of a wounded buddy he has been assisting. Lieut. Robert Keith of Portland, Me., has a narrow escape when a mortar shell bursts near him.

1:00 p. m.—Our artillery just crowned the German command point across the Kairouan road. The order came: "Cease fire, mission accomplished." Also at this post is infantry Captain George Juskalin, 28, of Fitchburg, Mass., and Capt. Bill Farrell, 26, of Wilmington, Del.

2:15 p. m.—Our artillery is beating a tattoo on Tefila Hill. Between bursts I can see Jerry crawl out for another go with his machine-guns. There are fewer German 88s now. We just knocked out two of their guns.

3:15 p. m.—Back to our battalion command post for lunch of crackers and chocolate.

4:00 p. m.—The attack now has been launched against the last two German-held hills at the pass leading to Kairouan. The entire front is one mass of flame. Jerry isn't taking this lying down.

Rain Begins to Fall

5:00 p. m.—Rain is falling. Our artillery is laying down a beautiful smoke screen for the advancing infantrymen. "We'll have to dig them out," an officer says. "They are too well dug in to be flushed out with artillery."

5:30 p. m.—Getting dark and I have to hitch-hike to headquarters to get a typewriter. The last thing I see is our infantry edging forward through sleet and smoke in the direction of the enemy positions. On the way back a soldier stops us just in time as our engineers touch off three mines left in the road by the retreating Germans.

6:30 p. m.—At headquarters I learn that our tanks in unopposed reconnaissance up the valley during the day found piles of equipment abandoned by the Germans.

7:00 p. m.—At the mess tent I had a meal of soup, stew and tea and soon to bed. That is what a newsman's day is like at this front.

Bomb Injures 25 Nazis in Lyons

BERNE, Switzerland, Jan. 29 (AP).—A Swiss Telegraphic Agency dispatch from Geneva reported today that twenty-five German soldiers had been seriously wounded at Lyons, France, by the explosion of a bomb hurled into their ranks by a cyclist who escaped. The dispatch said two civilians who fled from the scene instead of aiding in the search for the bomb-thrower were shot.

Viennese Official Is to Replace Slain Heydrich

JAN 30 1943

By the Associated Press.

Dr. Ernst Kaltenbrunner, former police chief in Vienna and the Danube region, has been appointed chief of the German Security Police by Adolf Hitler, the German radio said yesterday in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press.

He succeeds Reinhard Heydrich, who was assassinated May 27 in the protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia.

Kaltenbrunner, a Nazi Storm Troop leader, was representative in public security affairs in Austria after that country was taken over by the Germans in 1938.

7 Reported Dead in Plane Blast

MADRID, Jan. 29 (AP)—The official Spanish news agency reported today that an American-type four-motored bomber exploded in the air last night over the Sidi Rahini quarter in the outskirts of Ceuto, Spanish Morocco, killing seven members of the crew. The explosion occurred shortly after the plane had passed over Ceuta with landing lights turned on, the dispatch said.

NAZIS CONFISCATE SWEDISH MAGAZINE

Stockholm, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—The Swedish picture weekly Se was confiscated from the newsstands last night by the police after the pro-Nazi daily Dagsposten had accused it of making "scandalous insinuations against the German legation."

Tens of thousands of copies of

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the offending issue already had been sold, however, before the police took action.

In complaining, the Dagsposten said:

"Se puts a map of Stockholm quite close to Premier Hansson's declaration about preparations against a sudden attack against the country, with the caption: 'An enemy within the country may be able in case of a sudden attack to collaborate with the attacking force. Even the capital runs this risk, which is shown in this interesting map.'"

The accompanying map, Dagsposten pointed out, shows how close the German legation and consular buildings, German travel bureaus and various German firms are to Stockholm's vital strategic defense centers, such as the radio and public utilities.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 29. — (AP) The German consulate here received instructions from Berlin not to fly the Nazi Swastika tomorrow on the tenth anniversary of Hitler's rise to power.

R. A. F. Blasts Akyab Again

Continues Pounding Burmese Island in Night and Day Raids

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 29 (AP).—Royal Air Force flyers are continuing their pounding of Akyab Island, the British disclosed today. Two night raids and a series of day raids were reported in a communique on action in western Burma. Bombers attacked objectives on the island Wednesday night; bombers and fighters swept over the area yesterday, and again last night the Akyab zone was raided, the British said.

Of land action, the war bulletin reported only the usual patrols along the Arakan coast, which is north of Akyab.

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VALLETTA, Malta, Jan. 29—(AP)—A [illegible] alert sounded here at noon today, signalling the first Axis air activity over this much-bombed island in several days, but only a few fighter planes crossed the coast.

Australian Bill To Send Militia Abroad Offered

Curtin's Plan Assailed by Menzies as Too Limited; Bad Effect on U. S. Seen

JAN 30 1943

CANBERRA, Australia, Jan. 29 (AP).—A bill to enlarge the geographical boundaries within which Australia's militia and conscripted soldiery may serve was offered in the House of Representatives today by Prime Minister John Curtin and drew immediate criticism as not far-reaching enough in its effects.

The opposition was led by former Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies, who described the Curtin proposal as "astonishingly inflexible, parochial and isolationist."

Curtin asked that the Commonwealth defense act be amended to permit the service of militia and draft troops anywhere south of the Equator in the zone between the 110th and 159th meridians of east longitude, but only in such particular areas of this zone as may be specified by proclamation.

Under the law as it stands service of enlisted men in those branches of the armed forces is restricted to the Dominion itself, its possessions and mandates. Curtin's suggested liberalization would allow their use as well in certain of the Netherlands East Indies, Dutch New Guinea, Timor and a portion of the Solomon Islands.

The proposed amendment, Menzies said, "makes sorry reading in the light of constant public appeals for help from other countries." Menzies in particular criticized the exclusion from the area of Singapore, Malaya, Sumatra, Burma, the southern Solomons—including Guadalcanal—New Zealand and New Caledonia, all of which said were "highly relevant to Australia's defense and the defeat of the Japanese."

Percy C. Spender former Army Minister, declared that the bill "gave notice to the world, especially to America, from whom we sought aid, that, although her troops are serving thousands of miles from her mainland and close to ours, we do not propose to fight outside an exceedingly limited area."

Curtin said: "The world knows Australians have fought in all theaters and will continue so to fight."

Australia's overseas forces have been composed of volunteers.

"There is no question of Australian forces being available to fight wherever they best can fight in the common cause," he continued. "The law as passed by the Menzies government imposed limitations on the use of the militia, and the present proposal is to extend the limits within which the militia can be used far beyond those fixed by the Menzies government."

Cuts Through Solomons

The 110th Meridian skirts the western tip of Australia and the 159th passes through the Central Solomons on the east, while the equator crosses the northern tier of the Netherlands Indies.

Japanese Flee Near Salamaua After Allies Repel Patrol Attack

JAN 30 1943

By The Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Jan. 30 (Saturday).—General Douglas MacArthur's forces are pursuing strong Japanese patrols toward Salamaua, 140 miles northwest of Buna in New Guinea, after repulsing an attack west of Mubo, an Allied headquarters communique announced today.

At the same time an official announcement said that the death of Lieutenant General Tomatori Horii, who commanded the Japanese army of 15,000 men which was practically exterminated in months of fighting in the Buna area, had been confirmed by captured documents and prisoners.

The communique announcing that New Guinea warfare was now being transferred aggressively by the Australians and Americans to the Salamaua area said the Japanese patrols attacked the Allied positions west of Mubo, twelve miles south of Salamaua, but were repulsed.

The outpost was the scene of a surprise raid by Allied forces in which more than 100 Japanese were killed and an enemy headquarters and a radio station destroyed during a recent three-day action.

Salamaua is only about twenty miles southeast of Lae, the most important Japanese base in all New Guinea. Lae has been the target in some of the heaviest Allied aerial assaults of the Southwestern Pacific war, and Salamaua has come in for its share of this pounding too.

"Strong hostile patrols attacked our positions west of Mubo and were engaged by our outposts," General MacArthur's noon communique said.

"Considerable casualties were inflicted on enemy detachments between Kaisinek and Wanoumi. The enemy now is withdrawing with our forces in pursuit."

This marked the first ground activity of note in New Guinea since the Allies wound up their triumphant conquest of the Papuan Peninsula with the capture of Sanananda.

Reaching northwest of the Salamaua area, Allied medium and heavy bombers raided the Japanese-held base of Gasmata on the southern shore of New Britain Island, [illegible] the runway at Cape Gloucester on the northwestern tip of the island.

A written statement was issued here on the death of General Horii with the details of how he died—by drowning.

Horii and several members of his staff were with Japanese advance forces in the Owen Stanley Mountains last fall when the Australians rolled the invaders back from the Port Moresby area toward Buna.

After the battle of Oivi, Horii's headquarters was established at Papaki. Australian troops surrounded that point, leaving open as the only means of retreat the Kumusi River.

American planes attacking Japanese installations on the eastern side of the mountain range destroyed the Wairopi bridge over the Kumusi. The river at the time was in full flood because of heavy rains.

Horii and an aide, Lieutenant Colonel Toyonari Tanaka, and other officers then had a number of rafts built between Nov. 10 and Nov. 15 and tried to cross the swollen Kumusi. The two officers and a large number of Japanese troops were drowned when their craft overturned in the raging river, the statement said.

"Washing Machine Willy," who gained notoriety for a time by the regularity of his nightly bombing trips [illegible] Americans, [illegible] anti-aircraft shell got him Jan. 14 but he since has been replaced.

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Command Post At Guadalcanal Taken From Foe

2 More Pockets Destroyed; Planes Hit 2 Destroyers, 3 Ships, Down 10 Zeros

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP).—American troops continuing their war of extermination against the Japanese on Guadalcanal Island captured a large enemy command post on Wednesday, the Navy Department announced today, while war planes struck hard at Japanese ships and base installations in the central Solomons.

A Navy communique gave the following results of operations on Wednesday and Thursday (Solomons time):

Two Japanese destroyers, two cargo ships and a tanker were damaged by American bombing attacks, one of the cargo ships probably sunk.

Thirty-six Japanese killed and three captured when the command post was taken. Two additional pockets offering resistance were destroyed. A large amount of enemy equipment fell into American hands.

Ten Zeros Shot Down

Ten enemy Zero fighters were shot down with a loss of four American planes. Six other Japanese planes were probably destroyed. Enemy installations on Kolombangara Island were bombed by Army medium bombers which started a large fire at the Japanese base.

The thirty-six Japanese killed at the command post raised to 715 the number of enemy troops reported slain in Guadalcanal in the last ten days. In addition forty-eight have been reported captured. Thus a fifth of the enemy troops estimated to have been on the island ten days ago have been put out of action.

Japanese plane and ship losses in the Solomons to date, as compiled from Navy communiques, stand at 791 planes destroyed in combat and fifty-seven ships sunk, seven probably sunk and ninety-eight damaged.

The location of the command post was not specified in the communique, but a Navy spokesman said that it probably was somewhere in the four-mile strip of coastal country between Kokumbona and Tassafaronga. Kokumbona, seven miles west of the airfield, was captured on Jan. 23. Tassafaronga is the next relatively large village held by the enemy in the line of the American advance.

While American ground forces were pushing forward on Wednesday, the enemy sent over a force of dive and high-level bombers to attack American base positions. American fighters intercepted them and the Navy said that "incomplete reports indicate" that nine Zeros were destroyed and six other probably destroyed. The four American planes listed officially as missing were lost at that time.

Enemy Wild Frustrated

The enemy attack was frustrated and none of the planes dropped bombs.

The American raid on Kolombangara Island, 190 nautical miles northwest of Guadalcanal, also was carried out on Wednesday. Marauder medium bombers with Airacobra fighters made the attack, which resulted in a large fire, and all returned safely.

Wednesday evening Dauntless dive-bombers and Avenger torpedo planes, protected by Wildcat fighters, attacked an enemy destroyer and a cargo ship in Vella Gulf, a thirteen-mile-wide body of water between Kolombangara and Vella Lavella Islands. Two direct hits were scored on the cargo vessel which was "left sinking," the communique said, and several near hits damaged the destroyer which was left smoking.

The other destroyer and cargo ship and the tanker were discovered next day fourteen miles

American Planes at Guadalcanal Down Japs at Ratio of 3 to 1

GUADALCANAL, Jan. 16.—(Delayed)—(AP) American planes operating from Henderson field, aided by anti-aircraft defenses, shot down Japanese planes at a ratio of more three to one between Aug. 20 and Jan. 15, it was disclosed today.

In the period of just under five months 584 Japanese planes were destroyed against a loss of 180 American craft, and the score continues to mount despite the fact that most of the air fighting has shifted from over Henderson Field itself to the vicinity of the enemy's bases.

The highest single day's bag of Jap planes was [illegible] 29, were shot down. Enemy craft destroyed were [illegible] Zero fighters, [illegible] floatplanes, [illegible] types.

American [illegible] for the [illegible] 90 pilots and crew members [illegible] were not estimated, but are known to have been much higher.

Among the Japanese victims was

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northwest of Kolombangara, where they were attacked by dive-bombers and torpedo planes with Lightning fighter escort. The destroyer was hit by a torpedo and suffered a "large explosion," the Navy said. The cargo ship took a direct hit and the tanker suffered several near hits. Both vessels were left dead in the water.

Four enemy Zeros attempted to intercept the attack on the ships and one was shot down.

ST. QUENTIN WON'T RETURN TO FRANCE

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—French Ambassador Rene de Saint Quentin said today that he was ignoring orders from Vichy to return to France with all of its embassy and consulate staff.

M. Saint Quentin, former French Ambassador to the United States, said he already had communicated with Gen. Henri Giraud, High Commissioner of French North Africa, offering full co-operation with the Giraud Government.

The Ambassador said the Vichy order did not mean a rupture of relations with Brazil, but instead a retirement of diplomatic representation.

M. Saint Quentin was appointed Ambassador to Brazil September 5, 1940, soon after his recall from Washington by the Petain Government.

Kay Francis En Route To United States

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—The Government news agency said today Kay Francis, film actress, had passed through Natal by airplane on the way from Lisbon to the United States. The date was not stated, but she was believed here to have arrived Tuesday and departed Wednesday.

CHILE POLICE CONTINUE CRACKDOWN ON NAZIS

JAN 30 1943

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 30—(AP) Police today raided a German club here under anti-spy regulations which have been rigidly enforced since Chile broke off relations with the Axis and reported the confiscation of a secret radio transmitter and documents on operations of a Nazi espionage network.

One Argentine and one Chilean complained to police that they were attacked last night by a group they identified as belonging to the "assault guard," a German organization of the Sportsverein.

It was announced that Sweden permanently will represent Japanese interests in Chile while Spain will represent the Germans and Italians.

Chile Confines Jap Envoy In Retaliatory Action

By the Associated Press.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 30.—The Japanese Minister, Kiyoshi Yamagata, and 27 members of the legation staff, yesterday were confined in reprisal for the arrest of the Chilean Minister to Tokio, Armando Labra Carbajal, following Chile's severance of diplomatic relations with Japan.

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Military police surrounded the legation building, locked the doors and cut off the telephone service.

Canada Sees Little Value In Internee's Data

OTTAWA, Jan. 29 (AP).—A spokesman for the External Affairs Department last night said the Canadian government's Dr. Ernst [illegible] Hanfstaengl "was not planned to" "ordinary [illegible]" was during the time [illegible] Canada, but had the status [illegible] internee.

The spokesman said Hanfstaengl asserted he was a refugee from Hitlerism but was not a prisoner in Canada for any length of time.

"Had he been a prisoner of war, he would have been under our jurisdiction, but because of his status we were merely acting for the British government in the matter," the spokesman said.

"I doubt," he added, if they got anything more out of him than we did." The spokesman did not think any revelations which Hanfstaengl might have made in the United States would be of much value.

'Putzi' Hanfstaengl Still Being Quizzed By Officials Here

Former Nazi Press Chief Gives Information, but Warders Are Silent

JAN 30 1943

By the Associated Press.

Dr. Ernst "Putzi" Hanfstaengl, one-time foreign press chief of the Nazi party, apparently is still dispensing information about Adolf Hitler and his associates—but only to Uncle Sam.

The American-educated German who once was the Fuehrer's favorite piano player was reported by reliable sources last night to have given the Government inside information on Nazi leaders while being held incommunicado and under military guard in this country.

The officials said, however, they didn't know what use was being made of the information or what agency was questioning Hanfstaengl.

"Putzi" escaped from Germany in 1937 and later was interned in Canada as an enemy alien. He was brought to this country about 10 months ago and is quartered somewhere in or about Washington.

The State Department yesterday denied reports that Hanfstaengl is an employe of the department and the Office of War Information also declared it had never employed him.

Quizzed at Length.

He has been quizzed "at length and very carefully," a Government official said, and has "volunteered a lot of information about the Nazi party, the leaders of the party, and the personalities around Hitler."

But this source said he did not know which agency was doing the questioning or what use was being made of the information gleaned from Hansfstaengl.

It was indicated the War and State Departments both were involved in "Putzi's" removal to Washington. It was hinted he was in Army hands, but that the special arrangements for his crossing the Canadian border were made by State Department officials.

Because he is regarded as a "rather unstable genius," and has been out of touch with Germany for at least five years, he "hasn't been consulted on anything of importance," it was said.

General Data Valuable.

The virtual captive has been able, however, to give some valuable information on the Nazi party's methods of operation, the personal weaknesses of those surrounding Hitler and general background on the character of many of those whose words still have weight with the Fuehrer.

Officials expressed complete belief that Hanfstaengl's entire sympathies now are with the United Nations. This reversal was brought about by two events, it was hazarded: The enlistment of his American-born son, Egon, a Harvard University student, in the Army Air Forces a year before Pearl Harbor; and, second, the Pearl Harbor assault itself. "Putzi's" mother was an American, as was his wife, from whom he has been divorced.

Stettinius Says Lend-Lease Made Offensive War Possible

Tells House Committee British Isles Became an Impregnable Base for Launching African Drive.

Washington, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—American lend-lease aid has made the British Isles an impregnable base for offensive operations, Edward R. Stettinius, lend-lease administrator, told Congress today. He asked for continuance of lend-lease aid until July, 1944.

In testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. Stettinius said that a large part of the North African campaign and the Middle East, Italian Africa, Syria and Madagascar offensives stemmed from the British Isles.

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He related that the program was resulting in supply by other United Nations of food, munitions, services, barracks and transportation to United States troops stationed in those countries, as well as making American weapons of war available to Britain, China, Russia and this nation's other allies.

The passage of legislation to extend the act appeared certain, as Republican leaders in Congress have declared they would not oppose continuance of an act which has provided billions of dollars' worth of aid to others of the United Nations, but there were demands for a detailed accounting of how the program is being carried out.

Will Give Details in Secret.

As the first witness, Mr. Stettinius told the committee that "if there is any question to be debated in connection with the lend-lease act it is to my mind the question of why we have not sent more to our Allies, not whether we should continue to send supplies to them."

At the request of Representative Rogers, Republican, of Massachusetts, Mr. Stettinius promised to furnish to the committee in secret session a report on what proportion of the aid is getting through to its destination.

He disclosed that the State Department now is discussing with representatives of other governments the post-war use of such facilities as airports and docks construced with lend-lease money.

His agency, he said, was keeping a careful account of exchanges under lend-lease, but added that it was impossible to estimate the dollar value of reciprocal aid received by the United States.

Asked by Representative Eberharter, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, if aid was being forced upon nations not wanting it, he replied:

"We don't feel that that is an accurate statement."

Aid was given, he added, only when requested.

Under questioning Mr. Stettinius said that nothing is released to another nation that has "not been proved to be a war essential."

He explained that at the outset of the lend-lease program the aid went almost entirely to help win the battle of Britain, adding:

"The flow of arms, food and other materials to Britain has helped to sustain first a defensive operation and now an increasingly powerful series of offensive thrusts on the seas, in the air, and on the many land fronts of the war."

Britain is now "one of the great arsenals of democracy," he said and added:

"The pooling of United Nations resources is nowhere better illustrated than in Britain. Our troops in Britain have received as reciprocal aid such weapons and munitions of war as Spitfires, twenty-five pounder guns and other artillery, small arms, Grenades and mines.

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Lists Reciprocal Gains.

"Barracks, transportation, canteen supplies, blankets, medical supplies, have been supplied. In spite of the severe shortages which exist in the United Kingdom our fighting forces have received large quantities of British-grown food. Battle damage suffered by our fighting ships and our merchantmen has been repaired in the United Kingdom as reciprocal aid."

In discussing the aid to Australia, he said that this country was sending arms for her troops and machine tools and raw materials for her rapidly growing arsenal. In return, he said, Australia is furnishing practically all the food consumed by our men in the South Pacific area, is expanding her food program to supply the southwest Pacific area, has supplied camps, airfields, repair depots, a complete tire rebuilding and maintenance plant and numerous other items.

From New Zealand, he said, great quantities of food had been supplied to American troops, without cost to this country, so much "that eggs, milk and fruit are in short supplies and the civilian population is feeling the pinch."

He dealt at length with the situation in China, "a crucial battlefront in this global war."

"We have not," he said, "been able under lend-lease to supply all the aid that is needed in China, or that we would have liked to have supplied." He described China's heroic stand against Japan as one of the "bright chapters in the history of the world."

He told of difficulties of transportation to China before and after Burma fell and said that now even greater effort must be exerted to get supplies into China.

Stettinius said that supplies are being flown across the highest mountains in the world under almost impossible conditions.

"But they are getting through," he said. "They are getting through in pitifully small amounts in terms of what China needs, but at an accelerating rate. We will not—and we should not—stop until all ingenuity and every effort is expended to move more aid into China."

The lend-lease administrator said that food shipments to Russia have not amounted to a large proportion of our lend-lease aid in the past, but that they were being increased greatly.

Of the Egyptian campaign, he reported that between February and November, 1942, the United States exported under lend-lease and under cash purchase to Egypt over 1,000 planes, many hundreds of tanks, 20,000 trucks and hundreds of pieces of artillery.

Byrd Appeals To Senate to Reject Flynn

He Is 36th Senator to Oppose Confirmation; Only 30 in Favor of It

22 Democrats Still Are Uncommitted

Opposition Says Majority of One Can Be Obtained to Cancel Appointment

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By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Senator Harry F. Byrd, Democrat, of Virginia, demanded today that the Senate assume the responsibility of rejecting President Roosevelt's appointment of Edward J. Flynn, former Democratic national chairman, as Minister to Australia.

Senator Byrd, who has supported the President's foreign policies but often differed with him on domestic issues, said in a statement that the appointment "will not be helpful to our war effort in the Pacific and will be resented by our ally, Australia, even though that government cannot express its displeasure."

Senator Byrd's announcement that he would vote against confirmation boosted to thirty-six the number of Senators publicly committed in opposition to the nomination, compared with thirty on record as favoring it. Twenty-two Democrats and eight Republicans remain publicly uncommitted and

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apparently will cast the deciding votes next week.

Opposition Claims 49 Votes

Opposition Senators assert forty-nine members, a bare majority, will vote against the nomination, but Administration strategists dispute this, asserting they have sufficient votes for confirmation.

The opposition of another Democrat, Senator Pat McCarran, of Nevada, was revealed today when it became known that he had arranged to "pair" with Senator Robert R. Reynolds, Democrat, of North Carolina, a supporter of the nomination, if Senator McCarran fails to return to Washington from a Western trip in time to vote.

Senator Warren R. Aiken, Republican, of Vermont, announced for the first time that he would vote against the nomination. The opposition of Senator Eugene D. Milliken, Republican, of Colorado, was disclosed in arrangements made for him to "pair" with Senator James G. Scrugham, Democrat, of Nevada, openly committed to vote for Flynn, if either is absent.

Thus, thirty Republicans and six Democrats are committed against confirmation, with twenty-nine Democrats and a Progressive, Senator Robert M. La Follette jr., of Wisconsin, on record as supporters. Arrangements have been made to pair Senator La Follette with Senator Hiram Johnson, Republican, of California, an opponent of the appointment, if Senator Johnson is absent.

Byrd Gives Opinion

Senator Byrd said he had carefully reviewed testimony before the Foreign Relations Committee and could find "no convincing statement" that Mr. Flynn was qualified "by experience or temperament for the very important duties that such an appointment assigns him."

He held it impossible for a Senate committee to "try" Mr. Flynn on the charges against Mr. Flynn's record but added that "a careful review of these charges convinces me that, to say the least, there was a lack of ethical nicety shown by Mr. Flynn which does not add either to his reputation or his stature."

He thought it unfortunate that "the issues involved in this appointment should have been precipitated," but that it would be "more unfortunate if the Senate did not perform its constitutional obligation to grant or withhold its approval of the President's nomination, acting as an independent branch of the government."

Senator Frederick Van Nuys, Democrat, of Indiana, proposed earlier that Mr. Flynn end the controversy over his appointment by requesting President Roosevelt to withdraw his name from consideration.

Senator Van Nuys, who voted against Mr. Flynn in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in what he said was a protest against the submission of controversial nominations in war time, told reporters he believed the withdrawal of Mr. Flynn's name would be a "very wholesome solution" to a situation which had found the senate almost equally divided on the question of confirmation.

Nine on Plane Over Caribbean Believed Lost

Army Officers Aboard Craft Missing Since Sunday Included Glider Instructor

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP).—An Army plane carrying seven commissioned officers and two non-commissioned oficers has been missing over the Caribbean since last Sunday, the War Department announced today.

Those aboard included Colonel Walter Sumpter Smith, chief of the Transport and Facilities Division of the Air Support Command, and Major Lewis H. Barringer, of Washington, chief of the Glider Production and Training Unit of the Air Support Command.

Others on the plane were First Lieutenant John L. D'Azzo, of Tampa, Fla.; First Lieutenant Anees K. Khoury, of Chester, Pa.; Second Lieutenant John T. Torello Ipilot), of 335 Orchard Street, Bridgeport, Conn.; Second Lieutenant Albert O. Bain (co-pilot), of Walsenburg, Colo.; Second Lieutenant John G. Marvin (navigator), of Cincinnati; Technical Sergeant Joseph Dragelis (engineer), of Tamaqua, Pa., and Sergeant John A. Miller (radioman), of Kaloma, Iowa.

Colonel Smith, who has been on duty with the air forces since November, 1940, formerly was chief of the airport division of the Work Projects Administration, in charge of construction of hundreds of airports by the W. P. A. throughout the country. Later he was chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Authority Air Safety Board and head of the interdepartmental engineering commission which built the new National Airport at Washington.

Major Barringer, former president of the Glider Society of America, has written a number of books on gliding. Born in Wayne, Pa., he attended Haverford College and Princeton University. Before entering the Army last year, he was in charge of training glider pilots for the Army Air Forces at Phoenix, Ariz.

The War Department said the plane left San Juan, P. R., Sunday and no information about it has been received since. Its destination on the flight was not disclosed.

Halsey Defends Merchant Seamen

Washington, Jan. 29 (AP) — Merchant seamen had the assurance today of Adm. William F. Halsey Jr., Commander of the U. S. Forces in the South Pacific, that they have displayed "co-operation, efficiency and courage" in unloading ships [illegible]

From the South Pacific Adm. Halsey reported that never had the merchant seamen refused to unload ships at Guadalcanal as charged in a report now under investtigation by a House Committee.

Under supervision of Naval officers, Halsey said, the crews of more than a dozen vessels that have reached Guadalcanal since marines landed on the island have participated in unloading all of them.

TWO TORPEDOES SINK SHIP

British Merchant Vessel Victim of Submarine Off Africa

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Navy reported today that a medium sized British merchant vessel was sunk in the South Atlantic off the coast of Africa in mid-October when hit by two torpedoes almost simultaneously.

The fate of thirty-five persons aboard was described as still uncertain, while fifteen survivors safely reached land, although where was not stated.

Two officers and an apprentice seaman were killed by the explosions of the torpedoes.

"While survivors were leaving the scene," the Navy said, "the submarine surfaced and circled the floating debris. The German commander, speaking English inquired the name of the merchantman and then ordered the submarine away."

The first torpedo damaged the vessel amidships and the second exploded the boilers. The vessel quickly plunged bow first to the bottom.

21 NAVY FLIERS CITED FOR ALEUTIAN CAMPAIGN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—(AP) Twenty-one Navy men have been advanced in rating for meritorious achievements in aerial operations in the Aleutians campaign, the Navy reported today.

Three fliers among them were described as showing "a fine example of zeal and conscientious effort to make their planes excell in combat." They also "made repeated flights on tactical missions in extremely hazardous weather conditions," the report said.

The 18 other men promoted, the Navy said, "demonstrated courage, zeal and willingness to meet the enemy in combat and participated in bombing attacks in the face of heavy anti-aircraft fire."

Four U. S. Ships Sunk By Wolfpack of Subs Off South America

25 Men Lost, 28 Missing In Mass Attack on Escorted Convoy

By the Associated Press

JAN 30 1943

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 29—Apparently goaded to desperation by ever-lengthening United States convoy routes, the Axis sent a wolfpack of submarines against an escorted fleet of merchant ships off the South American coast this month and blasted four American vessels to the bottom.

Twenty-five men were lost and 28 others were missing from the four craft. Some of the missing were believed to be safe. The sinkings raised to 608 the reported number of United Nations and neutral ships lost in the Western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor.

It was the first wolfpack action reported in Western Atlantic waters and news of it, told here by survivors with Navy permission, lent emphasis to warnings by high Government officials that the submarine menace remains great. Wolfpack tactics long have been used in North Atlantic convoy lanes.

First Official Admission.

Release of news of this heavy torpedo assault was the first public acknowledgement by United States naval authorities that convoys were operating to South America, although Brazilian officials had mentioned them.

The attack came at night, survivors said at Miami. The first ship hit burst into flames and a red glow lighted the scene as other torpedoes streaked through the water and roared against thre other craft, sinking them. The sea became filled with floating wreckage and swimming men.

The counter action by escort vessels and an Army bomber cannot be described. The master on one sunken vessel, Capt. Michael F. Barry, 52, of Brooklyn, asserted he would like to see those men get medals for their fine work."

Capt. Barry went down with his ship but popped to the surface and was picked up.

Signals Sub

One survivor saw [illegible] swiftly near where he [illegible] a bit of floating wood and signalled it with his flashlight. Then, he realized he was signalling an attacking submarine that had surfaced and was maneuvering to launch another torpedo.

A crewman from another ship, William O'Connor of New York, told how he clung to a packing case for 12 hours awaiting rescue. Three other men, one a youngster on his first voyage, also supported themselves on the case.

"I felt like giving up for a time, but I knew if I let go and drowned it would discourage that kid," said O'Connor. "I hung on. He was as bright and chipper as could be. Nothing worried him."

"An Army bomber was overhead," said Capt. Barry. "He flew back and forth, talking with a sub-chaser by radio, directing him from one man to another. The sea was rough, and the surface craft would never have found them all without the pilot's aid."

O'Connor took up the story:

"The bomber flew over our [illegible] case many times. Finally the ship turned and came directly to us.

"A sailor boosted me up, and when I got on board I found that this Navy ship had almost 150 survivors on her deck. The crew was fine to us. They fed us, and gave up their quarters to some of the merchant seamen."

138 Casualties In New Navy List

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP).—The Navy announced today 138 casualties in Navy forces, including two wounded and 136 missing [illegible] brings to 22,228 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The total includes 6,403 dead, 3,913 wounded and 11,912 missing.

The casualties announced today (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise identified) include:

NEW YORK

Missing

BLOCK, DONALD; father, Robert Harry Block, 5318 Eighteenth Avenue, Brooklyn.

BOLTER, CLINTON FRANCIS; wife, Mrs. Kathleen Gloria Bolter, 321 West Forty-seventh Street, Manhattan.

CONNOLLY, CHARLES FRANCIS; father, Peter Francis Connolly, 2316 Twenty-third Street, Astoria, Queens.

CONNOLLY, ROBERT FRANCIS; aunt, Mrs. Mary E. McNellen, 139 Parkside Drive, Syracuse.

DIEDERICH, Hienz Gunter; father, Henry Diederich, Bleidenberg Lane, Centereach, L. I.

DOUGHERTY, EDWARD ALOYSIUS JR.; father, Edward Aloysius Dougherty sr., 106 Howard Avenue, Brooklyn.

EMRICH, HAROLD VINCENT; father, John Emrich, Highland Mills.

ENGBERG, GORDON EDWARD; father, Edward Gideon Engberg, 35 Deaning Avenue, Jamestown.

GREENLEE, GALEN; wife, Mrs. Sylvia Greenlee, 334 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn.

HARRINGTON, JOHN LESLIE; father, John Lee Harrington, 54 Washington Street, Farmingdale, L. I.

HOLLAND, GEORGE ROBERT; father, James A. Holland, 441 First Street, Brooklyn.

HYNARD, Emery Charles; father, Halstead Hynard, 41 Carmel Avenue, Brewster.

JORDAN, MITCHELL LELAND; father, Percy Monroe Jordon, 145 Friendship Street, Bolivar.

LAUXMAN, HERBERT JOHN; wife, Mrs. Elvera Helen Lauxman, 522 East 138th Street, the Bronx.

PETERSON, ANTHONY JAMES; father, Harry Anthony Peterson, 69-14 Fifty-eighth Road, Maspeth, Queens.

ROHRBACH, MELVIN FREDERICK, mother, Mrs. Emma Rohrbach, 17 Thorman Avenue, Hicksville, L. I.

ROSS, ROBERT TILLMAN; wife, Mrs. Katherine Agnes Ross, 85 Franklin Street, Port Jervis.

SOULE, LEROY WALTER; father, Walter David Soule, Rochdale, Poughkeepsie.

STEVES, ROYAL JOHN; father, Frederick M. Steves, Whitehall.

STEWART, WILLIAM; mother, Mrs. Anna Stewart, 418 East Street, Rensselaer.

STRAUB, EUGENE PETER; wife, Mrs. Marion Emma Straub, 12 Laurel Drive, Attica.

TUCK, GEORGE THOMAS; wife, Mrs. Louise Toniean Tuck, Third Street, Buchanan.

WISEGARVER, WILLIAM HOWARD; wife, Mrs. Genevieve Wisegarver, 2607 Jerome Avenue, Manhattan.

WRIGHT, HARRY; father, Patrick Wright, 146-17 Linden Boulevard, Jamaica, Queens.

Safe

GRAVES, WILLIAM V. JR., U. S. M. C.; reported dead on casualty list No. 18, released Dec. 12; father, William V. Graves sr., 6543 Amboy Road, Prince Bay, S. I.

NEW JERSEY

Missing

BORDEN, JAMES ALEXANDER; father, James Arthur Borden, Freehold.

CONNOLLY, JOHN WILLIAM JR.; father, Joseph Edward Connolly sr., 68 Evans Avenue, Trenton.

HASCHAK, MICHAEL; father, John Haschak, 182 Pierre Avenue, Garfield.

McDONALD, FRANCIS ZAVIER; wife, Mrs. Helen McDonald, 73 Washington Street, Bloomfield.

McFADDEN, WILLIAM HENRY 3D; father William Henry McFadden jr., 217 Ardmore Avenue Westmont.

McGINLEY, FRANCIS PATRICK; father, James Patrick McGinley, 338 Bond Street, Elizabeth.

ROHLOFF, WILLIAM; wife, Mrs. Agnes Rohloff, 443 Main Street, Paterson.

SERAMBA, JAMES KENDALL; father, John Seramba, 201 South Third Street, Harrison.

SHERMAN, ROBERT EDWARD; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lester B. Sherman, 310 Tenth Avenue, Belmar.

VAN HASSEL, HAROLD WILLIAM; father, William [illegible], 171 Godwin Avenue, Paterson.

VINTON, DONALD EDWARD; father, William John Vinton, 205 North Avenue, Fanwood.

WALLACE, GEORGE ALBERT; father, George S. Wallace, 22 James Street, Newark.

WINKELREID, GEORGE DAVID; father, Robert Winkelreid, 889 Bergen Street, Newark.

WINTLE, WILLIAM; mother, Mrs. Ruth Wintle, 42-A Third Street, Newark.

WOOLLEY, ERNEST; father, John H. Woolley, 44 Arch Street, Butler.

CONNECTICUT

Missing

CURTIS, CHAPPELL HOWARD; father, Lester Parker Curtis, 15 Edward Street, New Britain.

DONNELLY, ROGER HENRY; guardian, Henry Donnelly, 199 West Main Street, New Britain.

NETO, MODESTO; wife, Mrs. Gladys Neto, 12 Elizabeth Street, New London.

PATPALAK, ANDREW THOMAS; father, Karnelus Patpalak, Thomaston.

TERLUK, JOHN JOSEPH; father, Thomas Terluk, Norwich.

VANDRILLA, STEVEN ROLAND; mother, Mrs. Carmello Vandrilla, Hudson Street, Berlin.

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Nazis Report Vicissitude.

The German High Command declared today that all Russian mass attacks on the eastern front were repulsed yesterday, and that German reserves [illegible] into the heavy fighting [illegible] the Donets and the [illegible] had forced the Soviets back with heavy losses.

Northwest [illegible] the communique [illegible] fighting. [illegible]

HE [illegible] ER

[illegible] Dr. Ernst [illegible] her, former police chief in Vienna and the Danube regions, was appointed [illegible] po- [illegible] man [illegible] east

recorded by the Associated Press.

He succeeds Reinhard Heydrich, who was assassinated last May 27 in the protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia.

Kaltenbrunner, a Nazi storm troop leader, was representative in public security affairs in Austria after that country was taken over by the Germans in 1938.

Jap Cabinet Approves Budget for Fiscal Year

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The Berlin radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, reported today in a Tokio dispatch that the Japanese cabinet had approved budget expenditures of 12,344,000,000 yen for the coming fiscal year, exclusive of sums to be set aside for military purposes.

Italy Calls 18, 19-Year-Olds

Rome, [illegible] military class, made up of eighteen and nineteen-year-olds, will be called up for service on April 1, the Rome radio announced yesterday, according to The Associated Press. Italy also has taken new measures to mobilize its civilian population for a greater war effort by replacing men workers with women, the radio said. The announcement followed similar steps taken in Germany.

Skipper Cleared in Ship Sinking

Captain of the Coolidge Says Court-martial Acquitted Him After Hitting 2 Mines

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San Francisco, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Capt. Henry Nelson, skipper of the liner President Coolidge, which struck a mine and sank while being used as a troopship in the south Pacific, disclosed in an interview that he had been given a Navy court-martial and cleared in connection with the ship's loss.

Capt. Nelson, speaking at his home here yesterday, said that if the ship had not been beached quickly "we would have lost at least 45 per cent of those aboard —she would have sunk in twenty minutes."

The vessel carried 4,000 troops when it sank somewhere in the Solomons area and only four men were lost, according to announcements by the Navy and Secretary Knox on December 15 last.

Capt. Nelson said, however, [illegible] o men, crew mem- ound to have been final check-up was d, too, that his ship struck a second mine and that this blast was even more terrific than the first a few moments earlier. Earlier Navy announcements said merely that the ship struck a mine.

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Acquitted of All Blame.

The captain disclosed that he was placed in protective custody along with his officers after the sinking. The Navy flew him to a South Pacific island, held the court-martial and acquitted him of all blame, he said.

He explained his ship's loss this way:

"We contacted two destroyers prior to the entry [into a South Pacific harbor] where the ship struck the two mines. No information was given to us and no challenge was made by either of the two ships, and the first information was from a signal station in the harbor telling me to stop, that we were approaching danger.

"I in turn stopped the engines and backed the engines, but with the speed that we were carrying, we still went too far and we struck two mines. I immediately, with the speed we had left, headed the ship for the beach and ordered "Abandon ship," which was done and completed in forty-five minutes by more than 4,000 personnel for which there is only a loss of two crew members."

Left West Coast Port.

He said that the Coolidge sailed from a West Coast cort and was proceeding toward its second port of call when it sighted a destroyer and asked if it could provide any information.

"The answer was negative," Capt. Nelson said. "Later on, at a point which covered the harbor, we spotted a ship. He challenged me. We displayed our nationality and call letters. Nothing further was said and I proceeded in through a certain channel, which I considered the proper channel—the one we should approach.

"No one stopped me—no patrol—there was no indications of mine fields or any danger. We kept going.

"Just as we were about to enter the real harbor, a blinker message broadcast on a station ashore one word:

"'Stop.'"

The ship sank in a little more than an hour after striking the two mines.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 30-(AP)-THE DAILY MAIL SAID TODAY THAT ADOLF HITLER FLEW TO THE HEADQUARTERS OF HIS TRAPPED SIXTH ARMY AT STALINGRAD THREE DAYS BEFORE THE FINAL RUSSIAN ASSAULT BEGAN AND CALLED ON HIS TROOPS TO FIGHT TO THE DEATH.

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THE NEWSPAPER'S CORRESPONDENT CABLED THIS REPORT FROM A NEUTRAL CAPITAL. IN IT HE SAID HITLER TOLD THE ARMY [illegible] OF GENERAL FRIEDRICH PAULUS THAT IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO ORGANIZE A RELIEF FORCE AND THAT THE FATE OF THE FATHERLAND WAS IN THEIR HANDS.

THE FINAL RUSSIAN ASSAULT ON THE TRAPPED ARMY THAT ONCE NUMBER 220,000 MEN BEGAN JAN. 14, BY MOSCOW'S ACCOUNT, AFTER THE GERMANS REFUSED AN ULTIMATUM TO SURRENDER. ONLY A FEW [illegible] DOOMED THOUSANDS NOW ARE LEFT AT STALINGRAD.

London, Jan. 29 (ap)—Vice admiral [illegible]—Lord Louis Mountbatten, chief of combined operations (commando), has returned to London from north africa, where he was a participant in the casablanca conference, it was announced today.

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LONDON, JAN. 29-(AP)-TWO GERMAN JUNKERS 88S WERE SHOT DOWN OVER THE BAY OF BISCAY THIS AFTERNOON BY FOUR BEAUFIGHTERS, THE AIR MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE ANNOUNCED.

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LONDON, JAN. 29-(AP)--THE UNITED STATES ARMY HAS 300,000 OUTFITS OF THE FAMILIAR BRITISH "BATTLE DRESS" WITH WHICH IT IS EXPERIMENTING FOR POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN THE AMERICAN UNIFORM, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY BY THE AMERICAN QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, MAJ. GEN. EDMUND GREGORY.

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THE BRITISH OUTFIT INCLUDES A HEAVY WOOLEN BLOUSE OF THE HARDRIGG TYPE, AND LONG PANTS OF THE SAME MATERIAL WHICH CAN BE QUICKLY BUTTONED AT THE CUFFS IN ROUGH COUNTRY.

IT IS NOW DOUBTFUL, THE GENERAL SAID, THAT IT WILL REPLACE THE LIGHTER AMERICAN FIELD UNIFORM, EVEN THOUGH IT IS WIDELY REGARDED AS SUPERIOR IN SOME NON-TROPICAL CLIMATES.

COMPLETING A TOUR OF AMERICAN ARMY ESTABLISHMENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN, GREGORY SAID THAT THE TIGHTENED FOOD SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES WOULD MEAN FEWER EXPORTS TO ENGLAND OF SOME ITEMS SUCH AS PORK AND BEANS AND SOUPS, BUT THAT THE TOTAL NUTRITIONAL VOLUME OF THE SHIPMENTS PROBABLY WOULD BE MAINTAINED.

LONDON, JAN.29-(AP)-SEVENTEEN AMERICAN BOYS WHO HAD BEEN FLYING WITH THE RAF AND WITH THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIRFORCE, A MAJORITY OF THEM WITH THE RANK OF SERGEANT PILOTS, HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE UNITED STATES NAVAL AIR ARM.

THEY WILL BE SENT TO JACKSONVILLE, FLA., FOR REFRESHER COURSES AND THEN PUT DIRECTLY INTO SERVICE. THIS IS THE THIRD SUCH GROUP TO HAVE BEEN TAKEN OVER SINCE OCTOBER AND BRINGS THE TOTAL OF TRANSFERS TO 60.

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THE MEN NOW RANKED AS LIEUTENANTS, JUNIOR GRADE, ARE:

ISSAC S.BEST, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.; JOHN H.STONE, WATSEKA, ILL.; JAY I.ROSS, 2276 LILY DALE AVE., LOS ANGELES; ALFRED C.HAMILTON, NORTHPORT, L.I.; WILLIAM S.WALLING, 834 BAYLOCK DRIVE, DALLAS, TEX.; HAROLD A.DOUMAN, 1014 CRAIG ST., CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.; CLAIR E.MERCHANT, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.; CLYDE M.MONOGHAN, 1246 KENTUCKY ST., RACINE, WIS.; EVERETT L.SMOKEY, LEAD, S.D.; JAMES E.WALSH JR., 106 HILLTOP ROAD, SYRACUSE, N.Y.

ENSIGNS EARL B.JACIKI, GARFIELD, OHIO; RAYMOND M.BECHLE, 4914 NORTH LEAVITT ST., CHICAGO; EARL B.FERRE, SOUTH GATE, CALIF.; CARL U.HOLDEN, INDEPENDENCE, KAS.; THOMAS C.MURPHY, LOS ANGELES; GLENN U.SIMMONS, AZTEC, N.M.; EARL J.DOHERTY, BOISE, IDAHO.

DOHERTY JUST HAS RETURNED FROM HIS FIRST OPERATIONAL FLIGHT TO MALTA. HE FLEW THERE IN A BOSTON BOMBER, ARRIVING DURING AN AIRRAID. HIS PLANE, DAMAGED BY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE OVER THE ISLAND, WAS FORCED TO MAKE A BELLY LANDING, PUTTING DOHERTY AND OTHERS OF THE CREW IN A HOSPITAL FOR THREE MONTHS.

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LONDON, JAN 29-(AP)-GERMAN CASUALTIES SINCE THE RUSSIAN WINTER OFFENSIVE BEGAN IN NOVEMBER ARE LARGER THAN THE WHOLE OF NAPOLEON'S GRAND ARMY WHICH INVADED RUSSIA IN 1812, THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED HERE BY THE SOVIET MONITOR.

NAPOLEON'S INVASION FORCE NUMBERED 600,000 MEN, INCLUDING FRENCH, GERMANS AND ITALIANS. THEY CROSSED THE NIEMEN RIVER ON JUNE 24 BUT ONLY 100,000 REACHED VILNA (WILNO) ON DEC.6. #

LONDON, JAN 29-(AP)-A DELEGATION REPRESENTING THE SHOP STEWARDS, AN ORGANIZATION OF 3,500 FACTORY FOREMEN, CARRIED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY A PROTEST AGAINST THE CURRENT BRITISH-AMERICAN POLITICAL POLICY IN NORTH AFRICA.

JAN 30 1943

LATER THE DELEGATION SENT TO PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND TO FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN A RESOLUTION WHICH CRITICIZED THE TWO GERMMENTS FOR "CONNIVING AT THE APPOINTMENT OF MARCEL PEYROUTON (NAMED GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF ALGERIA), WHOSE PRO-FASCIST RECORD IS WELL KNOWN."

THE RESOLUTION DEMANDED THAT BRITAIN INITIATE STEPS TO ORGANIZE A NORTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT WHICH WOULD BE PART OF THE FIGHTING FRENCH MOVEMENT. #

ADD Am. Bomber Sta. in Eng. Pyle

SINCE HIS RETURN PYLE PARTICIPATED IN WEDNESDAY'S DAYLIGHT RAID BY AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESS AND LIBERATOR BOMBERS ON THE SHIPYARDS AT WILHELMSHAVEN--THE FIRST RAID BY AMERICAN FLIERS ON GERMANY ITSELF. INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, FIRST LIEUT.HAROLD A.FOX OF EASTON, PA., SAID THAT PYLE INSISTED ON MAKING THE TRIP.

JAN 30 1943

"IT WAS OUR FIRST TRIP TO GERMANY AND I DIDN'T WANT TO MISS IT," PYLE EXPLAINED. "IT WAS SOMETHING WE HAD ALL BEEN WAITING FOG."

FOX SAID PYLE HAD BEEN SELECTED TO MAKE THE CASABLANCA FLIGHT WHEN THE COMMANDER OF THIS STATION WAS ASKED FOR HIS BEST PILOT. CREW MEMBERS WERE FIRST LIEUTS. THOMAS P.MAYO, CO-PILOT, OF NORTHFIELD, VT.; R.K.WELLER, NAVIGATOR, OF POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.; SECOND LIEUT. J.B.MULBANA, BOMBARDIER, BAKERSFIELD, CALIF., AND SERGEANTS K.R.PLASKETT, ENGINEER-GUNNER, SAN LUCAS, CALIF.; J.C.HICKMAN, RADIO OPERATOR, COMANCHE, OKLA.; V.D.MYRIN, TOPTURRET GUNNER, THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.; F.D.DEWIG, GUNNER, HAUBSTADT, IND.; A.LASKOWSKI, GUNNER, MILWAUKEE, WIS., AND D.MARKLAND, GUNNER, OGDEN, UTAH.

JAN 30 1943

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A127

BY LEO BRANHAM

AT AN AMERICAN BOMBER COMMAND STATION SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, JAN 29 -(AP)-STILL JUBILANT OVER THE SUCCESS OF THEIR DAYLIGHT RAID ON WILHELMSHAVEN WEDNESDAY WHEN THEY STRUCK AMERICA'S FIRST AERIAL BLOW AT GERMANY, CREWS OF FLYING FORTRESS AND LIBERATOR BOMBERS TODAY EXPRESSED EAGERNESS TO GET ANOTHER CRACK AT THE NAZIS SOON.

"HELL, THAT'S WHAT WE JOINED THE AIR CORPS FOR -- TO BOMB GERMANS," SAID SOME OF THE FLIERS WHO STAGED THE BIGGEST CELEBRATION YET SEEN AT THIS STATION AFTER THEIR RETURN FROM WILHELMSHAVEN.

JAN 30 1943

"IT'S A RELIEF TO BOMB GERMANY," EXPLAINED CAPTAIN CLYDE B.WALKER, 23, OF TULSA, OKLA., WHO HAD BEEN ON A PREVIOUS BOMBING OVER FRANCE.

WALKER WAS THE PILOT OF A FLYING FORTRESS CALLED "BOOM TOWN" WHICH WAS BADLY CRIPPLED IN A RAID ON FRANCE. ITS STRUGGLE BACK TO ENGLAND THROUGH SWARMS OF GERMAN FIGHTERS FROM THE SUBMARINE BASE AT LORIENT DEC. 30 WAS DESCRIBED BY THE U.S. EIGHTH AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS AS "ONE

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OF THE STRANGEST EXPERIENCES IN AMERICAN AIRFORCE BOMBING HISTORY."

TO WILHELMSHAVEN, WALKER PILOTED A NEW BOMBER NAMED "BOOM TOWN JUNIOR."

THE STATION'S INTELL

JAN 30 1943

(MORE)

MI/JS957ACW

A129

AT AN AMERICAN BOMBER COMMAND STATION SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, JAN 29 --FIRST ADD DAYLIGHT RAID X X X TOWN JUNIOR."

THE STATION'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS, STILL STUDYING PHOTOGRAPHS, SAID THAT DESPITE A CLOUD COVERING AND SMOKE SCREEN, THE PICTURES INDICATED THAT A MAJORITY OF THE BOMBS DROPPED ON WILHELMSHAVEN HIT VITAL SUBMARINE PENS, SHIPBUILDING YARDS AND DOCKS. THEY WARNED THE FLIERS THAT FUTURE SORTIES INTO NAZILAND PROBABLY WOULD NOT BE AS EASY AS THIS ONE.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JAN. 29-(AP)-A BERLIN DISPATCH TO THE BASEL NATIONAL ZEITUNG REPORTED TODAY THAT DR. ERNST KALTENBRUNNER HAS BEEN NAMED CHIEF OF THE GERMAN SECURITY POLICE AS WELL AS A SPECIAL SECURITY SERVICE DIVISION, SUCCEEDING REINHART HEYDRICH, WHO WAS ASSASSINATED LAST MAY 27.

JAN 30 1943

KALTENBRUNNER HAS BEEN A SUPERIOR GROUP LEADER IN THE SS (ELITE GUARD). WHEN HE IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN ENTRUSTED WITH THE

IN THE EAST WITH SUPERIOR ASSIGNMENTS ON THE SD STAFF AS WELL AS IN THE SECURITY SERVICE.

JAN 30 1943

AFTER AUSTRIA WAS TAKEN OVER BY THE GERMANS IN 1938, KALTENBRUNNER WAS REPRESENTATIVE IN PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS IN THAT COUNTRY.

OUTSIDE AUSTRIA LITTLE IS KNOWN ABOUT THE 40-YEAR-OLD FORMER LAWYER, WHO WAS BORN IN VIENNA. OFFICIAL RETICENCE AS TO HIS PERSONALITY PROBABLY IS IN KEEPING WITH HIS OWN WISHES, SINCE HE NEVER DESIRED TO BE IN THE LIMELIGHT.

KALTENBRUNNER WAS LEADER OF THE SS IN THE ILLEGAL NAZI PARTY IN ANSCHLUSS AUSTRIA AND PLAYED A PROMINENT FIFTH-COLUMN ROLE IN THE DAYS BEFORE HITLER'S ANNEXATION OF THE COUNTRY.

JAN 30 1943

MOSCOW, JAN. 29-(AP)--THE ORDER OF SUVOROV, FIRST DEGREE, HAS BEEN AWARDED TO MARSHALS GREGORY K. ZHUKOV AND N. N. VOLONOV FOR THEIR PARTS IN THE CURRENT RUSSIAN WINTER OFFENSIVE.

OTHERS TO RECEIVE THE AWARD, ONE OF THE HIGHEST IN THE SOVIE

UNION, WERE COL. GENERALS L. A. GOVOROV, F. T. GOLIKOV, A. T. YEREMENKO, K. K. ROKOSSOVSKY AND N. F. VATUTIN, AND LIEUT. GENERALS K. A. MEREZKOV, D. D. LELYUSHENKO, P. T. ZATOV.

ZATOV, A TANK COMMANDER, ALREADY HAD RECEIVED THE SUVOROV ORDER, SECOND DEGREE. JAN 30 1943

MOSCOW, JAN 29-(AP)-LAZAR KAGNOVICH, WHO HAS SERVED IN THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIAL POSITIONS, WAS REVEALED TODAY TO BE SERVING ON THE CAUCASIAN FRONT AS A MEMBER OF THE MILITARY COUNCIL.

A LEADING ORGANIZER OF RAILWAY TRANSPORT, HE IS ALSO A MEMBER OF THE STATE DEFENSE COMMITTEE AND THE POLITBUREAU.

ALGIERS, JAN 29-(AP)-GERMAN PLANES STAGED A DAWN "NUISANCE" RAID ON THE ALGIERS AREA TODAY. SINGLE AIRCRAFT SWEPT OVER THE CITY IN THE WANING LIGHT OF THE MOON, DROPPING BOMBS AT SCATTERED POINTS. IT WAS THE SECOND ATTACK ON ALGIERS IN THREE NIGHTS.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA JAN 29-(AP)-AMONG THE FLIERS CREDITED TODAY WITH SHOOTING DOWN GERMAN AIRCRAFT IN THE RECORD RAID ON SFAX WERE:

JAN 30 1943

LIEUT.PAUL R.COCHRAN, ARLINGTON, VA., PILOT OF A LIGHTNING WHICH SHOT DOWN A MESSERSCHMITT-109 WHILE ESCORTING B-25'S.

SGT.GUNNER ROBERT C.KIRKLAND OF PLANT CITY, FLA., WHO DESTROYED A ME-109 OVER THE RAILWAY YARDS.

SGT.GUNNER FRED LINDSAY OF PASADENA, CALIF., WHO HIT A ME-109 AND WATCHED IT GO DOWN IN AN UNCONTROLLED SPIN.

THE TAIL AND TURRET GUNNER OF A B-26 WHICH MADE SWEEPS OVER SICILY SPLIT CREDIT FOR ANOTHER ME-109. THEY ARE SGT.WILBUR P.QUIMBY OF MINNEAPOLIS AND SGT.PETER V.KLINKER, JR., OF FORTINE, MONT. JAN 30 1943

KK710PEW

[redacted] AFRICA, JAN. 29-(AP)-THE FIRST [redacted] OF THE AMERICAN WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS TO GO [redacted] CONGRATULATING ITSELF TODAY ON HAVING GONE THROUGH [redacted] WITH FLYING COLORS. JAN 30 1943

[redacted] SOLDIERS, THE WAACS, KNEW NOW WHAT IT [redacted] TO HAVE BEEN UNDER ENEMY FIRE.

[redacted] AT THE FRONT WAS WARM DAY FOR THE WAACS, WHO [redacted] WERE HOUSED IN A PEACEFUL CONVENT OVERLOOKING THE [redacted].

[redacted] CROSSED THE ATLANTIC IN AN ARMY TRANSPORT AND TOOK A [redacted] FROM A MEDITERRANEAN PORT TO ALLIED HEADQUARTERS. IT HAD BEEN A LONG JOURNEY AND THEIR CLOTHES GOT VERY DIRTY.

THE WAY IN WHICH THEY WASHED THEIR [redacted] CLOTHES WAS QUITE

30 24-725

PRIMITIVE. WATER WAS DRAWN FROM AN ANCIENT WELL BY A [redacted]
BLINDFOLDED HORSE THAT WALKED AROUND AND AROUND IT. IN AN ADJACENT
COURTYARD WERE LARGE STONE WASHTUBS AND THE OUTDOOR METHOD OF
WASHING WAS THAT OF BIBLICAL DAYS.

JAN 30 1943

"IT'S SURPRISING," SAID AUXILIARY DORIS DENNIS OF DETROIT,
[redacted] "BUT IT WORKS. I GOT MY CLOTHES BEAUTIFULLY CLEAN."

THE GIRLS WERE BEDDED DOWN IN DORMITORIES. SINGLE BEDS WERE
STRONGLY TIED TOGETHER TO MAKE DOUBLE-DECKED BUNKS. THE WACS

JAN 30 1943

UNPACKED THEIR BELONGINGS AND HUNG UP THEIR HELMETS BESIDE THEIR BEDS.

THEY WERE TIRED AT THE END OF THE DAY AND READY TO REST, BUT
BEFORE DAYLIGHT THEY WERE TO KNOW THAT BEYOND THAT PEACEFUL CONVENT
WAS A WAR. THE AIR RAID ALARMS THAT CAME WERE REAL. WE COULD HEAR
DISTANT BOMBS DROPPING. THEY COULD SEE THE SKIES LIT WITH THE
FLASHING OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE. THEN CAME THE FIRST ALL-CLEAR.

THE EARLY SHIFT OF WAAC COOKS GOT UP TO PREPARE BREAKFAST IN
A SHED IN A COURTYARD. IT WAS STILL DARK. THE SIRENS WAILED A
[redacted] WARNING [redacted] AGAIN AND ENEMY PLANES CAME OVER.

AUXILIARY MARION DEGRAY OF MILWAUKEE, WHO WAS HELPING TO GET
BREAKFAST, TOLD ABOUT IT. ONE PLANE TURNED AND CIRCLED BACK.

AN ARMY MAN, WHO WAS HELPING THE GIRLS COOK, REALIZED THAT THE
LIGHTS FROM THEIR STOVES COULD BE SEEN. HE ALSO REALIZED HIS WHITE
COOK'S UNIFORM WAS A BRIGHT TARGET. QUICKLY HE SLIPPED OUT OF IT
AND DASHED AWAY IN HIS SHIRTS, TURNING OUT THE FIRES UNDER THE OIL
COOK STOVES. THE WACS ON DUTY DASHED FOR COVER.

JAN 30 1943

THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS NEARBY WENT INTO ACTION. THE WOULD-BE
RAIDER WAS CHASED AWAY. #

ADD ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA FIRST ADD NITE LEAD GIRAUD

XXX FINANCIAL MATTERS

JAN 30 1943

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT UNION WAS BEING BLOCKED CHIEFLY BY DE GAULLE, THE FIGHTING FRENCH LEADER IN LONDON, AND THERE WAS NO INDICATION THAT AN AGREEMENT REACHED AT THE RECENT CASABLANCA MEETING WAS BEING CARRIED OUT AS YET. ONE OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE AGREEMENT, IT HAS BEEN REPORTED, WAS THAT GEN.GEORGES CATROUX, WHO HAS BEEN HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR SYRIA, WOULD BE SENT TO ALGIERS TO TAKE A HIGH POST IN THE GIRAUD GOVERNMENT AND ALSO ACT AS LIAISON OFFICER BETWEEN THE

TWO FRENCH MOVEMENTS.

THIS WAS TO BE DONE IMMEDIATELY BUT SINCE RETURNING TO LONDON GENERAL DE GAULLE IS SAID TO BE BALKING AT CARRYING OUT THE PLAN.

WHILE A PRIMA DONNA ATTITUDE ON THE PART OF BOTH MEN IS MAKING ANY DEFINITE SETTLEMENT BETWEEN THE TWO FRENCH MOVEMENTS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT, IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT GIRAUD IS INCLINED TO GO FARTHER TOWARD REACHING AN AGREEMENT THAN DE GAULLE.

JAN 30 1943

MEANWHILE, THE HEAD OF THE DE GAULLE MOVEMENT IN NORTH AFRICA HELD A MEETING WITH GIRAUD, AFTER WHICH HE WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE SAID HE WAS SATISFIED WITH GIRAUD'S PROMISES TO ALLOW THE DE GAULLIST PARTY TO OPERATE FREELY ON THE CONDITION THAT THEY STARTED NO DISORDERS IN NORTH AFRICA. DE GAULLISTS HOPE SOON TO RESUME PUBLICATION OF THEIR PAPER, WHICH HAD BEEN SUPPRESSED.

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BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

NEW DELHI, JAN. 28-(DELAYED)-THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL CASABLANCA CONFERENCE SEEMS BOUND TO GIVE A FURTHER LIFT TO THE ALREADY SOARING ALLIED MORALE BUT ITS CHIEF SIGNIFICANCE NATURALLY MUST BE IN ITS MILITARY IMPORTANCE AND ON THIS BASIS THERE ARE TWO OUTSTANDING FACTS TO NOTE.

FIRST, THAT THE UNITED NATIONS' WAR EFFORT HAS BEEN SO SATISFACTORY ASTO PERMIT A GREAT NEW OFFENSIVE PROGRAM WHICH THE CONFERENCE HAS LAID DOWN.

JAN 30 1943

SECOND, THAT THE ALLIED LEADERSHIP IS DISPLAYING ENERGETIC INITIATIVE IN CAPITALIZING ON THE PRESENT HIGHLY FAVORABLE MILITARY SITUATION.

THIS COMBINATION OF SUCCESS AND INITIATIVE WHICH HAS BEEN INCREASINGLY APPARENT IN RECENT MONTHS IS HAVING AN EXCELLENT EFFECT ON THE MORALE AMONG THE UNITED NATIONS IN THIS PART OF THE WORLD.

SOME INDIANS HAD BEEN ENTERTAINING DOUBTS AS TO THE LIKELIHOOD OF AN ALLIED VICTORY. HOWEVER, THE TREND OF FIGHTING IN NORTH AFRICA, RUSSIA AND THE PACIFIC APPEARS TO HAVE REMOVED THAT UNCERTAINTY.

CHINA, WHILE NOT QUESTIONING AN ULTIMATE ALLIED SUCCESS, HAS BEEN EXTREMELY DISSATISFIED WITH THE STRATEGY OF DEVOTING THE MAIN ALLIED ENERGY TO KNOCKING OUT HITLER FIRST. MY OBSERVATION IS THAT WHILE THAT FEELING STILL EXISTS CHINA IS ACCEPTING THE SITUATION MORE PHILOSOPHICALLY IN VIEW OF THE RECENT ALLIED

JAN 30 1943

SUCCESSES. ONE WOULD EXPECT THE CASABLANCA CONFERENCE TO HAVE A FURTHER GOOD EFFECT AMONG OUR COMRADES.

THE DECISION TO CONTINUE OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS WHICH WILL DRAW AS MUCH WEIGHT AS POSSIBLE OFF THE RUSSIAN ARMIES IS THE LOGICAL OUTCOME OF THE TREND OF THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT.

ONE NATURALLY ENVISAGES THE BEGINNING OF NEW MAJOR OPERATIONS AGAINST HITLER.

JAN 30 1943

HOWEVER, IT STRIKES ME THAT THERE IS NO REASON TO JUMP TO THE CONCLUSION THAT THE ALLIED INITIATIVE IS TO BE CONFINED TO THE WESTERN THEATER. WHILE HITLER IS THE KEYSTONE OF THE AXIS STRUCTURE, IT IS ESSENTIAL TO KEEP THE JAPANESE SO THOROUGHLY ENGAGED THAT THEY WILL BE UNABLE TO UNDERTAKE ANY RESCUE OPERATION ON BEHALF OF THEIR GERMAN ALLY.

HITLER UNDOUBTEDLY WOULD GIVE HIS RIGHT ARM IF HE COULD PERSUADE THE JAPANESE TO ATTACK RUSSIA NOW, OR EVEN TO UNDERTAKE THE INVASION OF INDIA. THUS IT IS THE BUSINESS OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO KEEP THE

MIKADO'S FORCES ON THE DEFENSE.

IT WOULDN'T BE SURPRISING, THEREFORE, TO SEE FURTHER ALLIED OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS DEVELOPING IN THE PACIFIC ALTHOUGH PRESUMABLY AN ALL-OUT DRIVE AGAINST JAPAN WON'T BE UNDERTAKEN UNTIL HITLER HAS BEEN ELIMINATED OR RENDERED HARMLESS.

THE CRUX OF THE POSITION NOW IS THAT HITLER'S BACK UNDOUBTEDLY IS BROKEN. AS A MATTER OF FACT, THIS COLUMN MADE THAT CLAIM LAST FALL WHEN IT BECAME APPARENT THAT THE GERMANS HAD BEEN STYMIED IN AN EFFORT TO CRASH INTO THE LOWER CAUCASUS AND THE MIDDLE EAST.

SINCE THEN, I HAVE PUT THE QUESTION TO MANY NOTED MILITARY MEN IN EUROPE AND ASIA AND WITHOUT EXCEPTION THEY HAVE AGREED WITH THIS VIEWPOINT. THE ONLY UNCERTAINTY REMAINING IN THEIR MINDS WAS HOW LONG IT WOULD TAKE TO FINISH THE ALL HIGHEST. THERE WERE DIFFERENCES OF OPINION ON THAT POINT BUT THE CONCENSUS WAS THAT UNLESS THE ALLIES HAD BAD LUCK OR USED POOR JUDGMENT, THEY OUGHT TO BE ABLE TO TURN THE TRICK BY THE END OF THE YEAR.

JAN 30 1943

WHAT OFFENSIVES ARE MOST LIKELY IN AN EFFORT TO ACHIEVE THIS END IS THE QUESTION.

HITLER'S STRONGEST REMAINING ASSET IS HIS ARMY. ANOTHER MOST DANGEROUS WEAPON IS HIS SUBMARINE FORCE, WHICH CONTINUES TO DEPRIVE THE ALLIES OF HUGE QUANTITIES OF SHIPPING NEEDED TO TRANSPORT MEN AND WAR EQUIPMENT TO DISTANT THEATERS. THE MENACE OF HIS GREAT AIR FORCE WHICH ONCE THREATENED THE DESTRUCTION OF ENGLAND ALREADY HAS BEEN SOLVED.

MOST MILITARY EXPERTS AGREE THAT THERE IS ONLY ONE WAY TO ANNIHILATE THE GERMAN ARMY AND THAT IS TO ENGAGE IT ON THE BATTLEFIELD. THIS MEANS THE OPENING UP OF THAT MUCH DEBATED SECOND FRONT IN EUROPE.

30 24-727

I HAVE YET TO FIND A SINGLE EXPERT WHO DOESN'T FEEL THAT THE LOGICAL WAY TO GET AT HITLER'S ARMY IS THE HARD WAY--THAT IS TO PUT AN ALLIED ARMY ASHORE IN FRANCE FROM THE ENGLISH CHANNEL AND SMASH THROUGH HIS MAIN DEFENSES. THAT WOULD INVOLVE A HUGE EXPENDITURE, OF COURSE, AND MUST BE PRECEDED BY A TERRIFIC AERIAL BOMBARDMENT.

I SHOULD SAY THAT THIS PRELIMINARY AIR ATTACK MIGHT BE EXPECTED TO START IN THE NEAR FUTURE IF THE ASSUMPTION IS CORRECT THAT SUCH A SECOND FRONT IS CONTEMPLATED.

JAN 30 1943

THERE PROBABLY ARE OTHER USEFUL SPOTS AT WHICH AN INVASION OF EUROPE COULD BE MADE. STILL, THE WAY THINGS STAND, ONE WOULD LOOK FOR THE MAJOR DRIVE TO BE MADE THROUGH THE TOUGHEST SPOT.

ANOTHER VITAL THEATER WHICH WILL BE VULNERABLE AS SOON AS THE AXIS IS DRIVEN FROM NORTH AFRICA WILL BE ITALY. IT WILL BE MORE THAN PASSING STRANGE IF THE UNITED NATIONS DO NOT STAGE A BIG OFFENSIVE AGAINST MUSSOLINI WITH THE IDEA OF REMOVING ITALY ENTIRELY FROM THE WAR. THAT WILL BE POSSIBLE ONCE THE ALLIES HAVE CONTROL OF ALL BASES OF NORTH AFRICA AND HAVE OPENED UP THE MEDITERRANEAN AGAIN TO SHIPPING.

COINCIDENT WITH THIS MUST COME AN INTENSIFICATION OF THE DRIVE AGAINST AXIS SUBMARINES. PRESUMABLY, THE IMMEDIATE SAFEGUARD OF SHIPPING MUST BE AN INCREASE OF DESTROYER ESCORTS. AS FOR THE ULTIMATE SOLUTION OF THE U-BOAT PROBLEM, THERE IS MUCH FOOD FOR REFLECTION IN A REMARK MADE TO ME SOME MONTHS AGO BY A FAMOUS EUROPEAN AIRMAN.

JAN 30 1943

"IF YOUR GARDEN IS PESTERED WITH WASPS, YOU DON'T TRY TO DESTROY

THEM BY HUNTING DOWN EACH INDIVIDUAL WASP AND KILLING HIM," HE SAID, "YOU FIND THE WASPS' NEST AND DESTROY IT. A SURE WAY TO GET HITLER'S U-BOAT FLEET IS TO WIPE OUT HIS SHIPYARDS AND BASES BY INTENSIVE BOMBING."

ONCE GERMANY HAS BEEN RENDERED IMPOTENT, IT WILL BE POSSIBLE TO CUT LOOSE THE COMBINED BRITISH AND AMERICAN AIR AND SEA FLEETS AGAINST JAPAN. THEY WILL HAVE TERRIFIC STRIKING POWER THAT NO NATION ON EARTH COULD WITHSTAND.

AS I HAVE REMARKED IN PREVIOUS ARTICLES, THE WAY THINGS LOOK OUT HERE, IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO USE INDIA AS ONE OF THE MAIN BASES. FROM HERE BURMA CAN BE RECAPTURED AND THIS WILL ENABLE THE ALLIES TO POUR EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES INTO CHINA TO EQUIP THE CHINESE ARMY, WHICH MOST CERTAINLY EXPECTS AND WANTS TO DO THE JOB OF EVICTING THE JAPANESE FROM THE ASIATIC CONTINENT.

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JAN 30 1943

Montevideo, Uruguay, Jan. 29-(AP)-Anti-Nazi Germans from five Latin republics organized the "Congress of the other Germany" today and called on Germans through South America to organize resistance to Hitler.

JAN 30 1943

Representatives were here from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay. The congress prepared resolutions declaring its solidarity with the democracies, its determination to aid in crushing Hitler, proposing more energetic measures against the Nazi fifth column and demanding punishments for Nazi leaders responsible for the war.

Early last August, Count Carlo Sforza and leaders of his "Free Italy" movement met here and pursued a similar course against the Fascist regime in Italy.

JAN 30 1943

MEXICO CITY, JAN. 29—(AP)— PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO IS TO LEAVE BY SPECIAL TRAIN TOMORROW AFTERNOON ON AN INSPECTION TRIP THAT WILL TAKE HIM TO THE GUATEMALAN BORDER, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

HIS PARTY WILL INCLUDE GEN. HERIBERTO JARA, MINISTER OF THE NAVY, AND A NUMBER OF OTHER OFFICIALS AND MEMBERS. A MEETING IS PLANNED WITH GEN. JORGE USICO, PRESIDENT OF GUATEMALA, AT THE BORDER.

JAN 30 1943

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JAN. 29-(AP)-THE WORLD JOURNAL, IN AN EDITORIAL TODAY, CRITICIZED THE WASHINGTON SHIPPING POLICY WHEREBY, IT SAID, "PUERTO RICO IS BEING SNUBBED BY SHIPS THAT PASS BY THE

30.24-729

ISLAND X X X AND BRING FOODS AND MATERIALS ON AN ALMOST PEACETIME SCALE TO BRITISH ISLANDS."

IT SAID REPORTS THAT PUERTO RICO WAS BEING SNUBBED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND THE WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION WERE CONFIRMED BY ADVERTISEMENTS SEEN IN NEWSPAPERS FROM TRINIDAD AND BARBADOS.

JAN 30 1943

THE PAPER THEN CITED "PAGE AFTER PAGE OF THE BARBADOS ADVOCATE [illegible] FOODS AND OTHER NECESSITIES AND SOME NONESSENTIALS FROM THE UNITED STATES WERE ADVERTISED UNDER THE SUBHEADING: 'JUST ARRIVED ARRIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES.'" SIMILAR ADVERTISEMENTS WERE CITED IN THE TRINIDAD GUARDIAN.

WHILE MANY PUERTO RICAN MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALES ARE BEING FORCED OUT OF BUSINESS, THE PAPER SAID, ESSENTIAL SHIPPING IS BEING

JAN 30 1943

BEING USED TO TRANSPORT NONESSENTIALS TO THE OTHER ISLANDS.

SANTIAGO, CHILE, JAN 29--(AP)--A GOVERNMENT DECREE TONIGHT SUSPENDED THE AWARDING OF CHILEAN CITIZENSHIP TO NATIONALS OF AXIS COUNTRIES. THE MEASURE WAS ADOPTED IN

LINE WITH CHILE'S RECENT ACTION IN BREAKING OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GERMANY, ITALY AND JAPAN.

SAN SALVADOR, EL SALVADOR, JAN 29--(AP)--

THE FOREIGN OFFICE TONIGHT NOTIFIED THE CHINESE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES THAT EL SALVADOR HAD CANCELLED ITS RECOGNITION

JAN 30 1943

OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MANCHOUKUO AS A SOVEREIGN STATE.

EL SALVADOR WAS THE FIRST COUNTRY TO RECOGNIZE THE FORMER CHINESE TERRITORY AFTER ITS CONQUEST BY JAPAN. HOWEVER, TONIGHT'S COMMUNICATION SAID LATTER EVENTS HAD SHOWN THE POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF MANCHOUKUO WAS NOT A PRODUCT OF THE FREE WILL OF ITS INHABITANTS.

OTTAWA, ONT., JAN. 29-(AP)-A JOINT ANNOUNCEMENT IS EXPECTED TO BE MADE SHORTLY BY CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES OF NEW BORDER CROSSING REGULATIONS INVOLVING A RELAXATION IN THE UNITED STATES REGULATION REQUIRING EVERY VISITOR TO CARRY A PASSPORT.

JAN 30 1943

ALTHOUGH NO DETAILS OF THE NEW ARRANGEMENT HAVE BEEN REVEALED OFFICIALLY, IT IS REPORTED THAT PROVISIONS WILL BE MADE WHEREBY CANADIANS ENTERING THE UNITED STATES FOR A 29-DAY PERIOD OR LESS MAY DO SO ON A BORDER-CROSSING PERMIT CARD, WITHOUT A PASSPORT.

THE UNITED STATES IMPOSED THE PASSPORT REQUIREMENT IN JUNE, 1940,

...T CANADA HAS NEVER REQUIRED INCOMING UNITED STATES CITIZENS ...D CARRY PASSPORTS.

OTTAWA JAN 29-(AP)-THE NAMES OF TWO AMERICANS APPEARED TONIGHT IN THE OVERSEAS SECTION OF A CASUALTY LIST ISSUED BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE.

FLIGHT SERGEANT RALPH MACLEAN (CAP L), WHOSE NEXT-OF-KIN IS HIS SISTER, MRS.M.R.BOWERMAN OF (8218 POE) DETROIT, MICH., IS LISTED AS MISSING AFTER AIR OPERATIONS.

JAN 30 1943

WARRANT OFFICER ALGER JENKINS, JR., WHOSE FATHER LIVES AT (18 TRINITY PLACE) MONTCLAIR, N.J., IS LISTED AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES PRESUMED DEAD.

SERGT. HENRY CLASPER BALLINGER, WHOSE THE ADDRESS OF WHOSE FATHER, S.J. BALLINGER, IS GIVEN AS THE BRITISH EMPIRE BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY, WAS LISTED AS MISSING AFTER AERIAL OPERATIONS.

TRENTON, NOVA SCOTIA, JAN. 29—(AP)—THE 3,500 WORKERS IN TRENTON'S STEEL INDUSTRY, HOLDOUTS IN A STRIKE THAT PARALYZED JAN 30 1943 CANADA'S STEEL PRODUCTION FOR NEARLY TWO WEEKS, VOTED TODAY TO RETURN TO WORK UNDER THE SAME 30-DAY ARRANGEMENT UNDER WHICH SENT STRIKERS AT SYDNEY, N.S., AND SAULT STE.MARIE, ONT., BACK TO THEIR JOBS LAST

TUESDAY. JAN 30 1943

THE SYDNEY AND SAULT STE. MARIE MEN RETURNED TO WORK WITH THE RESERVATION THAT A NEW STRIKE COULD BE CALLED WITHIN 30 DAYS IF THEIR ORIGINAL DEMANDS FOR A BASIC WAGE MINIMUM RATE OF 55 CENTS AN HOUR AND A COST OF LIVING BONUS WERE NOT MET.

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT COMPROMISE PROPOSAL, ONLY PART OF THE DEMANDS WERE MET BUT IT WAS SPECIFIED THAT THE MINIMUM WAGE WOULD NOT FALL BELOW THE 55-CENT LEVEL. IT HAD RANGED FROM 49 1/2 TO 45.

BY ALBURN D.WEST

JAN 30 1943

WASHINGTON, JAN 29-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SURPRISE CONFERENCE WITH PRESIDENT GETULIO VARGAS MAY HERALD A MORE ACTIVE ROLE ON THE BATTLEFRONTS OF LAND AND SEA FOR BRAZIL, TRADITIONAL FRIEND OF THE UNITED STATES AND RICH STOREHOUSE OF VITAL RAW MATERIALS.

THE MEETING CAME NOT ONLY IN THE WAKE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MOMENTOUS STRATEGY CONFERENCE WITH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL NEXT DOOR TO THE NORTH AFRICAN BATTLEFIELD, BUT ALSO LESS THAN A MONTH AFTER THE BRAZILIAN CHIEF OF STATE HAD HINTED STRONGLY OF PLANS FOR HIS COUNTRY'S ACTIVE INTERVENTION ON THE FIGHTING FRONTS.

IT WAS ONLY A WEEK AGO, TOO, THAT REAR ADMIRAL JONAS H. INGRAM, COMMANDER OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCES IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC, ANNOUNCING THE SINKING OF FIVE AXIS U-BOATS IN BRAZIL-

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IAN WATERS, SAID THAT THE OPERATIONS WERE "ABSOLUTELY OFFENSIVE." HE PRAISED THE BRAZILIAN NAVY AND AIR FORCE AS "DOING A GREAT JOB."

THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT THAT THE MEETING ADDED TO THE STRONG FRAMEWORK OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO REPUBLICS THAT HAS EXISTED SINCE BRAZIL DECLARED ITS INDEPENDENCE IN 1822. DEMOCRATIC LEADER BARKELEY OF THE SENATE COMMENTED, FOR EXAMPLE, THAT IT WAS VERY SYMBOLIC BECAUSE IT EXEMPLIFIES UNITY AND FRIENDSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ALL REPUBLICS OF THE HEMISPHERE. I WISH MEETINGS OF THIS SORT COULD TAKE PLACE MORE FREQUENTLY."

THE CONFERENCE MAY ALSO BE OF SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE IN THE FUTURE STRATEGY OF THE ENTIRE HEMISPHERE IN THE FAST-MOVING GLOBAL CONFLICT. BRAZIL AND VARGAS HAVE MULTIPLIED IN STATURE IN THE LATIN AMERICAN SCENE SINCE THE RIO DE JANEIRO GOVERNMENT DECLARED WAR AGAINST GERMANY AND ITALY.

AS AN ACTIVE PARTNER OF UNCLE SAM IN THE WAR, BRAZIL HAS BECOME MORE AND MORE POTENT AT THE COUNCIL TABLES OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS IN SHARP CONTRAST TO THE INCREASINGLY ISOLATED POSITION OF HER NEIGHBOR, ARGENTINA, THE ONLY REPUBLIC MAINTAINING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS.

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THERE IS EVERY POSSIBILITY THAT THIS HEMISPHERE POLITICAL PICTURE CAME IN FOR DISCUSSION BETWEEN THE TWO PRESIDENTS.

LIKEWISE THE VITAL ROLE BRAZIL IS PLAYING IN SUPPLYING THE UNITED STATES WITH KEY RAW MATERIALS AND THE EFFORTS OF THIS COUNTRY IN HELPING BRAZIL TO MAINTAIN ITS ECONOMY PROBABLY RECEIVED SCRUTINY FROM THE TWO LEADERS.

BRAZIL IS SPEEDING THE PRODUCTION OF CRUDE RUBBER FROM THE FABULOUS AMAZON VALLEY. SCARCE METALS, VITAL VEGETABLE OILS AND MANY OTHER PRODUCTS ARE FLOWING FROM FERTILE BRAZIL TO UNITED STATES WAR FACTORIES.

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WASHINGTON, JAN 29-(AP)-THE ARMY, NAVY, MARINE CORPS AND COAST GUARD WILL DRAW ON A DRAFTEE "POOL" HEREAFTER TO FILL THEIR REQUIREMENTS.

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THE NEW SYSTEM, ANNOUNCED BY SELECTIVE SERVICE HEADQUARTERS YESTERDAY, IS EFFECTIVE MONDAY. WHILE THE DRAFTED MEN CAN NOT BE CERTAIN WHICH BRANCH OF THE SERVICE WILL CLAIM THEM, SELECTIVE SERVICE OFFICIALS SAID, INDIVIDUAL PREFERENCE WILL BE GIVEN "THE FULLEST CONSIDERATION PRACTICABLE."

A SINGLE SET OF PHYSICAL STANDARDS FOR INDUCTEES, SOMEWHAT HIGHER THAN AT PRESENT, HAS BEEN ADOPTED AND EACH SERVICE WILL NOTIFY NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE HEADQUARTERS HOW MANY MEN WILL BE NEEDED DURING A CERTAIN MONTH, FOR EXAMPLE.

EACH STATE AND LOCAL DRAFT BOARD WILL BE GIVEN A QUOTA AND DRAFTEES WILL REPORT TO AN INDUCTION STATION AND AN ASSIGNMENT BOARD FOR DESIGNATION TO ONE OF THE SERVICES.

WASHINGTON, JAN 29-(AP)-PILOTS OF SIX PLANES FROM WHICH PARACHUTE TROOPS DROPPED INTO ENEMY HELD TERRITORY IN NORTH AFRICA HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL FOR "EXCELLENT PILOTING, TIMING AND HANDLING OF AIRCRAFT," THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY. THEY ARE:

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CAPTAIN RALPH E.LEHR, 710 NORTH 19TH STREET, ENID, OKLA.

CAPTAIN FRANK J.FILLER, OPPORTUNITY, WASH.; FIRST LT.WILLIAM M.THARPE, MOULTRIE, GA.; FIRST LT.RICHARD O.JOHNSON,

JAMESTOWN,N.D.; FIRST LT.JOSEPH M.OBLINSKI, 2914 DAWSON STREET, CHICAGO, AND STAFF SERGEANT GAIL L.BAHR, 200 ADAMS STREET, PENDLETON, IND.

WASHINGTON, JAN 29-(AP)-SILVER STAR MEDALS FOR HEROISM DURING THE LANDINGS IN NORTH AFRICA NOVEMBER 8 HAVE BEEN AWARDED ONE OFFICER AND 10 ENLISTED MEN, THE WAR DEPARTMENT REPORTED TODAY.

THEY ARE:

COLONEL ROBERT C.MACON, WASHINGTON,D.C.; SERGEANT CHARLES R.ARGO, ROUTE 1, TIGARD, ORE.; SERGEANT FREDERICK TURNING BEAR, WHITE RIVER, S.D.; PRIVATE 1ST CLASS EVERETT P.CARDULLO, 299 FLOYD STREET,P BROOKLYN; PRIVATE 1ST CLASS, PERRY COBURN, MELROSE, N.M.; PRIVATE 1ST CLASS JOHN L.CUPKA, 23-12 30TH AVENUE, MINNEAPOLIS; PRIVATE 1ST CLASS GEORGE MEYERS, 2038 HUMBOLDT STREET, BELLINGHAM, WASH.; PRIVATE FIRST CLASS BERT S.RODMAN, FERNDALE, CALIF.; PRIVATE KURT STEINBACH 15924 EUCLID AVENUE, CLEVELAND; PRIVATE PAUL E.BURNS, PLANKINTON, S.D., AND PRIVATE REINO WAYRYNEN, BRADDOCK, BRADDOCK, N.D.

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ADD-WASH. NAVY PROMOTIONS.

JAMES HARVEY AIRHEART, AVIATION PILOT FIRST CLASS, BOX 273, TRINIDAD, TEXAS. HIS WIFE, MRS.MARY LOUISE AIRHEART, LIVES AT 306 APARTMENT, 44 WEST BOND STREET, ASTORIA, ORE.

RICHARD MARVIN STUTE, AVIATION PILOT SECOND CLASS, 20, SON OF WILLIAM HENRY STUTT, BOX 11, SAN CLEMENTE, CALIF.

ROBERT WALTER ALLEN, AVIATION PILOT FIRST CLASS, 28, OF 3648 GARDENIA AVENUE, LONG BEACH, CALIF. HIS WIFE, MRS. MARY E.ALLEN, LIVES AT 956 ELM AVENUE, LONG BEACH, CALIF.

WARREN CHARLES UNDERWOOD, AVIATION MACHINIST MATE FIRST CLASS, 29, OF 2485 LINDEN AVENUE, LONG BEACH, CALIF., SON OF MRS. ANNA CHRISTINA LARSON, 6263 EDEN LANE, DELAIR, N.J.

JOSEPH JOHN YAKICH, AVIATION MACHINISTS MATE, FIRST CLASS, 22, SON OF LOUIS YAKICH, BOX 745 ELY, MINN.

ANTHONY MICHAEL ALBERTI, AVIATION MACHINISTS MATE, FIRST CLASS, 22, OF 119 YORK ROAD, WILLOW GROVE, PA., HIS WIFE, MRS.MARIA ALBERTI, LIVES AT 1610 1/2 2ND AVENUE, SEATTLE, WASH.

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FRED FORREST ACKERMAN, AVIATION ORDNANCEMAN, SECOND CLASS, 21, OF 415 AVENUE C., SNOHOMISH, WASH. HIS FATHER, WILFRED ISAAC ACKERMAN HAS THE ADDRESS BOX 106, VALSETZ, ORE.

ALLAN SHELDON AINSCOUGH, AVIATION MACHINISTS MATE, SECOND CLASS, 25, SON OF JAMES BENJAMIN AINSCOUGH, 30 EAST BRITANNIA, TAUNTON, MASS.

LEWIS EDWARD ZIESMER, AVIATION MACHINISTS MATE, THIRD CLASS, 19, SON OF EDWARD JOHN ZIESMER, 14642 NORTHLINE, WYANDOTTE, MICH.

HERSCHEL HOYT YOUNG, AVIATION MACHINISTS'S MATE SECOND CLASS, 22, SON OF W.R.YOUNG, ROUTE 2, MANGUM, OKLA.

JAMES CARLYLE WOODS, AVIATION RADIOMAN THIRD CLASS, 19, SON OF CHARLES WOODS, R.D. NO. 1, BOX 102, BARNESBORO, PA.

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ARTHUR WYATT WOODS, AVIATION MACHINIST'S MATE THIRD CLASS, 2[illegible], SON OF MRS.ORA DELLA TINDALL, CONCONULLY, WASH.

JAMES ALLAN WESLEY, RADIOMAN THIRD CLASS, 24, SON OF

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EDWARD WESLEY, 2229 FEDERAL NORTH, SEATTLE.

ANDREW JAMES URAM, AVIATION MACHINIST'S MATE THIRD CLASS, 20, SON OF ANDY URAM, BIG LAKE, MINN.

WILLIAM ALFRED TURNER, RADIOMAN THIRD CLASS, 20, SON OF WILLIAM D.TURNER, ROUTE 2, BOX 300, BAKERSFIELD, CAL.

WARE TUREK, AVIATION MACHINIST'S MATE SECOND V

WILLIAM D.TURNER, ROUTE 2, BOX 300, BAKERSFIELD, CAL.

EDWARD TUREK, AVIATION MACHINIST'S MATE SECOND CLASS, 23, SON OF JOSEPH TUREK, 168 CHAPEL STREET, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

THADDEUS THEARAN TULL, AVIATION RADIOMAN THIRD CLASS, 32, SON OF WALDO BRUCE TULL, ROUTE NO. 1, OMAK, WASH. JAN 30 1943

MARTIN VANCE TOWNSEND, AVIATION RADIOMAN SECOND CLASS, 25, SON OF CHARLES ERNEST TOWNSEND, DARBY, MONT.

DORSEY FOSTER PRIBBLE, AVIATION MACHINIST'S MATE THIRD CLASS, 22, SON OF FRANK PRIBBLE, WILSONBURG, W.VA.

ALONZO DUVOIX ALFORD, RADIOMAN SECOND CLASS, 29, SON OF ALONZO ALFORD, MT.HERMON, LA.

HOMER LEROY ALLEN, AVIATION RADIOMAN SECOND CLASS, 20, SON OF CHARLES CLARENCE ALLEN, AMERICAN FALLS, IDAHO. #

NEW YORK, JAN 29-(AP)-A RADIO-DIRECTED SALVO FROM AN AMERICAN O BATTLESHIP 26 MILES AWAY DESTROYED BEYOND REPAIR THE RESISTING FRENCH BATTLESHIP JEAN BART DURING THE NORTH AFRICAN INVASION, REAR ADMIRAL STANFORD C.HOOPER HAS REVEALED. JAN 30 1943

"TME DEADLY ACCURACY OF FIRING BY OME OF OUR BATTLESHIPS WHICH DESTROYED THE JEAN BART AT CASABLANCA WAS MADE POSSIBLE BY GADIO COM-

MUNICATION," HOOPER, NAVY CONSULTANT XOR RADIO ANB UNDERWATER SOUND EQUIPMENT, TOLD THE INSTITUTE OF GADIO ENGINEERS YESTERDAY.

"AS THE FIRST BLAST FROM OUR BIG GUNS, 26 MILES AWAY, STRUCK THE RESISTING FRENCH BATTLESHIP, AN OBSERVATION PLANE FLASHED BACK THE WORD OF A DIRECT HIT ON THE DECK, A DAMAGING BUT NOT A FATAL BLOW," HE DEVLARED. "A SLIGHT CHANGE IN ELEVATIOM WAS SIGNALED FOR. THE O NEXT SALVO STRUCK THE SIDE OF THE SHIP AT TME WATERLINE, SMASHING HER HULL BEYOND REPAIG. RADIO DIRECTED AND REPORTED THE DESTRUCTIONMZ # BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE "IMPENDING CREATION OF AN INDEPENDENT BURMA AND A REAFFIRMATION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE PHILIPPINES" WERE HIGH LIGHTS OF PREMIER GENERAL HIDEKI TOJO'S ADDRESS TO THE JAPANESE PARLIAMENT, THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST DISPATCH DATELINED TOKYO. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

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THIS APPARENTLY WAS PART OF JAPAN'S PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN TO MAKE HERSELF APPEAR THE LIBERATOR OF ASIATIC PEOPLES FROM ULE OF THE WHITE RACES. BOTH BURMA AND THE PHILIPPINES TODAY ARE UNDER RIGOROUS JAPANESE MILITARY RULE WITH NO INDICATIONS THAT IT WILL BE RELAXED.

THE BERLIN RADIO QUOTED TOKYO PAPERS AS SAYING THAT THE BURMA AND PHILIPPINES PASSAGES WERE THE MOST IMPORTANT OF THE PREMIER'S SPEECH. (THEY WERE NOT INCLUDED IN EXCERPTS HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN NEW YORK.) THE NEWSPAPER MAINICHI SAID THAT "JAPAN THUS DEMONSTRATED THAT SHE WOULD REMAIN TRUE TO HER POLICY, EVEN IN THE MIDST OF WAR, NAMELY, TO GIVE EVERY COUNTRY THAT PLACE WHICH IS DUE TO IT."

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NEW YORK, JAN. 29--(AP)--GERMAN CORRESPONDENT WALTER GLAUE IN LISBON INFORMED HIS GERMAN READERS TODAY, ACCORDING TO A BERLIN BROADCAST HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL DECIDED IN THEIR CASABLANCA CONFERENCE TO MOUNT A SPRING OFFENSIVE IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN.

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"HERE IS THE TRUE STORY OF THE CASABLANCA CONFERENCE AS IT WAS TOLD TO ME BY ONE WHO PARTICIPATED," BOASTED GLAUE. NATURALLY, HE DID NOT NAME HIS ALLEGED INFORMANT.

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"FOR SPRING, A JOINT ANGLO-AMERICAN ACTION WAS DECIDED UPON AGAINST CRETE AND THE DODECANESE. AIR RAIDS ON ITALY ARE TO BE FURTHER INTENSIFIED IN THE HOPE THAT THE ITALIAN PEOPLES MORALE MIGHT BE WEAKENED. THE NOTE SOUTH AFRICAN PREMIER SMUTS TO EMPLOY SOUTH AFRICAN TROOPS OUTSIDE AFRICA WAS MOTIVATED BY THE PLANS TO ATTACK CRETE AND THE DODECANESE.

"ALSO IN CONNECTION WITH THE CASABLANCA DECISION TO INCREASE PRESSURE ON TURKEY IN ORDER TO INVEIGLE THAT COUNTRY INTO THE WAR ON THE ALLIED SIDE THIS YEAR."

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NO MAJOR OPERATION AGAINST AREAS DEFENDED BY GERMANY WILL BE ATTEMPTED THIS YEAR, GLAUE SAID, AND THE ALLIED EFFORT WILL BE CENTERED IN THE MEDITERR

ALAMEDA, CALIF., JAN. 29-(AP)-TWELVE OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN RECENTLY RETURNED FROM THE PACIFIC THEATRES OF WAR WILL RECEIVE DECORATIONS AND CITATIONS AT THE U.S. NAVAL AIR STATION HERE TOMORROW.

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AMONG THOSE RECEIVING AWARDS FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY WILL BE: LIEUT. J.J.LYNCH, 31, BOSTON, MASS., DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, CITATION FOR AIR MEDAL; LIEUT. (JG) E.R. HANSON, 25, BURLINGTON, IA., NAVY CROSS; LIEUT. (JG) J.J.SCHMAUSS, 24, LAKE CITY, MINN., DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS.

G.D.STOKELY, 29, NEWPORT, TENN., AVIATION RADIOMAN FIRST CLASS, NAVY CROSS; J.H.HONEYCUTT, 25, THOMASVILLE, N.C., AVIATION RADIOMAN SECOND CLASS, CITATION FOR AIR MEDAL; W.H. BERTHOLD, 21, DETROIT, MICH., AVIATION RADIOMAN SECOND CLASS, CITATION FOR AIR MEDAL; W.C.LINEAWEAVER, 23, LEBANON, PA., AVIATION RADIOMAN SECOND CLASS, CITATION FOR AIR MEDAL.

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AKRON, O.,JAN.29-(AP)-THE BEACON JOURNAL SAID TODAY "OTHER EVIDENCE" SUPPORTING A COPYRIGHTED STORY, WHICH QUOTED MARINES RETURNED FROM GUADALCANAL AS SAYING MERCHANT SEAMEN REFUSED TO UNLOAD SHIPS AT THE ISLAND ON SUNDAY, PROBABLY WOULD BE SUBMITTED TO THE HOUSE NAVAL AFFAIRS SUB-COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE REPORT.

AFTER ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY, JR., REPORTED FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC THAT AT NO TIME HAD MERCHANT SEAMEN REFUSED TO UNLOAD SHIPS AT GUADALCANAL, THE BEACON JOURNAL ISSUED THIS STATEMENT:

"WE PRINTED A COPYRIGHTED STORY PASSED BY THE OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP, QUOTING SIX UNNAMED MARINES AND SEAMEN AS TO WHAT THEY REPORTED HAD OCCURRED AT GUADALCANAL.

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"THE BEACON JOURNAL UNDERSTANDS THAT OTHER EVIDENCE IS AVAILABLE ON THE SUBJECT AND NO DOUBT WILL BE BROUGHT BEFORE THE HOUSE NAVAL AFFAIRS SUB-COMMITTEE IN DUE TIME."

MANAWA,WIS.,JAN.29-(AP)-LIEUT.DUNCAN A.SEFFERN, 23, PILOT OF THE ARMY BOMBER FROM WHICH ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT VERN HAUGLAND LEAPED INTO A HARROWING 43-DAY EXPERIENCE IN THE NEW GUINEA JUNGLES LAST AUGUST, DIED JANUARY 10 IN ANOTHER PLANE MISHAP, HIS PARENTS WERE INFORMED TODAY.

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NEWS OF LIEUT.SEFFERN'S DEATH IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC WAR AREA WAS BROUGHT TO MR. AND MRS. JOHN SEFFERN, OF MANAWA, IN A MESSAGE FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

IN THE EARLIER ACCIDENT, SEFFERN BAILED OUT AFTER HAUGLAND AND MEMBER OF THE CREW HAD MADE PARACHUTE LEAPS, NECESSITATED WHEN THE PLANE RAN INTO BAD WEATHER AND EXHAUSTED ITS FUEL SUPPLY WHILE ENROUTE FROM AUSTRALIA TO PORT MORESBY, NEW GUINEA. SEFFERN WAS MISSING IN THE JUNGLE FOR 20 DAYS.

ST.AUGUSTINE,FLA.,JAN 29-(AP)-"WHEN ADMIRAL HALSEY GOES INTO ACTION, HE THROWS EVERYTHING HE'S GOT AT THE ENEMY INCLUDING THE KITCHEN STOVE--AND THEN HE GOES INTO THE KITCHEN, GETS THE STOVE LIDS AND THROWS THEM, TOO."

THAT'S THE WAY VICE-ADMIRAL WILLIAM L.CALHOUN, USN, COMMANDER OF THE PACIFIC SERVICE FORCE AND A FLORIDIAN BY BIRTH, DESCRIBES THE HERO OF THE PACIFIC, ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY,JR., WITH WHOM HE SPENT 35 DAYS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, INCLUDING BATTLE PERIODS.

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"I'D LIKE TO TELL THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA THAT THEIR JOB AND MY JOB IS TO MAKE SURE THE KITCHEN STOVE AND ALL THE LIDS ARE THERE WHEN 'BILLY' HALSEY GETS READY TO THROW THEM" HE SAID.

A NATIVE OF PALATKA, ADMIRAL CALHOUN MADE THIS OBSERVATION AFTER HIS RECENT RETURN TO WASHINGTON FOR CONFERENCES AT THE NAVY DEPARTMENT. HE HAD COMPLETED A 27,300-MILE TRIP BY AIR TO VIRTUALLY EVERY SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE WHERE THE U.S.FLAG FLIES.

BASED ON 38 MONTHS OF FIRST-HAND EXPERIENCE IN SERVICING THE U.S.FLEET IN THE PACIFIC, VICE ADMIRAL CALHOUN SAID HIS TRIP LEFT HIM IMPRESSED WITH THE "MORALE, ABILITY AND THE CALM AND INTELLIGENT COURAGE OF OUR MEN."

"ANOTHER INDELIBLE IMPRESSION IS THE COMPLETE GRATITUDE OF THE PEOPLE OF NEW ZEALAND WHO LOOK UPON THE AMERICANS AS FRIENDS IN NEED AND SAY TO US: 'MAYBE YOU ARE FIGHTING YOUR OWN WAR, BUT AS FAR AS WE'RE CONCERNED YOU ARE FIGHTING OURS, TOO!,'" HE SAID.

ADVOCATING WIDER USE OF V-MAIL TO EXPEDITE LETTERS TO THE FIGHTING

ND TO SAVE SHIPPING SPACE FOR MORE LETHAL CARGOES, HE SAID "THE E OF THE MEN IS EXCELLENT, AND ONLY GOES DOWNHILL WHEN THE MAIL FAILS TO [illegible]" #

LOS ANGELES,JAN.29-(AP)-MAJ.C.W.SAWYER TOLD TODAY HOW TWO NATIVE FIRING SQUADS ARGUED OVER WHICH ONE WOULD SHOOT HIM, FOLLOWING A FORCED LANDING OF HIS PLANE IN A TIBETIAN JUNGLE, AND HOW A MISSIONARY INTERCEDED AND SAVED HIS LIFE.

"I WAS FORCED DOWN BY WEATHER AND LACK OF GAS IN A STEEP CANYON IN TIBET," SAID SAWYER, BACK FROM SERVICE WITH THE AMERICAN "FLYING TIGERS" IN CHINA.

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"I WAS KNOCKED UNCONSCONSCIOUS AND WHEN I RECOVERED MY SENSES, I FOUND THE SHIP SURROUNDED BY A HORDE OF THE LOLO TRIBE OF NATIVES.

"UNABLE TO DECIPHER MY IDENTIFICATION FLAG SIGNED BY THE GENERALISSIMO, THEY LINED ME UP BEFORE A FIRING SQUAD.

"JUST THEN, A SECOND TRIBE APPEARED WITH THEIR OWN FIRING SQUAD AND WRESTED ME FROM THE FIRST.

"THIS WENT ON FOR SOME TIME. FINALLY, UNABLE TO AGREE WHO SHOULD HAVE THE DISTINCTION OF SHOOTING ME, THEY STARTED WALKING.

"FOR FOUR DAYS AND THREE NIGHTS, WE HIKED THROUGH THE WORST COUNTRY I HAVE EVER SEEN, UNTIL WE CAME TO A VILLAGE WITH A MISSIONARY SCHOOL TEACHER.

"THIS MAN COULD READ MY IDENTIFICATION AND PERSUADED THEM TO TURN ME LOOSE.

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"I REACHED MY BASE SEVEN DAYS AFTER MY CAPTURE.

SAWYER CLAIMS DESTRUCTION OF A JAPANESE DESTROYER AND NEARLY 20 JAP ZERO PLANES. HE HOLDS THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS AND THE SILVER STAR MEDAL. #

BY GLENN BABB

THE MOST POWERFUL AND SUCCESSFUL OF ALL ADOLF HITLER'S ALLIES IS GIVING PUBLIC NOTICE THAT SHE IS HAVING NO PART IN HIS CRUSADE AGAINST BOLSHEVISM, AT LEAST FOR THE TIME BEING. IN HIS OUTLINE OF FOREIGN POLICY TO THE PARLIAMENT YESTERDAY FOREIGN MINISTER TANI DECLARED THAT JAPAN INTENDS TO RESPECT HER NEUTRALITY PACT WITH RUSSIA AND EXPECTS RUSSIA TO RECIPROCATE.

NO ONE, OF VOURSE, TAKES TANI'S STATEMENT AS AN IRONCLAD GUARANTEE OF JAPAN'S PACIFIC INTENT. IF THE KWANTUNG ARMY SMASHED ACROSS THE AMUR INTO SIBERIA NEXT WEEK IT WOULD NOT BE THE FIRST TIME THAT JAPAN HAD ATTACKED FIRST AND DECLARED WAR LATER. RUSSIA HAD THAT EXPERIENCE AT PORT ARTHUR IN 1904, JUST AS THE UNITED STATES HAD AT PEARL HARBOR IN 1941. BUT IN THIS CASE THERE IS STRONG EVIDENCE THAT THE CIVILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S PEACEFUL PROFESSIONS ARE CONSONANT WITH THE REAL INTENT OF THE WARLORDS. LESS THAN A MONTH AGO GENERAL TOJO HIMSELF SAID THE REASON FOR STRENGTHENING THE JAPANESE GARRISONS ALONG THE MANCHUKUO FRONTIER WAS TO MAKE SURE THAT "TME UNDISTURBED PROGRESS OF THE EASTERN ASIATIC WAR (AGAINST AMERICA, BRITAIN AND CHINA) IS GUARANTEED."

IF THERE EVER WAS A CHANCE THAT JAPAN WOULD ATTACK RUSSIA TO HELP HITLER--WHICH TO THIS WRITER SEEMS DOUBTFUL--THAT POSSIBILITY HAS BEEN REDUCED ALMOST TO THE VANISHING POINT BY THE RED ARMY'S DISPLAY OF RESURGENT POWER ON TME VOLGA AND THE DON. AN IRONIC FEATURE OF THE SITUATION IS THAT THERE IS GOOD REASON FOR BELIEF THAT HITLER ENCOURAGED YOSUKE MATSUOKA TO SIGN THAT NEUTRALITY PACT AT MOSCOW AT EASTER TIME IN 1941 AS PART OF THE ELABORATE CAMOUFLAGE

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WITH WHICH HE TRIED TO MASK REPARATIONS FOR HIS INVASION OF RUSSIA JUST TEN WEEKS LATER. THE JAPANESE FELT THEMSELVES TRICKED AND MANY OF THEM HAVE NEVER FORGIVEN THE FUEHRER FOR THAT EMBARRASSMENT.

THOSE FIRST ESTIMATES OF JAPAN'S ATTACK ON THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN AS HYSTERICAL AND SUICIDAL OR, ON THE OTHER HAND, AS PART OF A FAR-REACHING AXIS MASTER PLAN, LONG SINCE HAVE BEEN REPLACED. IT IS REALIZED NOW THAT IT WAS THE RESULT OF COLD-BLOODED, LONG-RANGE CALCULATION IN WHICH JAPAN'S INTERESTS ALONE WERE CONSIDERED AND IN WHICH THE IMMEDIATE TASKS AND ULTIMATE RISKS WERE WEIGHED CAREFULLY AGAINST PROBABLE GAINS. THE GAMBLE WAS JUDGED WELL WORTH THE TAKING. EVIDENCE ACCUMULATES THAT AN ATTACK ON RUSSIA WAS NO PART OF THE PROJECT, IN WHICH ANY AID AND COMFORT THAT MIGHT BE GIVEN GERMANY AND ITALY WAS LARGELY COINCIDENTAL. JAN 31 1943

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN ADOPTED WAS THAT OF THE "SOUTH SEAS" EXPANSIONISTS IN WHICH NAVAL LEADERS--AS DISTINGUISHED FROM THE BLACK DRAGON-KWANTUNG ARMY CLIQUE--ARE PREDOMINANT. THE NAVY-FOSTERED EXPANSION PROGRAM IS RUNNING INTO SERIOUS DIFFICULTIES NOW IN THE SOLOMONS, NEW GUINEA AND ELSEWHERE IN THE "SOUTH SEAS." THE TIME MAY COME, THEREFORE, WHEN THE CONTINENTALISTS, THE KWANTUNG ARMY CLIQUE, WILL DEMAND A REVERSION TO ITS GENERATION-OLD SCHEMES FOR SEIZURE OF EASTERN SIBERIA. BUT THE CURRENT TREND OF THE WAR, ESPECIALLY IN RUSSIA, DOES NOT ENCOURAGE THE BELIEF THAT SUCH A CHANGE IS IMMINENT.

THIS HAS ITS OBVERSE SIDE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS. AS LONG AS JAPAN HONORS HER MOSCOW PACT THE CHANCES OF RUSSIA'S PLUNGING INTO THE PACIFIC WAR REMAIN REMOTE. JOSEPH STALIN'S ABSENCE FROM THE CASABLANCA MEETING SUPPORTS THIS ESTIMATE OF THE SITUATION. FOR THE RUSSIAN LEADER THE PURPOSE THAT OVERSHADOWS ALL OTHERS IS EXPELLING THE INVADERS FROM SOVIET TERRITORY AND MAKING HIS WESTERN FRONTIERS IMPREGNABLE.

UNTIL THAT IS DONE THE EASTERN QUESTIONS OF THE EASTERN BORDER CAN WAIT--UNLESS JAPAN ATTACKS. JAN 31 1943

THE CAGEY ADMIRALS AND GENERALS IN TOKYO SEEM EQUALLY INCLINED TO LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE. FOR THE UNITED NATIONS THIS MEANS THAT ANY PLANS FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF JAPAN BASED ON THE EASY ASSUMPTION THAT EVENTUALLY WE SHALL HAVE SIBERIAN BASES FOR BOMBING OF TOKYO AND OSAKA REST ON A MOST UNSUBSTANTIAL FOUNDATION.

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Hewitt Was Cool Through It All

Admiral Responsible for Debarkation in Morocco Slept Well on Voyage.

JAN 31 1943

An East Coast Port, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—The convoy—one of the biggest in the world's history—zigzags a crazy quilt course across the submarine-infested Atlantic. There are troop transports, battleships, cruisers, destroyers, ammunition ships, minelayers and supply ships.

Many men planned the movement of these men and ships, but one man carried the responsibility of the entire operation: the successful landing of American troops in Africa. If you picture him as wild-eyed, nervously pacing the bridge of the convoy's flagship, spurning food and sleep in anxiety—you are badly mistaken.

"I had quite a lot on my mind, but I slept pretty well, and I ate too much and put on weight," Vice-Admiral Henry Kent Hewitt said in his first exclusive interview since his amphibious forces put the A. E. F. safely ashore on Africa's beaches.

"You do everything you can—then you hope for the best," he said tersely.

"One of our biggest worries," the Admiral related, "was caused by weather reports showing that surf conditions on the West African coast were favorable for troop-landing operations on an average of only five days per month."

However, when the great armada dropped anchor eight miles off the Moroccan coast on the morning of November 8, "conditions were fine. But on the morning of November 9 we could not have landed. So, you see that Providence had quite a little to do with our success.'

Many Things to Consider.

In planning the big operation, Admiral Hewitt pointed out, "we had to consider the presence of the French battleship Jean Bart, a cruiser, destroyers and about a dozen submarines at Casablanca. There was also the French squadron at Dakar and an unknown number of Axis submarines off the African coast."

It was planned to land at three principal points—at Fedhala, at Safi and at Mehdia. "We had one rehearsal in United States waters," the stocky, gray-haired officer disclosed. "Troop elements which were to land at Fedhala were rehearsed in landings. The groups that were to land at the other two places were sent out for a week's training.

"The troops were organized into combat teams, each team being a cross-section of infantry,

artillery and anti-tank units."

A firing range was established on an uninhabited island for the benefit of escort ships which were to provide artillery support for the African landing operations.

All the transports were loaded and the first section sailed late in October in a southeasterly direction, escorted by cruisers and destroyers. On the following day the second section sailed. The two sections joined at sea. A heavy covering force of battleships and other craft had sailed from one port and Air Force units had sailed from another to join the convoy.

Admiral Hewitt laughed as he recalled the little merchant ship left behind because she had been delayed by repairs. Loaded to the gunwales with gasoline and bombs—"she was a roman candle," said the Admiral—the ship sailed later without escort, and churning a straight course while "we wandered all over the ocean," she overtook the convoy some 300 miles short of its destination. "The lieutenant in command of her was determined to be in on the show," the Admiral said with a chuckle.

This ship delivered her gasoline and bombs at an important air field at Port Lyautey following capture of the field by troops carried up the Sebou River aboard a destroyer. In its upstream advance the destroyer encountered fierce resistance from units of the French Foreign Legion stationed in an old Moorish fort, and had to ram a submarine net the French had stretched across the river.

Admiral Hewitt said the destroyer employed in this operation was one of three old "cans" taken along for special operations. The other two, their masts removed, paved the way for the landing of an armored force at Safi.

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SAN ANTONIO, JAN. 29-(AP)-ALFRED DENBY, PRESIDENT OF THE GUATEMALA FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION CORPORATION AND OWNER OF AERO VIAS, THE GUATEMALAN AIR LINES, ARRIVED TODAY BY PLANE WITH A CARGO INCLUDING 4,500 POUNDS OF SCRAP RUBBER COLLECTED BY BOY SCOUTS OF GUATEMALA FOR USE IN THE AMERICAN WAR PRODUCTION PROGRAM.

HE SAID HE PLANNED TO CONTINUE THE TRIPS UNTIL THE TOTAL OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLIC'S SCRAP RUBBER COLLECTION -- 160,000 POUNDS -- HAS BEEN DELIVERED.

JAN 31 1943

THE SCRAP RUBBER DRIVE, SPONSORED BY PRESIDENT UBICO OF GUATEMALA AND DIRECTED BY DENBY, IS ONE OF THE MANY EVIDENCES OF LATIN-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION IN THE WAR ON THE AXIS, HE EXPLAINED. IN TURN THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAS ALLOCATED $750,000 FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A HOSPITAL IN GUATEMALA CITY, TO BE KNOWN AS THE "ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL," DENBY SAID.

On Hitler Anniversary; Goering 'Victory Speech' Delayed an Hour

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JAN 31 1943

Russians Seize Maikop and Tikhoretsk; R. A. F. Berlin Raid Disrupts Nazi Rally; British Cross Tunisia Border From Libya

Berlin Raided by RAF Bombers

Jackie Callura Joins Canadian Army

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30.24-739

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A group of Mosquito light bombers, Britain's fastest, swept over the German capital precisely at 11 A. M. to hurl explosives on the city and to throw into an hour's confusion the start of Goering's broadcast. From the German radio, which never left the air, listeners here heard muffled shouts and the explosion of what may have been bombs or anti-aircraft guns.

At noon the Nazi capital was raided again and one bomber failed to return from the second foray, it was announced here tonight. All had returned safely from the first.

In Hitler's absence, "with his soldiers," his address was read by Goebbels to an audience of 10,000 in the Sportspalast. Goebbels, in a speech preceding the reading, declared that "only nations that speak of capitulation go under; the word 'capitulation' never existed in our vocabulary and never will."

JAN 31 1943

Says Germans Must Fight.

Hitler's proclamation told the German people: "We must fight on doggedly until the whole continent has been saved. The blows we may suffer are nothing in comparison to what they would be if barbarism swept across Europe."

The only previous occasion on which Hitler failed to address the German people on the Nazi anniversary was in 1938 when he contented himself with reviewing troops in Berlin and awarding prizes to civilians for their accomplishments in arts and sciences.

Although no details of the raid were announced immediately, it was considered possible that the swift Mosquitos had swept across Germany at tree-top level to evade and confuse the defending German fighter planes and anti-aircraft defenses. The Berlin radio did not leave the air at any time during the raid.

The R. A. F. chose its fastest light bomber for the spectacular foray. The sleek, twin-motored Mosquito was named because of its slim lines. Its skin is of plywood, which eliminates rivet heads and enhances its speed—reputedly close to 400 miles an hour.

The Berlin radio subsequently issued this statement: "Three British planes penetrated into Germany under the cover of thick clouds today. This operation was carried out for propaganda purposes only."

Goering Threatens British.

In a ninety-minute speech Goering promised the Germans ultimate victory. Originally scheduled to speak at 11 A. M.—the hour the Mosquito bombers struck—he finally got under way at noon, apparently a few minutes after the raiders had passed. Goering had once promised the German people that British bombers would never cross their frontiers. Today he said that the British will be repaid for this affront.

Goering went on to say that there will be a new Nazi offensive in the spring, and declared: "On the day we finally crush the Bolshevik resistance, I will remember what the R. A. F. has done to Germany."

Speaking in an unusually subdued voice, Goering continued in part:

"Der Fuehrer is the greatest German in history. . . .

"Europe can exist only if Germany is strong. . . . Democracy means exploitation of the working people, Bolshevism means slavery for the people, slavery and misery, and both are waging war against us. . . .

"This is a fight of philosophies and races. Though some may say it is imagination, we believe in it: our Nordic, Germanic race is the bearer of the highest culture and the highest values.

"We believed . . . that the war would be over soon. The East was not regarded as a danger. We . . . had just seen how a war had gone in the East. A small, incredibly courageous nation had withstood the Russians. Thus what kind of danger could threaten the Reich from the East?

"It was very hard and required the entire hardness of last winter to see that the first war against Finland was possibly the cleverest and greatest camouflage in history. While the Russians let some armies fight in Finland, partly with superannuated arms, they had built up over a decade and a half the most gigantic armament ever produced by a nation. . . .

"The icy Russian winter broke upon us with incredible severity and force. . . . But here again it was, above all, Der Fuehrer who, despite all weaklings who were whining before him, held the Eastern front with his strength. And from this strength and his genius when the days grew longer the German Army started a new gigantic push and beat the enemy in battle after battle, when the world believed that the German Army had been smitten to the ground.

Goering credited the death struggle of the German forces trapped at Stalingrad with having upset the Russian winter offensive.

"If the German defenders in Stalingrad had failed to concentrate upon themselves sixty, seventy, or even eighty Soviet divisions, then the Soviet attempts at a break-through probably would have succeeded."

Goebbels for Der Fuehrer.

Goebbels, before he read Der Fuehrer's proclamation, denied that Germany would be placed under martial law, declaring that there was no necessity for this as the people were united and willing to make any and all sacrifices for victory.

"If they think we have no reserves left, they will soon see them," he declared. "Only nations that speak of capitulation go under. The word capitulation has never existed in our vocabulary and never will."

Goebbels warned the German people that they faced hard punishment if they failed to give the utmost to the war effort.

"Attempts to sabotage the German war effort will be suppressed by the severest penalties," he warned. "Defense regulations we shall make will be binding on every one, and no exceptions can be made."

Alluding to the entrapped German Army before Stalingrad, he said that: "In a thousand years to come every German will still know that Germany, at Stalingrad, has set the final stamp to ultimate victory. A people which fight as the Germans are fighting at Stalingrad can and must win."

During the long interval before the start of Goering's speech, the announcer kept saying at frequent intervals: "There will be a few more minutes' delay in Marshal Goering's speech." At least one loud "bang" was clearly audible to London radio listeners, who had received no previous hint that the RAF was raiding the capital.

It was the second time since he was appointed chancellor by President Paul von Hindenburg 10 years ago that Hitler himself had not addressed the German people on the anniversary. The streets were unadorned with flags, and it was a somber day in the Nazi capital even before the bombs began to fall from the winter sky.

In the great night raids of January 16 and 17 on the German capital the RAF employed its biggest four-motored bomb-carriers, each capable of freighting 8 or 10 tons of "block busters" or other explosives.

Informed sources here said today's daylight attack obviously was not on so large a scale of destruction.

Deceived by Strength.

Goering made a left hand admission that Germany had been deceived by Russia's strength on the basis of the Red Army's showing in the Finnish war, which he said was "the cleverest camouflage known in the history of the world."

He harped repeatedly on the need for German unity.

"Today we are united and shall fight to the very last for our way of life," Goering declared. "One of our enemies is also united and conditioned by a way of life. Russia would long ago have collapsed had it not been for the strength this gives her."

Addressing himself to the German Army, the Reichsmarshal said, "many of you experienced the rigors of the Russian winter and the weakness of certain German commanders.

"It was then that the fuehrer, with his display of toughness, held the whole German front himself."

Tries to Bolster Spirit.

After recounting the hardships encountered in the Russian campaign, Goering attempted to bolster the German spirit with the assertion "I am convinced that Russia is now using her last reserves."

Goering announced that Hitler had ordered the mobilization of all remaining resources of Germany.

Turning to what he called Russia's deception in the Finnish war, Goering said, "We had seen a small but gallant nation (Finland) fight heroically for many months against this vast empire and we thought 'What danger can possibly come from that empire in the east?'"

"It required all the hardships of last winter to realize that Russia's war against Finland was perhaps the cleverest, greatest camouflage in world history," Goering said.

"While the Russians had few armies fighting Finland with partly equipped obsolete arms they spent the last decade and a half building up the most powerful armaments which ever had been made by any nation."

The observation came from the man who long and often boasted Germany had the world's best and most powerful war tools.

Vast Military Machine.

The Russians were able to build up a vast military machine, Goering contended, "because their armaments were made not by a free people, but by slaves * * * all Russians made nothing else. They had nothing to make life more beautiful.

Goering conceded, "It is not easy to fight Russia. Our enemy is hard, his leadership barbaric and disobedience means death."

The Reichsmarshal said it was Hitler's celebrated intuition that dictated the Nazi attack on Russia.

"The strength of the Russians was known," he said apparently contradicting other parts of his speech, "but the Fuehrer's intuition warned him we must attack all the same."

GOERING'S SPEECH DELAYED AN HOUR BY DARING ATTACK

Noise of Bomb Bursts Are Heard in Berlin Radio Broadcast.

TURMOIL INDICATED

Fast Mosquitos Bomb Nazi Capital, One Plane Lost.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, Jan. 30—British planes making their first daylight raid in history on Berlin today twice crashed Hitler's gloomy tenth anniversary party, and their bombs upset the broadcast explanations of Reichsmarshal Goering and Propaganda Minister Goebbels as to why the German armies are meeting reverses in Russia.

Hitler told the German people in a proclamation on the tenth anniversary today of his rise to power that they must win the war or be enslaved by Bolshevists.

In the Fuehrer's absence, Goebbels read the address before an audience of 10,000 persons at the Sports-palast.

Hitler was reported off somewhere "with his soldiers" when the R.A.F.'s fast Mosquito bombers struck precisely at 11 a. m., Berlin time, as the be-medalled Goering was ready to talk at the Air ministry in the heart of Berlin.

Explosions Heard on Radio

Explosions could be heard over the Berlin radio here in London. There were shouts, too, indicating turmoil within the ministry as the plump Goering and his audience scrambled for shelter.

The Berlin radio remained on the air to advise listeners from time to time that "there will be a few more minutes' delay in Marshal Goering's speech."

The delay lasted until noon, an hour later.

Then at 4 p. m., the Mosquitos struck again, this time as Goebbels was beginning to talk in the Sportspalast. The propaganda minister had been delegated by Hitler to read a proclamation spoken to his people on the anniversary of his rise to power in 1933.

One Mosquito Lost

No British planes were lost in the first raid, and only one was missing after the second attack.

The R.A.F. pilots roared over Berlin at a high level instead of usual rooftop height employed by these swift bombers that can carry four 500-pound bombs and attain speeds up to 400 miles an hour.

The British raids apparently were heavy only in a psychological way. Berliners were kept busy running to shelter and keeping an eye on the sky while listening to their leaders simultaneously spur them to total effort and threaten death to shirkers.

Neither Hitler, Goering, nor Goebbels tried to predict when the promised German victory would come. Goering dwelt for some time in his 90-minute talk on why Germany ever attacked Russia in the first place, finally attributing it to Hitler's "intuition."

He said the Russians had grossly "camouflaged" their inept 1939-40 winter war against Finland, then in an apparent contradiction of himself later said that Germany knew the Soviet's true strength when the Nazis invaded Russia.

Severe Penalties for Sabotage

Goebbels made a long speech promising severe penalties for any attempted sabotage of the German war effort before reading Hitler's proclamation. Even while he was speaking a Reuters dispatch from Zurich said 17 German workers at Dusseldorf had been condemned to death for sabotage.

The second raid did not delay Goebbels' speech and the reading of Hitler's proclamation as far as could be determined here. British listeners heard nothing to compare with the confusion caused by the first raid.

Britions of course were jubilant over this double slap at the Germans which was timed perfectly for its most embarassing effect on Nazi leaders.

One returning pilot, Sergt. J. Massey, was quoted by the Air ministry news service as saying: "We made for the center of Berlin and bombed. Only one thing startled me—the stillness over Berlin. We saw only one squirt of flak on the way out."

Another said Berlin resembled a "spider web," and an officer asked him "Did you get the spider?"

Emden Naval Base Raided

British bombers during the day also raided the Emden naval base and other targets in northwest Germany. Wellingtons were used on these attacks, and four were lost.

After the excitement of the first raid on Berlin the Germans sought to minimize its effects with this broadcast:

"Three British planes pentrated into Germany under the cover of thick clouds today. This operation was carried out for propaganda purposes only."

(A BBC broadcast heard in New York by CBS said Goering had other troubles besides "Mosquitos." After he got started again on his broadcast speech he was interrupted several times by a ghost voice heckling him on the same wavelength, and saying: "You surely don't believe that.")

Goebbels read Hitler's proclamation several hours after the Goering speech, and introduced it with a talk of his own in which he said "Capitulation has never existed in our vocabulary and it never will . . If they think we have no reserves left, they will soon see them."

Recalls Nazi Party History

Hitler devoted a large part of his proclamation to Nazi party history, picturing himself and the party as

Text of Hitler Proclamation

JAN 31 1943

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LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP).—The complete text of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's proclamation to the German people today, as read by Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels over the Berlin radio and recorded and translated at London, follows:

Today is the tenth anniversary of the day on which Reich President Paul von Hindenburg handed over to me the responsibility for the leadership of the Reich.

The fourteen-year struggle for power of the National Socialist (Nazi) movement, which from the smallest beginnings became by far the strongest party of the Reich and then proclaimed itself a legal government, thereby reached a successful conclusion.

Assumption of responsibility only took place after all other parties had proved their inability to lead Germany. The Reich was suffering from the consequences of defeat after a war which she did not want and for which she was in no way prepared.

After a historic resistance which could not be broken by any enemy throughout four years of struggle, defeatist elements both from within and from without forced her into open revolution.

The American President Wilson with his fourteen points conjured up a vision of future peace which was eagerly seized upon by the German people—more so as there had been no positive war aims either among the great masses or among leading personalities.

The nation was fighting for its mere existence, and some sections of the population were therefore almost grateful to have a peace of conciliation and understanding offered it.

Immediately after the German people had thus been induced to give up their arms there came a historic swindle, a breach of promise such as world history had never known before.

Instead of a peace of conciliation and understanding came the dictate of Versailles, which debased the German nation and the nations allied to her to the level of slaves, made them militarily defenseless, deprived them of their political rights and in the economic sphere destroyed them for an incalculable period. All that was done to the German people from 1919 to 1933 in the way of wrong suppression, economic exploitation and political discrimination hit not the National Socialist but the democratic-Marxist Germany. Every attempt by the democratic, Catholic and Marxist parties to appease the world by appeal to a similar mentality which they presumed to be in existence or to make the world realize the senselessness of this dictatorship of force failed.

With toughness and persistence international Jewry first attempted to plunder the nation by capitalistic means in order to make her economy right for Jewish Bolshevism.

The madness of the so-called Versailles peace treaty, however, not only led to the destruction of German economy but equally laid waste the economic life in other countries, too, including the so-called victor states.

Toward the end of 1932 the world found itself in the throes of a steadily growing economic crisis.

Unemployment oppressed not only the German people but also the rich countries of the West, and especially the United States. During the winters of 1932-'33 the number of unemployed in Germany had risen to 7,000,000 and part-time workers to a similar figure.

The British mother country, which ruled one-quarter of the earth, had 2,500,000 unemployed.

The United States, with gigantic natural resources and unlimited fertility, had some 13,000,000 unemployed.

In Germany itself conditions of everyday life corresponded to the economic crisis.

Split up into innumerable parties and impeded by the selfish shortsightedness of representatives of individual German states as well as by the interest of various professions and parties, it appeared hopeless for any German government by old methods and with the forces at their disposal to deal successfully with the most urgent tasks, even the mere preservation of life for our people.

The internal decay of the nation made such progress that transition to chaos appeared to be the only possible solution.

While the Jewish party leaders and business hyenas on one side destroyed the political and economic basis of life to an ever growing extent, the same Jewish agitators were faced with the need of a Bolshevik revolution.

It was clear that if fourteen years of Marxism, democracy and parliamentism had managed to ruin Germany, one year of Bolshevism would have sufficed to destroy Germany completely.

The German people were disunited, rotten internally, overburdened and disrupted by debts of the rich and the states facing complete bankruptcy.

Some 14,000,000 working people had either not enough or no work at all. Economic life collapsed. Commerce ceased, shipping and transport continued to shrink.

The farmer lost his farm home. Joy of life began to wane, and a declining birthrate made the eventual end of the nation a mathematical certainty.

This, therefore, was the heritage handed over to me on Jan. 30, 1933, and for which I took responsibility.

In my first proclamation to the German people as German Chancellor I announced, in the name of the then government of the Reich, my decision to unite the nation as a prerequisite to any new uprising, to look after its rights to the best of my knowledge and according to my conscience against lunatic passions within our frontiers as well as against blackmail of the outer world.

I promised to liquidate unemployment and to prevent the German peasant from being evicted.

I asked the German people for four years to repair the destruction and decay of fourteen years..

Before four years were over the last unemployed man was back on the job.

The Jewish assault on the soil of the peasant was repulsed. Security of tenure on the land was obtained.

Industry and the economic system began to prosper again. Finances of the central and local governments were put in order. We revived the transport, improved roads and railways, built canals and began the construction of highways.

Revival of the cultural life went hand in hand with the revival of economic life. Architecture, drama, music, the cinema and broadcasting had an unprecedented boom.

All was dominated by one aim—to let the mass of the people participate in the material and cultural riches of the nation.

Without regard to birth, class or occupation of parents, every gifted child of our nation should have the chance of education at the expense of the nation and thus be given the chance of rising socially.

All that has been done since 1933 in Germany under new leadership in economy, culture and social development is so unique that nothing in a democratic country can be compared with it.

Only Fascist Italy has done anything comparable in its internal construction, thanks to the Duce.

All this could only be accomplished by concentrating all forces of the nation, directing them unitedly towards goals which were recognized as necessary.

Thus countless symptoms of our internal decay were removed within a few years.

A Germany of concentrated strength replaced the Weimar Reich torn between concessions, parties and classes and vegetating in impotence.

A single popular movement replaced the general party system of mischief.

Parliaments of state were replaced by one common representation of the German people in the Reichstag. Employers and employees were merged in the German labor front.

The film and radio ceased to be elements of decomposition of our body politic and were put to the service of national unity.

The tremendous work of legislation created the basis of the new German Reich, the like of which never existed in history.

Thanks to the inner strength of our people thus gained, the possibility of a solution of external problems was achieved.

During these long years I time and again made to the world practical propositions for sensible limitation of armaments and for loyal collaboration.

Historians will one day establish that never before were the peaceful propositions of a man met with more hatred than mine. When Germany became the example of a peaceful solution of social problems and economic difficulties, capitalist Bolsheviks interested in the exploitation of nations began to hate the new Germany.

International Jewry, in particular, increased its agitation against the new Germany, which was neither willing to bow to the national stock exchange interests nor to be intimidated by Bolshevik threats.

Only after all my suggestions for general limitation of armaments had been turned down did I order the creation of the new German Wehrmacht.

Only today do we realize fully what would have become of Germany and Europe if fate had not handed power to National Socialism on Jan. 30, 1933.

Germany of the old system would not have remained, as its political and economic misery and military helplessness would have produced ever-increasing impotence in relation to the outside world.

During the same period Bolshevism for ten years carried on planned rearmament of truly gigantic proportions for a surprise attack on Europe.

What would have become of the German people and Europe if on June 22, 1941, the German Wehrmacht had not shielded the Continent at the last moment?

Who is going to believe that the ridiculous guaranty by the Anglo-Saxon statement would have saved the world from the surprise attack by a power which knew only one goal for twenty years?

This goal was to hurl herself on Europe and annihilate its culture, but, above all, to exterminate its men in order to gain slave labor for Siberia.

What state besides Germany would have been able to stand up to that danger?

The major part of Europe has rallied round Germany since

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the saviors of Germany. He ranted against the Versailles treaty, against Russia, the democracies, and "international Jewry" in the familiar pattern.

With Germany in the midst of mobilizing all males from 16 to 65 and all females from 17 to 45, Hitler promised death to all shirkers in a total war effort that he said must be further increased.

"Each one," he said, "who attempts to evade his duty will be destroyed."

Hitler touched only briefly on the staggering German losses at Stalingrad, which not long ago he vowed would be taken, and he did not promise any victory dates.

"We must not expect Providence to give victory without cost," he said.

Brief Reference to Stalingrad

His only references to Stalingrad were these:

"The heroic struggle of our soldiers on the Volga should inspire everybody to do their utmost.

"From the far north to the African coast, from the Atlantic to the vast spaces of the east, from the Aegean to Stalingrad, rings the epic story which will survive for thousands of years."

As did Goebbels and Goering, Hitler stressed the win-or-perish theme. He said:

"People will go on waging this war until a new January 30 merges with a clear decision—an unequivocal victory."

Goering's speech was a mixture of explanation for Nazi reverses, an appeal for German unity, an indirect supplication to battered Axis allies and neutral countries for aid, a threat of retaliation for R.A.F. raids, and a hope that Russian energy and reserves had been spent on the eastern front.

Makes Contradictory Speech

In fact, Goering even sought to explain why Germany ever attacked Russia, and in the opinion of observers his speech was contradictory in this respect.

"It required all the hardships of last winter to realize that Russia's war against Finland (1939-40) was perhaps the cleverest, greatest camouflage in world history," he said.

"We had seen a small but gallant nation (Finland) fight heroically for many months against this vast empire (Russia) and we thought 'What danger can possibly come from that empire in the east?'"

Later, after making this reference to the "camouflaged" Russian war against Finland before Germany attacked Russia the following year, Goering said:

"While the Russians had few armies fighting Finland with partly equipped obsolete arms they spent the last decade and a half building up the most powerful armaments which ever had been made by any nation."

Still later: "The strength of the Russians was known, but the Fuehrer's intuition warned him we must attack all the same."

He recounted the hardships encountered in the Russian campaign a year ago—when "the Fuehrer, with his display of toughness, held the whole German front himself."

"I am convinced," he said in an obvious reference to Russia's present and even greater winter offensive, "that Russia is now using her last reserves."

At another point he said Russian losses were so huge that "icy-cold shudders run down one's back if one sees these losses." He did not mention German casualties.

Emphasizes Russia's Strength

The man who once boasted that Germans had their choice between guns and butter, and chose guns, kept emphasizing Russia's strength and the need of German unity to combat it.

"Russia hardly had pencils for the people in general," he said. "The whole industry worked with a single aim and Russia placed emphasis only on the four branches of her arms, namely tanks, anti-tank guns, airplanes and anti-aircraft defense.

"It is not easy to fight Russia. Our enemy is hard, his leadership barbaric, and disobedience means death."

Goering kept stressing, too, what he said was the danger to all Europe of a Russian victory. This was seen as an appeal to Axis allies to stand firm, and also an attempt to recruit presently neutral states against Russia.

"Bolshevism would not halt at the Swedish or Swiss or any other border," in the event of a German collapse, he said. "Bolshevism would flood Europe to its extreme corner."

He recalled the visit to Berlin of Foreign Minister Molotov of Russia. That was after Germany had sought and gained a non-aggression pact with Russia, only to attack the Soviets on June 22, 1941.

Goering said Molotov hinted that a good understanding was possible if Germany would close her eyes to a second attack on Finland.

"The Russian would have immediately stretched out his hand to the Swedish ore fields and secure for himself ice free ports," he said in developing this theme. "He wanted to take Rumania and from there advance into the Balkans via Bulgaria."

In what may have been a reference to increasing discontent in Germany over reverses in Russia, Goering next said:

"It must be the greatest shame for a German if he, instead of working or fighting, is gas-bagging and criticizing. He must be exposed to the disdain of the whole nation."

Calls Stalingrad Troops Heroes

Goering was more specific than Hitler about the situation at Stalingrad where the Russians trapped 220,000 men of Col. Gen. Friedrich Paulus' Sixth army and now are killing or capturing the last few thousand survivors.

He said:

"The fighters of Stalingrad have now taken the burden of this heroic struggle on their shoulders. Had they not brought these 60 or 70 or even 80 Russian divisions on themselves, had they also broken out then with the others, the Russians would probably have attained their objective.

"Now they are too late. German resistance has been organized. It could be organized and new lines fortified because out there—in the wreckage of that town—heroes fought and are still fighting."

30.24-741

30.24-741

1941 in the fight against the menace from the east.

Today there are only two alternatives: either Germany and her allies win or the central Asiatic flood from the east will surge over the oldest civilized continent.

All other events pale before the grandeur of this gigantic struggle.

If the new onslaught of central Asia against Europe is successful the world today will break up, just as the ancient world once was broken up by the onslaught of the Huns.

Human labor of several thousand years would have been in vain. Chaos would take place on the most flourishing Continent of Europe and unimaginable barbarism would take the place of culture.

When France and Britain in 1939 declared war on Germany without any reason, they accomplished unconsciously a good thing.

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They started the biggest conflict in history just at the moment when the Reich was at the summit of its strength. Everything accomplished since 1933 recedes in comparison with the task which faces us today.

We believe in victory because we are convinced that, provided this nation has the right leadership, it can overcome all danger and all burdens. We believe in victory because we fought it out with the same enemies before.

It depends on us alone to unstand the meaning of this war and to carry on struggle with such determination as long as necessary, until this continent can finally be regarded as safe. Such individual blows of fate as may fall on us in this struggle are nothing compared with what we would suffer if the barbaric force from the east rolled across our continent.

Every single life lost in this struggle will insure the life of future generations. In this tremendous struggle we must not expect Providence to give victory without cost. Every individual and every nation will be weighed in the balance and whoever is found wanting must fall.

That is why I said on Sept. 1, 1939, that whatever might come, neither time nor armed force could overcome the German nation.

There has been nothing in history to match the victories of Germans and their allies gained in this war.

In this war there will be neither victor nor vanquished, but only those who survive and those who are destroyed.

The National Socialist state will continue the struggle with the fanaticism which our movement had from its birth.

On June 30, 1942, I said that any weakling can take victories —only strong men can take the blows of fate.

Last winter the Jews in the plutocracies thought they saw the collapse of the German Army. That did not happen.

This winter they hope for the same thing. But they will see that the strength of the National Socialist idea is greater than their desire.

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The longer the war goes on, the more people will be united and allied with the faith. Each one will be spurred on to fulfill his duty. Each one who attempts to evade his duty will be destroyed.

People will go on waging this war until a new Jan. 30 emerges with a clear decision—an unequivocal victory.

I am filled with the deepest gratitude to all those who have shared in my work. But I must thank no less the millions of unknown German men and women who in factories, offices, railway stations, private and state enterprises put their skill and labor at our disposal. Since Sept. 1, 1939, my first thanks have been due our soldiers, marshals, admirals, generals and other officers, and especially the hundreds of thousands and millions of non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

The proud achievements of our army, navy and air force will go down in history crowned with laurels of immortality.

From the Far North to the African coast, from the Atlantic to the vast spaces of the east from the Aegean to Stalingrad, rings the epic story which will survive for thousands of years.

The home front has the duty of remaining worthy of the deeds of our soldiers.

Hitherto town and country have made enormous contribution to the war effort. Now the total labor of our nation must still further be increased.

The heroic struggle of our soldiers on the Volga should inspire everybody to do their utmost. Our enemies have decided to threaten peaceful towns and villages with cruel annihilation. Though they can destroy the houses of the people, they cannot break our spirit, but only strengther it.

What many German men and women did not know at the beginning of this war is now clear to them. That struggle which has been forced upon us by the same enemies as 1914 is a struggle to decide the continued existence or destruction of our people.

God will be a just judge. But our task is to do our duty so that we may appear worthily before Him, according to his laws of struggle for existence.

If we spare no life and shun no labor to preserve the life of our people for the future, then one day a great hour will strike and our people will be free from their external enemies.

Out of the sacrifices of the dead, from the ruins of our towns and villages, a new life will blossom forth to continue building the state in which we believe and for which we work —the Germanic state of the German nation.

From this sacrifice we will raise a home in which all the men and women of our nation may live—the National Socialist Greater German Reich.

But we must have for all time the necessary strength to protect the European family of nations from the dangers of the east. The Greater German Reich and nations allied to it will have a secure "lebensraum" (living space) in common, which is indispensable for the material existence of those peoples.

Adolf Hitler, headquarters, Jan. 30, 1943.

Flags and Music Missing in Glum Berlin Fete Day

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP).—Not since Adolf Hitler was appointed Reichschancellor in 1933 had the Germans observed the anniversary in such a somber and foreboding atmosphere as today.

Even the flags which gave Berlin and all Germany a gala air on previous anniversaries were ordered furled by Propaganda Minister Goebbels.

Reds Seize Oil and Rail Cities, Accelerate Drive on Rostov From South

Giant Tanks Smash Nazis East of Kursk

Russians Advance Toward Krasnodar on Line Leading to Kerch Straits

JAN 30 1943

By The Associated Press

MOSCOW, Jan. 31 (Sunday) (AP).—Maikop, the center of the only oil resources ever captured by Adolf Hitler in his 1942 drive for precious Caucasus motor fuel, has been recaptured by the Red Army, the Russians announced early today in a special communique.

Aside from depriving the Germans of the only oil resources they ever gained in their efforts of a year and a half, the Russians seized the vital railway junction of Tikhoretsk, ninety-five miles south of Rostov, the announcement said.

[Moreover, said the regular midnight communique, as recorded in London by the Soviet monitor from a Moscow broadcast, the Russians made important advances westward toward Krasnodar, important railway center on the line leading to the Kerch Straits and the only means of escape for the Germans in the entire Caucasus if the Rostov gateway is closed. The communique said Ladojskaya, a railway station forty-eight miles east of Krasnodar and thirty-two miles west of Kropotkin had been captured. The fall of Archangelskaya, thirty-two miles north of Kropotkin and twelve miles south of Tikhoretsk, also was announced.]

Caucasus Rail Key Taken

Tikhoretsk is a vital rail key to the Caucasus, the juncture for the Stalingrad-Novorossisk and Rostov-Baku railroads. Its fall along with Maikop threatens entrapment of remnants of a Nazi army originally numbering 300,000 men, and squeezes them into a contracting northwestern corner of the Caucasus below Rostov.

Russian forces were now poised for thrusts at Krasnodar, sixty miles northwest of Maikop and about eighty miles southwest of Tikoretsk.

Meanwhile, other Soviet armies were reported pushing steadily westward on the Voronezh front less than fifty-five miles from Belgorod and sixty miles from Kursk, two of the main springboards for the Germans' offensive last year.

[On the Leningrad front, the Germans reported heavy Russian attacks south of Lake Ladoga, but claimed they were "bloodily repulsed." The Russians, they said, were hurling massed tanks and artillery formations into the battle there.]

Battlefront dispatches reported giant new Soviet tanks were spearheading the Soviet smashes toward Kursk, and the Russians also announced they still were pounding the Nazis trapped at Stalingrad and the German remnants encircled west and southwest of Voronezh.

Gain on Voronezh Front

[The Russian midnight communique, as recorded in London, said the break-through on the wide Voronezh front continued, and that more important centers fell to the advancing Russians. Soviet aircraft on various fronts Friday were credited with destroying or damaging 180 German trucks loaded with troops or supplies, silencing ten artillery batteries, smashing eight locomotives, blowing up three ammunition dumps, and sinking four transports. Three enemy infantry battalions were "dispersed and partly wiped out."

["North of Stalingrad our troops sought out the remnants of encircled enemy units. During the day on all sectors many prisoners were taken, among whom were 206 German officers. One prisoner set free to return to his unit came back the same day and brought with him 120 German soldiers. On another sector two German prisoners set free brought back 300 German soldiers." Enemy counterattacks were beaten off on the southern and southwestern fronts, the communique continued.]

West of Voronezh the tank-led Russian force which swept through Gremyachye was reported less than sixty miles from Kursk, and still advancing.

Southwest of Voronezh the force which pushed through Novy-Oskol was less than fifty-five miles from Belgorod, on the railway south from Kursk to Kharkov.

Battlefront dispatches said the Russians were in close pursuit of enemy forces, and Russian planes roared overhead raking the enemy columns with bombs and machine-gun fire.

The battle was developing over a ravine-cut steppe land dotted with German strong points and artillery emplacements as the Red Army drive fanned out along the spur rail lines north and south of Kastornoye and westward to Kursk.

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"Red Star," the army newspaper, said Kastornoye fell in a night battle after Russian flanking drives cut off the retreat of its garrison which refused to surrender and was virtually destroyed.

The Soviet Information Bureau's noon communique said forty more towns had been added to more than 200 already recaptured in this advance which cost the Germans nearly 100,000 men in captured alone.

Still further heavy losses were being inflicted upon the Germans as they gave way before the continuing attack, the communique said. It was in this sector where the Russians said the remnants of nine more enemy divisions still were held in a death trap.

The Russians said a German fortification was by-passed and two towns captured in the lower Don, and another fortified center captured in the Caucasus.

Reds Use Giant Tanks.

Moscow, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—The Russians announced today that iron giants with which they smashed a forty-four-mile-wide hole west of Voronezh—tanks described as bigger than anything the Nazis had on the Russian front—were rolling the Nazis back steadily toward Kursk in an onslaught yet unchecked.

Dispatches from this battlefront, where parts of nine German divisions were declared caught in a death trap, said the huge tanks were battering a way through enemy fortifications and over the bodies of Nazi soldiers strewn along the way.

Kursk, Belgorod and Kharkov alike were menaced by the continuing drive.

The latest advance has carried Russian forces to within sixty-five miles of Kursk, the Russians said, with the forces of Lieut.-Gen. Reiter joining those under Col.-Gen. F. I. Golikov in an attack which scored gains counted at thirty-one miles in depth and brought the toll of Axis captives to nearly 100,000 in that sector.

In three days fighting, the war bulletin said, more than 14,500 prisoners were taken and about 12,000 of the enemy were killed.

(The Russian noon communique recorded in London by the Soviet radio monitor said that 40 more towns had been taken in the offensive west of Voronezh and that 600 Germans had been captured in one engagement. In another sector the Russians were reported to have caused heavy losses to the enemy.

(Another 450 prisoners were said to have been captured as district after district near the center of the city of Stalingrad was cleaned up, and the Russians said that "many German officers deserted their units and tried to get out of the encirclement."

(The Soviet war bulletin said one group of Nazi officers dressed in soldiers' uniforms marched out of the lines under escort of a German soldier garbed in a Red Army uniform in an attempt to escape. "The whole group was taken prisoner," the communique said.)

In the Caucasus, where fighting has continued with similar intensity, the capture of the railway junction of Kropotkin was announced, putting a Russian army there on the banks of the strategically important Kuban River, sealing one of the gates to the Maikop oil fields, and furnishing a new menace to Tikhoretsk, another railway junction 35 miles north.

Fight in Streets.

Street fighting in Kropotkin resulted in the killing of more than 1,000 Germans, the Russians said.

A union of this northward driving army with that which has driven to 20 miles northeast of Tikhoretsk, on the main Stalingrad railway, was envisaged.

Kropotkin is 130 miles south of Rostov. Other columns previously were reported 60 miles southeast of Rostov, 56 miles to the east and 70 miles to the north.

The war bulletin noted that the

Germans were trying to strengthen their defense of the Rostov circle with fresh troops and tank forces.

In capturing Novy Oskol, ninety miles northeast of Kharkov, the Russians said that an entire Italian Alpine corps was disposed of, with 11,000 Italians taken prisoner, including Gens. Battista, Pascalini and Umerci and their division staffs.

ADD Push on for Krasnodar

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 31 (AP)—Two Russian communiqués, broadcast by Moscow and recorded here by the Soviet monitor, indicated today that the Red Army was tightening its net in the Caucasus south of Rostov and also rapidly extending its gains west of Voronezh in the direction of Kursk and Kharkov.

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After a special communiqué had announced the recapture of Tikhoretsk and Maikop in the Caucasus, the midnight bulletin revealed a further advance westward toward Krasnodar, an important railway center on the line leading to the Kerch Strait.

The communiqué said Ladojskaya, a railway station forty-eight miles east of Krasnodar and thirty-two miles west of Kropotkin, had been captured. The fall of Archangelskaya, thirty-two miles north of Kropotkin and twelve miles south of Tikhoretsk, also was announced.

The midnight communiqué said the break-through on the wide Voronezh front continued and that more important centers fell to the advancing Russians.

Front dispatches received in Moscow said the Russians still were annihilating the remnants of nine German divisions trapped between Voronezh and Kastornoe on a forty-four mile front above and below the railway leading to Kursk.

With the capture of Tikhoretsk the Russians have compressed the German armies into the northwestern corner of the Caucasus below Rostov. It is an area about 200 miles in depth and width.

If the Germans try to escape across the Kerch Strait they will run the risk of Soviet air and surface attacks from the Black Sea fleet which still is intact at ports below Nazi-held Novorossiisk.

As for Rostov, the capture of Tikhoretsk means that gateway city, the pivot for all German armies in the Caucasus, now is exposed to attack from still another direction.

At least five Russian columns are converging on Rostov. Seventy miles to the north the Red Army is fighting on its approaches after crossing the Donets River. On the north bank of the Don another column is fifty-six miles east of Rostov. Other Russian units are sixty miles from Rostov on the south bank, while another group is the same distance to the southeast on the railway leading from Salsk. The advance from captured Tikhoretsk is the fifth Soviet column.

BIG RED TANK DRIVE BEGINS AT LADOGA

Massed Artillery Supports Push, the Nazis Admit—Russians Reported Only 45 Miles From Kursk.

JAN 30 1943

A violent new Russian assault on a broad front south of Lake Ladoga, featuring massed artillery and waves of tanks, was reported by the Berlin radio today in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press in New York.

Forty-two Soviet tanks were declared destroyed in yesterday's "bitter fighting" in which the opposing forces often grappled man-to-man. All Russian assaults were "bloodily repulsed," the German communique said, but the battle continued.

A Soviet drive south of Lake Ladoga probably would be aimed at the Gulf of Finland, to cut off and eventually encircle the German Army which so long besieged Leningrad—a duplication of the Soviet tactics which have all but wiped out the Nazi force at Stalingrad.

Marshal Semeon Timoshenko, one of the Red Army's most successful leaders, is on a northwestern sector and might have directed this latest Russian blow.

The situation at Stalingrad, the Germans reported, remained unchanged, and "the courage of the defenders (meaning themselves) unbroken."

Without further explanation, the communique reported that "volunteer detachments composed of Russian nationals" participated alongside German and Italian troops in fighting the Red Army in the middle Don region.

The British radio said that the Soviet forces "are now only forty-five miles from the great enemy base of Kursk, and sixty miles from the equally important center of Kharkov." CBS picked up the broadcast in New York city. It also heard the London radio quote Red Star, the Russian Army newspaper, as saying Voronezh province was practically cleared of Germans.

ADVANCING BRITISH MOVE INTO TUNISIA

Gen. Montgomery Continues Close Pursuit of Rommel's Corps.

JAN 30 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 30.—(AP) Advance units of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth army have made their first thrusts across the Tunisian border in pursuit of German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, a British communique disclosed as Allied aerial attacks stabbed at communications and supply lines of the retreating Africa corps.

With these forward elements penetrating the central sector of the Tunisian front, it was expected that it would not be long until the main body of the Eighth army swings into action.

In an apparent effort to cut off Rommel's supply lines as well as further avenues of escape, American and R.A.F. planes rained explosives on northern Tunisia, accounting for 13 Axis planes in the process.

A Middle East Communique reported that bad weather had hampered their activities, but Twelfth air force bombers, striking from the west, set fires in the Bizerte dock area and left two ships in a big Tunisian-bound convoy in flames.

The British communique spoke only of a penetration in the central sector of the front, indicating that Gen. Montgomery's patrols crossed the border some 15 to 25 miles from the coast.

There was no indication of how close the patrols approached to the Mareth line, situated about 65 miles inside Tunisia, within which part of Marshal Rommel's forces are believed already established. These fortifications were built by the French before the war to protect Tunisia against attack from the east.

Nor did the brief Cairo communique mention other British forces closing in on Zuara, last Axis port in Tripolitania. However, a Cairo dispatch said the British had engaged the retreating Germans along the coast road in the Zuara area, about 40 miles east of the border.

Tunisian Line Crossed.

London, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—Forward elements of the conquering British Eighth Army yesterday thrust for the first time across the border from Libya into Tunisia, the British announced at Cairo today, and it was expected here that the main body of the army would soon sweep into action.

This renewed ground activity, apparently intended to close in on Marshal Rommel's Africa Corps, still struggling westward along the North African coast, was accompanied by sharp aerial blows at Rommel's communications and supply lines.

British military experts surmised that Cairo's assertion ... the Tunisian border was pen... trated in the central sector mea... that the crossing had been ... fected fifteen to twenty-five mi... from the coast. Rommel is b... lieved to have established part ... his forces within the fortifica... tions at the Mareth Line, abo... sixty-five miles inside Tunis... and the patrol operations ... have been intended to feel ... the depth of his rearguard ... fenses.

The German High Comm... reported meanwhile that ... guards of the Axis tank ... bloodily repulsed strong ... tank attacks in North Af...

Numerous Allied ... saults on Axis su...

Sicily were reported, one on Messina causing considerable damage.

British Patrol Units Penetrate Tunisia

CAIRO, Jan. 30 (AP).—Forward elements of the British 8th Army moved into Tunisia in the course of patrol operations yesterday, a British communique said today.

The penetration was made in the "central sector" of the front, the communique said, indicating that the border had been crossed some distance south of the coast. The communique did not indicate how close to the Mareth Line the patrols approached.

Part of Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces have been reported established within the fortifications of the Mareth Line, constructed before the war by the French about 65 miles within Tunisia as protection against an advance from Mussolini's former colony of Libya.

Bad flying weather held aerial operations to a minimum yesterday and the previous night.

The Rome radio, broadcasting the Italian high command communique, said German fighters destroyed 13 Allied planes at an airdrome near Bone, Algeria, and that Italian torpedo planes had sunk a British destroyer of the Jarvis class and two Allied merchant ships in an attack on a convoy between Algiers and Bougie. German planes later attacked the same convoy, the announcement said, sinking three more ships and two more destroyers.

Numerous Allied bombing assaults on Axis supply bases in Sicily were reported, with one on Messina causing "considerable damage."

Two large cargo liners in a big Axis convoy moving toward the Tunisian coast were hit by bombs from Martin Marauder bombers and another ship was damaged in the docks at Bizerte. The United States flyers also attacked the Tunis airdrome, destroying a considerable number of fifty parked planes.

Most ground activity was confined to patrolling.

P-38 Lightnings escorted the Fortresses to Bizerte. Large buildings on the water front were seen to explode and hits were observed on oil tanks, a Twelfth United States Air Force spokesman said.

The Lightnings also were used to escort the Marauders which battered the convoy in the narrows. Besires the two cargo liners, there were six freighters, four destroyers and several other naval vessels.

Two Hits on Liner.

"Two direct hits were made on one cargo liner, blowing away its superstructure," the spokesman said, "the hits on the second liner started fires from which smoke rose 300 to 400 feet. Direct hits were made on another vessel of 100 to 150 feet, causing it to explode."

Another team of Marauders and Lightnings attacked the El Aquina airdrome at Tunis, destroying a considerable portion of about fifty grounded planes parked near buildings which were also hit.

The Marauders reported destroying three challenging fighters and damaging three others. The Lightnings shot down two and damaged four.

The Germans attacked the Algiers area for the third time in four nights last night and four of their bombers were destroyed.

While ground fighting in the Allied battle to prevent a junction of Marshal Erwin Rommel's retreating Afrika Korps with the Axis forces in the Tunis-Bizerte area was in a lull Allied bombers also struck the airfield at Tunis and a heavily escorted Axis convoy between Sicily and Tunisia, scoring hits on two ships, the announcement said.

In these three attacks Allied bombers and fighters shot down eight enemy aircraft, and five more were destroyed in other operations, it was announced.

(The German communique reported the bombing of Algiers and claimed the destruction of three transports and two destroyers and the damaging of three other vessels. The Germans said 19 Allied planes were destroyed.)

Air attacks also continued against the Axis armies south of Tunis. Enemy vehicles on roads in the forward area were attacked.

Allied losses in all these operations were four aircraft missing.

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U. S. Destroys 13 Axis Planes And Blasts Liners in Tunisia

Four Warships Among Convoy Targets—Bizerte and Tunis Rocked by Bombs —British Cross Border.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—Flying Fortresses led widespread attacks on the Germans in Tunisia yesterday which included raids on Bizerte and shipping and accounted for the destruction of thirteen enemy planes, headquarters said today.

30.24-743

30.24-743

Raeder Loses His Command Of Nazi Fleet to U-Boat Chief

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Admiral Karl Doenitz, commander of Germany's submarine fleet, was elevated to supreme command of the German Navy today, lending strength to the belief that the Nazis are relying on the U-boat as their main hope of winning the war.

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Doenitz, fifty years old, originator of "wolf-pack" submarine tactics, succeeds Grand Admiral Erich-Raeder, who becomes admiral inspector of the navy. Doenitz, now made a grand admiral, will remain in charge of German submarine warfare.

Known as an able, ruthless commander, Doenitz is reported to exhort his crews when they leave port: "Kill, kill, kill! That is your duty to the Fatherland and Der Fuehrer. Have no humanity in your labors. Humanity means weakness."

[The Berlin radio, in a broadcast to the German people, commented that military circles in Berlin were saying Doenitz would make the German Navy a symbol of German determination for victory in the war.]

While a great intensification of Germany's submarine warfare is expected generally in the coming spring months, London sources doubt that it will be much worse with Doenitz in top command.

Sources here were inclined to accept German explanations that Raeder's age and health were the reasons for his retirement, but they said the elevation of Doenitz, only a vice-admiral, over the heads of two admirals was probably the result of a compromise directed by Fuehrer Adolf Hitler.

These sources said that since it became apparent weeks ago that Raeder would be retired to an advisory capacity ardent navy Nazis have been pushing the candidacy of Admiral Rolf Carls for commander in chief, while the old navy clique has been pushing Admiral Otto Schniewind.

Doenitz is not known as an extremely enthusiastic party man or old navy adherent, although he is believed to have backed his U-boat commanders in successful demands for an end to the practice of having some Gestapo (secret police) men placed in each crew.

While he was a submarine man in the last war, Doenitz's U-boat was brought to the surface near Malta in 1917 when attacked by a British destroyer and he was a British prisoner for a time. In 1937, while investigating ocean currents near the English coast at Portland, his submarine was spotted and forced to the surface. He sent his captain to a British destroyer to apologize.

The rise of Doenitz, reportedly at odds with Raeder for some time past over submarine tactics, has been swift. A commodore at the start of the war, he reached the rank of rear admiral Nov. 17, 1939.

Raeder had been head of the German Navy since Oct. 1, 1928.

BRITISH RAIDERS HIT U-BOAT BASE

Lorient Blasted, Fires Set—Four Bombers Fail to Return

JAN 30 1943

LONDON, Jan. 30—(AP) British bombers blasted Germany's submarine base at Lorient last night for the sixth time in 16 days, the Air ministry announced today, while the Eighth U. S. air force disclosed for the first time the results of Wednesday's initial all-American assault on the German homeland.

In retaliation, a flight of four German planes bombed a town on the southeast coast of England early today, demolishing two dwellings and killing at least three persons, the Air ministry reported.

Four Bombers Lost

Four bombers failed to return from the raid on Lorient, on the Bay of Biscay, in western France, which was struck previously on the night of Jan. 26, after a lull of only two days.

A heavy tonnage of high explosive and incendiary bombs was dropped last night, the Air ministry said, but the damage was not learned immediately because of heavy clouds and poor visibility.

One bomber pilot reported seeing dull amber glows through the clouds, indicating that fires were started.

The returning crews described the anti-aircraft fire over the target area as much heavier than usual. Although no searchlights were seen, the fliers said the ground defenses sent up a heavy barrage.

Shortly after the Air ministry announcement of continued blows against the Nazi U-boat menace, the Eighth U. S. air force revealed that American Flying Fortresses and Liberators shot down 22 German fighters in the large scale raid on the Wilhelmshaven submarine base and the Emden industrial area Wednesday and came out of the daylight attack with only three bombers missing.

Apparently no more than three German planes escaped the U. S. airmen in their first blow at the heart of the Axis, for returning fliers said the defending force numbered only about 25 planes in all.

LORIENT U-BOAT BASE IS RAIDED

London, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—British bombers attacked the German submarine base at Lorient in western France again last night, the Air Ministry announced today. Four bombers are missing from the raid, it said.

It was the sixth raid on the Bay of Biscay U-boat nest in sixteen days. The Royal Air Force struck at it last on the night of January 26 after a lull of two days.

The raid of January 23 was described as a major attack and in it five bombers were reported lost. The four reported missing in last night's assault indicated that the raid was made in force.

Heavy clouds and poor visibility prevented damage from being immediately learned, but a heavy tonnage of high explosive and incendiary bombs was dropped.

Crews of returning bombers said there was far more anti-aircraft fire over the target area than usual. Ground defenses put up a heavy barrage, the flyers said, but no searchlights were seen.

The pilot of one bomber said that he saw dull amber glows through the clouds, indicating that fires were started.

In an early morning retaliatory raid, a flight of four German planes bombed a town on the southeast coast of England, demolishing two private dwellings. In one house a woman was killed and her husband buried. Next door two persons were killed.

U. S. RAID ON REICH NETTED 22 PLANES

JAN 30 1943

London, Jan. 30 (AP)—U. S. American Flying Fortresses and Liberators destroyed twenty-two German fighters in Wednesday's large scale raid on the Wilhelmshaven submarine base and the Emden industrial area, the Eighth United States Air Force announced today.

Flyers who took part in the raid reported that the German defending force numbered only about twenty-five planes, which would mean that the Americans knocked out almost the entire opposition.

On the two raids Wednesday, three bombers were lost.

Eisenhower Reported For Supreme Command

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP)—A new Allied command set-up in North Africa, which would leave General Eisenhower as supreme commander with a group of British "specialists" working under him, was forecast today by The News Chronicle's North African correspondent.

There was no official comment here.

Under the reported arrangement, General Sir Harold Alexander, at present commanding British forces in the Middle East, would be in charge of land operations; Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham would remain at the head of Allied naval operations, and Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur William Tedder would command all aerial activities.

General Alexander conceived the strategy of the campaign in which the British Eighth Army drove General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel across Libya into Tunisia, while Marshal Tedder directed the supporting aerial assault.

Chautemps's Brother Seized

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The German-controlled Paris radio said tonight that the French police had arrested Pierre Chautemps, brother of former Premier Camille Chautemps, on a charge of having had illegal correspondence with his brother. [On Nov. 13 the former Premier offered to serve General Henri Honore Giraud as a private in North Africa. He was living in Washington, D. C.]

Greetings From the Forces

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 30—In a broadcast of greetings to President Roosevelt on his sixty-first birthday today Major Gen. Russel P. Hartle, in temporary command of the United States Army forces in Europe, reiterated the President's own promise that the enemy "asked for it and is going to get it."

Major Gen. Ira C. Eaker, second in command to Major Gen. Carl C. Spaatz of the United States Army air forces in Europe, told the President that the Eighth Air Force best expressed its birthday greetings "by the courageous deeds of its combat crews, written in gratitude for the leadership of our Commander in Chief in bold air battles above the dark skies of Germany."

Captain H. G. Kirk, United States naval attaché in Great Britain, reporting progress in the vital battle against Axis submarines, said:

"Our efforts will continue until the submarine menace is overcome."

Leslie Howard, the actor, was master of ceremonies on a program which featured American soldiers and musicians.

When a Rabbit Tames

LONDON, — (AP) — Figure it out yourself, but the British Food Ministry says: "A wild rabbit becomes tame when its weight exceeds 3 1-2 lbs. A tame rabbit is wild when it weighs less than that amount."

WHEN NAVY MEN GO ASHORE THEY FIND EXCITEMENT

Film Crew, Trapped by Nazi Tanks, Get Great Pictures of War.

(EDITOR'S NOTE—Here's one of the strangest stories of the African campaign—about a photographic crew from the Navy that was trapped by German tanks. The crew was attached to the photographic unit of Commander John Ford, noted moving picture director, and included Lieut. John McClain, former New York reporter and Hollywood writer; and two former Hollywood cameramen, Lieut. Kenneth Pier, who helped Ford film the "Battle of Midway," and R. R. Rhea, Chief Photographer Specialist.)

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By LIEUTENANT JOHN McCLAIN
(As Told to Gladwin Hill)

LONDON—(Delayed) I was sent to London on a "special mission." In mid-October I got orders to report to the flag officer in a certain port for "training duties," and when I looked up I was in Algiers.

Three days after the assault I walked ashore. Lieut. Kenneth Pier, who landed with a commando unit, R. R. Rhea, Chief Specialist Photographer and I were assigned to work under Col. Darryl Zanuck of the Army signal corps. We started out in a convoy for Bone on a British trawler. I can't tell you how long it took us to get there, but there were dive bombers and torpedo planes and submarines all the way—fortunately most of them manned by Italians.

We got to Bone in the morning and decided to go up to the front. Then we found a couple of generals arguing about who was going to drive a jeep, and realized the transportation problem was tough.

We located a silly-looking French delivery wagon in a garage. It was brand new, but it had been standing in the garage a year and needed new batteries. Chief Rhea told the British Supply officer he had high blood pressure or something and absolutely had to have batteries to keep him alive, and we got them.

Even Got Food

We loaded the truck with our photographic equipment and three Tommy guns and hand grenades, and convinced the British the three of us were really six officers and 29 men who'd been stranded and had to eat. So we got food enough for that many and started out.

We got about 200 miles the first night. We'd been told to watch for German planes strafing the roads so we stuck Chief Rhea on a box in the back of the truck looking out that way for planes and Pier and I kept looking up ahead. If Rhea saw a plane he was to signal by beating three times on the side of the truck. The first time he signalled, we were all in the ditch before his second beat.

The second night we got to Baja, well beyond what we had thought was the front. The town had been bombed and abandoned and the only people there were some French soldiers — mostly underground.

We asked them where the best hotel in town was, and one of them said he'd show us. He took us to the best hotel but it had been hit and gutted and was only a shell. ...We asked the soldier "can we sleep here?" and he said "you didn't say anything about that—" he'd just taken us to the spot like we'd asked to see radio city or something.

The next morning, about 20 miles out, a British reconnaissance group told us Tebourba had been taken. So at midnight we loaded our stuff into the truck and started out on the road that ran from Medjez el Bab to Tebourba. About five in the morning we came to Tebourba. It's in a valley—an orange grove and a cluster of houses.

We drove the car into a deserted farm and slept under a hay-stack We were awakened by a Stuka patrol. They seemed to think we were some kind of a military objective. JU88's came over one after another and bombed the orchard. I don't think there was a second all day when there weren't German planes in the air.

There was a windmill on the farm and we got it working and it started the light plant. We found some wine in the cellar, and had a sensational dinner.

Tanks—But German Ones

About 10 the next morning some British infantry came up and we saw about 20 tanks lining up on the brow of the next hill. We thought that was fine, at last our boys are catching up with us. I said to the British captain, 'I'm glad our tanks are coming up, because we were just starting to wonder what the situation was."

He said, "Well, the situation is that we're cut off—and those are German tanks."

He said there was a chance we might get through the shelling on the road, and we better get out while the going was good, so we started back to Medjez el Bab.

A little way along an American officer stopped us. He said the road was blocked further down by German tanks and paratroopers. We saw a farm a little way off the road and drove into it and hid the truck.

A British officer appeared and

we discovered it was an artillery position—a battery of two 25-pounder guns. Just then a soldier came up and said some German tanks had just come "around the corner" down in the valley. They were the same bunch that had been after us before. There were 33 of them.

Got Swell Pictures

Right way the officer said "Lower your sights to 600 yards and fire." They knocked out seven of the tanks, and turned back the attack. Pier got swell pictures of it.

There were a great many casualties in the battery. I asked the officer if I was standing behind a big rock and that's a good place to to be in a situation like that. Now helping carry ammunition meant getting out from behind that rock. I don't like moving anyway, and I think leaving that rock was the hardest move I ever had to make.

McATEER MAY BROADCAST

BELFAST, Jan. 30—(AP) Notices found pasted on walls in Belfast today announced that Hugh McAteer, escaped leader of the Irish republican army, would broadcast from Germany tomorrow.

WILL JOIN GIRAUD

LISBON, Portugal, Jan. 30—(AP) Francois Gentil, former French minister to Portugal and more recently the Vichy envoy to Argentina, has left for North Africa to join Gen. Henri Giraud, it was reported here today.

Quake Relief for Tadzhikistan

MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Soviet Government today ordered food and building materials sent to inhabitants of districts in the Tadzhikistan Republic of West Central Asia stricken by an earthquake. The earthquake hit Faizabad, Ramit, Kodhonikidzebad and the Nurek and Obi Garmsky districts. Supplies for victims included 100 tons of grain.

Eisenhower Denies Allied Political Rift

Declares Murphy Has Had No National Differences With British Liaison Men

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 30 (AP).—Lieutenant General Dwight D. Eisenhower today set at rest rumors from London and Washington that Robert D. Murphy, American Minister in North Africa; Harold Macmillan, British resident minister, or William Mack, British civil liaison officer, had been at loggerheads over political or military matters.

"So far as I have been able to detect, I have never had any difference of advice from the British or American staff, whether civil, political or military, based on nationalism," the Allied commander in chief said, in a statement.

While General Eisenhower did not say there had been no differences, it was noted he stressed that there had been no purely national divergences.

"The British naturally approach a problem differently from what I would—it is our professional training—but the solution reached was approved by the whole works," he said.

It was believed that General Eisenhower's statement was meant to apply to such matters as the appointment of Marcel Peyrouton as Governor General of Algeria.

Murphy, Macmillan and Mack are General Eisenhower's advisers on political matters, such as the giving of Allied approval to political appointments in North Africa.

VOYAGE KEPT NURSES ON RUN

Seasick Patients Made Four Busy on Transport.

JAN 31 1943

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—Four American nurses, who said that they joined the Army Nursing Corps to help care for fighting men, were more than a little chagrined when their first patients proved to be a lot of seasick persons aboard a troop transport.

The four embarked with high hopes of a restful sea voyage, despite the menace of enemy submarines, but as things turned out they were the busiest persons on the ship. A contingent of WAACS was aboard, and most of the girls as well as many of the soldiers proved to be poor sailors.

"We came to work, all right," said Nurse Dorothea Lecain, 25 years old, of Cambridge, Mass., as she recalled the voyage with a rueful grin, "but I must say we didn't expect to be nursing women."

The other nurses were Kathryn Judith McCann, 25, of Scranton, Pa.; Sophie J. Lange, 25, of Buffalo, and Margaret McCormick of Rutledge, Vt.

The ship's surgeon, Dr. Nathan Sharove, a native of Richmond, Va., and a surgeon in New York before the war, also was surprised to find feminine patients in his hospital unit, but he took it all philosophically.

Miss Lecain finished her training in the Cambridge City Hospital last April and spent the summer nursing in the Cape Cod Hospital at Hyannis, Mass., before volunteering for overseas duty with a friend, Miss Ruth Donovan of Quincy, Mass. Miss Donovan was aboard another ship in the convoy bound for North Africa.

Miss McCann received her training at St. Mary's Hospital in Scranton and joined the Nurses' Corps while at St. Peter's Hospital in Brooklyn.

Miss Lange trained at the General Hospital in Buffalo, where a sister, Mrs. Laura Ostrowskim, resides.

Miss McCormick trained at St. Mary's Hospital in Brooklyn and also worked for the New York Public Health Department.

All four nurses are now proudly assuming the title of second lieutenants. They will be stationed at a hospital 200 miles behind the front lines.

U. S. Troops Capture Two Hills in Tunisia Without Firing Shot

Italian Force Surrenders; Axis Ousseltia Drive Halted by Night Attack

By HAROLD V. BOYLE,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

JAN 31 1943

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT, Jan. 26 (Delayed).—Without firing a shot or losing a man, American infantrymen in a pre-dawn assault today charged 1,000 feet up slippery slopes with a waning moon glinting on fixed bayonets and seized the twin heights commanding the road to Kairouan.

The night attack, after a day-long artillery barrage and infantry infiltration, caught the Italian garrisons completely by surprise and they surrendered without a struggle.

The American occupation of the two rugged hills—Djebel Tenilia and Hir El Jarouil—left the Allies in control of the western end of a pass to Kairouan and threw back on its heels a week-old Axis drive down the Ousseltia valley, littered with ruins where in bygone centuries the Romans once set their stamp of empire.

Attack Held Amazing.

The most amazing feature of the attack was that an operation of such size and importance was made without the loss of a single American soldier and with only a few wounded, reports said.

The commanding officer, a Norfolk (Va.) colonel, praised the artillery for "a wonderful job of support."

"It was the best night attack I have ever seen," said Capt. C. Clough, jr., of Saugerties, N. Y. "We went in there with a bang so fast the Italians were too surprised to fire, and put up no defense.

"We went up there itching to use our bayonets but they didn't give us an excuse to use them. They had the approaches to the hills full of mines and booby traps, but didn't kill any of our men."

The Italians were members of a crack division. They said they had been without food for three days. They complained the German Army had pulled out, leaving them to hold the entrance to the pass alone, and that many of their own officers had left them the night before the attack.

American officers said they expected to round up 200 or 300 prisoners by the time mopping-up operations had been completed.

Most of those taken were quite young and their uniforms were ragged and torn.

Among the junior officers who led the troops into combat was a Washington (D. C.) lieutenant.

In a tour of the battle area with Dave Rame, British newspaper correspondent, I saw many wrecked Axis vehicles and artillery pieces in the valley.

On one road was the wreckage of a car previously driven by William Stoneman, Chicago Daily News correspondent, who suffered a minor hip wound when the Germans machine-gunned his vehicle and set it afire several days ago.

Mine Smashes Jeep.

A few minutes later we heard an explosion on the side of the road 75 yards to the left and saw a plume of black smoke rising from a jeep smashed by a road mine.

We found a young lieutenant lying several feet from the jeep, lucky to be alive. He had a broken leg.

"This would have to happen to me," he said as other soldiers put splints on his leg.

The right front wheel of the jeep had been blown off and the motor ripped to bits by the blast.

The Americans had a field day joy-riding down the roads in Italian three-wheeled motorcycles, a number of which were included in the substantial stores of Axis equipment taken in the victory.

Moroccan Prince Hopes to Visit U. S.

JAN 1 1943

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRENCH MOROCCO, (AP) — Crown Prince Moulay Hassan, 13-year-old son of the Sultan of Morocco, enjoyed his first ride in an American tank so much that he confided to Lieutenant Colonel Leonard Nason, military mayor of Rabat, during the drive back to his father's palace:

"When the war is over, I am going to ask my father to let me come to America to live for a while."

The young prince, who is mechanically minded, was vastly impressed with the tank as a sample of American inventive ingenuity.

War Correspondent Cited for Gallantry

Cairo, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—Henry T. Gorrell, war correspondent for the United Press, received the air medal today "for extreme gallantry under fire." Major-Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commander of the United States Army Air Force in the Middle East, made the award.

Mr. Gorrell, one of seven correspondents who went on a raid October 3 on the Axis-held base at Navarino Bay in the Greek Peloponnessus, "undoubtedly saved the life" of a wounded American gunner, Norman Frost of Miami, Fla., by applying a tourniquet and caring for him for several hours, the citation said. His conduct, the award said, typifies the role of correspondent in all theaters of war and expresses the courage of the representatives of a free press fighting for a free world."

BURMA ACTION LIGHT

New Delhi, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—Activity on the western Burmese front yesterday was limited to R. A. F. patrols along the coast and a Japanese air raid on the Maungdaw area, some fifty miles northwest of Akyab, a British communique said today.

The Japanese raiding force consisted of two bombers escorted by a few fighters and caused no damage nor casualties, the bulletin declared.

The announcement said there had been no change in the land front on the Burmese West Coast, where British forces last were reported operating in the vicinity of Rathedaung, twenty-five miles northwest of Akyab.

Reigning Prince of Important Transjordan Lives in a Tent

JAN 1 1943

(Editor's note: Transjordan, rich in the personalities and color of the Arab world, is an important area of the Middle East front, though to the rear, and presents one of the problems awaiting the peacemakers of the present war.)

By CLYDE A. FARNSWORTH

SOMEWHERE ON THE RIVER JORDAN, Transjorden—(Delayed)—(AP) The population of the Arab world is roughly divisible into dwellers of the "houses of hair" and dwellers of the "houses of stone."

His highness, Emir Abdullah Ibn Hussein, Mecca-born descendant of the prophet Mohammed, combines the pleasures of both ways of life.

Something in the inherited characteristics of the 60-year-old potentate, something more than the winter chill of his high altitude capital at Amman, sends him for three months of each year into a tent camp on the warm plain which lines his side of the River Jordan.

Perhaps, it is the Emir's love of the wild life along the river—he is something of a naturalist and poet in his own right — or perhaps it is quite as one official at Amman told me: "His Highness just likes to live in a tent."

Goat's-Hair Tents

En route from Amman to the Emir's winter quarters, I had seen the black, goat's hair tents of the wandering herdsmen and had had explained to me the distinction between the villagers in their houses of stone and the nomads whose home is where they pitch their tents.

With eardrums strained by the steady descent from Amman's 2,430-foot altitude to the 885 feet below sea level of the Jordan valley, I emerged upon the gray plain within sight of the tent village inhabited for the season by this highness and retinue.

A score or so of white canvas tents were arrayed on the horizon, and fluttering over them and a watchful sentry was the Emir's flag.

We were swiftly ushered from a reception tent toward that which serves his highness as a drawing room. The Emir Abdullah himself met us at the entrance with a warm handshake and words of welcome. We entered and sat upon the soft, modernistically designed chairs and settees which ringed the interior of this large tent. Multiple thicknesses of oriental rugs cushioned our feet.

I had ample opportunity in the succeeding two hours to study one of the most fascinating of the world's few ruling monarchs, one whose voice in the Islam world carries far beyond the frontiers of Trans-Jordan. While the ruler chatted interestedly on the progress of the war, with an interpreter interspersing a running translation, I busied myself with mental notemaking.

The Emir Abdullah has a patriarchal air, and actually he is a grandfather. He has two wives who have borne him sons, the Emirs Talal and Naif. I did not see the Emir's wives, naturally, considering the firm Moslem code with which he rules. I understand, however, that they customarily remain at Amman in mountaintop seclusion.

The Emir is deeply religious. He is memorizing the Koran and proudly states that he has but one-fourth of it yet to be committed. He finds considerable guidance for his political and economic opinions in the Koran.

Early in our visit, he drew out a thin gold watch from beneath his robe, studied it and then left us briefly for his midday prayers.

His highness' day starts long before dawn with the first prayers and ends no later than 8:30 p.m. when he retires. His exercise consists chiefly of horseback riding and walking. He was once an active hunter, especially fond of hawking.

As his religion requires, he lives in complete abstinence from alcoholic drink. He does not smoke, and although in hospitality he might have a servant offer a round of cigarettes, the tactful and forewarned guest will decline.

The Emir wore the distinctive headdress of his people, the shawl-like "hatta" in red and white, with the corners draped back over his shoulders and the whole held in place by the double looped "aqal", or cord, in black silk. His face was lightly bronzed by life in the open. His mustache and pointed beard were only touched with gray.

The Emir sat in a brocade-upholstered chair, a telephone on the table at his right. I learned later

1943

30.24-745.

30.24-745

that this was a direct line to Amman, 40 miles away. His daily routine in winter quarters calls for considerable contact with his capital.

He was richly and warmly dressed despite the mild temperature of the Jordan valley. His over-all garment was an ankle-length robe of soft camel's hair cloth. Under this he wore a tight-fitting vest-like jacket of scarlet wool and beneath it a blue shirt. His feet, surprisingly small, were in black congress gaiters.

We straggled into the dining tent, his highness leading the way, and were a considerable party for the occasion by the time all had taken their places at the long table.

The luncheon commenced without ceremony, silent native waiters padding swiftly around, always at one's elbow with a heaping platter of food when one's plate was emptied. The meal started with sliced roast chicken and boiled wheat; it ended with tiny fried cakes, suggestive of doughnuts, and platters of fruit. In between, mutton was served in two ways, along with French fried potatoes and a rice course.

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Broaches the Subject

Approximately midway between roast chicken and fried cakes and fruit, his highness broached the subject which I was to learn later has been resting heavily upon him.

I was to learn something of the considerable concern resulting in Transjordan over manifestations in America linked with the observance of the 25th anniversary of the Balfour Declaration Nov. 2. Especially a petition signed by American congressmen and senators and a telegram by Wendell Willkie which Arabs in this part of the world, the Emir Abdullah in particular, view with suppressed foreboding.

(The Emir apparently referred to the following telegram sent the mass meeting in New York last November:

("Your case for a national home has always rested upon historic rights and international law. Hitler's program of extermination of the Jewish people has made it a case for the conscience of mankind. The doors of Palestine will have to be opened to the homeless Jews of central and eastern Europe who will survive this war. The extent of that emigration must be measured by the needs of the Jewish people.

("While one cannot foresee the exact organization which will follow this war, the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine in fulfillment of the promise contained in the Balfour Declaration must find its rightful place in the new world order of tomorrow.")

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The Balfour Declaration undertook to state as British policy a favorable attitude toward establishment in Palestine of a national home for Jews. A quarter of a century of dissension, frequently bloody, has followed that declaration. Efforts to compose the differences between the Jewish minority in Palestine and the Arab majority have had a record of failure.

Roughly, Britain's position as mandate power is that the status quo should be preserved, pending some postwar settlement which would guarantee so far as possible the legitimate interests of Jews and Arabs alike.

In line with this attempted "freezing" of the dispute over who should control Palestine, Britain has sharply limited the right of Jews to buy land there and has sharply restricted immigration of Jews. In the light of what is happening to Jews in Europe this policy has come under increasing Zionist Jewish attack.

Expresses Arab Sympathy

"Arabs, like other civilized nations, look with deepest sympathy on the suffering of the Jews," his highness told me through our interpreter, carefully weighing each word. "Whatever measures can be taken to relieve their suffering should be taken, but not at the expense of Arab rights.

"The hope for some possible solution of the Jewish question must be based on the idea of a Greater Syria and not on the consideration of Palestine as a separate, isolated unit.

"Arabs have no intention of persecuting, still less of driving out the Jews who have made their homes in Palestine. On the contrary, it would only be just that in areas of Jewish settlement they be given wide powers of local autonomy and somehow in accordance with their numbers be given just representation at the federal center.

"Unless artificial barriers between the four territories (Palestine, Transjordan, Syria and Lebanon) are abolished and a federal state built up I see no hope for the peace or progress of either Arabs or Jews.

"In the war the Arabs are heart and soul with the Allies, but while other nations look to the end of the war itself we look at the end with fear and misgiving. The reason for our fears is this: powerful influences are at work which take into no account the rights of the Arab populations of the Arab countries.

Counting on U. S. Fairness

"The Arabs fear that their case will go by default through lack of opportunity to plead their cause in America and England. I know that American opinion is necessarily ill-informed about Arab affairs but also that our hope lies in the sense of justice for which the American people are famous.

"I bitterly regret that while these issues are being debated that I, an Arab, should not have the opportunity of speaking face to face with the leaders of American public opinion. I regret that Mr. Willkie did not find time to call on us when he flew around the world."

Somervell Takes New Supply Plan to Reds

Teheran, Iran, Jan. 30 (AP).—Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commanding the U. S. Army Service of Supply, declared today that the "top item is to get maximum supplies through to Russia," and said the Persian Gulf route was "the most favorable approach."

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Somervell stopped here on an airplane inspection of the Persian Gulf Service Command.

"I want to emphasize that it is almost the cardinal point to keep maximum supplies going into Russia. The Russians seem very much pleased, but they would like to get more than they have been getting. They seem satisfied with the means of increasing capacity (of the Persian Gulf Service Command) as we have explained this to them."

Somervell discussed the recent Ceseblanca conference with Russian supply representatives at Iran.

Allies Destroy 250 Japanese in Battle at Mubo

Repulse Dawn Attack With Few Losses; Bombers Hit Enemy Ship at Rabaul

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Jan. 31 (Sunday) (AP).—Two hundred and fifty Japanese have been killed in the Mubo area, near Salamaua, New Guinea, a communique issued here announced today.

A communique issued yesterday had told of an attack in the Mubo area by strong Japanese patrols which was thrown back by an Allied outpost, after which the fleeing Japanese were pursued in the direction of Salamaua. Today's news bore out the indications of intensified fighting in that comparatively new battle sector. Recently, 150 Japanese were killed in an Allied raid there which lasted three days.

Allied planes resumed raids on Rabaul, New Britain, heavy bombers giving the town and harbor area a pounding which caused explosions in a Japanese vessel and started fires in whars - supply dumps, the communique said also. In New Britain's Open Bay, southwest of Rabaul, a bomber scored two hits on a 2,500-ton transport and troops on the deck were strafed.

Another frequently raided target, Lae, which is above Salamaua on the northeast New Guinea coast, was visited by attacking planes before dawn. They fired supply dumps and bombed buildings from low altitude, leaving heavy explosions and fires which were visible for twenty-five miles.

Of the Mubo fighting, the communique said: "The enemy launched a dawn attack against our positions. After six hours of fighting, the attack was broken and the enemy forced to withdraw, leaving 250 dead, including a regimental commander, Colonel Kitamura. Our losses were slight."

Allies Repulse Japs In Papua; Chase Them Toward Salamaua

Plane Installations in New Britain Combed; Horii Death Confirmed

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Jan. 30.—In the first land activity on the New Guinea front since the successful completion of the Papuan campaign a week ago, Allied troops were reported today to be pursuing strong Japanese patrols toward Salamaua after repulsing an enemy attack near Mubo.

Salamaua is approximately 140 miles northwest of Sanananda Point, where the last Japanese resistance on the Papuan Peninsula was reported crushed last Saturday, and is about 20 miles south of the important enemy base at Lae.

Mubo, site of skirmishing between Allied and Japanese patrols several weeks ago, is about 15 miles southwest of Salamaua. An Allied communique announcing the latest outbreak of fighting in this area said substantial casualties had been inflicted on the Japanese.

Allied medium bombers, the bulletin said, participated in the Mubo action. Other air formations, meanwhile, attacked the Japanese airdrome at Gasmata, New Britain, and bombed the runway at Cape Gloucester airport on the northwestern tip of the same island.

An official announcement said information obtained from prisoners and captured documents had confirmed the death of Lt. Gen. Tomatori Horii during the Papuan campaign, in which his army of some 15,000 men was destroyed.

Horii, the announcement declared, drowned with an aide and several other officers during the Japanese retreat across Papua late in November while trying to cross the swollen Kumusi River on a raft after Allied planes had destroyed the Wairopi bridge.

Fighting at Mubo.

Somewhere in New Guinea, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—Fighting broke out anew in the Mubo area of northeastern New Guinea yesterday when strong Japanese patrols attempted a raid on Allied positions near Mubo.

The raid was robbed of its surprise element when the Japanese were intercepted by Allied forces at Wandumi Village. Reinforced from the rear, the Allied units fought off the enemy for several hours, but when they saw the Japanese were attempting to by-pass them withdrew 500 yards to a ridge where the battle was resumed with both sides employing mortars.

During the night the Japanese filtered into the Bulolo valley and a few succeeded in crossing the swollen Bulolo River, on the opposite side of which Allied troops were stationed.

Most of the Japanese raiders subsequently were driven back into the valley and Allied patrols later pushed forward and covered the valley without further contact with the enemy.

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General in Thick of It.

With Advance United States Troops on Guadalcanal Front Lines, Jan. 26 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Joseph Collins of New Orleans, in the dense jungle northwest of Kokumbona, led a small party which captured three Jap soldiers and killed three others. He set out to join a forward Army unit and was accompanied by Lieut.-Col. J. K. Bush of Salem, Ind., Capt. Paul Melichamp of Somerville, S. C., and two enlisted men.

They saw the first Jap cowering in a hole amid the tree roots. The General motioned him to come out. The Jap refused so the struggling Jap was pulled out.

Next they came upon a Jap in a hole and armed with a bayonet but no rifle. Col. Bush hit the Jap's arm, knocking the bayonet out of his hands, and then capture was easy.

The next Jap was found in a lean-to. He refused to come out. He had his hands under a blanket. Gen. Collins told Col. Bush to flip up the blanket. The Colonel did so, and the Jap reached to the top of the lean-to where a hand grenade was fastened. Col. Bush grabbed the Jap's arm, got scratched but held on. The others pinned the Jap down.

In the other three cases—the fatal ones—the General's party tried to take the Japs prisoners, but they tried to fire rifles or throw hand grenades, and were shot.

Subs Erase

6 Jap Ships; Toll is 123

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30 (AP).—The Navy reported today that American submarines in the Pacific had sunk six Japanese ships, including a destroyer, and damaged a seventh.

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The Navy bulletin also said that a force of Flying Fortress bombers bombed Kahili in the Shortland area. The results were not reported.

Kahili is on the southeastern end of Bougainville Island near the enemy base of Buin and quite close to the strongly-held Shortland Island sector of the northwestern Solomons. It has an airfield and has been frequently attacked by American bombers for several months.

Today's report on submarine operations was the first since Jan. 19. It raised the total of Japanese ships reported in Navy communications to have been sunk by United States undersea craft to 123. In addition, 22 have been reported probably sunk and 32 damaged for a grand total of 177 vessels successfully attacked.

Guadalcanal Native Cited: Kept Faith Under Torture

Was Silent When Foe Demanded Information About Marines

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP).—A native of Guadalcanal has received a Silver Star medal by the United States for withstanding tortures rather than give the Japanese information about Marine positions on Guadalcanal.

A former member of a savage tribe in the island, the hero, Sergeant Major Vouza, of the British constabulary, previously won a British decoration for valor.

Vouza was on a mission for the marines to locate suspected enemy lookout stations Aug. 27 when he went beyond the Japanese lines and was captured. The citation said that he was "lashed to a tree, where, rather than break his faith or betray his trust, he submitted to brutal and fiendish torture."

"Severely bayoneted about the chest and throat and left for dead," the citation continued, Sergeant Major Vouza, with great strength and almost superhuman

endurance, extricated himself from his bonds and made his way back to our lines with valuable information concerning the enemy Japanese."

An Army surgeon who treated him expressed amazement that any man could have survived such injuries.

U. S. and Brazil Spur Drive to Defeat U-Boats

Naval, Air, Military Chiefs in Parleys to Implement Roosevelt-Vargas Accord

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RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 30 (AP).—American and Brazilian naval, air and military chiefs conferred today on means to defeat the U-boat menace in the South Atlantic and further expedite the overseas deliveries of war supplies and thus to implement the complete accord reached between Presidents Roosevelt and Getulio Vargas at Natal Thursday.

After the meeting of the naval leaders at the Marine Ministry a spokesman said "affairs of high importance were discussed."

It was obvious that they were concerned with the United Nations program to clear the South Atlantic sealanes, one of the general objectives the two Presidents agreed upon at their meeting on board an American destroyer.

The meeting was attended by Vice-Admiral Jonas Ingram, commander of the Allied forces in the South Atlantic; Rear Admiral A. T. Beauregard, chief of the North American naval mission to Brazil; Naval Minister Admiral Aristedes Guilhem and the chief of staff of the Brazilian Navy, Admiral Americo Viera Mello—all with their aides.

An expanded and determined Brazilian-American naval and air offensive against the U-boats was predicted as one of the results of the conference.

In defense against attacks on shipping, Brazilian air forces started sinking Axis submarines even before that nation was formally at war. Altogether the Brazilian forces are credited with sinking four U-boats, in addition to the four sunk in a month by Admiral Ingram's forces.

While the naval chiefs were in conference Brigadier General Robert L. Walsh, chief of the South Atlantic wing of the Air Transport Command, and Colonel Claude Adams, American military attache, conferred at length with War Minister Eurico Gaspar Dutra.

Observers regarded the Presidential meeting as having a crystallizing effect on the popular Brazilian desire to feel active in the United Nations war effort.

The press devoted big displays to President Vargas's return from Natal with the greatest news story in Brazil since the beginning of the war. They published huge pictorial displays of his trip home and old stock photographs of Presidents Roosevelt and Vargas together.

Brazil May Send Troops to War

Nation Thrilled by Visit of Roosevelt and Accord Reached With Vargas.

JAN 31 1943

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—Brazilians applauded today the complete accord reached by President Getulio Vargas and President Roosevelt in their surprise conference at Natal, Brazil, and it was hinted that the co-operation without restrictions promised by President Vargas might include sending Brazilian soldiers to the African battle front.

JAN 31 1943

Smiling and optimistic after his meetings with President Roosevelt aboard a United States destroyer in the harbor at Natal, President Vargas told a press conference that complete agreement had been reached on war operations and on all points discussed.

Mr. Vargas said that he found President Roosevelt in the best of health and spirits, his intense activity demonstrating a firm decision to carry forward the crusade in which all were engaged.

"President Roosevelt was frankly optimistic over the outcome of the battle," Mr. Vargas said.

The Brazilian press, splurging the biggest Brazilian story since this nation entered the war on August 22, 1942, hinted that the meeting of the two Presidents might bring fulfillment of the wishes of many Government leaders to send Brazilian troops to the African and later the European battlefields.

President Vargas said "the allied nations are preparing for a long war, not wishing to be too optimistic because war has surprises."

"German military power evidently is declining," he said. "There may be a collapse one moment or the other. But, generally, we are preparing for the emergency and are considering a long war.

"I found the President of the United States fully satisfied with the results of the Casablanca conference, one of the purposes of which was to achieve unity of the French people."

The two Presidents, dressed in cool white suits and wearing Panama hats, rode together in a jeep while reviewing the United States forces at the airfield outside Natal. Constant patrols of bombers and fighters flew overhead throughout their conferences and inspection tours.

Presidents Speak French.

Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Vargas spoke French to each other most of the time, but United States Ambassador Jefferson Caffery sometimes translated Mr. Roosevelt's English into Portuguese for the Brazilian President.

Military and naval officials of both nations also conferred and participated in some of the discussions. Presidents Vargas and Roosevelt met three times on Thursday and again Friday morning before Mr. Vargas started back to the capital.

President Vargas said that he also discussed with President Roosevelt problems which may arise after peace is won, but that "the greatest part of the conversations was devoted to the necessity of winning the war and on this theme was centered co-operation between Brazil and the United States, which is an integral co-operation without restrictions."

Sees Dakar Threat Over.

Washington, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—The Presidents of the United States and Brazil, reaching an accord in a personal conference, are agreed that the Atlantic must be made safe for all and that West Africa and Dakar must never again offer threats of blockade or invasion against the Americas.

On the way home from the mapping of war strategy with Prime Minister Churchill at Casablanca, Morocco, President Roosevelt conferred with President Vargas aboard a United States destroyer at Natal Thursday. They told of the point they had agreed on in a joint statement last night.

In Rio de Janeiro, President Vargas asserted that a complete accord on the war effort was reached between the two American Allies, stirring fresh speculation whether Brazil might take an even more active role in the conflict by sending troops to the actual battlelines.

"It is the aim of Brazil and of the United States to make the Atlantic Ocean safe for all," they said in their joint declaration released at the White House. "We are deeply grateful for the almost unanimous help that our neighbors are giving to the great cause of democracy throughout the world."

The two Chief Executives also expressed "complete agreement that it must be permanently and definitely assured that the coast of West Africa and Dakar never again under any circumstances be allowed to become a blockade or an invasion threat against the two Americas."

They said they had spent an evening going over problems of the war as a whole, but particularly the joint Brazilian-United States effort. They considered, too, the continuing submarine danger from the Caribbean to the South Atlantic and President Vargas announced greatly increased efforts on the part of his country to meet this menace.

ROOSEVELT VISITS TRINIDAD OUTPOST

JAN 31 1943

President Gets Enthusiastic Reception, Meets Admiral Leahy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—(AP) The White House announced tonight that President Roosevelt stopped off in Trinidad, British West Indies, Panama Canal defense outpost, en route home from the Casablanca war conferences and was given an enthusiastic reception by the populace during an inspection of American defense installations on the island bordering the Caribbean.

A dispatch datelined Port Au Spain, capital of the British colony, was made public by the White House. It said the President was met by his personal chief of staff, Admiral William D. Leahy, who was waiting at Waller field when the President's big plane landed.

The dispatch, filed by Captain George E. Durno of the Army air corps ferrying command, a former White House correspondent, said that Admiral Leahy had started out with the President for the Casablanca conference, but was forced by an attack of influenza to stay in Trinidad until the President's return trip.

"After assuring himself that the former United States ambassador to France was well," the dispatch said, "the President expressed regret that Admiral Leahy had not been able to attend the Casablanca conference."

The stop at Port Au Spain, where the chief executive visited once before on his trip back from the Buenos Aires peace conference in December, 1936, was the fourth he made since leaving French Morocco. The scene of the first has not been disclosed. The second was in Monrovia, Liberia, where he visited President Barclay and reviewed American troops. The third was at Natal, Brazil, Thursday and early Friday, where he held important war conferences with President Getulio Vargas of Brazil.

Port au Spain, Trinidad, Jan. 30 (AP).—President Roosevelt paused at this island, site of a United States base, en route home from the Allied war council in North Africa today and was surprised to find almost the entire population waiting to receive him.

When his motorcade passed through Port au Spain thousands of people lined the streets, waving and cheering.

Hhe spent the night at the U. S. Naval base while traveling by Clipper on his way to North Africa, so this was his second visit this month. Mention of the first stop was not permitted for security reasons, however.

On his second visit the President took the opportunity to inspect the U. S. Army and Navy establishments and also entertained at tea Governor and Lady Bede Clifford, both of whom are old friends, at the Macqueripe hotel.

Roosevelt was met on arrival by Admiral William D. Leahy, his personal Chief of Staff, who flew to Trinidad from Washington with him but who was unable to continue on the African trip because of an attack of influenza.

The President's tour in Africa was more extensive than has been previously reported. He visited some of the beaches where American troops made their landings and also inspected military cemeteries. It was also learned that he flew low over Dakar to insepct the harbor but did not stop.

Henry Ford Is Winning His Battle for Rubber

JAN 31 1943

By HENRY W. BAGLEY

BELTERRA, Brazil, Jan. 30.—(AP) New seedlings and flourishing new tops on bigger trees are putting a new chapter in the story of Henry Ford's 14-year effort to produce plantation rubber in quantity on his Amazon valley concessions.

Despite browned and hole-riddled leaves from South American leaf disease and black spot in certain areas, the automobile king and his technical men are convinced they now have developed rubber trees which are growing successfully in Brazil and giving a high yield in latex.

Jack Zilles of Detroit, 34-year-old plantation superintendent, who has seen many experiments give promise and then fail during his years at the Belterra and Fordlandia plantations, says he is convinced that happy combinations have now been achieved. For two years, several particular types of high-producing trees have gone untouched by the fungus disease.

The Ford people are pinning their faith on these, while they continue in their experiments with further crossings.

With an estimated potential yield of 10,000 tons of rubber per year on the 20,000-acre plantations, Belterra and Fordlandia produced approximately 120 tons in 1942 and expect to produce 302 tons of dry rubber in 1943, 475 in 1944, 745 in 1945, and increasing each year until they reach 10,000 tons in 1950. Should manpower be made available, further clearing would be done which would mean further production.

South of Equator

Ford started in Brazil in 1928, when the government of the state of Para sold him a 2,000,000-acre tract at the site which he labeled Fordlandia. It lies just south of the equator on the broad Tapajoz river, and some 110 miles upstream from the Tapajoz's intersection with the Amazon at Santarem. The grant was for 50 years, exempt from state taxation and required to pay only 12 per cent of state import duties.

The Fordlandia site is covered with steep hills, making plantation operations difficult and containing many pockets which form breeding places for lace bug and other insects injurious to rubber. So in 1933, the Para government agreed to take back 703,000 acres from the rear of the property for an equal acreage at Belterra, 80 miles downriver.

Since then, Ford has moved a major share of his operations to Belterra. Approximately 3,500,000 trees are planted on 16,000 acres at Belterra and 685,000 trees on 8,000 acres at Fordlandia. Most of the rest of the immense properties, bigger than Delaware and Rhode Island combined, is still virgin jungle.

Acreage under true production, however, is 3,000 acres at Fordlandia and only 200 at Belterra. Since the leaf disease is conquered, Belterra—ideally suited with its flat terrain to plantation operations—eventually will be brought into heavy production.

At both Fordlandia and Belterra, gangs of men working with axes, machetez and saws carved the plantations out of wild jungle.

Like Suburban America

Today Belterra looks like an American suburban village until you get to the section of palm-

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branch houses where many of the workers live. A large number, however, have three-room wooden homes, which provide better protection from rain and dust than palm houses, commonly used and often preferred by laborers throughout Brazil as they are very cool.

The 5,000 living at Belterra and the 1,500 at Fordlandia can buy necessities at plantation stores at prices far below those in the vicinity, and other articles at stores operated by concessionaires. Children receive six years of free schooling, while his about what the average child has in Brazil and are provided with school uniforms. Mothers who wish to work can leave their infants at a day nursery where they are given lunch and cared for.

There are well-equipped modern hospitals at Belterra (with a staff of 72) and Fordlandia (with 31). Dr. D. Emerick Szilagyi, 32-year-old Detroit surgeon and a native of Hungary, heads the hospital staff and travels regularly between Fordlandia and Belterra.

Technically, civil authority is administered by the Santarem township government, but the company handles most of the civic administration and policing.

Labor shortage is a major problem, as it is throughout the Amazon. More latex could be produced and more experimental work done if there were more help, Ford officials assert.

Much of the Ford output is being shipped to the rubber factories of Sao Paulo in liquid form. The smoked sheet is sold to the rubber reserve company in Belem.

Peru Earthquake Razes City, Killing Up to 200

Violent Temblors Hit Ecuador; Area in Russia Stricken

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 30 (AP).—Dispatches reaching here today said an earthquake destroyed the small Andean city of Yanaoca, in Cuzco Province, last night, killing perhaps 200 persons.

Fifty bodies already had been taken from the debris of crumbled houses, the report said. The search continued.

Envoy to Ecuador Recalled

QUITO, Ecuador, Jan. 30 (AP).—French Ambassador Andre Boissier said last night he had received orders from Vichy to return to France with his staff and all French consular officials, in accordance with the government's decision to withdraw its diplomatic representatives.

[Earlier dispatches from Rio de Janeiro said the French Ambassador to Brazil, Rene Doynel de Saint-Quentin, had received similar orders but had announced his intention to ignore them.]

Nazi Aid Quits Argentina

Attache Charged With Espionage Sails on Spanish Liner

JAN 31 1943

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 30 (AP).—Captain Dietrich Niebuhr, naval and air attache of the German Embassy here, who had been charged with directing German espionage in Argentina, sailed today aboard the Spanish liner Monte Albertia, the third member of the German Embassy staff to leave this country since the start of the war.

Scheduled for last Tuesday aboard another Spanish vessel, his departure was delayed when the Brazilian government refused him a safe conduct for a stop the liner was to make in that country. He received safe conduct passes from the American and British governments for the voyage of the Monte Albertia, which does not touch at any Brazilian port.

DIPLOMATS MALTREATED CHILE JAILS JAP ENVOY

JAN 31 1943

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 30—(AP) Information reaching here today from Santiago said members of the Japanese legation staff who were placed under house arrest last night in retaliation for Japanese treatment of Chilean diplomats in Tokyo, are likely to be taken into protective custody.

This is assumed to mean that the Japanese will go to jail unless the Chilean government is advised of a changed attitude in Tokyo where the Chilean envoy has been arrested.

Advices said the Chilean people are anxiously speculating on what maltreatment of their envoys moved the government to adopt such swift reprisal.

Mexican President Plans Inspection Trip

Mexico City, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—President Manuel Avila Camacho is to leave by special train late today on an inspection trip that will take him to the Guatemalan border.

His party will include Gen. Heriberto Jara, Minister of the Navy, and a number of other officials and a meeting is planned with Gen. Jorge Ubico, President of Guatemala, at the border.

Ecuadorean Cities Hit by Prolonged, Violent Earth Shocks

Buildings in Guayaquil Cracked by Temblors; Casualties Feared

By the Associated Press.

GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR, Jan. 30.—Prolonged and violent temblors shook this city last night, opening cracks in the walls of many buildings and sending cornices tumbling into the streets.

It was feared that some casualties had resulted, but exact information was not immediately available.

Communications with Quito were disrupted by fallen poles and lines but it was reported that the shock was felt strongly in that city, and Cuenca, Loja and towns of Manabi Province.

There were no known casualties in Quito and the only death thus far reported here was of a child caught under a falling wall.

Food Rations Reduced For Troops in Canada

Beef, Pork, Fish, Butter, Tea, Coffee, Sugar Affected

OTTAWA, Jan. 30 (AP).—Immediate reduction in the amounts of beef, pork, fish, butter, sugar, coffee and tea allowed to the Canadian armed forces in Canada was announced today by the Defense Council.

The announcement said the reduction, designed "to ease Canada's pressing food shortage," would bring Navy, Army and air force rations more nearly into line with the civilian scale.

The rations of beef, pork, fish, butter, coffee and tea have been reduced 25 per cent, and those of sugar 2½ per cent.

Norwegian Naval Craft Lost

MONTREAL, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Norwegian Information Office announced today that the Norwegian patrol ship Bodoe had been lost, the third casualty in the new navy built up outside Norway. Others were the destroyer Bath and the corvette Montbretia.

Plane Shears Off Pole, Flies On Though Dented

Pilot Ends Wild Ride by Bailing Out of Battered Airacobra

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP).—The War Department offered this evidence today of the P-39 Airacobra's durability.

Staff Sergeant Paul H. Wilkins, twenty years old, of Kalispell, Montana, took off in an Airacobra from Hamilton Field, California, on a high altitude training flight. While flying upside down at 17,000 feet he went into a spin, falling to 6,500 feet before he broke out of it.

Going into a recovery dive, he partially "blacked out." The plane traveling 400 miles an hour, struck a telephone pole twenty feet above ground. The propeller chewed off the cross bar and the left wing sheared off the pole.

Sergeant Wilkins reported there was a deep gash in the left wing, the radiator inlets had been smashed shut, the propeller was bent like a pretzel, the bay doors covering the nose wheel landing strut had been ripped off, and the engine controls had been knocked out. He managed to get the plane up to 1,000 feet, searched vainly for a crash landing area and then bailed out, landing in a prune orchard seven miles from the telephone pole.

Sergeant Wilkins, who joined the Army as a mechanic in 1940, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul H. Wilkins, of Billings, Mont.

M'KELLAR OPPOSES FLYNN AS MINISTER

Tennessean Says He Will Vote Against Confirming President's Appointee

JAN 31 1943

NOMINEE IS URGED TO QUIT

Earlier, Barkley Said Fate of Appointment Might Depend on a Single Vote

JAN 31 1943

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Senator McKellar of Tennessee announced his opposition tonight to President Roosevelt's nomination of Edward J. Flynn as Minister to Australia, a development generally regarded as foreshadowing Senate rejection of the appointment if it is not withdrawn before consideration begins Monday.

Mr. McKellar, an Administration supporter, told reporters that, after reading the record of testimony taken by the Foreign Relations Committee in its investigation of Mr. Flynn's qualifications, he found himself unable to vote to confirm the former Democratic National Chairman for the diplomatic post.

Previously, Senator Barkley, Democratic leader, had said that confirmation or rejection might depend on the turn of a single vote. The Administration was known to have been depending heavily on Mr. McKellar's vote and that of his colleague, Senator Stewart of Tennessee.

While Mr. McKellar said that he did not know how Mr. Stewart would vote, most observers felt that the latter would follow the leadership of his senior colleague, especially since Ed Crump, Democratic National Committeeman from Tennessee, was reported to be opposed to confirmation.

Calls Choice "Unfortunate"

Mr. McKellar expressed in a statement the hope that "Mr. Flynn or our great President will reconsider the matter and withdraw the nomination." He said he felt that the choice of Mr. Flynn constituted "an unfortunate appointment at a time like this."

"As intense a Democrat as I am," Mr. McKellar said, "I greatly regret to find myself unable to vote to confirm the nomination of Mr. Flynn as United States Minister to Australia.

"The facts contained in the record and the many differences of opinion which must of necessity arise thereon would, in my judgment, make it impossible for Mr. Flynn to achieve success as Minister to Australia at this critical moment in our Australian and Southwest Pacific relations."

Before Mr. McKellar's announcement, Mr. Barkley had said that he thought there was a good chance for Mr. Flynn's confirmation but that the issue would be "very close."

"It's likely to go either way by the margin of one vote," he added.

The Democratic chief had said that so far as he knew the nomination would be brought before the Senate Monday, although there have been reports that if the Administration found it could not muster sufficient strength for approval, Mr. Flynn might ask President Roosevelt to withdraw his name.

President Has Yet to Act

Flynn supporters said that while the President had been advised of developments he had not taken any hand in the bitter Senate controversy, which finds seven veteran Democrats publicly opposing the nomination and another half dozen listed as opponents on private polls. If they should join with thirty-seven Republicans who are expected to vote "No," the nomination of the former Democratic national chairman would be rejected.

The number of those publicly committed against the nomination rose to thirty-nine today, including thirty-two Republicans and the seven Democrats, while thirty-one Senators, all Democrats except Senator La Follette, Progressive, were committed to vote for confirmation.

Senator Thomas of Oklahoma, who previously had declined to announce his stand, said that he would support the nomination. At the same time it became known that Senator Reed of Kansas, who has been away from Washington and whose views were unknown, had been paired with Senator Wagner of New York, who voted for Mr. Flynn in the Foreign Relations Committee. Senator Gurney of South Dakota, who previously had been noncommittal, announced he would vote "No."

A great deal appeared to depend on whether three Democratic Senators whose attitude is not known publicly, Bailey of North Carolina, Eastland of Mississippi and Smith of South Carolina, would return to Washington in time to vote.

One Administration lieutenant, who would not permit the use of his name, told reporters:

"The situation looks bad."

OUT FOR SERVICE

Painstaking Efforts of Thousands of People Represented in Work.

JAN 31 1943

By FRANK CAREY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 — (AP) — Maps that "light up" like a Christmas tree in a otherwise darkened airplane and enable a pilot to chart his course over enemy territory without being seen from enemy planes or from below....

This is one of the latest developments by Uncle Sam's army map makers who work in a camouflaged building on the outskirts of Washington, turning our road directions to Tokyo and Berlin for America's fighters.

More than 1500 men and women, the majority of them civilians, work virtually around the clock, making military maps and charts for our armed forces in every theater of war operations, and they also supply some to our allies.

Artists, draftsmen, researchers, translators, geographers, printers, laborers and filing clerks, they are as much a part of the fighting army as are the troops in jungle and desert, because the accuracy of their plotting and craftsmanship can mean life or death for thousands of men in foreign fields.

Three hours after the Japs struck at Pearl Harbor, the army map service was turning out strategic maps of the Philippines by the hundreds and a few hours later, the precious sheets were being sped by airplane to the west coast.

Kept Military Secret

And, months before our troops occupied Africa, the map makers were actually plotting every step of the way — while they kept one of the newsiest secrets of all time.

Fluorescent inks, which glow glow in a darkened chamber under a small beam of ultra violet light, are used in the printing of the special maps.

The map service also is experimenting with several types of parchment paper out of which they hope to get a waterproof paper map. The papers are tougher than those now in use, and the experimenters hope they may solve map problems of the greasy-handed rough riders of the armored forces from whom ordinary maps take quite a beating. Perfection of a waterproof paper map would allow

4 MILLION MAPS A MONTH TURNED

laundering away of grease smudges.

In the map makers' building, huge lithographic presses rumble 24 hours a day, grinding out neat, colored patterns of the terrain of Casablanca and Yokohama and hundreds of other places.

Men and women who seldom travel farther than the busline limits of Washington, bend over drafting boards and etch on paper the location of desert wells in Libya, windmills in Tunisia and sand dunes swept by the winds of the Pacific.

When ten American soldiers looks over a map in Australia, he well may be looking at the collective intelligence of army engineers, a lonely Pacific missionary who died years ago, an adventurous explorer, an editor of a tourists' guide, a Harvard geography professor, an assistant researcher in the Library of Congress—and an engineer for an oil company.

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The map makers consult every possible item of source material before they plot a new map. In their own library they have more than a half-million different maps covering areas from pole to pole and ranging from rough sketches made by missionaries to detailed maps furnished by the cartographers of Admiral Byrd's expeditions. They also have thousands

Even Name Streets

They consult tourists' guides for names of streets. They comb through unpublished scientific surveys. They read journals of dependable travelers. They study British desert maps which still have the sands of Libya in their folds, and—

They get much of their data from Japanese imperial land surveys and geographic treatises, and from reports of German geographers!

Ironically, the map service has more tactical information about Japan, Italy and Germany than it has about the United States—for the simple reason that comparatively few strategic maps of this country have ever been prepared. Col. William A. Johnson, commanding officer of the map service, says there's never been much money kicking around for such projects.

But, while the map service now is working to overcome our inadequacies in our own backyard, Army engineers point out that our short-comings along that line have a comforting corollary.

" WE haven't strategic maps of the United States," smiled one officer, "neither has the enemy. We can do a hell of a lot more damage to military objectives in their countries than they could do in ours!"

Map service officials have reason to believe, however, that the Germans and the Japs have tried to fill in a few of the gaps. They know, for example, that map of a farm area in Illinois rests in the archives of Germany, and that a Jap once sent two dollars to officials of a West Coast city with a request for a map of the city's water system—which was sent out by return mail!

On the other hand, Japan and Germany probably are the two best-mapped countries in the World from a military standpoint, and in peacetime, these maps were easy to get.

"The Japs," said Colonel Johnson, "are particularly thorough in their map-making, and the maps contain practically everything we want — even though all the laundry marks they contain make them difficult to read. We employ many translators and also have the services of Americans who lived many years in Japan."

It takes anywhere from a few hours to three months to turn out a military map, depending on the source material available. The map service once batted out a special job on Greek railroads in two hours flat. On the other hand, they had to pore over hundreds of travelers' reports and missionary maps to prepare their stuff on New Guinea.

Military maps needed for different purposes sometimes will call for representing a certain city area as a mere pin-point, or, again, as a two-foot square sketch containing almost everything except a picture of the mayor.

Uncle Sam Has Yet to Give Hungry Yusef What He Needs

By JAMES D. WHITE

JAN 31 1943

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—(AP) Chances are that Yusef Haddad—the North African namesake of Joe Smith—doesn't think much of Uncle Sam—yet.

The unbeliever with the whiskers has sent an army into the land. Helmeted legions of Amerikanis swarm through Morocco, Algeria and part of Tunisia. Even though they brought their own food and supplies with them, they are a nuisance to the ordinary guy like Yusef, as an army of occupation cannot help being, no matter what its intentions.

And judging from the latest reports, the jeep-driving infidels (this is from Yusef's point of view, and we ought to be interested in that) have not yet produced the things he and his people need so bitterly.

Cold And Hungry

Yusef is cold in the mild North African winter, because he has no cotton cloth to replace his tattered garments. The Nazis took what there was. He is hungry. The Nazis took the food from the cities, where his Cousin Ayoub Obyad (the Algerian Jim White) vows that the sons of the prophet starve daily.

Out in the country, Cousin Mohammed Ali hoards his scanty food reserves, and his sheep and camel herds are dwindling.

Yusef and Ayoub and Mohammed Ali every day have to listen to the complaining of their women—that there is no tea, no thread, no supplies for the baby.

And if a child should fall ill, who in the name of Allah is to find the medicine for him?

The polyglot population of North Africa is beginning to think that the Christians from Hollywood have thus far failed to bring the plenty they promised.

In the crowded markets and gossip-buzzing lanes of a hundred cities, we, the United States, are on trial.

First Liberation Venture

For North Africa is our first venture in liberation in this war. Not only the North Africans will judge us by what we do there. The whole of occupied Europe and Asia is watching us.

The word from Washington is that help is definitely on the way, and in quantity. If an excuse is to be made, it is that you can't launch the biggest water-borne invasion in history in complete secrecy and take care of all the details right then and there.

Meanwhile the North Africans, like any people subjected to the Nazi policy of semi-starvation as an instrument of political control, have reached the point where they "think with their stomachs." When you are hungry and cold, your political ideas can be greatly affected by relief or the prospect of it. And if you have been led to expect relief by someone and it doesn't materialize right off the bat, you can be pretty mad about it.

Part of the civilian unrest reported from North Africa may be attributable to delay in getting adequate relief to these people. When it does get to them in satisfactory quantity, as it soon should, many of the political squabbles should fade out.

Veil of Censorship

Unfortunately the veil of censorship which has been held across the North African scene makes it difficult to determine what has been done and what the situation actually demands.

But we do know that the Army took along a certain amount of barter goods for its immediate needs. The amount has not been revealed.

Reports indicate that to date we and the British have shipped in a total of more than 30,000 tons of non-military goods for civilian relief.

Actually the British have been closer to the scene and have furnished most of this.

The British were able to send quantities of coal, fertilizers, flour, fodder, rice, barley, edible oils, margarine, seed potatoes, soap, powdered and condensed milk for children, sugar, meat, fish, curry powder, jam, whiskey, gin, rum, coffee, tea, dried eggs, vegetables and soup.

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Our shipments have run to sugar, tea, cotton piece goods and cloth, copper sulphate, condensed and evaported milk, soap, matches, tobacco, and pharmaceuticals, including medicines and hospital necessities.

We plan to ship regularly flour, milk, soap, refined sugar, cotton goods and threads, old clothes, children's and infants' clothing, work clothes, cordage fish nets, heavy canvas, jute sacks, pharmaceuticals, fire brick, copper sulphate, chemicals, metal and electrical products, auto parts, and small amounts of agricultural machinery, truck tires and newsprint.

Figures on shipments are secret.

Definite Pattern

Though these lists of articles runs a definite pattern, designed to relieve the most immediate needs of a population of more than 16 million people. These right now are staple foods in the cities, and the common comforts of life anywhere such as tea, coffee and condiments. Emphasis is also placed on taking care of children, and in relieving the shortage of clothing.

North Africa normally produces surplus food, but the Nazis have stripped the country so bare that people are starving in the cities while the farmers hoard desperately. Obviously we are trying to ship in some food now, and at the same time get North Africa back on its feet as a producer by helping its agriculture, fishing and small industry.

Specified relief goods will probably be distributed through American organizations, but goods purchased by the French high commissioner's office are expected to be distributed through normal commercial channels.

From now on the United States will supply the larger proportion of the food, with Great Britain concentrating on items which she can spare more conveniently.

American relief shipments, incidentally, rate shipping priority next to military supplies.

This non-military traffic is not all one way. We are getting manganese, cobalt ore, and cork for our war effort and civilian needs. The British, meanwhile, are shipping out iron ore, phosphate rock and super-phosphates, zinc ores and concentrates, and lead bullion and ore.

German Policy

The importance of keeping Yusef Haddad and his cousins happy is indicated by a step the Germans are reported to have taken in Tunis when they allowed Arabs and other natives to loot French ships and warehouses and flood the city with French money which they presumably had printed themselves for occupational purposes.

Word of this sort of thing gets around, and does our side no good, especially if our shipments and distribution have been held up in the midst of the tremendous military campaign going on.

But that military effort can be just so much easier if Mohammed Ali and his tribes are kept contented and supplied with the necessities which the Nazis have taken from them.

Until and unless we do this, we are just so many more Christian unbelievers—invaders — foreign occupational troops who commandeer buildings for our offices and clutter the cities with our unfamiliar presence.

Yusef has had enough of this with the Nazis. He has always heard we were rich, so he easily got the idea that we would bring him many things. With his mind on his own problems, he cannot be expected to figure out excuses for us if we don't get the things he needs to him as soon as possible.

The relief of North Africa is a rush job. Millions of people in Nazi-occupied Europe will take new heart when we do it.

U.S. White Book Traces Hitler's Ten-Year Rule

510-Page Treatise Issued on Nazi Dogma and Aims; Racial' Fallacy Stressed

JAN 31 1943

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP).—The State Department issued a White Book tonight on the basic principles and aims of National Socialism, with emphasis on the Nazi dogma that any person of German descent, regardless of his citizenship, owes allegiance to the Fuehrer.

The 510-page treatise, released on the tenth anniversary of Adolf Hitler's rise to power, includes documents ranging from a German newspaper's disparaging account of Marlene Dietrich's American naturalization to official Nazi writings and instructions.

It describes in some detail the use of organized German minorities to further Germany's war aims, as in Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and Yugoslavia, and traces the history of organizations used abroad to mobilize all "racial" Germans everywhere in the service of the Nazi state.

The book contains numerous references to Nazi efforts to reclaim for the German cause an estimated 12,000,000 racial Germans "drowned in the melting pot of the United States," but does not deal specifically with the fiasco of the German-American Bund, in which all these efforts culminated.

Scant Headway Here

In a foreword, however, the authors state that "it is clear that Nazi efforts to indoctrinate our loyal American citizens of German descent met with little response, and that only a small fraction of our immigrants from Germany were receptive to Nazi ideas."

The appendix includes an "Information Sheet of the Comradeship U. S. S." issued from Stuttgart in January, 1941, complaining that the German-American Bund, "although it operates on a fully legal basis," is "given exceptional legal treatment," with its leaders kept under surveillance and "constantly called before the Congressional committee for the investigation of 'un-American activities.' "

"Police raids on the summer places of the Bund, the so-called camps, are common," the Nazi document continues, "although they are always without result, and in no case have the alleged stocks of weapons or other 'war material' imported from Germany for the purpose of a revolution by force been found."

The information sheet also complained that the official German diplomatic representatives were subjected to "hostile attacks" and were depicted as Nazi propagandists by the House investigating committee headed by Representative Martin Dies, Democrat, of Texas.

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Theory on Marlene Dietrich

The reference to Marlene Dietrich was published in "Der Stuermer," newspaper of Julius Streicher, at Nuremberg in October, 1937. The actress is depicted leaning on the desk of a shirt-sleeved, bespectacled official whose arm is raised aloft as he administers the oath of American citizenship. The caption reads:

"The film actress Marlene Dietrich, who hails from Germany, has spent so many years with the movie-Jews of Hollywood that she has now become an American citizen. Much association with Jews has made her entire nature un-German. In the picture we see her in an oath scene in Los Angeles. What the Jewish 'judge' thinks of the legally prescribed oath may be seen from his attitude: in shirtsleeves (!) he administers to Marlene Dietrich the oath that she betray her fatherland!"

One of the strongest statements of the Nazi attitude toward Germans abroad is a passage from a speech by Pudolf Hess at the 1936 party congress in Munich:

"The Fuehrer had to come in order to hammer into all of us the fact that the German cannot choose and may not choose whether or not he will be German, but that he was sent into this world by God as a German and that God thereby had laid upon him as a German duties of which he cannot divest himself without committing treason to Providence. Therefore we believe and we know that the German everywhere is a German—whether he lives in the Reich or in Japan, in France or in China, or anywhere else in the world. Not countries or continents, not climate or environment, but blood and race determine the world of ideas of the German.

"The wonderful thing about our new Reich is that this Reich will not voluntarily release a single one of its citizens from his holy duties to his people."

Naive Notions Revealed

The naive attitude of Nazi organizers and propagandists toward Americans of German descent is clearly shown. The Nazi leaders apparently drew no distinction between Germans transferred to another sovereignty by the peace settlements of 1919 and Germans or descendants of Germans who came to the United States volun-

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tarily to seek a new life and new liberty under the American flag.

"Indeed," says the White Book, "it would appear, from the Nazi viewpoint, that the adoption of foreign citizenship in a genuine way by a German is really inconceivable, unless the person in question acts as a renegade betraying his own nature and origin."

Alfred Rosenberg, philosopher laureate of the Nazi regime, is quoted as referring to Germans who migrated to far countries and settled down there as "emigrants, bastardizing themselves in South America, China, Dutch East India, Africa."

Also quoted is Ernst Wilhelm Bohle, head of the foreign organization of the Nazi party, who in 1937 said:

"We foreign German National Socialists reject the conception of the universal German, whose prime endeavor is to adapt himself everywhere, because this universal German not only makes himself ridiculous among the foreigners but also consciously or unconsciously repudiates his Germanism with this self-abandonment."

On the other hand, Nazi citizenship laws left a convenient loophole for Germans who wished to acquire foreign citizenship for reasons of business convenience. Those, especially, who were willing to serve the Nazi party as citizens of another country were encouraged to become naturalized, with the assurance that they could always be repatriated as Germans later.

"German Mind" Explored

A large portion of the White Book is devoted to tracing the origins of Nazi ideology in the political and philosophical literature of past generations.

The idea of the totalitarian state, finally worked out in practice by the Nazis, "has always appealed strongly to the German mind," with its "readiness to sacrifice the individual for the community and to accord dictatorial powers to the head of the state."

Emphasis on the nation as a racial group (Volk), the principle of blind obedience to a supreme leader and the acceptance of war as a natural instrument of policy also are portrayed as ideas dating far back in German history.

General Friedrich von Bernhardi, whose "Germany and the Next War" (published in 1911) was widely read during the first world war, is quoted as one of those who helped to convince Germans that "war is a biological necessity." Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche, the philosopher who glorified ruthlessness, also is quoted extensively.

Most of the material on the origin and nature of the various Nazi principles, however, covers ground already cultivated by various writers on German militarism and the Nazi movement.

The White Book, which appears under the title of "National Socialism—basic principles, their application by the Nazi party's foreign organization, and the use of Germans abroad for Nazi aims," was prepared in the State Department's Division of European Affairs. Its authors are listed as Raymond E. Murphy, Francis B. Stevens, Howard Trivers and Joseph M. Roland.

The study is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, at $1 a copy.

Soviet-Uruguayan Relations Resumed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—(AP)—The Soviet Embassy announced here tonight that diplomatic relations between Uruguay and the U. S. S. R., broken off in 1934, would be resumed.

An embassy spokesman, making the announcement, said only that the resumption of relations came in an exchange of notes to be made public tomorrow.

Allies Plan Crete Attack, German Newsman Says

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—German Correspondent Walter Glaue, in Lisbon, informed his German readers yesterday, according to a Berlin broadcast heard by the Associated Press, that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill decided, in their Casablanca conference, to mount a spring offensive in the Eastern Mediterranean.

"Here is the true story of the Casablanca conference as it was told to me by one who participated," Glaue boasted.

"For spring, a joint Anglo-American action was decided on against Crete and the Dodecanese. Air raids on Italy are to be further intensified in the hope that the Italian people's morale might be weakened. The motion of South African Premier Smuts to employ South African troops outside Africa was motivated by the plans to attack Crete and the Dodecanese.

"Also in connection is the Casablanca decision to increase pressure on Turkey in order to inveigle that country into the war on the Allied side this year."

No major operations against areas defended by Germany will be attempted this year, Glaue said.

NAZI LUFTWAFFE FINDS RUSSIA'S TACTICS VARIED

Even Training Plane with 80 MPH Speed is Used by Reds

By JAMES T. CARTER

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 — (AP) What happened when the Steam Roller With The Big Umbrella Met The Bear With The Peculiar Wings is one of the most amazing stories of the war.

It's the story of how Hitler's army, which had steam-rollered through most of Europe with the Luftwaffe as an umbrella, finally met its match in the great Russian Bear.

Now the Germans knew that the Bear had wings, but they never suspected the wings could do tricks, and so it was that the Soviet air fleet helped the Red army turn back the foe.

Like most everything else in the land of the steppes, Russian aviation developments have been kept under the wraps of official secrecy, with wartime performance data seldom being disclosed.

But from various sources here, plus a few accounts which have come out of the Soviet Union, at least a glimpse of what makes up Russia's air arm is possible.

It is known now, for instance, that contrary to general belief, Russian planes are more or less conventional in design. It also is known that the way they've achieved their success was anything but conventional.

While most of the warring nations still were clinging to the belief that a fighter was a fighter and a bomber a bomber, and that they weren't interchangeable, the Russians were doing a bit of experimenting.

Threw Book Out Window

They threw the rule book out of the window and converted fighters into dive bombers, training planes into low-altitude bombers, observation planes into flying ambulances, concentrating always on the theory that the air force was a coordinate branch of the army, for defense against air attack and for destruction of enemy armor and personnel.

Finding one of her fighter biplanes too slow to stack up against the Messerschmitts, Russia simply changed it into a dive bomber. And the results were excellent. As fighters, the gull-wing biplanes would have been sent tumbling from the skies; as dive bombers, they chalked up a good record.

Another sample of Russian aeronautical ingenuity was to use a little training biplane, whose cruising speed is 80 miles an hour, as a low-altitude bomber. At first thought, it would seem that Messerschmitts or Focke-Wulfs, which are nearly five times as fast, could have picked off the slow trainer at will. But the trainer's very slowness has made it a difficult target for the enemy fighters, which have to fly much faster than 80 m.p.h in order to stay aloft.

Not all Russian planes are slow, however. She has a couple of extremely fast fighters that combine speed with ability to carry bombs and thus can wage war against both air and ground forces.

Best known of these is the Stormovik, whose top speed has been estimated up to 365 m.p.h. This single-seater's 1,300 horsepower liquid-cooled engine is heavily armored—as is the cockpit—and it carries two machine guns and two 32-mm. cannon, besides bombs.

Another fighter that can carry bombs is the Mig-3, which has proved itself one of Russia's best single-seater pursuit planes. Little is known of its specifications, other than the fact that its 1,200-horsepower liquid-cooled engine gives it a speed of better than 360 m.p.h.

Besides these bomb-carrying fighters, Russia has at least two other speedy—and more conventional—fighters, just to show she hasn't overlooked any bets.

One of these, the I-26, a single-seater, is similar in appearance to the famous British Hurricane, while the other, the I-16C, resembles the Republic thunderbolt.

On bombers, Russia has concentrated on speed as well as bomb load and armament. Here are three formidable samples:

The SB-3, a medium bomber powered by two 1,000-h.p. in-line liquid-cooled engines. It is equipped with three turrets—one in the nose, one on top of the fuselage behind the wings and one in the belly—and can do 280 m.p.h.

The PE-2, a twin-engine bomber which carries a crew of three and a bomb load of 1,700 pounds at a top speed of 320 m.p.h.

The TB-7, most powerful known Soviet bomber. This ship has four liquid-cooled engines of 1,000 h.p. each, which pull the 22-ton craft at 300 m.p.h. for a range of 3,000 miles.

Although no performance accounts are available on Russia's giant six-engine L-760, which has been converted from a commercial transport to a bomber, some idea of its potentialities might be gained from the fact that as a transport it carried 64 passengers plus a crew of eight.

Its great weight of 90,000 pounds makes its top speed of 186 m.p.h. look pretty slow in comparison to that of a Boeing Fortress or a Consolidated Liberator, but with enough fighter protection it could do considerable damage.

Planes like these are the Russian Bear's wings, and they're doing a real job keeping Nazi planes out of Soviet skies.

SURVIVORS REACH TWO SIDES OF SEA

94 Seamen Land in South America, Others Go to Africa.

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 30 — (AP) Survivors from a heavily-manned British merchantman which fell victim to a German submarine in mid-December reached shore on both sides of the south Atlantic.

Of the 160 crewmen, most of them Indians, 94 are known to have found safety in South America,, and at least 14 of the others were reported in Africa. Most of the 52 missing men were believed safe. The 30 Europeans aboard all found haven.

One of the five lifeboats launched after two torpedo struck the ship was tied alongside the attacking submarine for 10 minutes while Third Officer Ralph Cooper was taken aboard the U-boat and questioned.

"Who's going to win the war?" the sub crewmen asked, bantering with Cooper in perfect English.

"Who do you think?" the officer responded.

Cooper was returned to the lifeboat, commanded by Chief Engineer William Salt of Scarborough, England.

The submarine gunners fired 38 shells at the hard-to-sink vessel, which finally went down after five hours. Salt said they were poor marksmen, and "I don't believe they could have sunk her if the torpedoes had not taken effect."

Another British vessel picked up two of the lifeboats, with 81 occupants in all, and landed the survivors in South America. Thirteen others were brought to the same port by a Brazilian warship.

The British consul at the port informed Salt that the captain, F. W. Penberthy, and others had been taken aboard a ship which docked in South Africa.

Hitler's Ten Year of Power Was to Have Been One of Jubilee

EDITOR'S NOTE: Ernest G. Fischer, writer of the following story, formerly was an Associated Press correspondent in Germany.

By ERNEST G. FISCHER

DALLAS, Tex., Jan. 30—(AP) Today was to have been a day of jubilation in Germany.

Ten years ago today Adolf Hitler became chancellor, succeeding General Kurt von Schleicher, who had resigned two days previously in a maze of intrigue and treachery.

This year was to be one of jubilee—marking the tenth anniversary of such events as the burning of the Reichstag building, which was blamed on the Communists; and the repudiation of the articles in the Weimar constitution which provided for personal liberty, freedom of the press, the right of assembly, the inviolability of private dwellings and the sanctity of private property.

It was not until a year later, however, on Jan. 30, 1934, that the Third Reich took over the sovereign rights of the German states.

But, for the Nazis, 1943 was to be the big year. With the victory Hitler promised for 1941, party stalwarts envisaged the completion of the party buildings at Nuernberg soon after the war and a great party rally there during the decennial of Hitler's assumption of power.

The completed layout was to include a great assembly hall for the party, to seat 50,000 persons, a stadium to accommodate 405,000 spectators, and a great quadrangle, where Hitler's victorious legions could camp, and a parade ground, grandstand and reviewing stand where the conquering troops this year could receive the plaudits of the multitude and the commendation of the Fuehrer.

Some of the projects in 1941 were mere piles of stone along a railroad siding.

Could the structures be completed by 1943, the correspondents wanted to know?

Said the party guide: "Give us a year of peace and the Fuehrer will do wonders with this unfinished work."

LONDON,JAN. 30-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE BRITISH TEXT OF MARSHAL HERMAN GOERING'S SPEECH AS RECORDED IN GERMAN AND TRANSLATED IN LONDON:

MY COMRADES: TODAY YOU ARE STANDING HERE AS A DELEGATION OF THE ENTIRE GERMAN ARMED FORCES AND ON THIS DAY THERE IS TO BE A ROLLCALL ALSO DIRECTED TO ALL COMRADES OF THE ARMED FORCES, WHEREVER THEY STAND AT THIS MOMENT AND DO THEIR DUTY.

IT IS TO BE A ROLLCALL TO COMMEMORATE THE DAY ON WHICH THE FATE OF THE GERMAN REICH UNDERWENT A PROFOUND CHANGE, THIS DAY TEN YEARS AGO.

IT WAS EXACTLY AT THIS MINUTE THAT THE FUEHRER, THEN REICH COUNCELLOR HITLER, TOGETHER WITH HIS CLOSEST COLLABORATORS TOOK OATH BEFORE HINDENBURG.

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THIS OATH WAS NOT THE ORDINARY OATH OF MINISTERS OF THOSE GOVERNMENTS WHICH CHANGE THEIR MINISTERS EVER NOW AND THEN, BUT THIS OATH WAS MADE ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE.

AND FROM THAT MOMENT A NEW ERA IN THE HISTORY OF OUR NATION BEGAN. AN ERA WAU TO BEGIN WHICH HAD TO EXTINGUISH THE TERRIBLE PAST, LIQUIDATE THE FRIGHTFUL PRESENT AND BRING A GREAT FUTURE.

YOU KNOW BEST YOURSELVES WHAT THE SITUATION WAS AT THAT TIME. MILLIONS OF YOU, MAINLY WORKING PEOPLE, THEN HAD TO FEEL ALL THE MISERY THAT BURDENED THE GERMAN NATION. THAT WAS A TIME WHEN GERMANS HAD TO LOWER THEIR HEADS IN SHAME AT WHAT HAD HAPPENED IN THE LAST TWO DECADES SINCE THE CONCLUSION OF THE WORLD WAR.

IT WAS THE LOWEST DEPTH OF OUR HISTORY, SO LOW THAT ONLY VERY STRONG HEARTS WERE STILL ABLE TO BELIEVE IN RESURRECTION. THOSE DAYS WERE TIMES OF GRAY MISERY AND THUS THE TASK WAS TO DIRECT OUR EFFORTS TO THE FUTURE AND BUILD A NEW REICH.

JAN 31 1943

THIS IS WHY TODAY WE COMMEMORATE THAT TIME, BECAUSE THAT DAY CONSTITUTED A TURNING POINT OF FATE IN THE COURSE OF OUR EVOLUTION AS A NATION, A TURNING POINT OF FATE WHICH THE THEN LITTLE ARMED FORCES CALLED "REICHSWEHR" COULD NOT IGNORE EITHER.

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LONDON--FIRST ADD GOERING TEXT X X IGNORE EITHER.

MEN THEN IN POWER DID NOT WISH THE REICHSWEHR TO BE MORE THAN A MERE PARLIAMENTARY DEFENSE GUARD.

NOBODY THOUGHT THERE WAS EVEN THE REMOTEST POSSIBILITY OF COUNTERING ENEMY TRANSGRESSIONS OUTSIDE.

JAN 31 1943

THIS REICHSWEHR WAS TRANSFORMED INTO A MIGHTY PEOPLES' ARMY. IN THE COURSE OF THIS TRANSFORMATION ONE THING HAD BEEN RECOGNISED: THIS NEW PEOPLES' ARMY COULD ONLY BE BROUGHT UP ON THE BROAD BASIS OF A NEW PEOPLES COMMUNITY. JUST AS WE CREATED A NEW COMMUNITY WITHIN A PEOPLE, A COMMUNITY OF GERMAN PEOPLE AMONG EACH OTHER, FOR EACH OTHER. JUST AS OLD USELESS BALLAST HAD BEEN THROWN OVERBOARD AND A BREAK HAD BEEN MADE WITH OUTMODED VIEWS, THE SAME ALSO BECAME NECESSARY FOR THE FIGHTERS OF OUR NEW ARMED FORCES.

IT USED TO BE SAID 'FOR GOD'S SAKE, DON'T LET US CARRY ANY POLITICS INTO THE ARMED FORCES. ARMED FORCES OF THE REICHSWEHR MUST REMAIN ALOOF FROM POLITICS OF EVERY KIND'. HOWEVER, MY COMRADES, ONLY HE CAN FIGHT WHO TAKES PART WITH A PASSIONATE SOUL IN THE PROCESS OF HIS PEOPLES' INTEGRATION. THAT IS WHAT WE CALL GREAT POLITICS. THEY MUST SHARE, ABOVE ALL, WORLD VIEWS ON WHOSE BASIS GREAT POLITICS ARE SHARED.

IF ANY PART OF OUR PEOPLE MUST ABSORB A WORLD VIEW AND UNCOMPROMISINGLY AND WITH CRYSTAL CLARITY STAND UP FOR IT, IT IS

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THE ARMED FORCES.

ONLY HE WHO GETS CLARITY ON THIS ISSUE, ONLY HE WHO HAS ABSORBED THE FUND OF THOUGHTS WHICH OUR FUEHRER HAS CREATED IN ITS ENTIRETY WILL GLEAN FROM IT THAT SUPREME STRENGTH WHICH IT IS CAPABLE OF GIVING. THIS WORLD VIEW IS NOT ONE OF WEAKNESS. IT NOT A WORLD VIEW OF DESTRUCTION, NOR IS IT ONE THAT PREACHES EASY LIFE.

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OUR WORLD VIEW, ON THE CONTRARY, CULMINATES IN THE THOUGHT THAT ONE IS UNDER OBLIGATION TO STAKE AND GIVE EVERYTHING, LITERALLY EVERYTHING--EVEN HIS LIFE--AT EVERY HOUR FOR THE SAKE OF HIS NATION'S EXISTENCE.

IN FORMER TIMES IT HAS NOT BEEN BELIEVED POSSIBLE THAT 10 YEARS SHOULD SUFFICE TO BRING

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BOUT SUCH A FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE, BUT THERE WERE TWO PREREQUISITES WHICH MADE THIS POSSIBLE--A NATION WHICH WAS FUNDAMENTALLY AND INNATELY HONORABLE, DECENT AND COURAGEOUS, AND A LEADER WHO IS GREATEST GERMAN OF HISTORY.

FOR WHAT I NOW AM SAYING APPLIES ESPECIALLY TO THE ARMED FORCES, PARTICULARLY TO THEIR LEADERS: ALWAYS, EVERYWHERE, FOLLOWERS CAN ONLY BE JUDGED BY THEIR LEADER. FOLLOWERS MODEL THEMSELVES ON THEIR LEADER AND OF THIS WE HAVE SEEN AN EXAMPLE IN OURSELVES.

THE SAME PEOPLE, THE SAME HUMAN BEINGS WHO FOR FOUR AND A HALF YEARS STOOD FIRM AND FOUGHT IN ALL THE BATTLES OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR, THESE SAME PEOPLE LATER ON BECAME WEAK. SO WEAK AS TO BE COWARDLY AND WRETCHED. THEY BECAME FILTHY IN MIND. YET THESE SAME PEOPLE AGAIN ANOTHER TWO DECADES LATER WERE CAPABLE OF CARVING THEMSELVES A NEW FATE. THEY BECAME BRAVE AGAIN--THEY AGAIN BECAME DECENT, AND WHY?

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WE NEED ONLY LOOK AT THEIR LEADERSHIP MIRRORED IN THEM.

NEVER, NEVER SHOULD A SOLDIER, IN SPITE OF THE MOST TERRIBLE BATTLES HE HAD TO FIGHT, HAVE HAD HIS SWORD FORCED FROM HIS HAND AT THAT TIME. IT WAS HYPOCRITICAL LYING PROMISES FROM THE OUTSIDE, THE COWARDLY SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLES' LEADERSHIP FROM THE INSIDE WHICH BROUGHT ABOUT THIS COLLAPSE, WHICH WAS NOT CAUSED BY ANY MILITARY FACTORS AT ALL.

TRUE, TIMES WERE HARD AND STERN FOR THEM, BUT IN NO WAY SUCH AS CAPITULATION.

JAN 31 1943

THESE TEN YEARS DURING WHICH A NEW NATION WAS BUILT ALSO WITNESSED THE BEGINNING OF A STRUGGLE FROM ABROAD. AGAINST THIS GERMANY, WHICH HAD ONLY JUST TERMINATED HER INTERNAL BATTLE AND UNIFIED HERSELF WITHIN HER FRONTIERS, WELDED HER FORCES TOGETHER.

NOW BEGAN THE BATTLE FROM WITHOUT. SURELY THIS BATTLE WAS NOTHING NEW TO US. EVERY TIME THE GERMAN REICH DESIRED TO BECOME STRONG AND WAS FAVORED BY STRONG LEADERSHIP AND WISHED TO UNIFY ITSELF OR BECAME STRONG AND UNIFIED, IT REGULARLY ENCOUNTERED THE SAME OPPONENTS.

PLUTOCRACY MEANS EXPLOITATION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE--BOLSHEVISM MEANS DESTRUCTION OF THE PEOPLE AND ITS ENSLAVEMENT IN MISERY. BOTH ARE LED, BOTH UNITED BY JEWS. EVERYONE OF YOU MUST AT SOME TIME RECOGNISE THAT IN THIS STRUGGLE, WHICH DEVELOPED INTO A SECOND AND EVEN MORE GIGANTIC WORLD WAR, WE HAVE IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS TO SEE A STRUGGLE BETWEEN IDEOLOGIES AND RACES.

JAN 31 1943

EVEN IF IT BE REGARDED AS IMAGINATION ON OUR PART, WE BELIEVE FATE HAS DESTINED THE NORDIC -- GERMANIC RACE TO BE THE BEARER OF

THE HIGHEST CULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS AND HIGHEST VALUES OF HUMANITY. THE GERMAN REICH OF TODAY FEELS ITSELF THE STRONGEST REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NORDIC-GERMANIC CONCEPTION OF LIFE.

DO NOT LET US FORGET, HOWEVER, THAT AMONG ALL OUR ENEMIES THERE WAS ONE WHO WAS UNIFIED AND MOULDED BY IDEALOGY.

BE CONVINCED, MY COMRADES, RUSSIA WOULD LONG AGO HAVE COLLAPSED UNDER THE BLOWS SHE HAS SUSTAINED IF HER RESISTANCE HAD NOT BEEN BASED ON THE BRUTAL EXPLOITATION OF BOLSHEVIK IDEALOGY AS EXPRESSED BY ITS REPRESENTATIVES.

JAN 31 1943

THIS AGAIN LEADS US BACK TO THE SAME ROSTRUM ON WHICH WE ONCE STOOD DURING THE INTERNAL STRIFE, BUT NOW WE FACE OUTWARDS.

THE STRUGGLE IN THE INTERIOR OF THE REICH WAS IN THOSE DAYS SURELY DIRECTED TOWARDS THE SAME AIMS. THE RIDICULOUS BOURGEOIS PARTIES AND THEIR ADHERENTS WERE IN REALITY NOT WORTHY OF BATTLE. THESE VACILLATING POLITICAL FIGURES COUNTED FOR NOTHING AT ALL.

WE HAD ONLY ONE OPPONENT AND OUR OPPONENT EVEN IN THOSE DAYS WAS COMMUNISM. THE WHOLE FATE OF GERMANY EVEN THEN DEPENDED ON WHICH OF THESE TWO IDEALOGIES WOULD WIN: THAT OF DESTRUCTION OR THAT OF CONSTRUCTION.

LONDON--4TH ADD GOERING TEXT X X X CONSTRUCTION.

JAN 31 1943

THIS WAS AN INTERNAL STRUGGLE, WHETHER GERMANY COULD RISE AGAIN OR WHETHER SHE WAS TO PERISH IN A BOLSHEVIK ORGY OF BLOOD.

TODAY THE SAME ISSUE IS AT STAKE IN THE EXTERNAL SPHERE. THE ONLY DIFFERENCE IS THAT THE FIGHT TODAY IS BEING WAGED IN A DIFFERENT FORM.

HERE AGAIN I NEED NOT RECALL THE GIGANTIC BATTLES AND UNIQUE VICTORIES IN POLAND, NORWAY, HOLLAND, BELGIUM, FRANCE, YUGOSLAVIA, GREECE AND THE BALKANS, IN THE AIR, ON THE SEAS, BELOW THE SEAS.

EVERYWHERE GERMAN ARMS WERE VICTORIOUS. GERMAN PEOPLE BEGAN TO BELIEVE VICTORIES WERE A MATTER OF COURSE.

FATE, HOWEVER, DOES NOT SO EASILY GIVE AWAY ITS PRESENTS, ESPECIALLY NOT GREAT THINGS. HERE FATE MAKES ITS LAST TEST.

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WE THOUGHT AND THE NATION PERHAPS BELIEVED THAT WE HAD BEEN VICTORIOUS EVERYWHERE, THAT THE WAR MIGHT SOON BE OVER.

THE EAST WAS NOT REGARDED AS BEING FRAUGHT WITH DANGER. WE EVEN HAD AN ECONOMIC AGREEMENT. IN ADDITION, IT WAS THOUGHT THAT WAR HAD JUST BEEN ENDED IN THE EAST, A WAR OF SOME MONTHS' DURATION. A SMALL, IMMENSELY BRAVE AND DETERMINED NATION HAD WARDED OFF GREAT RUSSIA. WHAT DANGER COULD SPRING UPON THIS STATE FROM THE EAST?

YES, INDEED, THIS MAY HAVE BEEN SO FROM A PURELY SUPERFICIAL POINT OF VIEW.

JAN 31 1943

IT WAS A VERY DIFFICULT SITUATION AND NEEDED THE WHOLE SEVERITY OF LAST WINTER TO REALISE THAT THE FIRST WAR AGAINST FINLAND WAS PERHAPS THE MOST INGENIOUS AND GREATEST CAMOUFLAGE WHICH WORLD HISTORY SO FAR HAS SEEN.

WHILE THE RUSSIANS DEPLOYED SOME ARMIES FOR THE FIGHT IN FINLAND AND PARTLY EVEN WITH ANTIQUATED WEAPONS, THEY HAD LONG AGO THROUGHOUT ONE AND A HALF DECADES BUILT UP THE MOST GIGANTIC ARMAMENT A NATION HAD EVER CREATED.

EVER SINCE RUSSIA BEGAN SURGING TO THE WEST A RAMPART AROSE IN EUROPE, AND THIS RAMPART CONSISTED OF GERMANS.

I AM SURE NO ONE CAN CONTRADICT THIS STATEMENT. ALWAYS PRUSSO-

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GERMANY HAS BEEN A WALL ON WHICH EASTERN HORDES WERE CRUSHED. TODAY GERMANY STANDS ON GUARD FOR THE WHOLE OF EUROPE.

WHETHER THEY ARE ALLIES, FRIENDS, NEUTRAL, HOSTILE OR FRIENDLY, THEY ALL MUST REALIZE AND THEY DO REALIZE THAT IF THIS GERMANY WERE TO COLLAPSE THE RUSSIANS WOULD NOT STOP OUT OF SHEER RESPECT SO AS NOT TO VIOLATE, LET US SAY, SWEDISH OR SWISS NEUTRALITY. AT THAT VERY MOMENT BOLSHEVISM WOULD SWEEP ACROSS EUROPE TO ITS TIP.

RUSSIA, WHILE TRYING TO MEET GERMANY'S ECONOMIC REQUIREMENTS, PUT THE FINISHING TOUCHES ON ITS IMMENSE REARMAMENT AND ATTEMPTED FOOLISHLY TO BEGIN ENCIRCLEMENT.

JAN 31 1943

MOLOTOV MADE US UNDERSTAND THAT A VERY GOOD UNDERSTANDING WITH GERMANY WAS ALSO POSSIBLE IN THE FUTURE IF THE RUSSIANS COULD HAVE THE SWEDISH ORE MINES AND THOSE ICEFREE PORTS THEY ALWAYS WANTED TO POSSESS.

LONDON 5TH ADD GOERING TEXT X X X TO POSSESS.

ON THE OTHER SIDE HE WANTED TO DECLARE RUMANIA AS HIS SPHERE OF INTEREST. THAT MEANS HE WANTED TO TAKE RUMANIA AND POCKET RUMANIAS OIL, THEN HE WANTED TO PENETRATE FROM RUMANIA VIA BULGARIA INTO THE BALKANS. HE WANTED TO APPEAR AS THE LIBERATOR OF ALL SLAVS AND HE INTENDED TO ACT WITH WHATEVER MASK SEEMED APPROPRIATE--ONCE WITH THE PANSLAV MASK, ONCE WITH THE BOLSHEVIK MASK.

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IN SUCH A WAY SLOWLY THIS ADVANCE ON THE RIGHT AND LEFT FLANK WAS TO BEGIN AND WHEN HE ONCE HAD REACHED THE FLANKS AND REAR OF GERMANY HE WOULD HAVE ALSO REACHED THE REAR OF EUROPE.

THINK FOR A MOMENT IN WHAT A SITUATION THE FUEHRER FOUND HIMSELF WHEN, WITH HIS POLITICAL GENIUS, HE RECOGNISED THE DEADLY DANGER. CERTAINLY THERE WERE WEAKLINGS AT THAT TIME WHO SAID THE RUSSIANS HAD

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THREE FOUR, FIVE TIMES MORE TANKS AND 10 TIMES MORE PLANES THAN WE THOUGHT THEY HAD. FOR THE FIRST TIME THE RUSSIANS HAD AT THAT TIME PERMITTED GERMAN ENGINEERS TO VISIT THEIR ARMAMENT WORKS. THEY ARE THE BIGGEST ONE CAN IMAGINE. THEREFORE, FOR GOD'S SAKE DON'T ATTACK RUSSIA, DON'T PROVOKE HER. SUCH WAS ALWAYS THE ATTITUDE OF COWARDS.

AT THAT TIME IN GERMANY THERE WERE A NUMBER OF MORE OR LESS PROMINENT PEOPLE WHO CARRIED OUT THE OSTRICH POLICY. THEY DID NOT WANT TO SEE OR HEAR WITH THEIR HEAD IN THE SAND THAT SUCH A POLICY MEANT THE DESTRUCTION OF GERMANY AND EUROPE.

THE FUEHRER'S DECISION WAS TO TRY AND STEM THIS WAVE OF BLOOD AND FINALLY DESTROY WHAT OTHERWISE SOONER OR LATER WAS BOUND TO BECOME OUR RUIN. HISTORY JUDGING THE FUEHRER MAY SAY THAT THIS OR THAT WAS THE MORE GIGANTIC EVENT. IT WILL HAVE TO CONCLUDE THAT ON JUNE 22, 1941 THE MOST TREMENDOUS AND HISTORICALLY MOST IMPORTANT AND ALSO THE MOST DARINGLY ADMIRABLE DECISION WAS MADE BY A STRONG HEART.

GERMAN ARMED FORCES STORMED VICTORIOUSLY INTO RUSSIA IN SPITE OF EVERYTHING. VICTORY FOLLOWED VICTORY. ONE DIVISION, ONE ARMY AFTER ANOTHER WAS ANNIHILATED.

JAN 31 1943

THEN CAME FATE AND IMPOSED A TEST ON THIS NATION WHICH HAD BEEN RUSHING FROM VICTORY TO VICTORY. IT DID NOT WANT TO MAKE THE LAST DECISION TOO EASY FOR THE NATION. NOT THE ENEMY BUT THE ELEMENTS ROSE UP AND FOR THE FIRST TIME CALLED A HALT TO OUR VICTORIOUS TROOPS.

"THE ICY RUSSIAN WINTER SET IN WITH UNIMAGINABLE GRIMNESS AND POWER. ABOUT THIS I NEED NOT TALK EITHER, BECAUSE MANY OF YOU BEEN THROUGH IT. I NEED NOT MENTION THE SEVERITY OF THE FIGHTING OR WEAKNESS VARIOUS COMMANDERS.

"IT WAS THE FUEHRER AGAIN WHO, DESPITE WEAKLINGS WHO WERE WAILING,

WITH HIS STRENGTH HELD THE EASTERN FRONT; AND IT WAS THIS STRENGTH, HIS GENIUS FROM WHICH, AFTER THE WORLD HAD BELIEVED THE GERMAN ARMED FORCES HAD BEEN SMASHED IN THE EAST, THE GERMAN FORCES LAUNCHED A POWERFUL NEW THRUST, AND AGAIN ROUTED ENEMY IN BATTLE AFTER BATTLE.

"THEN CAME THE DAY WHEN FOR FIRST TIME GERMAN TANK GRENADIERS AND SAPPERS PENETRATED INTO FORTRESS OF STALINGRAD, CLUTCHED THE BANK OF THE VOLGA, RIVER OF RUSSIA'S FATE.

JAN 31 1943

"THEN CAME THE SECOND RUSSIAN WINTER. THE ELEMENTS WERE LESS SEVERE THAN IN FIRST, BUT THEN A TREMENDOUS ARC WAS STRETCHED AND THE LAST MAN WAS NEEDED TO HOLD IT. ALTHOUGH WINTER DID NOT REACH THE EXTREME GRIMNESS OF PREVIOUS YEARS, IT WAS STILL FIERCE ENOUGH TO BIND EVERYTHING IN ICE.

"NOW WE ARE WITNESSING HOW ENEMY IS MAKING HIS LAST EFFORT--A GIGANTIC EFFORT WE MUST ADMIT.

"NEW DIVISIONS ARE BEING FORMED. OTHER ARE BEING REPLENISHED. HOWEVER THESE ARE NOT NEW CLASSES FLOCKING TO COLORS WITH JUBILATION. NOT ONLY TIRED OLD MEN BUT BOYS OF SIXTEEN ARE BEING ABSORBED INTO MOST ADVANCED BATTALIONS.

"BEHIND THESE BATTALIONS, THE NUMBER OF MACHINEGUNS AND GROUPS AND COMMISSARS IS BEING TREBELED AND QUADRUPLED. THUS THE RUSSIAN SOLDIER IS BEING DRIVEN TO DEATH.

JAN 31 1943

"AND WITH THESE HUGE MASSES WHICH HE HAS NOW GOT TOGETHER HE MANAGED TO BREAK IN HERE AND THERE. AND IT IS DIFFICULT TO FIGHT IN RUSSIA AND MORE DIFFICULT STILL IN THE RUSSIAN WINTER.

"BUT WE MAY BE INSPIRED BY A WONDERFUL FEELING--THE GERMAN FIGHTER CAN RESIST AND HE HAS IN FACT RESISTED. IT IS PERHAPS GIVEN ONLY TO A FEW TO BE ABLE TO WRESTLE WITH SUCH AN ADVERSARY.

"HOWEVER WE ALONE SHALL DECIDE. IT ALL DEPENDS ON US; WITH GREATEST RESPECT TO OTHER NATIONS THERE IS NO NATION IN EUROPE ABLE TO BREAK RUSSIA AND TO DESTROY BOLSHEVISM--ONLY GERMANY CAN DO THAT.

B9

JAN 31 1943

"BUT I AM CONVINCED THAT THIS IS HIS LAST FLING.

"HIS LAST RESERVES COULD ONLY BE SQUEEZED OUT BECAUSE THIS HARDNESS IS NO LONGER HARDNESS BUT BARBARISM, BECAUSE RUSSIANS JUST NO LONGER RESPECT THEIR OWN HUMAN LIVES. FOR THEM THEY REPRESENT JUST SO MUCH HUMAN MATERIAL THAT THEY NEED TO CARRY OUT THEIR PLANS

LIVES. FOR THEM THEY REPRESENT JUST SO MUCH HUMAN MATERIAL THAT THEY NEED TO CARRY OUT THEIR PLANS.

"THIS LEADERSHIP IS BRUTAL TO EXTREME. AND YET IN SPITE OF THAT WE HAVE BEATEN THEM SO FAR, AND WE WILL BEAT THEM AGAIN.

"AND OUT OF ALL THESE TERRIFIC BATTLES, LIKE A GIGANTIC MONUMENT THE BATTLE FOR STALINGRAD STANDS OUT. ONE DAY THIS WILL BE REGARDED AS THE GREATEST AND MOST HEROIC BATTLE THAT EVER WAS FOUGHT IN OUR HISTORY; THAT WHICH OUR GRENADIERS, SAPPERS, ARTILLERISTS AND WHOEVER ELSE THERE MAY BE IN THE CITY, FROM GENERAL DOWN TO THE LAST MAN ARE DOING THERE, THOSE WHO ARE FIGHTING THERE AGAINST GIGANTIC SUPERIORITY, FOR EVERY BLOCK HOLE AND DITCH, FIGHTING AND EVER AGAIN FIGHTING, WORN OUT AND EXHAUSTED.

"SUCH A BATTLE IS WAGED THERE TODAY, AND EVERY GERMAN STILL IN A

30.24-755

THOUSAND YEARS WILL PRONOUNCE THE WORD "STALINGRAD" WITH HOLY RESPECT AND WILL REMEMBER THAT IT WAS THERE THAT GERMANY FINALLY CAST THE DIE OF FINAL VICTORY.

JAN 31 1943

"FOR PEOPLE WHO CAN FIGHT LIKE THAT MUST WIN.

"ENGLAND HAS NEVER UNDERSTOOD EUROPE, ENGLAND WAS NEVER CAPABLE OF STANDING UP FOR EUROPE.

"ENGLAND HAD HER EMPIRE, WHICH WE NEVER ENVIED HER. ENGLAND WAS NEVER THE POWER TO SHED HER BLOOD FOR EUROPEAN INTERESTS.

"IN THIS MOMENT, HOWEVER, ENGLAND IS COMMITTING EUROPEAN TREACHERY OF A MOST OVERWHELMING DEGREE.

IT IS AN OVERWHELMING TREACHERY AGAINST THE WHOLE FATE OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION.

JAN 31 1943

GERMANY HAS BECOME THE GUARANTOR OF EUROPEAN FATE, OF ITS CULTURE, AND OF ITS VERY LIFE. THAT IS THE SUBLIME MEANING OF THIS SACRIFICE.

THIS SACRIFICE, MY COMRADES, IS SOMETHING WHICH MAY BE DEMANDED OF EVERY ONE OF YOU AT ANY TIME AND ANYWHERE. EVERY SINGLE MEMBER OF OUR GIGANTIC ARMY OF MILLIONS--WHEREVER HE MAY FIGHT--SHOULD THINK OF THE STALINGRAD FIGHTERS IF HE SHOULD EVER FEEL HIMSELF WEAKENING. HE WILL THEN ALSO BECOME HARD AND AS OF IRON.

THE FIGHTERS OF STALINGRAD HAVE NOW TAKEN THE BURDEN OF THIS HEROIC STRUGGLE ON THEIR SHOULDERS. HAD THEY NOT BROUGHT THESE 60 OR 70 OR EVEN 80 RUSSIAN DIVISIONS ON THEMSELVES, HAD THEY ALSO BROKE OUT THEN WITH THE OTHERS, THE RUSSIANS WOULD PROBABLY HAVE ATTAINED THEIR OBJECTIVE. NOW THEY ARE TOO LATE. GERMAN RESISTANCE HAS BEEN ORGANIZED. IT COULD BE ORGANIZED AND NEW LINES FORTIFIED

30.24-755

BECAUSE OUT THERE -- IN THE WRECKAGE OF THAT TOWN -- HEROES FOUGHT AND ARE STILL FIGHTING.

AND EVEN IF THERE ARE ONLY A FEW OF THEM, AS LONG AS ONE SINGLE ONE REMAINS THE FIGHT GOES ON AND THE RUSSIANS KNOW IT. THEY CAN DRAW OFF NO FORCES. THEY MUST STAY THERE. RESISTANCE IS STILL GIGANTIC.

JAN 31 1943

THIS LAW EVERYONE MUST OBEY---THE LAW TO DIE FOR GERMANY WHENEVER THE LIFE OF GERMANY MAKES THIS DEMAND UPON YOU. THIS IS NOT ONLY BINDING ON US AS SOLDIERS. THIS HEROIC SACRIFICE IS BINDING ON THE WHOLE GERMAN NATION. NOT THAT IT SHOULD NOW GRUMBLE AND NAG WHETHER THIS OR THAT WAS NECESSARY: WHETHER THE FIGHTERS REALLY HAD TO MAKE A STAND AT STALINGRAD OR NOT--THEY HAD TO MAKE THE STAND--THE LAW ORDERED THEM TO DO SO--THE LAW OF HONOR BUT ALSO ABOVE ALL THE LAW OF THE CONDUCT OF WAR.

THIS LAW OF WARFARE IS NOT DESIGNED FOR ANY OTHER REASON THAN FOR THE SALVATION OF OUR NATION. IT IS IN THE LAST RESORT OF NO CONCERN TO THE SOLDIER--THIS MAY SOUND HARSH--WHETHER HE IS BURIED AT STALINGRAD OR IN THE DESERTS OF AFRICA OR IN THE FAR NORTH IN THE ICE OF NORWAY. IF HE MAKES HIS SACRIFICE IT IS OF EQUAL GREATNESS AND HE ALWAYS SACRIFICES HIMSELF SO THAT HIS NATION MAY LIVE.

IF NOW THE FUEHRER HAS ORDERED US TO MOBILIZE ALL THE FORCES OF THE GERMAN NATION, ALL THE FORCES OF MEN AND WOMEN, THIS IS REALLY A MATTER OF COURSE. THE GERMAN NATION WILL TAKE THIS BURDEN UPON ITS SHOULDERS IN GREATNESS AND WILL UNDERSTAND IT IN THE LIGHT OF HOW IT SHOULD BE UNDERSTOOD. THERE WILL BE SOME GRUMBLERS WHO OBJECT TO IT BUT THEY DO NOT REALIZE THAT WE HAVE HAD WAR FOR THREE AND

A HALF YEARS AND THEY DO NOT KNOW THAT IN THESE YEARS THEY HAVE BEEN PRACTICALLY UNDISTURBED IN THEIR INDOLENCE WHEN ON THE FRONTS OTHERS FIGHTING HAVE SACRIFICED THEIR LIVES. SUCH SACRIFICE MEANS THAT EVERYONE SHOULD HURRY TO DO HIS BIT.

THESE TIMES DEMAND HARDNESS EVERYWHERE.

IN THIS WAY I CALL OUT IN MY APPEAL TO THE ARMED FORCES AND I ALSO APPEAL TO THE WHOLE GERMAN PEOPLE. I CALL UPON EVERYONE TO PREPARE THEMSELVES FOR THE HIGHEST SACRIFICE; FOR THE LAST EFFORT MAY EVERYONE GIVE ALL HE CAN GIVE.

THINGS ARE NOT AS OUR ADVERSARY WOULD INTERPRET THEM.

WE ARE NOT AT THE END OF OUR TETHER.

NO, WHENEVER THE BATTLE ASSUMES SUCH GIGANTIC PROPORTIONS IN HEROISM, COMFORTABLE AND SATIATED LIFE CANNOT BE LED ANYWHERE.

JAN 31 1943

THEN EVERYONE MUST FEEL HIMSELF A FIGHTER AT THE FRONT AND IN THE HOMELAND PREPARED FOR SACRIFICE, HERE AS WELL AS THERE.

IT IS HARD AND DIFFICULT, I KNOW, WHEN BOMBS RAIN DOWN KILLING WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

IT IS FRIGHTFUL BUT THIS BLOW MUST BE BORNE AS WELL.

IT MUST NOT FOR A MOMENT MAKE US WEAK.

JAN 31 1943

YOU CAN MAKE AN ARRANGEMENT WITH GOD KNOWS WHOM, GENTLEMEN, BUT YOU CANNOT MAKE AN ARRANGEMENT WITH BOLSHEVIKS. THIS WILL ALWAYS BE ONE-SIDED. ONE OF US MUST GO.

THE FIGHT HERE, THEREFORE, IS NOT WHETHER THERE IS MORE OR LESS TO PAY FOR THE WAR, WHETHER ONE OR ANOTHER PROVINCE MORE HAS TO BE SURRENDERED. NO, THIS TIME THE ISSUE IS SOLELY WHETHER THE GERMAN PEOPLE ARE TO BE FINALLY DESTROYED AS THE GERMAN PEOPLE, AND THESE INFERNAL THOUGHTS OF DESTRUCTION ARE EMBEDDED IN THE BRAINS ON THE OTHER SIDE.

IT IS AFTER ALL THE JEW WHO LEADS OVER THERE. ONE NEEDS TO KNOW THE JEW ONCE IN ALL HIS OLD TESTAMENT HATRED AND ONE KNOWS EXACTLY WHAT IS TO COME.

JAN 31 1943

EVERYONE WHO DOES NOT WANT TO FIGHT WILL BE KILLED JUST THE SAME, SO THEN IT IS BETTER TO FIGHT AND BY FIGHTING TO ACHIEVE VICTORY AND FREEDOM AND TO ESCAPE DESTRUCTION.

IN HOURS WHEN SOME OF YOU ARE PLAGUED BY DEPRESSION AND IDLE THOUGHTS AND SOME ARE TALKING FOOLISHLY, THEN ALWAYS LOOK AT THE FUEHRER AND THINK OF THE FUEHRER.

LET HIM BE YOUR GRAND EXAMPLE, THIS MAN WHO KNOWS NOT REST NOR PEACE, THE MAN ON WHOM FINALLY ALL WORRIES ARE UNBURDENED, WHO HAS TO CARRY ALL AND DECIDE ALL. EVERYONE OF US HAS SOMEONE ELSE WHO STANDS ABOVE HIM AND CARES FOR HIM. THE FUEHRER IS LAST.

HE STANDS ALONE.

ONLY HIS OWN STRENGTH AND ONLY HIS OWN STRONG HEART ARE ABLE TO HOLD HIM UP.

FOR HIM NO ONE ELSE CAN THINK, FOR HIM NO ONE CAN ORGANIZE AND ACT. THAT HE MUST DO HIMSELF.

HE IS NOT ONLY THE ORGANIZER OF OUR GIGANTIC FORCES, HE IS ALSO THE MILITARY LEADER WHO GUIDES THEM AND HE IS THE LEADER OF OUR WHOLE PEOPLE.

NOW I AM ADDRESSING ALL THE SOLDIERS OF THE ARMED FORCES FROM FIELD MARSHAL TO RECRUIT.

THE SITUATION CAN NEVER BE SO BAD FOR US THAT WE WOULD NOT HAVE

30.24 - 757

THE STRENGTH TO MASTER IT.

COMPARE FOR ONCE THE YEAR 1932.

WE WHO FOUGHT WITH THE PARTY THEN HAD TO FACE SITUATIONS MUCH MORE HOPELESS. AND AFTER ALL WHAT HAS HAPPENED?

WE HAVE HAD TEMPORARILY TO GIVE UP CERTAIN TERRITORY IN THIS GIGANTIC COUNTRY SO THAT WE COULD ORGANIZE ALL THAT THE THOUSANDS OF FIGHTERS ARE SACRIFICING THEMSELVES FOR.

THAT HAS HAPPENED IN ALL WARS.

IT WILL BE AN HONOR FOR ALL OF US AND YOU TO FACE A SIMILAR SITUATION ONCE.

JAN 31 1943

THE DECISIVE THING IS TO BE HARD. IF WE ARE HARD ENOUGH TOWARDS OURSELVES AND IF IN THE ARMED FORCES OUR LEADERS AND MEN CRYSTALIZE THE INCARNATION OF THE HARDEST WILL, AND IF AT HOME MEN AND WOMEN NO MATTER HOW OLD HAVE THE SAME STRONG WILL TO BE HARD IN THEIR WORK, THEN YOU KNOW WE HAVE DESERVED FULLY OUR VICTORY.

MEASURES HAVE BEEN TAKEN AND, DURING THE NEXT FEW DAYS MORE WILL BE TAKEN, IN ORDER TO ORGANIZE AND PUT INTO EFFECT THE TOTAL WAR.

JAN 31 1943

OUR NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY IS A SINGLE PROOF THAT WE NATIONAL SOCIALISTS ARE ABLE TO DO THIS AND THAT, WHENEVER NECESSARY, WE WILL SHOW THE STRENGTH AND ENTHUSIASM FOR IT.

LEADERSHIP EXPECTS FROM THE PEOPLE NOT ONLY THAT ORDERS AND LAWS BE CARRIED OUT. EVERYBODY HAS TO PUT HIMSELF IN ADDITION AT DISPOSAL FOR EVERY WAR-IMPORTANT WORK, BECAUSE HE KNOWS THAT THE FUEHRER CALLED UPON HIM TO DO SO.

AGAINST SABOTEURS OF OUR WARFARE, WE WILL KNOW HOW TO PROCEED

30.24 - 757

WITH THE HARDEST PENALTIES. X X X BUT THEIR NUMBER IS UNIMPORTANT COMPARED TO THE NATION; THUS THEY HARDLY MERIT TO BE PUBLICLY CHASTISED.

(GOEBBELS THEN READ THE HITLER PROCLAMATION.)

IF WE LOOK TODAY AT THE FUEHRER, IT IS IN HIM THAT WE SEE THE GUARANTEE OF THE COMING FINAL VICTORY.

WHAT ARE, IN COMPARISON TO HIS HISTORIC STATURE, THE POLITICAL KNIGHTS OF FORTUNE SUCH AS ROOSEVELT, CHURCHILL OR STALIN?

FUEHRER, GIVE THE ORDER. WE FOLLOW. (END)

(EDS: NOTE TEXTS OF THE HITLER PROCLAMATION AND GOERING'S SPEECH DAY REPORT)

JAN 31 1943

FD548PEW

BRLONDON- SOMBER HITLER CELEBRATION

THE GERMAN RADIO, USUALLY ALIVE ON JAN.30 WITH BRIGHT MUSIC, HAPPY TIDINGS FROM THE FRONT AND BOMBASTIC ORATIONS, WAS POURING OUT DETAILS OF THE NEW DECREE DRAFTING ALL MEN FROM 16 TO 65 AND ALL WOMEN FROM 17 TO 45.

JAN 31 1943

A MOSCOW BROADCAST, QUOTING STOCKHOLM ADVICES, SAID HEINRICH HIMMLER, GESTAPO CHIEFTAIN, HAD BEEN DESIGNATED GENERAL COMMISSIONER IN CHARGE OF THE NEW GERMAN "TOTAL MOBILIZATION" PROGRAM.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT GOEBBELS WOULD READ A PROCLAMATION FROM HITLER OVER THE RADIO AT 4 P.M. (11 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME) WAS TAKEN HERE AS AN INDICATION THAT THE FUEHER MIGHT FOREGO HIS USUAL ADDRESS, BUT IN WARTIME HITLER'S PLANS RARELY ARE ANNOUNCED IN ADVANCE.

REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING, IT WAS ANNOUNCED, WILL ADDRESS A MESSAGE TO THE ARMY AND ARTHUR AXMANN, YOUTH LEADER, WILL SPEAK TO

GERMAN YOUTH.

THE MELANCHOLY TONE OF THE GERMAN PRESS, WHICH HAS BEEN PREPARING THE GERMANS FOR SORRY NEWS IN RECENT DAYS, WAS INDICATED IN STOCKHOLMS DISPATCHES QUOTING AN ARTICLE IN THE FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG.

APPEALING TO ALL GERMANS TO GET BEHIND THE WAR MACHINE, THE PAPER SAID "SOME MUST OFFER BLOOD, OTHERS SWEAT," AND ADDED THAT "DEFEAT WOULD TRANSFORM GERMANY INTO A MUSEUM SUCH AS GREECE AFTER THE ROMAN CONQUEST."

FRITZ SAUCKEL WAS QUOTED IN A DNB BROADCAST FROM BERLIN AS SAYING THAT "IT'S NOT STALINGRAD, BUT THE FACT THAT THE WAR IS REACHING A CLIMAX WHICH HAS LED TO THE MOBILIZATION OF ALL GERMANS."

ECONOMICS MINISTER WALTHER FUNK WAS QUOTED IN ANOTHER BROADCAST AS ANNOUNCING THAT MANY BUSINESSES STILL OPERATING WOULD HAVE TO CLOSE DESPITE THE FACT THAT "MANY THOUSANDS OF FIRMS ALREADY HAVE CLOSED DOWN BY COMMAND IN CONNECTION WITH INDUSTRIAL RATIONALIZATION AND STANDARDIZATION MEASURES."

JAN 31 1943

OTHER BROADCASTS EMPHASIZED GERMANY'S "EMPHATIC DETERMINATION TO FIGHT AND WIN" AND ONE SAID "GERMANY WILL FIGHT THROUGH TO THE END."

OBSERVERS HERE SAID THE UNFAVORABLE DISPATCHES ORDERED BY GOEBBELS RECENTLY WERE ISSUED BY "VIRTUE OF NECESSITY" BECAUSE HE FELT IT NECESSARY TO ACQUAINT THE GERMAN PEOPLE WITH REVERSES WHICH ALREADY WERE BEGINNING TO LEAK OUT.

"IN TELLING SOME TRUTHS," THIS SOURCE SAID, "THE NAZIS ARE TRYING AT THE SAME TIME TO GET A GREATER EFFORT AND INDUCE FURTHER SACRIFICES."

MK&DN435AEW

BERLIN RAID SEPARATE

BY HELMAN MORIN

JAN 31 1943

LONDON, JAN 30-(AP)-UNINVITED BUT PUNCTUAL TO THE MINUTE, BRITISH MOSQUITO BOMBERS ATTENDED THE NAZI ANNIVERSARY PARTY IN BERLIN TODAY AND FURNISHED THUNDEROUS SOUND EFFECTS FOR REICHSMARSHAL GOERING'S EXPLANATION OF WHY GERMANY HASN'T WON THE WAR.

THE RAF ARRIVED OVER BERLIN AT 11 A.M. SHARP.

THAT WAS THE PRECISE MOMENT WHEN GOERING WAS SCHEDULED TO BEGIN HIS ADDRESS TO THE GERMAN ARMED FORCES--INCLUDING THE LUFTWAFFE CHIEFS OF WHOM HE IS THE SUPREME COMMANDER--AND TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE WHO CLUSTERED AROUND MILLIONS OF RADIOS.

THE GREAT AUDIENCE HEARD THE NOISE OF THE ATTENDING AIR RAID BEFORE IT HEARD GOERING.

ONE EXPLOSION--EITHER A BOMB OR GUN--WENT OFF SO CLOSE TO THE AIR MINISTRY WHERE THE NAZI CHIEFS WERE GATHERED THAT THE SOUND WAS PLAINLY AUDIBLE NOT ONLY TO GERMAN LISTENERS BUT TO THE PEOPLE IN LONDON AS WELL.

JAN 31 1943

IT WAS THE RAF'S FIRST DAYLIGHT RAID ON BERLIN AND THE FIRST TIME THE BRITISH LISTENERS SITTING AT HOME HEARD THE EFFECTS OF THEIR OWN BOMBERS OVER GERMANY AT THE VERY MOMENT OF A RAID.

THEY HEARD MORE THAN THE EXPLOSIONS.

OVER THE AIR WAVES CAME THE SOUNDS OF SCUFFLING AND RUNNING AND SHOUTS, INDICATING GOERING'S AUDIENCE, AND PROBABLY GOERING HIMSELF, WERE SCAMPERING TO THE NEAREST EXITS AND RAID SHELTERS IN THE AIR MINISTRY.

AT SHORT INTERVALS THROUGHOUT THE NEXT HOUR BERLIN'S ANNOUNCER

30.21-759

KEPT TELLING THE PEOPLE GOERING WAS DELAYED AND WOULD COMMENCE SPEAKING "WITHIN A FEW MINUTES."

HE DIDN'T GET STARTED UNTIL NOON, AN HOUR LATE.

RELIABLE SOURCES IN LONDON SAID THE RAID WAS CARRIED OUT BY A SMALL BOMBER FORCE, AND IT IS TAKEN FOR GRANTED THAT IT WAS MAINLY FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL PURPOSES.

THE BLOW WAS DELIVERED AT GERMANY'S DARKEST HOUR--SO FAR--AND THE RAID WAS DESIGNED TO SINK GERMAN MORALE LOWER.

THE RAIDERS ARE THE WORLD'S FASTEST BOMBERS. IT IS BELIEVED THAT THEY CAME OVER BERLIN AT HOUSETOP LEVEL, ALTHOUGH BERLIN, ADMITTING THAT ONLY THREE BOMBERS HAD BEEN OVER GERMANY FOR "PROPAGANDA PURPOSES," CLAIMED THEY OPERATED IN CLOUD COVER.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD RELIABLY THAT THEY MET NOT A UNIT OF OPPOSITION ON ANY PART OF THE FLIGHT, EVEN DURING THE APPROACH TO THE GERMAN CAPITAL, AND THERE WERE SOME INDICATIONS THAT THE RAID WAS SUCH A COMPLETE SURPRISE THAT THE GERMAN AIR-RAID WARNINGS WERE CAUGHT UNPREPARED.

THE CRASHING OF BOMBS MAY HAVE BEEN THE FIRST NOTICE OF THE MOSQUI ARRIVAL.

ALL BOMBERS RETURNED SAFELY TO BRITAIN.

JAN 31 1943

SV234PEV

THE LONDONERS' ATTITUDE WAS PRETTY WELLL SUMMED UP BY A CABBIE WHO SAID: "BLIMEY, WE SINGED THE TIGER'S WHISKERS THAT TIME."

THE GENERAL JUBILATION WAS TEMPERED ONLY SLIGHTLY BY THE FEELING THAT THE AUDACIOUS STROKES WERE ALMOST CERTAIN TO BRING REPRISALS.

30.24-759

THE MOST INTERESTED LISTENERS TO THE BERLIN BROADCAST INCLUDED OFFICERS WHO CLUSTERED AROUND THE RECEIVER IN THE BRITISH AIR MINISTRY. THEY KNEW THE BOMBERS WERE WINGING AWAY BUT THE FIRST INDICATION THAT THEY HAD ARRIVED WAS THE MUFFLED EXPLOSIONS HEARD AT 11 O'CLOCK.

"BOMBS! THEY'VE DONE IT!" EXCLAIMED ONE.

JAN 31 1943

COMING HOME THE MOSQUITOES BROKE RADIO SILENCE TO VERIFY THAT THEY HAD DONE IT, NEDEED.

JR651PEW

JUST BEFORE 4 P.M. WHEN PROPAGANDA MINISTER GOEBBELS WENT TO THE SPORTSPALAST MICROPHONE TO READ HITLER'S PROCLAMATION, MOSQUITOES MADE THEIR SECOND DAYTIME APPEARANCE WITHIN FIVE HOURS OVER BERLIN.

UNLIKE GOERING, WHO WAS KEPT OFF THE AIR A FULL HOUR, GOEBBELS WENT AHEAD WITH HIS SPEECH ON SCHEDULE AND BRITISH LISTENERS HEARD NOTHING TO COMPARE WITH THE CONFUSION CAUSED BY THE FIRST RAID.

HITLER HIMSELF WAS KEPT AWAY FROM HIS CAPITAL, GUIDED, PERHAPS, BY INTUITION.

JAN 31 1943

BRITONS NATURALLY WERE JUBILANT OVER THIS DOUBLE SLAP AT THE GERMANS, WHICH WAS PERFECTLY TIMED FOR THE MOST EMBARRASSING EFFECT.

FIRST LEAD RUSSIAN (PRECEDE MOSCOW)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, JAN. 30--RUSSIAN TROOPS HAVE CAPTURED THE IMPORTANT RAILWAY JUNCTION OF TIKHORETSK, 95 MILES BELOW ROSTOV, AND ALSO THE OIL CITY OF MAIKOP IN THE WESTERN CAUCASUS, THREATENING TO TRAP THE REMNATS OF A GERMAN ARMY ONCE NUMBERING 300,000, A SPECIAL MOSCOW COMMUNIQUE RECORDED BY THE SOVIET RADIO MONITOR SAID TONIGHT.

THESE RED ARMY VICTORIES WERE ANNOUNCED AS RUSSIAN DISPATCHES SAID THE RED ARMY WAS STEADILY ROLLING WESTWARD ON THE VORONEZH FRONT LESS THAN 55 MILES FROM BELGOROD, AND 60 MILES FROM KURSK, TWO AXIS BASES THAT SUPPLIED THE MOMENTUM FOR THE 1942 GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

FRONT DISPATCHES RECEIVED IN MOSCOW SAID THE RUSSIANS STILL WERE ANNIHILATING THE REMNANTS OF NINE GERMAN DIVISIONS TRAPPED BETWEEN VORONEZH AND KASTORNOYE ON A 44-MILE FRONT ABOVE AND BELOW THE RAILWAY LEADING TO KURSK.

(THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE REPORTED STILL ANOTHER MENACE TO THEIR FRONT, SOUTH OF LAKE LADOGA IN THE LENINGRAD AREA. THE NAZIS SAID SOVIET ATTACKS THERE WERE "BLOODILY REPULSED," BUT SAID VIOLENT FIGHTING WAS CONTINUING WITH THE RUSSIANS HURLING MASSED TANKS AND ARTILLERY FORMATIONS INTO THE BATTLE. HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING ALSO WAS REPORTED IN THAT AREA).

JAN 31 1943

TIKHORETSK IN THE CAUCASUS WAS A MAJOR RUSSIAN OBJECTIVE BOTH TO INCREASE THE NOOSE BEING DRAWN ABOUT ROSTOV, AND TO TRAP SIZEABLE NAZI FORCES BETWEEN THERE, THE MAIKOP OIL WELLS 95 MILES TO THE SOUTH, AND THE BLACK SEA AND SEA OF AZOV ON THE WEST.

THE RAILWAY RUNNING SOUTHWEST FROM STALINGRAD TO NOVOROSSISK ON T BLACK SEA MEETS THE MAIN ROSTOV-BAKU LINE AT TIKHORETSK.

JAN 31 1943

NOW THE GERMANS ANCHORED SOUTH AND WEST OF TIKHORETSK HAVE ONLY TWO RISKY AVENUES OF ESCAPE. ONE IS A HURRIED RETREAT NORTHWARD FROM KRASNODAR ALONG A SPUR RAILWAY PARALLELING THE TIKHORTESK-ROSTOV LINE. KRASNODAR ITSELF IS 60 MILES NORTHWEST OF MAIKOP AND ABOUT 80 MILES SOUTHWEST OF TIKHORETSK.

THE OTHER CHANCE OF RETREAT FOR THE NAZI ARMIES IS BY SEA TO THE CRIMEA ACROSS THE KERCH STRAITS WEST OF KRASNODAR.

MAIKOP WAS CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS LAST AUGUST, BUT IT IS DOUBTFUL IF THE ENEMY EVER WAS ABLE TO EXPLOIT ITS WRECKED WELLS. THE FIELDS HAVE A NORMAL OUTPUT OF 2,500,000 TONS ANNUALLY.

JAN 31 1943

Add Moscow

("THE WHOLE GROUP WAS TAKEN PRISONER," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID DRILY.

(MORE TONS ALSO WERE REPORTED CAPTURED IN THE LOWER DON AND CAUCASUS AREAS. FLANK ATTACKS CUT DOWN A GERMAN FORTIFIED CENTER SET UP IN AN ATTEMPT TO HALT THE SOVIET CAUCASUS DRIVE, AND IN THE DON VALLEY A POWERFUL GERMAN FORTIFICATION WAS BY-PASSED AND TWO TOWNS OCCUPIED WITH A SUDDEN BLOW, THE RUSSIANS SAID.

(ON THE SOUTHWESTERN FRONT, LEADING TOWARD TIKHORETSK, A SOVIET LIEUTENANT AND HIS AUTOMATIC RIFLEMEN SMASHED INTO A GERMAN HEADQUARTERS IN ONE TOWN AND CAPTURED DOCUMENTS, IT WAS SAID.)

STREET FIGHTING ETC., FIFTH GRAF.

THE ENCIRCLEMENT OF THE GERMAN ARMIES IN THE VORONEZH SECTOR AND IN THE CAUCASUS RESEMBLED THE MANEUVERS BY WHICH THE RUSSIANS FIRST LAID THEIR NET ABOUT THE 22 AXIS DIVISIONS BEFORE STALINGRAD AND THEN SLASHED THEM INTO BITS.

IN YESTERDAY'S FIGHTING IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR OF THE STALINGRAD FRONT, THE RUSSIANS SAID, 300 GERMANS WERE KILLED AND 450 TAKEN PRISONER, INCLUDING ONE GENERAL.

"NORTH OF STALINGRAD OUR RING OF ENCIRCLEMENT CLOSED IN STILL FURTHER AND OUR TROOPS WIPED OUT MANY HITLERITES," THE WAR BULLETIN ADDED.

(IN LONDON, THE DAILY MAIL PRINTED A DISPATCH FROM A NEUTRAL CAPITAL, SAYING THAT ADOLF HITLER FLEW TO THE HEADQUARTERS OF HIS

30.24 - 761

TRAPPED SIXTH ARMY AT STALINGRAD THREE DAYS BEFORE THE FINAL RUSSIAN ASSAULT BEGAN AND PLEADED WITH HIS TROOPS TO FIGHT TO THE DEATH. THE DISPATCH SAID THAT HITLER TOLD THE ARMY OF GENERAL FRIEDRICH PAULUS THAT IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO ORGANIZE A FORCE TO RELIEVE THEM.)

THE MULTIPLE OFFENSIVES STEMMING FROM KASTORNOYE CARRIED THE RUSSIAN SOLDIERS THROUGH TERRITORY IN THE OREL PROVINCE WHICH HAD BEEN QUIESCENT FOR MORE THAN A YEAR, AND REGAINED FOR THE RUSSIANS MORE THAN 200 TOWNS, THEY SAID.

JAN 31 1943

THE CAPTURE OF GREMYACHYE, 28 MILES WEST OF THE KASTORNOYE-MOSCOW RAILROAD, PUT ONE COLUMN ONLY 65 MILES NORTHEAST OF KURSK AND 90 MILES SOUTHEAST OF OREL.

(A GERMAN RADIO COMMENTATOR, CAPT. LUDWIG SERTORIOUS, ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE RED ARMY HAD MADE "SOME PROGRESS" IN THE SECTOR, AND EARLIER THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND HAD INDICATED THAT THE GERMANS WERE RETREATING IN WHAT IT CALLED "PLANNED MOVEMENTS.")

JAN 31 1943

MK416AEW

ADD - LONDON - MEDIT. ROUNDUP

TODAY'S ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID THERE WERE LIMITED ACTIONS BY "EXPLORING UNITS" IN WESTERN TRIPOLITANIA AND CLAIMED THAT IN TUNISIA AXIS TROOPS HAVE CONSOLIDATED POSITIONS RECENTLY GAINED.

STRIKING AT ROMMEL'S VITAL SUPPLY BASES, ALLIED FIGHTERS JAN 31 1943 ATTACKED THE AXIS-HELD PORT OF BIZERTE. AN ALLIED HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT A SHIP AND TARGETS IN THE DOCK AREA WERE HIT.

ALLIED PLANES ALSO BOMBED THE AXIS AIRFIELD AT TUNIS AND SCORED HITS ON TWO SHIPS IN AN ATTACK ON A HEAVILY ESCORTED AXIS CONVOY BETWEEN SICILY AND TUNISIA. THE COMMUNIQUE SAID EIGHT ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE SHOT DOWN IN THESE THREE ATTACKS WITH FIVE MORE DESTROYED IN OTHER OPERATIONS.

THE ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE ADMITTED THAT EIGHT ENEMY BOMBERS CAUSED CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE IN A RAID ON MESSINA IN SICILY, WHERE THE ENEMY PROBABLY HAS ASSEMBLED RESERVES AND SUPPLIES.

THE ITALIANS CLAIMED THAT THEIR OWN AND GERMAN PLANES SANK THREE DESTROYERS IN AN ATTACK ON AN ALLIED CONVOY BETWEEN ALGIERS AND BONE. FIVE MERCHANTMEN WERE REPORTED SUNK JAN 31 1943

FD1110AEW

30.24 - 761

LONDON, JAN. 30-(AP)-THE NORWEGIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY SAID TODAY JOSEF TERBOVEN, GERMAN COMMANDER OF OCCUPIED NORWAY, HAD ORDERED ALL [redacted] GERMAN CIVILIANS IN THAT COUNTRY, ESTIMATED TO NUMBER 200,000 PERSONS, TO REPORT TO NAZI AUTHORITIES BY FEB. 1; IN A MEASURE BELIEVED DESIGNED TO GET DATA ON THE MANPOWER AVAILABLE FOR [redacted] MILITARY AND DEFENSE PURPOSES.

LONDON, JAN. 30-(AP)-AS A BIRTHDAY TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, A NEW FLYING FORTRESS OF THE EIGHTH AMERICAN AIRFORCE BEARS HIS NAME AND HAS THE INITIALS "F.D.R." PAINTED ON ITS NOSE. JAN 31 1943

THE SKIPPER OF THE "F.D.R." IS LIEUT. ROSS C. BALES OF MCCALL, IDAHO. THE CO-PILOT IS LIEUT. WILSON MCGOUGH OF TEXARKANA, ARK.

OTHER CREW MEMBERS ARE LIEUT. RICHARD C. BROWNING, BUFFALO, N.Y., NAVIGATOR; LIEUT. PAUL M. THOMAS, HOUSTON, TEX., BOMBARDIER; SERGEANT RAYMOND K. WINTER, DALLAS, TEXAS, ENGINEER; SERGEANT HOMER W. PERKINS, TULSA, OKLA., ENGINEER-GUNNER; SERGEANT RAYMOND N.

KILGORE, TULSA, OKLA., RADIOMAN; SERGEANT JOHN P. K. LEE, CLEVELAND, OHIO, ASSISTANT RADIOMAN; SERGEANT JACK D. SNELL, SEDALIA, MO., GUNNER, AND EDWARD A. VAN RAVENSTEIN, OSHKOSH, WIS., GUNNER.

FD457PEW

london, jan. 30-(ap)-- the paris radio today quoted reports from belgrade that intermittent earthequakes had been shaking central bosnia since dec. 29, over the longest period ever experienced in europe.

JAN 31 1943

nineteen persons were reported killed and many injured.

LONDON, JAN. 30-(AP)-FIFTY-SEVEN MORE CZECHS WERE EXECUTED IN THE FIRST TWO WEEKS OF JANUARY, RAISING THE TOTAL OF VICTIMS TO 284 SINCE NOVEMBER, THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT REPORTED TONIGHT.

JAN 31 1943

ANTI-GERMAN ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN SPURRED BY THE RUSSIAN AND ALLIED VICTORIES, AND EMANUEL MORAVEC, THE PRINCIPAL "QUISLING" IN THE PROTECTORATE, IN A BROADCAST WARNED THE PEOPLE THAT MANY HUNDREDS MORE WOULD HAVE TO BE LIQUIDATED UNLESS THEY CEASED THE "DEVIL'S DANCE BEING PERFORMED AGAIN BY ANTI-GERMAN ELEMENTS," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

PS1040PEW

GERMAN

BY THOMAS F. HAWKINS

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JAN. 30-(AP)-WHAT ADOLF HITLER'S TOP ORATORS DID NOT SAY WAS A MOST IMPORTANT PART OF THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NAZI ACCESSION TO POWER.

NEITHER REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING, PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS NOR HITLER TOUCHED ON AFRICA, OR THE GROWING AIR POWER OF THE ALLIED NATIONS IN THE EAST.

THE ALMOST PROSAIC MANNER IN WHICH THE SPEECHES WERE WORDED WAS IN ITSELF IMPORTANT, EXPERT OBSERVERS SAID, SINCE IT SHOWED THAT THE NAZI LEADERS WERE SUFFICIENTLY CONFIDENT THE PEOPLE HAVE NOT YET SHOWN ANY GENERAL INCLINATION TO ABANDON THE REGIME.

THE ITALIAN PRESS, TOO, SEEMED AFFECTED BY THE GLOOM PERVADING BERLIN.

JAN 31 1943

MARIO APPELIUS, STAR EDITORIAL WRITER IN MUSSOLINI'S IL POPOLO D'ITALIA, HEADED HIS COLUMN "TWO PEOPLES, ONE DESTINY" TODAY, BUT FOR THE FIRST TIME DID NOT INSIST THAT THE DESTINY OF ITALY AND GERMANY WOULD BE VICTORY.

INSTEAD, HE SOBERLY TOLD HIS READERS THAT IN "THIS WAR OF GIANTS ITALY AND GERMANY EITHER WILL WIN TOGETHER OR FALL TOGETHER."

FOLLOWING IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF GERMANY, ITALY IS PREPARING FULL RESOURCES OF HER MANPOWER AND RESOURCES. BEGINNING MARCH 1 ONLY WOMEN WILL SERVE AS TICKET TAKERS FOR MOVIES, BUSSES AND TRAMS AND MESSENGERS.

SOURCES CLOSE TO ROME POLITICAL CIRCLES HERE REPORT THAT MUSSOLINI IS ILL, AND SHOWS IT IN HIS FACE AND GAIT.

JAN 31 1943

PS915PE

ADD - ALLIED HDQ N. AFRICA - 8th Crosses Tunisian Border

THE FIGHTING WAS CONFINED TO ARMORED PATROL CLASHES AND ARTILLERY DUELS WITH THE LAST REMAINING UNITS OF ROMMEL'S FORCES IN LIBYA, STRUGGLING TOWARD THE MARETH LINE.

30.24-763

30.24 - 763

WHILE FLYING FORTRESSES WERE ATTACKING BIZERTE YESTERDAY, OTHER U.S.FLIERS SWEPT ACROSS THE TUNIS AIRDROME AND DESTROYED MANY OF 50 PLANES WHICH WERE ON THE GROUND.

A TWELFTH AIR FORCE SPOKESMAN SAID P-38 LIGHTNINGS ESCORTED THE FORTRESSES TO BIZERTE AND PROTECTED THE MARTIN MARAUDER BOMBERS WHICH BLASTED THE CONVOY IN THE NARROWS.

OBSERVERS WATCHED LARGE BUILDINGS ON THE BIZERTE WATERFRONT EXPLODE AND SAW HITS ON OIL TANKS.

JAN 31 1943

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE CONVOY INCLUDED SIX FREIGHTERS, FOUR DESTROYERS AND SEVERAL OTHER VESSELS, IN ADDITION TO THE TWO CARGO LINERS.

"TWO DIRECT HITS WERE MADE ON ONE CARGO LINER, BLOWING AWAY ITS SUPER-STRUCTURE," HE SAID. "THE HITS ON THE SECOND LINER STARTED FIRES FROM WHICH SMOKE ROSE 300 TO 400 FEET. DIRECT HITS WERE MADE ON ANOTHER VESSEL OF 100 TO 150 FEET, CAUSING IT TO EXPLODE."

MEANWHILE, AN ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE DECLARED THAT AXIS TROOPS HAD CONSOLIDATED POSITIONS RECENTLY GAINED IN TUNISIA AND THAT THERE WERE ONLY LIMITED ACTIONS BY "EXPLORING UNITS" IN WESTERN TRIPOLITANIA.

THE COMMUNIQUE ADMITTED THAT EIGHT ENEMY BOMBERS DID CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE IN A RAID ON MESSINA IN SICILY, BUT CLAIMED THAT AXIS PLANES SANK THREE DESTROYERS AND FIVE MERCHANTMEN IN ATTACKS ON AN ALLIED CONVOY BETWEEN ALGIERS AND BONE.

JAN 31 1943

JAN 31 1943

THE RAF, RELEASING DETAILS OF SOME OF THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY BEAUFIGHTERS DURING THE PAST FEW NIGHTS, REVEALED THAT ONE BEAUFIGHTER CREW ON ITS FIRST SORTIE SHOT DOWN THREE HEINKEL 111 BOMBERS IN LESS THAN HALF AN HOUR.

THE PILOT WAS FLYING OFFICER M.J.GLOSTER AND THE OBSERVER, PILOT OFFICER J.F.OSWALD, BOTH OF WHOM HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS.

THE SQUADRON'S TOP SCORER, FLYING OFFICER D.H.GREAVES, WHO HAS DESTROYED FIVE ENEMY AIRCRAFT, NEARLY WENT DOWN WITH HIS LATEST VICTIM. HE OPENED FIRE AT 70 FEET AND THE GERMAN PLANE EXPLODED, DAZZLING GREAVES BY THE GLARE AND SPINNING HIS PLANE OUT OF CONTROL.

ONE OF THE PLANES SHOT DOWN IN THE BATTLE OVER THE CONVOY YESTERDAY WAS A MESSERSCHMITT 210, NEW VERSION OF THE NOW OBSOLETE MESSERSCHMITT 110. ALTHOUGH USED FREQUENTLY OVER THE RUSSIAN FRONT, THIS WAS ITS FIRST APPEARANCE ON THIS FRONT.

(EDS--ABOVE SHOULD BE SLUGGED AMS BUDGET (SUBS FOR LONDON IN BJT MSG)

JAN 31 1943

FD347PEW

BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN TUNISIA, JAN. 28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-DEATH MAY HIDE BEHIND EVERY CLOUD ABOVE THE ROLLING PLAINS OF OUSSELTIA VALLEY, NOW HELD FIRMLY BY AMERICAN TROOPS WHO SMASHED THE AXIS DRIVE FROM THE KAIROUAN PASS.

ALTHOUGH THE AXIS ARMY WAS BELTED BACK IN THE FIELD AND IN THE MOUNTAINS, THE GERMANS HAVE INTENSIFIED THEIR CAMPAIGN OF AIR HARASSMENT AGAINST THE VICTORIOUS UNITED STATES SOLDIERS. TROOPS IN THE FIELD AS WELL AS VEHICLES ALONG THE ROAD ARE BEING SUBJECTED TO DAILY AND PERIODIC BOMBING AND STRAFING BY GERMAN PLANES ATTACKING SINGLY OR IN GROUPS.

THE TERRAIN IS ADMIRABLY SUITED TO THIS TYPE OF WARFARE AS THE

CLOUD FORMATIONS AND THE MOUNTAINS ENABLE THE NAZI AIRMEN TO SWOOP DOWN WITHOUT WARNING, AND THE DUST CLOUDS RAISED BY THE VEHICLES ALONG THE DRY ROADS, MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE TROOPS TO HIDE THEIR MOVEMENTS FROM THE SKY RAIDERS.

THIS MORNING AN ATTACK BY MESSERSCHMITTS ON UNITED STATES TROOPS, STRADDLING HEIGHTS CONTROLLING THE VITAL ROAD TO KAIROUAN, WAS VISIBLE MILES AWAY FROM A VANTAGE POINT IN THE LOWER VALLEY. THE RISING BLACK SMOKE COLUMNS SHOWED THAT SOME BOMBS HAD STRUCK HOME.

JAN 31 1943

LESS THAN AN HOUR LATER SOME MESSERSCHMITTS DIVED FROM A CLOUDBANK AND ATTACKED TWO JEEP SUPPLY TRUCKS THAT WERE BARRELING ALONG THE ROAD LEADING FROM THE VALLEY.

IN ONE JEEP WAS, CAPTAIN PATRICK W.RIDDLEBERGER, 27, OF WOODSTOCK, VA., PRIVATE JOHN COUGHLIN, 23, OF 434 SECOND STREET, MANCHESTER, N.H., AND THIS CORRESPONDENT.

JAN 31 1943

IN ANOTHER JEEP WAS, LT.GEORGE W.WILLIAMS, 29, 108 SOUTH MCQUEEN ST., FLORENCE, S.C., AND PRIVATE STANLEY SZELONG, 27, DETROIT, MICH.

ALTHOUGH PRIVATE COUGHLIN, WHO WAS OUR LOOKOUT, HAD CHECKED THE SKIES ONLY ONE MOMENT BEFORE, OUR FIRST KNOWLEDGE THAT WE WERE UNDER ATTACK CAME WITH A CLATTER OF FIRE AND THE ROAR OF A MOTOR, AS A MESSERSCHMITT SPRAYED THE ROAD THIRTY FEET BEHIND US WITH TWENTY MILLIMETER CANNON SHELLS. WE LEAPED FROM THE CAR BEFORE IT GROUND TO A STOP, AND SLID INTO THE NEAREST CACTUS, HEEDLESS OF THE THORNS.

THE MESSERSCHMITT SPED BACK INTO THE CLOUDS, CIRCLED ABOUT FOR TEN MINUTES, THEN FLEW AWAY. AS WE WERE WALKING BACK ALONG THE ROAD, WE WERE MET BY PVT.SZELONG AND LIMPING LT.WILLIAMS, WHOSE LEG HAD BEEN RUN OVER BY A WHEEL WHILE LEAVING HIS JEEP.

"I DIDN'T GIVE IT A THOUGHT. I HAD SOMETHING MORE IMPORTANT ON MY MIND," HE GRINNED.

A CHECK SHOWED THAT THE MESSERSCHMITT'S FIRE HAD CHEWED OUT SECTIONS OF THE ROAD PAVEMENT, TWICE AS BIG AS A MAN'S FIST. LT. WILLIAMS' JEEP WAS WITHIN 10 FEET OF THE DAMAGE.

WE1153PEW

BY RUTH COWAN

(WX)...SOMEWHERE IN NORTH AFRICA, JAN.25-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE COMMANDER OF THE FIRST FEMINE AEF KEEPS HER NOSE NICELY POWDERED AND KNOWS HOW TO MAKE A LEMON MERINGUE PIE--AND SHE'S POPULAR WITH THE NON-COMBAT DETACHMENT OF WAACS, REPRESENTING 39 STATES, WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED HERE.

CAPT.FRANCES KEEGAN MARQUIS OF NEW YORK HAS THE DIGNITY OF ASSURANCE. OFTEN THERE IS A MERRY TWINKLE IN HER BLUE EYES. IN A WAAC'S "YES, MA'AM" TO HER, THERE IS AN UNDERTONE OF CONFIDENCE.

JAN 31 1943

IN ADDITION TO BRING THE FIRST WOMAN TO HEAD THE FIRST UNIT OF NON-COMBAT WOMEN SOLDIERS TO BE SENT ABROAD BY THE UNITED STATES, SHE IS ALSO THE FIRST WOMAN TO BE IN CHARGE OF A TROOP TRAIN. SHE COMMANDED THE SPECIAL TRAIN THAT CARRIED THE CONTINGENT FROM THE SECOND WWAC TRAINING CENTER AT DAYTONA BEACH, FLA., TO AN EAST COAST PORT OF EMBARKATION.

CAPTAIN MARQUIS IS THE WIFE OF HARRY MARQUIS, A NEW YORK BUSINESS-MAN. SHE WAS ON A TRIP TO THE WASHINGTON, D.C. HEADQUARTERS OF THE WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS WHEN SHE LEARNED DEC.4 THAT SHE HAD BEEN SELECTED TO BRING THE FIRST DETACHMENT OVERSEAS.

CAPT.MARQUIS WAS BORN IN WEST NEWBURY, MASS. HER MOTHER'S

30.24 - 765

PEOPLE CAME FROM TIPPERARY AND HER FATHER'S FROM KILDARE IN IRELAND. HER FATHER, JOHN L.KEEGAN, NOW NEARLY 80 YEARS OLD, LIVES IN MELROSE, MASS.

"KEEP YOUR SENSE OF HUMOR," SHE SAYS WHEN THE GOING GETS A BIT HARD--AND SHE PRACTICES IT. ABOUT FIVE FEET NINE INCHES TALL, SHE WEARS HER BROWN HAIR IN A SHORT, SOFT CURLY BOB. HER NATURALLY CLEAR COMPLEXION NEEDS LITTLE MAKEUP, BUT SHE CONSIDERS NOSE-POWDERING PART OF BEING WELL-GROOMED.

JAN 31 1943

SHE RESIGNED AS EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE WOMEN'S CITY CLUB OF NEW YORK TO JOIN THE OFFICERS' CANDIDATE CLASS WHICH OPENED THE FIRST WAAC TRAINING CENTER AT DES MOINES LAST JULY 20.

WHY DID SHE JOIN?

SHE EXPLAINED THAT FOR EIGHT YEARS SHE HAD FELT THIS COUNTRY HAD NEGLECTED ITS OBLIGATIONS AND "WHEN THERE WAS AN OPPORTUNITY TO DO SOMETHING, I FELT THAT I WHO HAD TALKED SO MUCH ABOUT IT, HAD TO DO IT."

HER HOBBIES, SHE SAID, ARE NOT THE THINGS PEOPLE USUALLY CONSIDER AS SUCH. SHE WORKED AS A VOLUNTEER IN THE LIBRARY OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL. SHE LIKES TO TYPE MANUSCRIPTS.

AND, SHE ACKNOWLEDGES, SHE IS A GOOD COOK--ESPECIALLY WHEN IT COMES TO LEMON MERINGUE PIES.

JAN 31 1943

TWO OF THE MEMBERS OF CAPT.MARQUIS' STAFF HAVE HUSBANDS IN THE ARMY.

THE DETACHMENT'S EXECUTIVE OFFICER, CAPT.EVELYN B.NICHOLSON, OF ST.LOUIS, IS A ST.LOUIS LAWYER. HER HUSBAND BRYAN F. NICHOLSON, A CORPORAL IN THE FANTRY, IS ALSO OVERSEAS--BUT IN ANOTHER PART OF THE WORLD, SHE BELIEVES. IN CIVILIAN LIFE HE IS

30.24 - 765

AN ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

LIEUT.JOAN E.JOOSTEN, OF HOUSTON, TEX., SAYS HER HUSBAND, PVT.PAUL S.JOOSTEN, IS "SOMEWHERE IN THE U.S.ARMY SERVICE." SHE HAS MULTIPLE TASKS--WITH THIS DETACHMENT--INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, CENSOR, PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER, POLICE OFFICER AND COMMANDER OF THE CLERICAL PLATOON.

JAN 31 1943

BORN IN AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND, SHE AND HER HUSBAND, ALSO A HOLLANDER, CAME TO THIS COUNTRY ABOUT 11 YEARS AGO AND WERE NATURALIZED. THEY HAD MET WHEN LAW STUDENTS IN HOLLAND.

USUALLY SHE'S CHEERFUL AND FRIENDLY, BUT SOMETIMES LIEUT. JOOSTEN'S SMILE FADES INTO A GRIM LINE AS SHE GOES ABOUT HER NUMEROUS RESPONSIBILITIES. SHE HAS LOST TRACK OF HER PARENTS IN GERMAN-OCCUPIED HOLLAND. SHE LEFT THE UNITED STATES NOT KNOWING JUST WHERE HER HUSBAND IS DOING HIS PART IN THE ARMY. SHE IS ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE "FOR THE DURATION" AS AUDITOR WITH THE U.S.ENGINEERS IN HOUSTON.

LIEUT.SYLVIA MARIAN MARSILI, WHO LAUGHINGLY RELATES THAT SHE "CAME CLEAN X

JAN 31 1943

"CAME CLEAN FROM PITTSBURGH," IS MESS, SUPPLY AND SPECIAL SERVICES OFFICER. SHE'S ALSO THE FIRST WOMAN TO SUPERVISE THE LOADING OF A MILITARY TRANSPORT IN THIS COUNTRY'S MILITARY HISTORY.

THE YOUNGEST OF THE OFFICERS' CORPS, LIEUT.MARSILI IS A BUNDLE OF ENERGY AND A TONIC TO MORALE. SHE STUDIED AT MT. MERCY COLLEGE IN PITTSBURGH AND AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AND

DUQUESNE UNIVERSITY. SHE HAS A MASTER'S DEGREE IN SCIENCE AND CHEMISTRY.

JAN 31 1943

AS SUPPLY OFFICER IT WAS HER RESPONSIBILITY TO SEE TO IT THAT THE WAR EQUIPMENT GOT LOADED ON THE RIGHT BOAT. THIS SHE DID BY GOING ON TO THE DOCKS TO CHECK IT PERSONALLY. ONE ITEM WAS MISSING AND SHE TRACKED IT DOWN THROUGH SEVERAL WAREHOUSES TO FIND, ACCORDING TO RECORDS, THAT IT HAD BEEN LOADED ON TO THE BOAT. BUT NOT QUITE SATISFIED, SHE WENT DOWN INTO THE HOLD TO VERIFY IT.

HER HOBBY IS RIFLE TARGET SHOOTING.

HER FATHER, SAM MARSILI, A RESTAURANT OWNER IN PITTSBURGH, CAME TO THIS COUNTRY WHEN 15. HIS PEOPLE IN ITALY ARE PROMINENT IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. CARDINAL PASQUINELLI IS HER COUSIN, AND MONSEIGNEUR TAFFANELLI, HER UNCLE. HER MOTHER, A NATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES, IS OF ITALIAN DESCENT. DARK-EYED, VIVACIOUS LIEUT.MARSILI SPEAKS FLUENT ITALIAN.

JAN 31 1943

WHEN CHECKING ON THE LOADING OF SUPPLIES, SHE WAS NEAR THE PORT WHERE THE NAVY HAS STATIONED THE LAD WHOSE PICTURE SHE KEEPS BY HER COT. SHE MADE NO ATTEMPT TO COMMUNICATE WITH HIM, EXPLAINING:

"IT WOULDN'T HAVE BEEN RIGHT." HER ATTITUDE IS A SAMPLE OF THE CAREFUL WAY IN WHICH THE WAACS GUARDED THE SECRET OF THEIR DEPARTURE FROM THE UNITED STATES.

LT1051PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JAN. 30-(AP)-A NUMBER OF U.S. FLIERS WERE CREDITED TODAY WITH DESTROYING GERMAN PLANES IN WIDESPREAD RAIDS OVER TUNISIA FRIDAY.

AMONG THOSE DESTROYING MESSERSCHMITT-109'S OVER THE TUNIS AIRDROME WERE SGTS. F.A.ROSS, MIDLAND, PA.; CLINTON HOUSTON, DAYTON, OHIO; J.B.POGLEY, CAMPELLSVILLE, KY.; AND THE FOLLOWING P-38 PILOTS: CAPT. T.H.MCARTHUR, CARADAN, TEXAS, AND LIEUT. E.K.ASHER OF SPOKANE, WASH.

AMONG MEMBERS OF THE B-26 MARAUDER CREWS WHICH SCORED HITS ON THE CONVOY WERE PILOT CAPT. DONALD L.GILBERT, REDWOOD, CALIF.; CO-PILOT RICHARD W. MELDON, BEACON ST., HYDE PARK, BOSTON; NAVIGATOR LIEUT. GLENN L. DARK, 222 NW 25TH ST., OKLAHOMA CITY; ENGINEER SGT. GEORGE B. HOLTON, 514 S. SIXTH ST., EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.; TAIL GUNNER JOSEPH N. MOCK, 19 EVERETT ST., WILKES-BARRE, PA.; PILOT LIEUT. JOHN B. BEARD, FORT SMITH, ARK.; CO-PILOT LIEUT. JOHN S. VAN EPPS, 1130 PALM AVE., CORONA, CALIF.; SGT. NORMAN S. CUNNINGS, 1835 "I" ST., WASHINGTON; SGT. WILLIAM A. HOHLER, COLORADO CITY, TEXAS; SGT. GEORGE B. MCGUIRE, PRESQUE ISLE, ME.; PILOT LIEUT. EMMETT L. RODMAN, 511 OAK ST., LITTLE ROCK, ARK.; NAVIGATOR SGT. ROBERT R. CAUDLE, WINSLOW, ARK.; ENGINEER LAWRENCE L. HOLGATE, ROCK ISLAND, ILL., AND TAIL GUNNER SGT. PAUL E. WOLFE, GLENVILLE, W.VA.

DURING THE ATTACK ON THE CONVOY, 16 GERMAN FIGHTERS ATTACKED THE MARAUDERS AND SGT. MCGUIRE AND SGT. HOLTON EACH WERE CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN ONE ME-109.

JAN 31 1943

SGTS. EARL L. TAYLOR OF YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO; VALAIN A. VAN ANTWERP, VANCOUVER, WASH.; PAUL E. WOLFE, GLENVILLE, W.VA., AND LAWRENCE L. HOLGATE OF ROCK ISLAND, ILL., SHARED THE DESTRUCTION OF ONE ME-109.

FB306PEW

X

ADD BELFAST — MATEER

POLICE WERE INCLINED TO DISCOUNT IT AS A HOAX, BUT SAID THERE WAS A BARE POSSIBILITY THAT MCATEER GOT TO GERMANY BY SUBMARINE AFTER HIS ESCAPE FROM PRISON. HE ALSO MIGHT USE A SECRET IRA STATION IN

30-24-767

IRELAND, AND CLAIM THE BROADCAST WAS COMING FROM GERMANY.

A $12,000 REWARD WAS POSTED FOR MCATEER'S RECAPTURE AFTER HE AND THREE COMPANIONS ESCAPED FROM BELFAST PRISON JAN.15. HE HAD BEEN SENTENCED TO 15 YEARS IN PRISON LAST NOV.26 FOR TREASON, AFTER IT WAS CHARGED HE PLOTTED TO ESTABLISH AN IRISH REPUBLIC IN NORTHERN IRELAND.

JAN 31 1943

PS9PEW

STOCKHOLM, SUNDAY, JAN. 31-(AP)-THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER TODAY DESCRIBED AS "A SYMBOLIC EPISODE" THE BRITISH AIR ATTACK ON BERLIN WHICH DELAYED REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING'S SPEECH YESTERDAY DURING THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF HITLER'S RISE TO POWER.

THE PAPER RECALLED POINTEDLY THAT IT WAS GOERING WHO PROMISED BEFORE THE WAR THAT ENEMY PLANES NEVER WOULD BE PERMITTED TO BOMB A GERMAN CITY.

CHARACTERIZING THE ANNIVERSARY AS "A JUBILEE WITHOUT JUBILIATION," DAGENS NYHETER SAID:

"THE FANFARES OF VICTORY WERE REPLACED BY THE BURSTING BOMBS FROM PLANES SENT BY A PEOPLE WHO TO THE LAST MOMENT TRIED TO COME TO A PEACEFUL AGREEMENT WITH THE NAZIS." #

JAN 31 1943

ADD TEHERAN, IRAN - SOMERVELL

"ON THIS TRIP I HAVE HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO LOOK OVER THE INSTALLATIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST," SOMERVELL SAID. "EVERYONE SEEMS INSPIRED TO DO AN AMERICAN JOB OF IT--RIGHT UP TO THE HILT THEY SEEM TO BE VERY SUCCESSFUL. OUR RELATIONS WITH OUR PARTNERS SEEM TO BE EXCELLENT."

SOMERVELL'S PARTY INCLUDED BRIG.GEN.R.W.CRAWFORD, CHIEF OF THE SERVICE OF SUPPLY IN THE MIDDLE EAST, BRIG.GEN.A.C.WEDEMEYER

30.24-767

OF THE WAR PLANS DIVISION, GENERAL STAFF CORPS IN WASHINGTON, AND MAJOR FREDERICK WILDMAN, AIRCORPS SUPPLY EXPERT.

THEY ARRIVED YESTERDAY, AND SOMERVELL PLANNED TO CONTINUE HIS INSPECTION OF IRAN'S TRANSPORT FACILITIES TODAY.

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, JAN.22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ONE OF MY FAVORITE CHARACTERS IS LIEUT.KENNETH LEIBACH, QUICK SPOKEN AND QUICK ACTING FORMER MESS SERGEANT FROM MEDICINE LAKE, MONT., WITH HIS FATHER, HE RAN A STRING OF BUTCHER SHOPS BACK HOME, SO NATURALLY HE HAS BEEN NICKNAMED "BUTCH."

HE LIVES UP TO THAT HANDLE COMPLETELY, FOR HE IS A HARD MAN TO DOWN. HE WAS SITTING IN A BATTALION AID STATION AT NOON TODAY EATING A DISH OF CANNED MEAT AND BEANS AND GESTICULATING VIGOROUSLY AS HE DESCRIBED BATTLE ACTION FROM WHICH HE WITHDREW ONLY UNDER ORDERS ALMOST 24 HOURS AFTER A BIG PIECE OF SHRAPNEL LODGED IN HIS LEFT THIGH. THE WOUND WAS PAINFUL BUT NOT SERIOUS.

JAN 31 1943

REFUSING TO ACCEPT THE SUGGESION OF HIS COMPANY COMMANDER, LIEUT.LOREN ODELL OF BILLINGS, MONT., THAT HE LEAVE HIS POST, BUTCH FINALLY DID SO ON ORDERS OF HIS BATTALION CHIEF, MAJOR LEONARD WING OF BOZEMAN, MONT.

"THE MAN IS SUCH A SCRAPPER AND SUCH A GOOD ONE, I HAD TO GET HIM OUT OF THERE TO PATCH HIM UP," SAID MAJOR WING.

"YESTERDAY HE WAS GOING TO TACKLE THE WHOLE JAP PERIMETER WITH ONLY FIVE MEN AND A LIGHT MACHINEGUN. THE SOLE REASON HE DIDN'T WAS THAT HE FIRST DECIDED TO TEST THE JAP FIRE POWER AND CRAWLED 20

YARDS TO THE SIDE OF HIS GUN POST AND FIRED HIS RIFLE SEVERAL TIMES. THIS DREW A WITHERING BLAST FROM THE JAPS. SO LIEBACH DECIDED REGRETFULLY THAT HE WAS OUT-NUMBERED AND OUT-GUNNED," THE MAJOR SAID.

GM445ACW

JAN 31 1943

FIRST LEAD

BY TOM YARBROUGH

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, SUNDA, JAN.31-(AP)-THE SECOND JAPANESE RAID IN TWO DEYS ON ALLIED POSITIONS IN THE MUBO-WAU AREA OF NEW GUINEA WAS CRUSHED YESTERDAY, THE WITHDRAWING JAPANESE LEAVING 250 DEAD BEHIND THEM, INCLUDING A REGIMENTAL COMMANDER. ALLIED LOSSES WERE DESCRIBED AS SLIGHT.

THSMUBO-WAU AREA, SLIGHTLY BELOW SALAMAUA, IS HELD BY A JAN 31 1943 FORCE OF AUSTRAIANS.

THE FIGHTING CONSISTED OF SKIRMISHES IN EVERAL PLACES AND IN ONE SET OF "POSITIONS," PRESUMABLY FOXHOLES.

REBOUNDING QUICKLY FROM A REVERSE THEY SUFFERED FRIDAY, THE JAPANESE LAUNCHED A NEW ATTACK AT DAWN SATURDAY ANDTHE SHOOTING LASTED SIX HOURS. IN THE EARLY AFTERNOON AND AGAIN THREE HOURS LATER, BOSTONS (ATTACK PLANES) AND BEAUFIGHTERS ATTACKED INSTALLATIONS AROUND MUBO AND ON NARROW JUNGLE TRAILS.

A113KX

IN THE FIRST RAID ON RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, SINCE JAN.26, A FORCE OF FLYING FORTRESS HEAVY BOMBERS HIT A JAP VESSEL SHORTLY BEFOR DAWN YESTERDAY. LATER IN THE DAY AT OPEN BAY, SOUTHWEST OF RABAUL, A SINGLE LIBERATOR HEAVY BOMBER HIT A JAPANESE TRANSPORT OF 2,500 TONS AND STRAFED JAP TROOPS ON THE DECK. #

(THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE, DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WAS WRITTEN BY SERGEANT CHARLES RICHARDS GORDON OF 840 LENWOOD PLACE, ST.PAUL, MINN., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT.)

(WX)..A MARINE BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, JAN.15-(DELAYED)--CAPTAIN JOHN ERSKIN, USMC, 120 URHICH STREET, URICHSVILLE, OHIO, AN INTERPRETER WHO WAS BORN IN JAPAN, SPENT TEN MINUTES IN RECENT FIGHTING IN THE SOLOMONS, USING HIS BEST JAPANESE IN AN EFFORT TO TALK

JAN 31 1943

GROUP OF TRAPPED JAPANESE SOLDIERS INTO SURRENDERING.

CAPT.ERSKIN'S JAPANESE ARGUMENTS APPARENTLY WERE NOT PERSUASIVE BECAUSE ONE OF THE JAPS FINALLY SPOKE UP -- IN EQUALLY GOOD ENGLISH, SHOUTING:

"GO TO HELL, MARINE," CAUSING THE CAPTAIN CONSIDERABLE EMBARRASSMENT BEFORE HIS FELLOW MARINES.

THE MARINES THREW HAND GRENADES INTO THE CAVE IN WHICH THESE JAPS WERE TRAPPED BUT THE JAPS THREW THEM OUT AS FAST AS THE GRENADES WERE THROWN IN. ULTIMATELY, IT WAS NECESSARY TO SEAL THE CAVE WITH DIRT TO PREVENT THEIR ESCAPE.

THIS WAS ONE OF THE STORIES OF MARINE ACTION TOLD BY CAPTAIN WILLIAM E.SPERLING, III, U.S.M.C., 54 HASSART STREET, NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J., WHO SPENT 55 DAYS FIGHTING ON TULAGI AND GUADALCANAL.

IN RECALLING THE FIGHTING, CAPT. SPERLING RECALLED HOW SGT. JOHN FLANNIGAN, USMC, 1519 SOUTH FIRST STREET, SPRINGFIELD, ILL. PROBABLY SAVED HIS LIFE.

"WE HAD NOT BEEN FIRED UPON DURING OUR LANDING," RECALLS

31.24 - 769

CAPT.SPERLING, "AND WE WERE ADVANCING THROUGH THE BUSHES NEAR SHORE. I PASSED WITHIN THREE YARDS OF A JAP SNIPER CONCEALED IN THE BUSH. I MUST HAVE BEEN LOOKING RIGHT AT HIM WITHOUT SEEING HIM WHEN I HEARD THREE PISTOL SHOTS. FLANNIGAN YELLED, "I MISSED HIM WITH MY FIRST SHOT.""

JAN 31 1943

ANOTHER TULAGI HERO WAS GUNNERY SGT.JOHN E.KENNEDY, USMC, 6721 THOMAS BOULEVARD, PITTSBURGH, PA. SGT.KENNEDY, OVER TWO YEARS OF AGE, CHARGED A CAVE HIDING JAPANESE WHO WERE DELAYING THE ADVANCE OF THE COMPANY. HE FOUND THE SPRINT TOO MUCH FOR HIS AGE AND TOPPLED ON THE RETURN TRIP, ROLLING HEAD OVER HEELS AS A VOLLEY OF JAP FIRE PASSED OVER HIM. THE FALL PROBABLY SAVED HIS LIFE.

JAN 31 1943

EG1108PEW

30.29 - 769

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, JAN 30--(AP)--PRESIDENT RAFAEL CALDERON GUARDIA TONIGHT CABLED CONGRATULATIONS TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON HIS BIRTHDAY. MANY STORES CLOSED IN HONOR OF THE OCCASION. #

MANAGUA,NICARAGUA,JAN.30-(AP)-THE LIKENESS OF MISS LILLIAN SOMOZA, ONLY DAUGHTER OF PRESIDENT ANASTASIO SOMOZA, WILL APPEAR ON ONE CORDOBA BILLS TO BE PUT IN CIRCULATION MONDAY BY THE NICARAGUAN TREASURY WHEN SHE MARRIES DR.GUILLERMO SEVILLE SACASA, SON OF THE TREASURY MINISTER, RAMON SEVILLA.

PS1040PEW

Loc 966.34-1

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, JAN 30-(AP)-A BIRTHDAY MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT ALFONSO LOPEZ TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TODAY HAILED THE UNITED STATES FOR OFFERING "SOLDIERS, WEAPONS, AND AMMUNITION TO FIGHT THE ENEMIES OF LIBERTY WHEREVER THEY ARE FOUND."

JAN 31 1943

WHEN THE FATE OF DEMOCRACY WAS SHAKEN, THE MESSAGE SAID, MR. ROOSEVELT ACTIVATED "THE PRODIGIOUS RESURGENCE OF LIBERAL PRINCIPLES WHICH BEGIN TO TRIUMPH OVER WHAT SEEMED TO BE THE UNCONQUERABLE POLITICAL AND MILITARY MACHINE OF THE TOTALITARIAN STATES. X X X

"YOUR EXCELLENCY INCORPORATED, AMID UNIVERSAL SKEPTICISM AND DISTRUST, THE ANCIENT, SIMPLE, JUST AND GENEROUS CONCEPTIONS WHICH ORIGINATED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EXPANDED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD."

MK514AEW

MONTEVIDEO,URUGUAY,JAN.30-(AP)-THE CONGRESS OF ANTI-NAZI GERMANS MEETING HERE BROADCAST A MESSAGE TODAY URGING ALL GERMAN PEOPLE TO PREPARE A REVOLT AGAINST HITLER AT THE OPPORTUNE MOMENT.

THE MESSAGE COUNSELED GERMANS TO RESIST "TODAY BY SABOTAGE, TOMORROW BY REVOLUTION."

JAN 31 1943

"APPROACHING JUDGMENT WILL BE TERRIBLE FOR ALL NAZIS AND THEIR ACCOMPLICES," IT SAID.

"FOR THEM THERE WILL BE NEITHER COMPASSION NOR SALVATION. THEY MUST BE TOTALLY EXTERMINATED. BUT YOU MUST CONTRIBUTE TO PREVENT THE RESPONSIBILITY FROM FALLING ON THE ENTIRE GERMAN PEOPLE.

"WE ASSURE ONE AND ALL THAT NAZIISM AND THE GERMAN PEOPLE ARE NOT THE SAME AND THAT THE GERMAN PEOPLE HAVE BEEN DECIDED AND SUBJUGATED BY TERROR."

SANTIAGO, CHILE, JAN.30-(AP)-POLICE TODAY RAIDED A GERMAN CLUB HERE UNDER ANTI-SPY REGULATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN RIGIDLY ENFORCED SINCE CHILE BROKE OFF RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS AND REPORTED THE CONFISCATION OF A SECRET RADIO TRANSMITTER AND DOCUMENTS ON OPERATIONS OF A NAZI ESPIONAGE NETWORK.

ONE ARGENTINE AND ONE CHILEANCOMPLAINED TO POLICE THAT THEY WERE ATTACKED LAST NIGHT BY A GROUP THEY IDENTIFIED AS BELONGING TO THE "ASSAULT GUARD," A GERMAN ORGANIZATION OF THE SPORTSVEREIN.

THE ARGENTINE, EDUARDO BATILANO SAID HE WAS RIDING HIS BICYCLE PAST THE SPORTSVEREIN WHEN THREE MEN ATTACKED HIM. HE GOT AWAY ON HIS BICYCLE BUT WAS OVERTAKEN AFTER THREE BLOCKS AND BEATEN AGAIN.

THE CHILEAN, CARLOS BOLZ, WHO WENT TO HIS RESCUE, SAID THE GERMANS ATTACKED HIM AND EXPLAINED THAT WHILE GUARDING THE SPORTSVEREIN THEY THOUGHT BATILANO INTENDED HARM.

JAN 31 1943

IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT SWEDEN PERMANENTLY WILL REPRESENT JAPANESE INTERESTS IN CHILE WHILE SPAIN WILL REPRESENT THE GERMANS AND ITALIANS.

SANTIAGO SAID MEMBERS OF THE JAPANESE LEGA[illegible]

UNDER HOUSE ARREST LAST NIGHT IN RETALIATION FOR JAPANESE TREATMENT OF CHILEAN DIPLOMATS IN TOKYO ARE LIKELY TO BE TAKEN INTO PROTECTIVE CUSTODY.

THIS IS ASSUMED TO MEAN THAT THE JAPANESE WILL GO TO JAIL UNLESS THE CHILEAN GOVERNMENT IS ADVISED OF A CHANGED ATTITUDE IN TOKYO WHERE THE CHILEAN ENVOY HAS BEEN ARRESTED.

ADVICES SAID THE CHILEANS ARE ANXIOUSLY SPECULATING ON WHAT MAL-TREATMENT OF THEIR ENVOYS MOVED THE GOVERNMENT TO ADOPT SUCH SWIFT REPRISAL.

SANTIAGO POLICE LAST NIGHT ORDERED THE JAPANESE MINISTER TO GO TO HIS RESIDENCE AND ASSEMBLE HIS STAFF. ONCE THEY WERE ALL ACCOUNTED FOR--25 JAPANESE IN ALL--THE DOORS WERE LOCKED FROM THE OUT-SIDE, TELEPHONE LINES WERE CUT AND A POLICE CORDON WAS PLACED AROUND THE BUILDING.

JAN 31 1943

WINDSOR, ONT., JAN. 30-(AP)-SIX HUNDRED WORKERS OF THE DOMINION LASS COMPANY AT WALLACEBURG, ONT., WENT ON STRIKE FOLLOWING THE OMPANY'S REFUSAL TO BARGAIN COLLECTIVELY, GEORGE BURT, CANADIAN DIREC-OR FOR THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS (CIO), ANNOUNCED TODAY.

"ACTION OF THE WORKERS WAS PRECIPITATED BY DISCRIMINATION AND NTIMIDATION OF UNION MEMBERS AND SUDDEN LAYOFFS," BURT SAID.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, JAN. 30-(AP)-THE NEARER FARMERS APPROACH CONTROL OF THEIR OWN BUSINESS THROUGH COOPERATION, THE NEARER THEY WIL BE TO A SOLUTION OF THEIR ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, RALPH SNYDER, PRESIDENT OF THE KANSAS BANK FOR COOPERATIVES, TOLD A CONVENTION OF THE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION OF AGRICULTURE TODAY.

JAN 31 1943

SNYDER, PRESIDENT OF THE KANSAS STATE FARM BUREAU FOR 14 YEARS SAID THAT IN THE TEN YEARS WITH GOVERNMENT CAPITAL SINCE BANKS HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES TO MAKE LOANS TO COOPERATIVES THEY HAD REDUCED INTEREST RATES FROM 10 PER CENT TO THE PRESENT SCALE OF 1 1/2 TO 3 1/2 PER CENT.

3024-771

3024-771

THE KANSAS BANK, WHICH HE CALLED

AN XXXXXX AVERAGE EXAMPLE OF THE SYSTEM, HAS PAID OPERATING EXPENSE

AND CREATED AN EARNED SURPLUS OF $1,250,000 SINCE IT BEGAN #

FDR-VARGAS

JAN 31 1943

WASHINGTON, JAN 30-(AP)-THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL, REACHING AN ACCORD IN A PERSONAL CONFERENCE, ARE AGREED THAT THE ATLANTIC MUST BE MADE "SAFE FOR ALL" AND THAT WEST AFRICA AND DAKAR MUST NEVER AGAIN OFFER THREATS OF BLOCKADE OR INVASION AGAINST THE AMERICAS.

ON THE WAY HOME FROM THE MAPPING OF WAR STRATEGY WITH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AT CASABLANCA, MOROCCO, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT CONFERRED WITH PRESIDENT VARGAS ABOARD A UNITED STATES DESTROYER AT NATAL THURSDAY. THEY TOLD OF THE POINT THEY HAD AGREED ON IN A JOINT STATEMENT LAST NIGHT.

IN RIO DE JANEIRO, VARGAS ASSERTED THAT A COMPLETE ACCORD ON THE WAR EFFORT WAS REACHED BETWEEN THE TWO AMERICAN ALLIES, STIRRING FRESH SPECULATION WHETHER BRAZIL MIGHT TAKE AN EVEN MORE ACTIVE ROLE IN THE CONFLICT BY SENDING TROOPS TO THE ACTUAL BATTLELINES. JAN 31 1943

ON TWO POINTS THEY WERE DEFINITE.

"IT IS THE AIM OF BRAZIL AND OF THE UNITED STATES TO MAKE THE ATLANTIC OCEAN SAFE FOR ALL," THEY SAID IN THEIR JOINT DECLARATION RELEASED AT THE WHITE HOUSE. "WE ARE DEEPLY GRATEFUL FOR THE ALMOST UNANIMOUS HELP THAT OUR NEIGHBORS ARE GIVING TO THE GREAT CAUSE OF DEMOCRACY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD."

THE LATTER SENTENCE WAS REGARDED AS BEING ADDRESSED PARTICULARLY TO ARGENTINA, THE ONLY ONE OF THE LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS WHICH HAS FAILED TO DECLARE WAR ON THE AXIS OR RUPTURE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

THE TWO CHIEF EXECUTIVES ALSO EXPRESSED "COMPLETE AGREEMENT THAT IT MUST BE PERMANANTLY AND DEFINITELY ASSURED THAT THE COAST OF WEST AFRICA AND AKAR NEVER AGAIN UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES BE ALLOWED TO BECOME A BLOCKADE OR AN INVASION THREAT AGAINST THE TWO AMERICAS."

THEY SAID THEY HAD SPENT AN EVENING GOING OVER PROBLEMS OF THE WAR AS A WHOLE, BUT PARTICULARLY THE JOINT BRAZILIAN-UNITED STATES EFFORT. THEY CONSIDERED, TOO, THE CONTINUING SUBMARINE DANGER FROM THE CARIBBEAN TO THE SOUTH ATLANTIC AND VARGAS ANNOUNCED "GREATLY INCREASED EFFORTS ON THE PART OF HIS COUNTRY TO MEET THIS MENACE."

JAN 31 1943

FLYING HOMEWARD BY THE LONGER BUT SAFER SOUTHERN ROUTE, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT STOPPED IN LIBERIA ON THE AFRICAN COAST AND THEN CROSSED THE ATLANTIC TO THE EASTERNMOST PROTUBERANCE OF BRAZIL. THERE VARGAS MET HIM AND THEY HAD LUNCH TOGETHER AND INSPECTED ARMY, NAVY AND AIR-FORCES OF THEIR TWO NATIONS.

IN A SEPARATE MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS, LIKEWISE ISSUED BY THE WHITE HOUSE, MR.ROOSEVELT EXPLAINED THAT HE CONSIDERED THE CASA-BLANCA CONFERENCE SO VITAL TO THE WAR EFFORT THAT HE THOUGHT HE SHOULD PAUSE IN BRAZIL TO TALK INFORMALLY WITH VARGAS AND GO OVER "SEVERAL DETAILS OF ADDITIONAL MUTUAL AID."

"PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT INFORMED HIS COLLEAGUE," THEIR JOINT STATE-MENT SAID, "OF THE VERY SIGNIFICANT RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE IN CASABLANCA AND OF THE RESOLVE THAT THE PEACE TO COME MUST NOT ALLOW THE AXIS TO ATTACK CIVILIZATION IN FUTURE YEARS." THE STATEMENT SAID

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE HAD DEMONSTRATED THAT THE ANGLO-AMERICAN EXPEDITION TO NORTH AFRICA, FOR THE PRESENT, HAD REMOVED THE POSSIBLE THREAT TO AMERICAN FREEDOM OF A GERMAN-HELD DAKAR AT THE NARROWEST REACHES OF THE ATLANTIC.

THE TWO PRESIDENTS SAID THEIR MEETING HAD PROVIDED AN OPPORTUNITY TO "SURVEY THE FUTURE SAFETY OF ALL THE AMERICAS" AND EXPRESSED AN OPINION EACH OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICANS WAS "INTERESTED AND EFFECTED TO AN EQUAL DEGREE."

JUST WHAT PARTICULAR PROBLEMS OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE FIGURED IN THE CONVERSATIONS, ASIDE FROM STEPS TO PROTECT THE ATLANTIC SEALANES, WERE NOT DIVULGED. BRAZIL, HOWEVER, IS TURNING OUT RAW MATERIALS ESSENTIAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS' WAR INDUSTRIES, AND THIS COUNTRY HAS OFFERED EXPERT ASSISTANCE TO INCREASE THE FLOW. IT WAS CONSIDERED LIKELY THAT THIS MATTER MIGHT HAVE COME IN FOR CONSIDERABLE ATTENTION.

JAN 31 1943

K240AEW

WASHINGTON,JAN.30-(AP)-MORE DECORATIONS FOR HEROISM IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC AREA WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

THEY INCLUDED A DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS AWARDED POSTHUMOUSLY TO MAJOR ALLAN J. SEWART, JR., OF THE ARMY AIR CORPS.

THE AWARD WAS MADE TO HIS WIDOW, MRS.RUTH E.SEWART, POST OFFICE BOX 245, WHITTIER, CALIF.

JAN 31 1943

OAK LEAF CLUSTERS FOR THEIR SILVER STARS WERE AWARDED CAPTAIN WILLIS E.JACOBS, AIR CORPS, DOWNERS GROVE, ILL.; CAPTAIN PAUL H. PAYNE, AIR CORPS, SIOUX FALLS, S.D., AND CAPTAIN MANFORD K. WAGNON, AIR CORPS, MATHIS, TEX.

TECHNICIAN FIFTH GRADE CHARLES J.MORRIS. FIELD ARTILLERY, TEANECK, N.J., AND PVT. AARON G.JONES, MEDICAL CORPS, RIVERSIDE, CALIF., RECEIVED SILVER STARS.

MORRIS AND JONES WERE DECORATED FOR BRAVERY ON GUADALCANAL. THE AIR CORPS OFFICERS WERE DECORATED FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS.

JAN 31 1943

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A GERMAN HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST TODAY BY THE BERLIN RADIO AND RECORDED IN NEW YORK BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID:

THE VIOLENT BATTLE OF DEFENSE IN THE SOUTH OF THE EASTERN FRONT CONTINUES AT SOME POINTS WITH UNABATED VIOLENCE WHILE ON OTHER SECTORS WHERE THE FRONT MEANWHILE WAS CONSOLIDATED, ENEMY PRESSURE IS RELAXING.

IN STALINGRAD THE SITUATION IS UNCHANGED. THE COURAGE OF THE DEFENDERS IS UNBROKEN.

BETWEEN THE CAUCASUS AND THE LOWER DON, MOVEMENTS OF OUR TROOPS CONTINUED WITHOUT INTERRUPTION BY THE ENEMY. REPEATED ENEMY ATTACKS ON OUR POSITIONS TO THE EAST OF THE MIDDLE DONETS WERE REPULSED AFTER BITTER FIGHTING WITH SEVERE LOSSES FOR THE ENEMY. COUNTER-ATTACKING, WE SMASHED A SOVIET INFANTRY DIVISION.

IN THE REGION WEST OF VORONEZH, THE MOBILE BATTLE IS CONTINUING. STRONG DETACHMENTS OF THE AIR FORCE ASSISTED THE GROUND FIGHTING.

SOUTH OF LAKE LADOGA, THE ENEMY RESUMED ON A BROAD SCALE HIS ASSAULTS WITH STRONG ASSISTANCE OF ARTILLERY AND TANKS. IN VIOLENT FIGHTING, PARTLY MAN AGAINST MAN, ALL ATTACKS WERE BLOODILY REPULSED AND 42 TANKS WERE DESTROYED.

IN FIGHTING ON THE MIDDLE DON TROOPS OF THE 24TH GERMAN ARMY CORPS AND THE ITALIAN ALPINI CORPS PARTICULARLY DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES. VOLUNTEER DETACHMENTS COMPOSED OF RUSSIAN NATIONALS SUCCESSFULLY

V.

30.24 - 773

PARTICIPATED IN THE FIGHTING.

IN NORTH AFRICA, REAR GUARDS OF THE GERMAN-ITALIAN TANK ARMY BLOODILY REPULSED STRONG ENEMY TANK ATTACKS.

IN TUNISIA, THE FIGHTING WAS ONLY OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE. THE AIR FORCE AGAIN BOMBED THE PORT OF ALGIERS AND SET A MERCHANT SHIP AFIRE. A DETACHMENT OF GERMAN FIGHTER PLANES ATTACKED A CONVOY LAST (FRI) NIGHT NEAR BOUGIE AND SANK THREE TRANSPORTS TOTALING 14,000 TONS AND TWO DESTROYERS. ANOTHER DESTROYER AND A MEDIUM SIZED MERCHANTMAN WERE SERIOUSLY DAMAGED. IN AN ATTACK ON THE BONE AIRPORT, SEVEN MULTI-MOTORED ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND. IN AIR COMBATS AND BY WARSHIP AND GROUND ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, 12 BRITISH AND AMERICAN PLANES WERE DESTROYED IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION.

JAN 31 1943

THE ENEMY BOMBED TWO HARBOR TOWNS ON THE FRENCH ATLANTIC COAST WITHOUT MILITARY SUCCESS. CASUALTIES AMONG THE POPULATION ARE CONSIDERABLE. EIGHT OF THE ATTACKING AIRPLANES WERE BROUGHT DOWN.

(END)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

IT WAS "A VERY SPECIAL SYMPTOM" THAT HITLER DID NOT SPEAK PERSONALLY AT THE NAZIS' ANNIVERSARY CEREMONIES YESTERDAY, THE BERLIN RADIO REPORTED LAST (SAT) NIGHT, FOR HE "WAS TOO OCCUPIED WITH THE QUESTION OF THE MILITARY CONDUCT OF THE WAR TO BE ABLE TO LEAVE HIS HEADQUARTERS."

JAN 31 1943

"NOBODY OUTSIDE OF A SMALL CIRCLE AROUND HIM KNOWS WHAT IS OCCUPYING HIM MOST AT PRESENT," SAID THE BROADCAST RECORDEDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

IT DECLARED THAT THE "MANIFESTOS" ANNOUNCED THAT THE ENEMY WOULD "GET TO KNOW THE RESULTS OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE'S DETERMINATION SOONER

30.24 - 773

THAN EXPECTED," AND SAID THAT THOSE WHO LISTNED INTENTLY TO YESTERDAY'S SPEECHES "COULD LEARN FROM THESE WORDS THAT A DISPLAY OF MILITARY POWER EXCEEDING THAT OF THE PAST WOULD BE WITNESSED.

"GERMANY IS ABOUT TO MAKE THE WAR COMPLETELY TOTAL. IF GOEBBELS SAID THAT THE GERMAN PEOPLE ARE CONVERTING STILL MORE ENERGY THAN IN THE PAST INTO CANNONS AND TANKS THIS MEANS: INSTEAD OF JEWELS, EVEN INSTEAD OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, STILL MORE WEAPONS WILL BE MANUFACTURED IN THE NEAR FUTURE. USEFUL LABOR NO LONGER WILL BE EMPLOYED IN BEAUTY SHOPS, HOTELS DE LUXE AND FOR PRINTING SOCIETY NOVELS, BUT IN AMMUNITION FACTORIES AND IN AIRCRAFT WORKS.

"THE WORDS OF THE FUEHRER AND THE DRAMATIC ACCOUNTS BY THE REICHSMARSHAL LEFT NO DOUBTS ABOUT THE SEVERITY OF THE STRUGGLE IN THE EAST. THEY SHOWED THAT THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IS ONE USING THE LAST RESERVES."

JAN 31 1943

PS908PEW

NEW YORK, JAN 30-(AP)-IN AN EFFORT TO STAVE OFF DEFEAT HITLER WILL ERECT A NEW SIEGFRIED LINE ALONG THE NORTH SHORE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN, PREDICTS JOSEPH E.DAVIES, FORMER UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA.

DAVIES, IN AN INTERVIEW HERE YESTERDAY, SAID HE BELIEVED THAT AFTER HITLER HAS ESTABLISHED SUCH A LINE THE GERMANS WILL OPEN A FINAL, DESPERATE ATTACK ON RUSSIA THIS SUMMER IN AN EFFORT TO SEIZE THE BAKU OIL FIELDS AND JOIN THE JAPANESE AT THE PERSIAN GULF.

STALIN DID NOT ATTEND THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL CONFERENCE AT CASABLANCA, DAVIES CONTINUED, BECAUSE HE IS "WAITING TO PICK THE SOFT

SPOTS" IN THE GERMAN LINE AND COULD NOT TAKE TIME OUT TO TRAVEL.

"IF I WERE IN STALIN'S PLACE I WOULD HAVE ACTED THE SAME WAY -- I WOULDN'T HAVE TAKEN MY HAND OFF THE THROTTLE," THE FORMER AMBASSADOR DECLARED.

DAVIES WARNED THAT HITLER MIGHT RESORT TO "POISON GAS, AND BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE, AND EVERYTHING BELOW THE BELT" BEFORE HE WAS FINISHED.

JAN 31 1943

MK646AEW

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

HIGHLIGHTS FROM ADOLF HITLER'S JAN.30 ANNIVERSARY SPEECHES FROM THE POST-MUNICH PERIOD THROUGH LAST YEAR:

JAN 31 1943

1939: "THE ARMS THAT WE ARE FORGING ARE OUR GUARANTEE FOR ALL TIME TO COME THAT WE SHALL REMAIN A SOVEREIGN STATE -- OUR ARMS AND OUR CHOICE OF FRIENDS. X X X NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMANY AND FASCIST ITALY ARE STRONG ENOUGH TO SECURE THEIR PEACE AGAINST EVERYBODY OR DETERMINEDLY TO END A CONFLICT RECKLESSLY ENTERED INTO BY IRRESPONSIBLE FORCES. THIS DOES NOT MEAN WE WANT WAR. . ."

1940: "ENGLAND AND FRANCE WANT OUR DISSOLUTION. TO THIS OUR REPLY IS THE SAME AS TO OUR INTERNAL ENEMIES. X X X TODAY OUR ENEMIES ARE FURIOUS THAT I DID WHAT THEY ATTEMPTED; NAMELY, TO ARRIVE AT THAT UNDERSTANDING (WITH SOVIET RUSSIA). I BELIEVE THE ALMIGHTY GOD WILL BE SATISFIED THAT A SENSELESS CONFLICT IN ONE AREA WAS AVERTED."

1941: "WE ARE NOW FULLY PREPARED FOR WHATEVER MAY HAPPEN IN RELATION WITH AMERICA'S HELP (TO BRITAIN). X X X EVERY SHIP, WITH OR WITHOUT ESCORT, THAT COMES WITHIN RANGE OF OUR TORPEDO TUBES WILL BE TORPEDOED. X X X WHERE WE ARE STANDING, NOBODY CAN CROWD US OFF."

1942: "AMERICA'S WAR WITH JAPAN MADE US FREE TO ACT. NOW WE SHALL SEE WHAT OUR U-BOATS MAY ACHIEVE. OUR GREATEST DIFFICULTIES (OF THE WINTER RETREAT IN RUSSIA) ARE BEHIND US. X X X I DO NOT KNOW WHETHER THE WAR WILL END THIS YEAR, BUT ONE THING I DO KNOW: WHEREVER THE ENEMY WILL COME UP AGAINST US HE WILL BE BEATEN."

MK520AEW

New York, Jan. 30 -(ap)- German propagandists told their newspaper editors what headlines to put on Hitler's proclamation today in a code message which was picked up by the U.S. foreign broadcast intelligence service.

the headlines:

"Fight until unequivocal victory.

"Neither the world nor force of arms can conquer the German nation.

JAN 31 1943

"Honor commands the homeland must be equal to the heroes of Volga.

"The national-socialist idea is stronger than the hopes of the enemy.

"The epic of fighting front." #

30.24 - 775

30.24 - 775

AMS INTERPRETATIVE

BY CARL C.CRANMER

GERMANY IS WOUNDED, CORNERED, DESPERATE AND DANGEROUS.

THIS IS THE NET IMPRESSION FROM THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY PROCLAMATION OF ADOLF HITLER AND THE SPEECHES OF HIS TWO AIDES, REICHSMARSHAL GOERING AND PROPAGANDA MINISTER GOEBBELS.

IN EFFECT THE WHOLE GERMAN NATIONS IS BEING GIRDED TO FIGHT TO THE LAST MAN IN A SUICIDAL LAST-DITCH STAND, JUST AS THE STALINGRAD SIEGE ARMY THAT BECAME BESIEGED IS MADE TO DO. 31 1943

THAT IS THE MEANING OF GOERING'S REFERENCE TO GERMANS WHO AT STALINGRAD "SET THE FINAL STAMP TO ULTIMATE VICTORY." THE GERMAN SIXTH ARMY IS THE EXAMPLE WHICH EVERY GERMAN IS TO BE URGED TO FOLLOW.

THE THEME OF WIN OR PERISH RUNS THROUGHOUT THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

"NO SITUATION IS EVER SO DESPERATE FOR GERMANY THAT WE CANNOT MASTER IT," GOERING SAID.

"IN THIS WAR THERE WILL BE NEITHER VICTOR NOR VANQUISHED, BUT ONLY THOSE WHO SURVIVE AND THOSE WHO ARE DESTROYED," SAID HITLER.

ONLY FOOLS COULD IMAGINE A PEACE BY NEGOTIATION, GOERING SAID. "DESTRUCTION OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE IS AT STAKE." JAN 31 1943

IN THE WAR-CRAZED MIND OF THE EVIL GENIUS, HITLER, THERE PROBABLY IS SOME KIND OF POETRYIN THIS PICTURE OF A WHOLE NATION HURLING ITSELF TO FANATICAL SELF-DESTRUCTION RATHER THAN SUBMIT TO A CIVILIZED ORDER THAT DENIES WORLD CONQUEST.

IT IS A THEME UPON WHICH HE HAS FASHIONED HIS CAREER EVER SINCE THE VERSAILLES TREATY OF 1918 WHEN HE BELIEVED GERMANY SHOULD HAVE GONE ON FIGHTING FROM TRENCH TO TRENCH CITY TO CITY, STREET TO STREET.

ALL THIS DREADFUL PICTURE OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF DEFEAT WAS RAISED BY THE GERMAN LEADERS TO PUT IRON INTO THE GERMAN SOUL, TO STEEL THEM FOR GREATER SACRIFICES.

HITLER TOLD THEM THEY WILL HAVE TO MAKE AGREATER EFFORTS IN WORKING AND FIGHTING, DECLARED THOSE WHO FAIL TO DO THEIR DUTY WILL BE DESTROYED, ADMITTED THERE CAN BE NO "VICTORY WITHOUT COST" AND ACKNOWLEDGED THAT GERMAN TOWNS AND CITIES ARE THREATENED WITH "CRUEL ANNIHILATION" AND RUIN--A THREAT MADE VIVID BY THE CRASH OF BOMBS IN BERLIN AT THE HOUR GOERING WAS TO SPEAK.

THESE ADMISSIONS SOUND ODD BY CONTRAST WITH THE BOASTS OF OTHER YEARS BY GOERING THAT A BOMB NEVER WOULD TOUCH THE HAIR OF A GERMAN HEAD IN A GERMAN CITY. THEY ARE A FAR CRY FROM THE COCKSURE ASSERTIONS OF HITLER WHO HAS BRAGGED OF ALMOST COSTLESS VICTORIES, SHOUTED THAT GERMANY'S ARMS WERE GERMANY'S GUARANTEE, GIVEN ASSURANCES THAT NO MATTER WHAT WEAPONS AMERICA PRODUCED GERMANY WOULD OUTDO HER, AND ONLY A YEAR AGO CLAIMED THAT THE WORST WAS ALREADY OVER IN RUSSIA. JAN 31 1943

GOERING SOUGHT TO INJECT SOME OPTIMISM INTO THE GENERAL GLOOM. IN THE SPRING, GERMANY WILL ATTACK AGAIN WITH NEW ARMIES STELLED BY NEW WEAPONS, HE SAID. RUSSIA IS USING HER LAST RESERVES (AGAIN), HE ADDED. AND WHEN THE RUSSIANS ARE AT LAST TAKEN CARE OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE WILL TAKE SWEET REVENGE ON BRITAIN FOR THOSE RAF BOMBINGS, HE DECLARED.

THESE DECLARATIONS DO NOT CARRY CONVICTION. BUT IT IS PRECISELY BECAUSE HITLER AND HIS NAZIA ARE PUTTING SUCH TREMENDOUS

STEAM BEHIND THEIR EFFORT TO FURTHER M[illegible]MEN

HOME FRONT THAT GERMANY MUST BE REGARDED AS DANGEROUS.

THERE IS NOTHING WHICH THEY WILL NOT DO IF IT WILL AVERT DEFEAT. NEW WEAPONS AND NEW TRICKS WILL BE DEVISED. KNOWN WEAPONS, SUCH AS GAS, MAY YET BE BROUGHT INTO PLAY OUT OF DESPERATION. WHOLESALE ANNIHILATION OF POPULATIONS AND DESTRUCTION OF BROAD BELTS OF INHABITED COUNTRY TO HINDER AND DELAY PURSUIT MAY BE ATTEMPTED.

PERHAPS MOST DANGEROUS TO THE UNITED NATIONS IS THE SUBMARINE. THE APPOINTMENT OF ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ AS NAVY COMMANDER PROBABLY FORE-SHADOWS AN EVEN MORE RUTHLESS AND EFFICIENT SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

JAN 31 1943

PS7737PEW

BY GLENN BABB

TEN YEARS AGO TONIGHT THE BROWNSHIRTED COLUMNS SURGED IN TRIUMPH THROUGH THE STREETS OF BERLIN, THE THUNDER OF THEIR BOOTS MARKING THE CADENCE FOR THEIR HYMNS OF WAR. ADOLF HITLER HAD JUST BEEN CALLED TO BE THE CHANCELLOR OF THE REICH AND THE FUEHRER OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE. THE WORLD WATCHED WITH A PREMONITION OF SINISTER EVENTS BUT ITS WORST FEARS FELL SHORT OF THE TERRIBLE VISITATIONS THE NAZI DECADE HAS BROUGHT. IT SEEMS LONGER THAN TEN YEARS; IT IS HARD TO RECALL THE RELATIVELY UNWORRIED SPIRIT OF THE TIMES WHEN MANKIND WAS NOT LIVING UNDER HITLER'S SHADOW.

JAN 31 1943

THAT NIGHT IN 1933, AS HE WATCHED HIS FOLLOWERS MARCH, HE REVELLED IN THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF TRIUMPHS WITHOUT A MATCH FOR THEIR BALEFUL MEANING FOR THE WORLD. IN THE SHADOWS WAS THE AGED HINDENBURG, THE COMMANDER WHO HAD LOST THE LAST WAR AND, THOUGH HE DID NOT KNOW IT, WAS HANDING GERMAN LEADERSHIP ON TO ANOTHER WHO MEANT TO CHALLENGE THE WORLD AGAIN.

HISTORIES OF OUR TIMES DOUBTLESS WILL RING TWO DATES IN RED THE COLOR OF BLOOD -- JANUARY 30, 1933, AND SEPTEMBER 18, 1931. THE LATTER, WHICH NOT MANY WILL RECOGNIZE READILY, WAS THE DAY JAPAN FELL UPON MANCHURIA AND LAUNCHED THE ASIATIC PHASE OF THE AXIS ADVENTURE IN BRIGANDAGE. ON THOSE DATES TWO BITTER, VENOMOUS STREAMS OF REVOLT AGAINST THE CIVILIZATION OF THE ATLANTIC NATIONS, BY THE STANDARDS OF THAT CIVILIZATION SUPREMELY EVIL, ROSE TO THE SURFACE OF WORLD EVENTS. WITHIN A DECADE THEY WERE TO BE FUSED AND TO DRAW THE UNITED STATES INTO THE GREATEST WAR OF ALL.

JAN 31 1943

THERE HAS BEEN NO HUMAN CAREER QUITE AS METEORIC AS HITLER'S. THE INEVITABLE PARALLEL IS NAPOLEON'S. BUT THE RESPLENDENT BONAPARTE ROCKET TOOK 20 YEARS FOR ITS FLIGHT. MANY WILL SAY THAT THE HITLERIAN COUNTERPART, WITH ONLY TEN YEARS MARKED OFF, IS NEAR THE FINAL BLACKOUT.

HITLER HAS PROCLAIMED THAT HE WAS BUILDING HIS THIRD REICH TO LAST A THOUSAND YEARS. IT HAS SURVIVED ONE ONE-HUNDRED OF THAT SPAN AND UNLESS OUR OWN CIVILIZATION IS TO BE DESTROYED ITS END SHOULD COME BEFORE THE SECOND DECADE IS FAR GONE. IT IS INTERESTING TO SPECULATE JUST WHERE HISTORY WILL SAY THAT HITLER REACHED HIS PINNACLE. PERHAPS THAT JUNE DAY IN 1940 WHEN HE STOOD IN THE GALLERY OF THE INVALIDES IN PARIS AND LOOKED DOWN, HALF IN ADMIRATION AND HALF IN PITY, ON THE TOMB OF NAPOLEON, THAT OTHER EARTH-SHAKER WHO CONQUERED A CONTINENT BUT COULD NOT HOLD IT.

JAN 31 1943

PERHAPS THE NAPOLEONIC EXAMPLE HAD SOMETHING TO DO WITH THE URGE WHICH DROVE THE GERMAN FUEHRER INTO RUSSIA; PERHAPS SOMETHING

30.24 - 777

IMPELLED HIM TO TRY TO SHOW HE COULD WIN WHERE THE OTHER HAD FAILED. THE PARALLEL PROMISES TO RUN TRUE AS FAR AS THE RUSSIAN CHAPTER GOES. THE WEHRMACHT KNOWS TODAY WHAT THE ROAD BACK MEANT TO THE GRAND ARMY.

THAT 1933 SPIRIT OF VICTORY, HOPE, FIERY AMBITION IS MISSING IN BERLIN TODAY. WORD HAD GONE FORTH THAT THERE ARE TO BE NO FLAGS, NO TRIUMPHAL PARADES OF BROWNSHIRTS SHOUTING THE HORST WESSEL.

THE ATMOSPHERE IS SOMBER, THE SUMMONS IS TO HEROIC EFFORT, BLIND OBEDIENCE TO AVERT CATASTROPHE. THIS DOES NOT MEAN THAT COLLAPSE IS AT HAND; MORE LIKELY IT FOREBODES A TERRIBLE, GRIM RESISTANCE THAT WILL ADD NEW CHAPTERS TO THE WORLD'S AGONY BEFORE IT IS OVER. BUT THAT RASPING NOISE IS SOMETHING MORE THAN THE BROADCAST VOICES OF GOEBBELS AND GOERING. IT IS HITLER SCRAPING THE BOTTOM OF THE BARREL TO MUSTER THE LAST RESOURCES OF A CONTINENT THAT HAD THE TRAGIC FATE TO FALL UNDER HIS MASTERY.

FEB 1 1943

330,000 Nazis Lost at Stalingrad; Knox Under Air Attack in Pacific; Battle On for Rommel Corridor

MARSHAL PAULUS, 16 NAZI GENERALS CAPTURED BY REDS

Number of Enemy Troops First Trapped Is Raised to 330,000.

FEW MEN HOLD OUT

One Pocket of Resistance Left Near Volga River City.

KRASNODAR IN PERIL

Soviet Force Reported 30 Miles East of German Base.

30.24 - 777

LONDON, Jan. 31 — (AP) Virtually complete destruction of Hitler's proud Stalingrad-siege forces of 330,000 men, with smashing of two crack Nazi armies, killing of 100,000 troops in the last 20 days alone, and capture of a field marshal and 16 generals was announced by the Soviets late tonight in a triumphant special communique.

Russian troops, who first turned Stalingrad into a valiant fortress and then made it a death trap for the Nazi invaders and scene of the worst German defeat of the war, have wiped out one of the last two remaining German suicide garrisons at the Volga city, crushing the enemy pocket west of the central part of Stalingrad, it was stated in the communique, broadcast by Moscow and recorded here by the Soviet radio monitor.

FEB 1 1943

Commander Taken Prisoner

Taken prisoner was Field Marshal Gen. Freidrich Paulus, commander of the crushed German Sixth army and Fourth tank army, and 16 of his generals. Marshal Paunius, whose promotion from colonel general was announced only today by the Germans, is the first Nazi field marshal to be taken prisoner in this war.

Meanwhile the peril of 200,000 Nazi troops fighting around Krasnodar in the Caucasus with their back to the Kerch strait increased ominously, with the Soviet midnight communique reporting capture of Ryazanskaya, only 30 miles east of that German pivot base.

Rail Town Falls

The midnight communique also announced the fall of Belorechenskaya, on the Armavir-Tuapse railroad 17 miles northwest of Maikop, as the Russian columns drove on Krasnodar. Ryazanskaya is another 18 miles northwest of Maikop. Thus this Soviet column smashing at Krasnodar apparently advanced 35 miles beyond Maikop in one day.

The Russians already stood within 40 miles of Krasnodar at Ladojskaya, and were reported advancing beyond that point.

The offensive continued on the Voronezh front, where 25,000 Germans are trapped, and the Russians captured 20 populated places, the midnight communique added. Advanced Russian units in that area are within 45 miles of the great trunk railway joining Kursk and Kharkov, backbone of the Nazi line last winter.

In the debacle at Stalingrad, the Russians said, 5,000 German officers and men were taken prisoner on Sunday alone.

One Pocket Holds Out

All that remained of the huge armies that Hitler sacrificed at Stalingrad was a pocket in the northern factory area of the city, and this too was being hemmed in ever closer by the Soviet vise.

Thus was the fate of the German forces which rejected a Soviet ultimatum earlier this month to surrender or die.

FEB 1 1943

The Russians declared that information from the captured generals showed the army trapped by the offensive begun in November numbered 330,000 troops, and not 220,000 as first estimated.

In the general offensive launched Jan. 10, after the ultimatum was rejected, "Soviet troops according to incomplete data have destroyed over 100,000 German officers and men," the communique asserted.

It the last four days alone, it said, 18,000 Germans were taken prisoner, making a total of 46,000 laying down their arms since the last Soviet drive was begun 20 days ago.

Great Booty Seized

Stupendous quantities of tanks, planes, guns, and other war material were captured, the Russians said.

The 16 captured generals include Lieut. Gen. Schmidt, Marshal Paulus' chief of staff, and the quartermaster general of the German Sixth army. Of the other 14, ten were German lieutenant generals, two were German major generals, and two were Rumanian generals.

Seven colonels also were gathered up in the final liquidation drive.

"In the course of the fighting and also according to evidence given by German generals who were taken prisoner, it has been established that by Nov. 23, 1942, at least 330,000 of the enemy were encircled, including construction and police detachments, and not 220,000 as reported before," the communique said.

Early in January the Russians split the besieged Germans in two, and launched a general offensive for their "annihilation" when the Nazi commanders rejected the ultimatum calling for surrender.

"As is known," the communique continued, "the German troops encircled at Stalingrad between Nov. 23 and Jan. 10, owing to our artillery fire and systematic bombing, and also owing to frost and disease, lost about 140,000 men.

"Thus, since the beginning of the general offensive by our troops,

Jan. 10, 343, the German troops encircled at Stalingrad numbered, together with the reinforcement troops, construction organization, police detachments of the army and a corps of rear detachments, about 190,000 officers and men.

"These figures are confirmed by the general quartermaster of the Sixth Germany army, who stated that on Jan. 10 the German troops encircled outside Stalingrad numbered together with the rear detachments 195,000.

"This data gives still greater importance to the victory of the Soviet troops at Stalingrad."

List of Captured Generals

The other captured generals were named as:

Lieut. Gen. Schlemmer, commander of the 14th tank corps.

Lieut. Gen. Zeidlitz, commander of the 61st army corps.

Lieut. Gen. of Artillery Pfeffer, commander of the 4th army corps.

Lieut. Gen. Sanne, commander of the 100th light infantry division.

Lieut. Gen. Leiser, commander of the 29th motorized division.

Lieut. Gen. Forres, commander of the 295th infantry division.

Lieut. Gen. Moritz, commander of the 297th infantry division.

Lieut. Gen. von Drebber, commander of the 376th infantry division.

Lieut. Gen. Otto Rinolde, medical service commander of the sixth army.

Maj. Gen. Dubua, commander of artillery of the 4th army corps.

Maj. Gen. Wolfe, commander of artillery of the 61st army corps.

Brig. Gen. Ulrich, commander of the 20th Rumanian infantry division.

Gen. Dimitri Bratescu, commander of the First Rumanian cavalry division.

Besides the huge bag of high officers, the Soviets also reported capture of the headquarters of the 14th tank corps, third motorized division, and numerous infantry divisions.

Tremendous booty taken in this final phase included 744 planes, 1,517 tanks, 6,523 guns, 1,421 mortars, 7,489 machine-guns, 76,887 rifles, 60,464 trucks, 7,341 motorcycles, 575 armored railway cars, 299 depots with ammunition and military equipment and "a large quantity of other war material," the Soviet announcement added.

West of Starobyelsk in the drive toward Kharkov "Soviet troops broke the enemy resistance and occupeid strongly fortified points of enemy defenses," the midnight communiqué said. "Ten German tanks were destroyed and another 300 Hitlerites annihilated."

Troops on the Don front wiped out "scattered groups of Hitlerites," it continued, while on the southern front Russian troops repulsed counter-attacks and continued the offensive.

"In one sector our detachment, breaking into the German rear, routed a mobile enemy battalion," and another Soviet motorized unit beat off an attack by German tanks and tommy-gunners, setting fire to three tanks.

Much war booty was taken in the fighting west of Voronezh, and 400 Germans were taken prisoner at Chernyanku, which was occupied yesterday.

During the week ended Wednesday, the communiqué said, 141 German planes were destroyed to ninety-three Soviet planes lost.

FEB 1 1943

Paulus Promoted Yesterday

Two generals commanding the Nazi suicide forces at Stalingrad have been promoted. The Berlin radio announced yesterday, even as the entrapped Germans were acknowledged in Berlin to be "practically an army of the dead."

A special communique of the German high command, broadcast by the Berlin radio and recorded by The Associated Press, reported the promotion of General Friedrich Paulus to the rank of field marshal, and of Artillery General Heitz, of the 2d Army Corps, to colonel general.

The fifty-two-year-old Paulus, who became one of the youngest German field marshals, played a prominent part in "preparing and planning" the campaign in Russia when he was chief quartermaster in the high command, the German radio said.

After serving throughout the first world war, he remained in the army and, as chief of staff to the late Field Marshal Walther von Reichenau, distinguished himself in Poland and on the western front in this war, the radio said.

Three other generals were promoted to the rank of field marshal, the radio said. They were Colonel General Ewald von Kleist, commander of an army group; Colonel General Baron Maximilian von Weichs, and Colonel General Busch, army commanders. German news agencies, however, for some time have referred to Kleist as a field marshal.

Nine Nazi Divisions Face Annihilation

Moscow, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Russians beat forward in the north Caucasus today after capturing Maikop and Tikhoretsk and remorselessly cut at the remnants of nine trapped divisions west of Voronezh in a battle of annihilation second only to the slaughter at Stalingrad.

Eight towns were captured overnight in the Voronezh area, where the Red army has thrust within sixty miles of Kursk, fifty-five miles of Belgorod and seventy-five miles of Kharkov.

In the Caucasus, the Russians said they "advanced fighting" beyond captured Ladojskaya to a point within forty miles of Krasnodar. That Kuban river city and the Black Sea naval base of Novorossisk are the only large places left to the enemy below Rostov.

Advance Reaches 315 Miles

With the capture of Tikoretsk, ninety-five miles southeast of Rostov, the Russians had advanced 315 miles in the north Caucasus from Ordzhonididze, high-water mark of the German advance. Now at least five potent columns were thrusting at Rostov in a vast arc from seventy miles north to fifty-six miles east on the Lower Don to Tikhoretsk.

The fall of the great city at the mouth of the Don would seal off the survivors of the 300,000-man army still in the Caucasus except for an escape corridor over the narrow Kerch strait, made hazardous by the controlling Soviet Black Sea fleet.

The Germans, cognizant of their danger, were making stubborn counter attacks, but these were crushed dispatches said.

Oil Region Cleared

The fall of Maikop virtually cleared the Garmans from the only oil region they had captured. The Russians destroyed the fields and refineries in their summer retreat so thoroughly that the Soviets insisted that the enemy got not one barrel of oil.

Pravda said that when the first Red troops entered Maikop they found the oil installations in ashes.

"The Germans had organized a terrible slaughter," Pravda said. "They killed the oil workers and their families."

5,000 Taken, Killed In Day

The noon communique listed more than 5,000 Axis troops killed or captured since midnight. Some 1,300 survivors at Stalingrad surrendered in the last twenty-four hours, leaving less than 6,500 by Soviet accounts. Another 2,500 in the Voronezh trap realized their plight sooner and surrendered.

The Voronezh offensive had carried into Orel province, and the Russians said the last Germans had been killed or captured in Voronezh province. The commanders of the last drive, which baffled the Germans and led to their encirclement, were promoted to the rank of colonels general. They are Max Andreievich Reiter and Ivan Ivanovich Maslennikov.

25,000 Left In Voronezh Pocket

Dispatches from the death pocket around the recaptured rail crossroad of Kastornoye, west of Voronezh, did not announce how many of the foe were trapped, but at full strength the seven German divisions and regiments of two others would number around 110,000.

Some estimates say no more than 25,000 remain in the pocket in view of the slaughter and surrenders last week.

Izvestia said the trapped Germans had abandoned hope of getting out of the ring. The roads were reported choked with trucks, many abandoned for lack of gasoline. Soviet dive bombers and tanks were reported consistently pouring death into the German ranks.

FEB 1 1943

LIFE REVIVES IN LENINGRAD

People Of Relieved City Speed Up Work Of Restoring Normal Activities

Factories Resume With Production Speeded Up; Rail Traffic Rolls Again

FEB 1 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Jan. 30—The war-worn people of Leningrad, cheered by the lifting of a seventeen-month siege, are reported throwing themselves eagerly into the task of restoring their city to normal life.

Eyewitnesses of events before and since the Soviet Information Bureau announced January 18 that the German grip on the city had been broken, told the details:

Specialists are studying factories which had been occupied by the invaders, seeing what is needed to get them going again. Production has spurted ahead.

Trains Move Over Frozen River

Trains already move over the heavy ice of the Neva river which flows east of Leningrad between Lakes Ilmen and Ladoga. In the distance is the roar of guns.

The battle rages in thick, snow-laden forests, in little ravines and in the vast plains across the Neva.

All the people of Leningrad are not in the city. Many rushed into the Red army ranks when the city was first attacked, but many still remain.

Here is a girl with an ax. Here is a commander, who was a poet. Here is a girl typing under the roar of long-range guns. She formerly was a stenographer for the Association of Leningrad Writers.

Some of the officers are middle-aged veterans. Others are youths with boyish complexions, all more radiant now.

Think Worst Is Over

The Germans claw back furiously. They cling to every pillbox and try to rake the Soviets with heavy long-range guns.

"We know the most decisive battles are to come," said one happy citizen, "but also we know the worst is over."

In Schlusselburg, workers hurried, setting the port in order.

The old fort is in ruins. It should be. The commander of a garrison of sailors who held out so long there revealed that 50,000 shells were hurled against the position by the Germans.

A fresh red flag flutters over the ruins. Telegrams from Britain, from Moscow, from Armenia flip off the wires.

Life still is hard in Leningrad, but it is so much better. There also is that promise of complete liberation, although the people know there are hard struggles ahead.

Wheels spin more rapidly everywhere as workers with fresh strength tackle their jobs.

Wild Night On January 18

The night of January 18, 1943, was probably the wildest in the history of the old city.

News of the Leningrad offensive and the breaking of the blockade came first by the city's radio. It was reported in detail three times so no one would miss it.

Telephones jingled all over the city as people called one another. Old folks and young cried with joy. The radio began playing music. Tired workers, many of whom had gone through terrible privations, rose up, shook hands and kissed one another.

More, more music. It never ceased until dawn.

Meetings and celebrations were held in homes and factories.

The wounded refused to go to hospitals.

By dawn the whole city had been draped in new Red flags.

One commander and four soldiers were dragging a captured German flame thrower.

"Please take it back, comrades," the commander said to rejoicing passers-by. "It takes five of us to do this and we are needed at the front line."

NAZIS SEND 31 DIVISIONS TO BOLSTER EAST FRONT

LONDON, Jan. 31 — (AP) The Russians in a supplement to their midnight communique tonight said that the Germans since last November had sent 31 divisions to the eastern front.

They denied in the communique, which was recorded by the Soviet monitor, that the Germans had moved "a single division" away from the Russian front to serve in Africa.

"Since the end of November, 1942," said the communique supplement, "the German command has transferred to the Soviet-German front 19 infantry and three tank divisions, including 11 divisions transferred from Belgium and Norway. Another nine divisions are on the way."

NIMITZ AND HALSEY ALSO UNDER BOMBING ATTACKS DURING INSPECTION TOUR

FEB 1 1943

First Enemy Raid At Espiritu Santo Coincides With Secretary's Visit — Heavier Blow Struck At Guadalcanal, But Without Casualties

By WALTER B. CLAUSEN
[By the Associated Press]

Pearl Harbor, Jan. 29 (Delayed)—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy; Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific Ocean area, and Admiral William F. Halsey, commander of the South Pacific force, were under

30.24-779

30.29-779

Japanese air attack twice within the past two weeks.

The first attack was a short one at Espiritu Santo, in the New Hebrides, and the second one, much heavier, of seven hours duration, was on Guadalcanal. No casualties were reported in either attack.

Calls Jap Bombing Very Inaccurate

Secretary Knox described them as like bombing attacks in 1918 and that the Japanese high-level bombardment was "very inaccurate."

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About the attack on Espiritu Santo, where Admiral Halsey met him, the secretary said:

"It was the first attack there. How the Japs got the information we don't know, but they didn't do us any harm, except to keep us awake."

"I think there are darn good prospects of an air attack on Tokyo," he said in answer to a question. "When or how it will hit, I will not say, but they better get ready.

"I think the Japs will fight a tough, hard and persistent war. I will not discuss strategy but will say we have just begun to fight and haven't hit our hardest blows yet.

Supplies In Abundance

"Every base has an abundance of supplies, and men are living well and the spirit of our men everywhere is magnificent.

"Our submarines are doing a magnificent job, and operations against the Japanese line of communications are going at a good rate. I think destruction of shipping is a matter of great concern to the Japanese. Knowing their shipping resources and their capabilities of building, we can readily understand their concern.

"In the Atlantic the submarine war situation is still a tough problem to us, and lots of losses are ahead there for us.

"In the Pacific I cannot speak too well of the high command. The nearer to the front the less the distinction of the various services.

Have Same Determination

"You can't tell the army, navy and marines apart. All are animated by the same determination to come to grips with the enemy and end the war as soon as possible and have abounding confidence in their ability to do it."

The Secretary's trip was a most complete inspection, involving more than 20,000 miles in air travel from Washington and return. He said its purpose was to get first-hand information on how to send funds and speed the movement of supplies.

"My survey of Pearl Harbor and Aahu is the first since my visit here a efew days after the first attack. I find it transformed into a fortress and I think Oahu now is adequately defended and the men who comprise the defense are thorougly aware of their responsibility.

Recognizes Midway's Danger

"I found Midway in a very satisfactory condition of defense. We recognize the immense danger of this one of the most exposed posts in the Pacific. Outstanding here and at all other posts is the blazing spirit of offensive by the officers and men of all services.

"The same applies to Johnston, Palmyra, Canton (mid-Pacific islands). At the Fijis I found Sir Philip Mitchell, the British governor, most hospitable and the state of our defense and projects there fine.

"In the New Hebrides I found the base far more advanced than expected.

Now Dominate Guadalcanal

"On Guadalcanal I think we have dissipated the threat of the Japanese ground forces. We are now dominating the island. I went to the front lines with Admiral Halsey and visited the front line battalion command and talked to the enlisted men. I cannot emphasize too much the edge of our men there.

"It does one's heart good to talk with them. Their one thought is get to the enemy and drive him out. The army had the remaining Japs there pocketed in ravines and facing starvation.

"In my judgment, it may be a fallacious one, but my opinion is that the Japanese have abandoned any idea of reinforcement of their troops there and within the next thirty days all organized resistance on Guadalcanal will disappear.

Praises Field Hospital

"On another island, not far away, I cannot disclose its location, I visited a fine hospital. I never saw a finer field hospital, and there were twenty-five to thirty nurses there. That makes the man happy. It is possible that within twenty-four hours after a man is wounded on Guadalcanal he can be on a hospital bed with the best surgeons in the world taking care.

"One of our greatest enemies is malaria. The army and navy are thoroughly aware of how great this is and the most modern means are being used to meet this peril. I can say that the men can get better attention for malaria there than they could at home.

"The spirit of the men in the hospitals is wonderful. The blazing courage of these fellows is something I'll never forget, and I do hope this message can get to the folks at home how ne the hospital service is and what good care is being taken of them.

Little Piece Of America

"Noumea is just a little piece of America set down in new Caledonia. It has the quality of a mining town in boom days. The natives never saw so much money and the wave of prosperity is beyond their wildest dreams. It is marvelous how we get things done overnight.

"At the Fijis I met two men who had been decorated, Sullivan and Murphy. Sullivan is a navy officer and Murphy a marine. I told them the story of how during the last war, while I was in France, Mrs. Knox used to read the casualty lists every day—the K section of the list. Later she told me that every day something was happening to a Kelly.

"The Irish are always in the thick of the fight. It was Suulivan who said that the fighting at Gaudalcanal 'has made Christians of us all.'

" 'There are no heathens in a fox hole,' Murphy added.

Samoa In Fine Shape

"Samoa is in fine shape. Like all the other posts it is prepared for any possible attack that might come.

"On one island I saw one of the best airfields I ever saw anywhere. It was made of volcanic red dust. The rain cements the dust and every rain makes it a better field.

"One of my most vivid impressions was that of the tremendous pride in offensive spirit encountered everywhere, the skill of the administration and the building of bases.

"We are giving the Japs lots to worry about in the Pacific. In a war of attrition the advantage is all ours. In our vastly greater power of building and in that type of warfare—I am not saying this is the only type—ultimate victory is certain."

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Have Welded Weapons

When asked whether any particular weapon will be essential to victory, he replied:

"Such questions are foolish; we have welded our weapons—the air, the ground and surface ships."

The Secretary referred to Admiral Nimitz a question about the Aleutians situation. The admiral said:

"Operations are proceeding satisfactorily there. The threat from the Aleutians is diminishing."

Seabees Draw Praise

"It was very gratifying to see the result of Rear Admiral Ben Moreell's organization of the Seabees. [The Seabees are navy construction battalions composed of men trained to build installations. They also are drilled and equipped to fight when necessary.]

"Their personnel is of the highest, trained in the various crafts which they abandoned with the opportunity of higher wages to take the lower wages in this war work in combat zones. I found that the degree of satisfaction could not be exaggerated. They are anxious to come to grips with the enemy and everyone regards himself as part of the combatant troops.

"Some of the tasks they have achieved are almost superhuman. The airfield was built in seventeen days out of a jungle. Their courage and dogged determination, not only in hostile climates but with physical handicaps, is displayed with such resolution that they have covered themselves with glory.

All With Fighting Spirit

"It was fine to find this fighting spirit animating everyone.

"I was happy to bring the message to the men in these remote areas that they are not forgotten. I want to assure everyone in the Pacific that the people of the United States are deeply concerned and trenmendously interested in what is happening in this Pacific area. There is not the slightest desire among military heads, from the President down, to minimize the importance of this area and the fighting in this are.

"The fighting being done in this area is by Americans, almost exclusively, in addition to the Australians and New Zealanders, and the whole of America has its eyes on this area."

FEB 1 1943

KNOX RETURNS TO U. S.

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 31—(AP) Secretary Frank Knox and Rear Admiral J. S. McCain, chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, stopped briefly in San Diego today en route to Washington after a visit in the south Pacific war zone.

Nazis Attack in Tunisia to Keep Path Open for Fleeing Afrika Korps

Drive Is Checked After Initial Gains

Allies Rush Planes Into Fray to Halt Germans as French Lines Bend

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Jan. 31.—A tank-led German task force seeking to protect Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's escape corridor along the Gulf of Gabes was officially reported to be engaged aground and under aerial attack today after breaking through French-held Allied defenses in the Faid Pass area of central Tunisia.

A French communique said the Germans had "begun a violent offensive against one of our positions," making small gains at the cost of heavy losses including many destroyed tanks. The French reported patrol activity in the Ousseltia Mountain region.

This fresh burst of fighting on the Tunisian front was announced at Allied headquarters in North Africa as dispatches from both British and Axis quarters indicated that General Sir Bernard Montgomery's westbound 8th Army was pursuing its object of pushing the Afrika Korps from all Tripolitania.

Allied Planes Slow Drive

A spokesman at Allied headquarters said the German column drove toward Sidi Bouzid, sixty miles west of the Axis-held port of Sfax on the Gulf of Gabes, a strategic center of the road and railway being held open for Marshal Rommel's retreating forces.

British and American fighters and bombers were flung into the breach and apparently had slowed or stopped the Axis drive short of Sidi Bouzid after day-long fighting and bombing attacks which left at least twelve Axis tanks and a number of trucks in flames in the pass, and hit columns moving along the Sfax-Maknassy road farther to the south.

"Fighting in the area is still in progress," a communique said.

The new burst of activity followed strong week-end blows by British and American bombers on Axis bases.

The fresh German land thrust appeared designed to blunt the force of a three-pronged Allied drive to block Rommel in his race to join the forces of Colonel General Jurgen von Arnim to the northwest.

Montgomery's Forces Push On

The Morocco radio reported a column of Montgomery's 8th Army had crossed into Tunisia from Tripolitania in a push up the coastal road along which Rommel is retreating. A British communique had reported yesterday that advanced forces crossed the border in the "central sector" to the south.

Both Italian and German high commands spoke of strong British attacks in western Tripolitania, but said they were driven off. The Rome communique said the attackers, despite the use of tanks and strong artillery fire, "were repulsed with considerable losses."

While Allied sources remained silent on the operations of an American Army column known to be operating in central Tunisia, Axis reports said it was moving closer to the Gulf of Gabes.

Meanwhile, in a blow at Axis supply and reinforcement centers in Sicily and on the mainland, United States Army Liberator bombers struck the harbor of Messina, only two miles across the narrow strait from the "toe" of Italy.

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Two daylight raids resulted in direct hits on two Axis merchantmen in the harbor, a successful smash at the terminal of the ferry to the mainland and hits among clustered shipping, on a power house and all along the waterfront, a communique said.

Confirming the American announcement, the Italian communique said "considerable damage was caused" at Messina. It set the casualty toll at fifty-one dead and 105 injured. An Italian claim that two American bombers had been shot down in the attacks failed to square with the American announcement that all the planes had returned.

The American raids followed blows by British bombers Friday night on airdromes and other targets in Sicily, on Lampedusa Island, and on the southern tip of the Italian mainland, and the sinking of an Axis merchantman by a British torpedo plane off the south coast of Italy.

An Italian communique reported successful submarine attacks against Allied Mediterranean supply lines, saying two destroyers and "another large naval unit" in a convoy were sunk, and a fourth vessel, not identified, was hit by a torpedo. Another submarine, the Italians claimed, torpedoed two ships of an unidentified type in a convoy off Bougie, Algeria. None of these attacks was confirmed by Allied sources.

NAZIS HURL TANKS INTO TUNISIA FIGHT

Germans Gain Against French, Allied Planes Halt Thrust.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 31—(AP)

The Tunisian battlefront flared up anew today with Allied troops battering at a German tank column which burst six miles through French-held Faid pass, 60 miles northwest of Sfax.

American bombers and fighters first halted the Nazi thrust and a French communique later reported "Allied troops" had been flung into action and had destroyed a considerable number of German tanks.

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Protection for Rommel

The Germans launched the attack apparently to protect Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's rear as Eighth army patrols penetrated into Tunisia and approached the Axis-held Mareth line.

The German task force, composed of tanks, artillery and infantry in a form similar to an American combat team, was reported to have carried through Faid pass and about six miles beyond toward Sidi Bouzid.

Part of these Nazi units are believed to belong to the 10th Panzer division. This division fought with distinction in Poland, and was one of those breaking through the French line at Sedan in the battle for France. It also attacked toward Smolensk on the eastern front, and was the first to rush to the defenses during the Dieppe attack.

The German attack apparently had the dual purpose of forestalling any Allied drive eastward to drive a wedge between the armies of Col. Gen. Jurgen von Arnim and Marshal Rommel, and at the same time expend Allied war materials which might be built up for such an offensive.

It was the first concerted, large-scale action in Tunisia since last week's heavy rains. The Germans are now in the flat plateau country ideal for tank battles.

Boston bombers and P-40 Warhawk fighters rushed to the assistance of the French and blasted the German column four times during the day, leaving at least 12 tanks and a number of trucks on fire in the pass, he said.

Crack French Defenses

The Nazi task force, striking at 7:30 a. m. yesterday, quickly crashed through the light French infantry defenses in Faid pass and then turned south, the Allied spokesman said.

Bostons and P-40s rushed into the breach to strafe the Germans continually and to pour high explosives on motorized columns, with the result that the German advance apparently was halted short of Sidi Bouzid.

P-40s also raked an Axis column moving along the Sfax-Maknassey road farther south, the spokesman reported.

An Allied communique said the fight was "still in progress."

B-25 Mitchells, escorted by P-38's bombed the El Aquinet rail yards seven miles north of the port of Gabes, scoring direct hits on warehouses.

In ensuing dogfights against about 15 Foucke-Wulf 190s and Messerschmitt 109s the American fighters and medium bombers were reported to have shot down eight enemy planes. The Mitchells destroyed two, the spokesman said, and the Lightnings accounted for the other six.

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It is on the El Aquinet railroad that Marshal Rommel depends largely for supplies to the Mareth line, where he is now reported building up his forces to resist the Eighth army. At El Aquinet the railroad is bottlenecked by marshes on either side.

Patrols Now Mareth Line

Unconfirmed reports said that advanced British patrols already had reached the Mareth line. There is unlikely to be any large-scale action soon, however, as Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery must build up his forces for the next thrust.

Meanwhile the Middle East airforces blasted a wide variety of targets, including those at Sicily and Lampeduse, according to the Middle East communique.

Spitfires in the Pont Du Fahs area of Tunisia struck several columns of Nazi transports, raking the trucks with cannon-fire and machine-gunning German soldiers.

Flying Fortresses were reported to have bombed the docks and shipping at Ferryville, near Bizerti, scoring direct hits on at least three ships and damaging many others tied up at the docks. Warehouses and docks also received heavy sticks of explosives, the spokesman reported.

This attack followed an assault by Fortresses Friday night on Bizerte.

Eight allied planes were reported missing from all these operations.

RUSSIAN OFFICER NAMED BRITISH CORRESPONDENT

CAIRO, Jan. 30—(Delayed) —(AP) Lieut. Col. Nester Solodovnik of the Russian army today became the first Russian correspondent accredited to the British forces in the Middle East.

The slight, blond, energetic officer arrived here after a year of active service on the Russian Western front. He represents Tass, the Russian news agency.

GEN. GIRAUD SENDS HIS THANKS TO U.S.

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French Leader Grateful for 'Decisive Help' Given in War Effort.

LONDON, Jan. 31—(AP) Gen. Henri Giraud in a telegram to President Roosevelt today expressed the gratitude which he said overseas France feels for "the decisive help of the United States." France now, he said, "can accomplish the mission which is hers and free metropolitan France."

The message from the French high commissioner in North Africa, as broadcast by the Morocco radio, said:

"I send my warmest greetings both to you and to the great Allied republic.

"I wish to express to you as if we were face to face the gratitude which overseas France feels. Thanks to the decisive help of the United States, she can accomplish the mission which is hers and free metropolitan France.

"She expresses to you her pride at having been able to welcon you on her territory."

SIX ARMY NURSES AT FRONT IN AFRICA

Group Arrives at Advanced Desert Post for Field Duty.

CAIRO, Jan. 31—(AP) Objecting to being "glamorized," six American nurses arrived today at an advanced desert landing ground as the first group to do field duty in Africa.

They are: Josephine Mele, Willoughby, Ohio; Alice Bery, Springfield, Ohio; Loretta Carter, Rockport, Ind.; Margaret O'Hare, Youngstown, Ohio; Helen Oakes, Ravenna, Ky.; and Margaret Bagar, Freeman, W. Va.

They arrived with their tin hats slung over their shoulders and messkits in their hands.

Acting Chief Nurse Mele said: "We are up here to work and we don't want any glamor about it."

Despite a cold driving rain, the entire camp turned out to welcome the nurses, the first American women many of the boys had seen in months.

Major Alex S. Tulsky, Chicago, commanding the field hospital unit, said the nurses are "as good soldiers as you ever saw. They did not have to come up here in the mud like the rest of us, and could have made the trip by plane, but preferred to stick with the outfit."

CAVALLERO QUITS ITALIAN WAR POSTS AS LIBYA IS LOST

Gen. Vittorio Ambrosio Appointed to Serve as Chief of General Staff.

LONDON, Jan. 31 — (AP) The Rome radio said today that Marshal Ugo Cavallero had resigned his posts as undersecretary of war and chief of the Italian general staff "at his own request" and would be succeeded by Gen. Vittorio Ambrosio, head of the Italian army staff.

The shakeup follows the loss of the last of Premier Mussolini's African empire in the Egyptian-Libyan campaign of the British Eighth army.

General Ambrosio was in command of the Italian Second army at Verona at the start of the war.

Since the Allied invasion of North Africa he was quoted in a Geneva dispatch as having lamented the fact that Italian troops were fighting on the Russian front, saying that "in the present very intricate situation, fraught with surprises, Italy more than ever needs her own army to defend Italian frontiers from any enemy."

Marshal Cavalerro, 63 and a veteran of three Italian wars, replaced Marshal Pietro Badoglio as chief of the Italian general staff in December, 1940, when things were going badly in the campaign against Greece.

He had previously held the post of under-secretary of war in the Fascist regime. In 1936 he was appointed military commander in Cirenaica and in 1937 was placed in command of Italian troops in Ethiopia.

During the first World war Marshal Cavallero was chief of operations in the Italian high command. He was credited with playing an important part in reorganizing the Italian defenses on the Piave after the Caporetto disaster and with directing the campaign which led to the final Italian victory of Vittorio Veneto.

Grim Tone of Nazi Speeches Viewed as Sign of Decline

Observers Interpret Talks as Signal of Fear in Leaders.

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LONDON, Jan. 31 (AP) The grim tone of the bomb-accompanied pronouncements by Adolf Hitler, Herman Goering and Paul Joseph Goebbels was considered by political quarters here today as the most significant feature of yesterday's drab Nazi party celebration in Berlin.

Signs of the times were seen in the fact that, instead of shouting the customary bombast about what Germany would do to her enemies, the Nazi triumvirate told their people little more than that they must be prepared to fight and die for the Fuehrer.

Decline of Nazis Shown

"The events of the week have shown the depths to which Hitler has dragged Germany during the 10 years of his regime," said one prominent informant who cannot be identified by name.

"A study of yesterday's rantings discloses plainly the black fear that is in the hearts of the German leaders. Germany will continue to fight desperately, but the events of this miserable week end will heighten the fear which is rising."

Commentators expressed belief that Hitler, whose proclamation harped on the specter of Bolshevism sweeping over Europe, hoped to disunite the Allies and clear the way for a negotiated peace.

Diplomatic circles said they looked for Hitler to make some move on the political front and cautioned against Allied overconfidence.

Resorts to Psychology

"We must fight on doggedly until the whole continent has been saved," Hitler said in his proclamation, read by Propaganda Minister Goebbels. "The blows we may suffer are nothing in comparison to what they would be if barbarism swept across Europe."

Air Marshal Goering, whose address was delayed an hour by British Mosquito bombers overhead, also emphasized the Soviet threat. He declared, however, that German armies again would take the offensive in the spring to "crush Bolshevik resistance."

Goebbels, in perhaps his most striking statement, declared that "the word capitulate has never existed in our vocabulary and it never will." Attempts to sabotage the German war effort, he said, would be suppressed by the "severest penalties."

No Mention of Africa

It was considered significant that none of the three Nazi spokesmen mentioned the warfare in North Africa nor the increasing scope of the Allies' aerial bombardment of the continent.

Hitler's failure to attend the Nazi celebration was the subject of considerable speculation in the London Express: "Why did he hide in isolation?"

"He was said to be with his troop," the paper continued, "and content, himself, with issuing a prosy, rambling proclamation to the nation instead of a much-needed rousing oration.

"Why did he leave the oratory to Goering?

"The answer to these intriguing questions may be that his intuition warned him that the R.A.F. would take a hand in the festivities. If so, for once he was right."

Decorates 11 U. S. Flyers

LONDON, Jan. 31 (AP).—Brigadier General Frank O'D. Hunter, chief of the American 8th Air Force fighter command, decorated eleven American fighter pilots today for gallantry and predicted that 1943 would see "the end of the Luftwaffe as a fighting force." He said: "The Hun fighter force started down in 1942. In 1943 it will be all down. Ours is going up and up and up."

Newark R. C. A. F. Man Missing

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Air Ministry disclosed today that Pilot Officer W. H. Mathews of the Royal Canadian Air Force, who formerly lived in Newark, N. J., was missing. He held the Distinguished Flying Cross.

New Chief of German Navy Will Expand U-Boat Threat

Doenitz Declares Full Nazi Seapower Will Be Thrown Into Submarine War

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LONDON, Jan. 31—(AP) Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, Nazi Germany's wily submarine warfare wizard, assumed command of the German navy today with the prompt declaration that every ounce of German seapower is to be thrown into the submarine war against the Allies.

Raising his new commander-in-chief's flag—a black cross on a white field—over his headquarters, Admiral Doenitz was quoted by the German radio in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press as saying:

Will Expand U-Boat War

"I will put the entire concentrated strength of the navy into the submarine war which will be waged with still greater vigor and determination than hitherto.

"The entire German navy will henceforth be put into the service of inexorable U-boat warfare. The German navy will fight to a finish."

The declaration was regarded here as substantiation of views expressed previously that Admiral Doenitz' appointment yesterday as successor to Grand Admiral Erich Raeder was a forecast of a greatly intensified U-boat campaign which already is causing marked concern in Allied war councils.

Stockholm dispatches said the elevation of Admiral Doenitz, originator of the "wolf pack" method of U-boat fighting, was regarded by observers there as a sign that Hitler is pinning all his hopes of winning the war on the submarine weapon.

Admiral Raeder, it was reported, would become a sort of honorary "first adviser on naval affairs" to Hitler.

Even as Admiral Doenitz was as-

1943

30.21-781

30.24-781

suming command, the German radio today announced, without verification from Allied sources, the sinking of 450,000 tons of Allied shipping in January.

300 to 700 U-Boats

Allied sources have estimated that the Germans have anywhere from 300 to 700 submarines available for duty, a third of which might be on the hunt at any one time.

Stockholm dispatches said it was believed there that the Germans could step up construction until they were producing one new submarine a day. Allied sinkings of the U-boats are known to be far behind such a pace.

Virtually calling a halt to all other naval construction, Hitler is believed to have concentrated all his shipbuilding facilities upon U-boats for the past two years.

Observers pointed out that Admiral Doenitz' concentration of all naval efforts on the offensive might call for the transfer to submarine service of sailors who heretofore have been manning battleships and cruisers which were tied up at their docks most of the time.

This seemed to indicate a German hope that Allied offensive plans for 1943 can be delayed or sapped by the attrition along their supply lines.

That the Allies are alive to the danger was suggested by reports that countermeasures to the U-boat were one of the matters carefully considered at the Churchill-Roosevelt conference at Casablanca.

President Roosevelt's talks with President Getulio Vargas of Brazil were believed to have had a similar object in the south Atlantic.

The training of submarine crews is believed to have been the greatest German problem, and boys as young as 16 and 17 years are reported being taken into the service.

Delegates of the International Seamen's conference meeting at London today adopted a resolution calling for greater protection for Allied convoys.

"A considerable proportion of the loss of shipping, life and cargoes is due to the inadequacy of protection and the tardy arrival of assistance when insufficently protected convoys are attacked," the resolution declared.

Most of the delegates at the two-day meeting predicted that the U-boat campaign would reach its height next spring.

Rene Massigli Joins De Gaulle In London

London, Jan. 31 (AP)—Rene Massigli, 53, French Ambassador to Turkey before being dismissed by Vichy in 1940, ha escaped from France and joined eGn. Charles De Gaulle in London, the Fighting French Press Service said today.

Massigli, former director of the political section of the French Republic's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, lived in South France following his recall from Ankara on Nazi instructions.

BRITISH SUB LOST

LONDON, Jan. 31. — (AP) The submarine P-222 has been lost, the Admiralty announced tonight.

The submarine is believed to be of recent construction and is not listed in Janes Fighting Ships. Three submarines bearing the same letter have been lost previously. The P-38 was reported overdue March 22, 1941 and the P-32 and P-33 were lost in September, 1941.

Bomber Station In England Termed Original Mudville

Concrete Runways Extend Several Directions—U. S. Air Force Planes Reported Tuned To A Hair

By GLADWIN HILL

(Associated Press Correspondent)

At A United States Air Force Bomber Station In England (Delayed)—It would take approximately 457 Sir Walter Raleighs laying down a cloak a second, to fix up the mud here. You keep thinking of "Casey at the Bat:" This must be the orginal Mudville.

Recent farm boys from the tobacco belt, cowboys from the West, and college students from the north fly out of here regularly, weather permitting, to bomb Europe, but the station is not impressive.

It's not like the movies. There's no neat cluster of streamlined buildings—to make a nice target for the Germans; no big hangar with planes lined neatly outside. A few miles out of town you turn up a side road, shoot up a drive between some hedges, and ask a soldier where the field is. "It's right here," he says, with sympathetic despair in his voice.

Ground Is Leveled

It looks like they had just leveled a huge stretch of ground to build a factory, and then been discouraged by the lake of mud.

Where are the buildings? Where are the planes? Where is the man saying "Come in, H-for-Harry" into the microphone? Where is the airfield?

Gradually you discern amid the mud a faint overlaid of the concrete runways, extending in several directions out of sight. They make the fields so big it would be very hard to bomb one completely out of use.

Highway Splits Airfield

There is one field in England so big a main highway splits it right in two and you can drive right through it without realizing what it is.

Finally, as you loo around, nearly a mile away among some trees you spot the low buildings, beautifully dispersed, hundreds of yards apart. And circling toward them, you notice, scattered irregularly around the edge of the field, dark ugly lookign bulks, and you suddenly realize those are the bombers, dispersed a good jeep ride from the center, so that their respective crews camp out by them for hours at a time.

On the ground the bombers are not beautiful. About the best you can say for them is that they're clean and sound and tuned to a hair. The dingier and more nondescript they get, the better it is.

The same practical informality marks the men. Under the dreary sky they slog through the mud in galoshes and leather jackets, with rough caps pulled down over their ears against the chill.

They don't like the mud. Who does? but they don't let it give them any neuroses. As long as they can get solid runways down, the planes to fly, and the equipment to keep them up with, they can do the job, and they go about it with the characteristic American temper—a beef here, a laugh there.

Field Not Spectacular

There isn't much spectacular about this field. It's ..ot like the movies. The only thing on the place that hits you as spectacular, as you get used to the starkness of the establishment, is a fact:

The fact that these boys, whose greatest worry a few months ago was buying a new convertible or appeasing the girl friend, are going out every few days to drop bombs on Europe, never knowing whether they will get back alive.

Yet, they go on imperturably doing the jobs, with just a beef here, a laugh there.

That means there's no flying field in the world better than Mudville.

Believed Relying on U-Boats

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 31 (AP).—Grand Admiral Raeder's replacement by the submarine warfare expert Admiral Doenitz as supreme commander of the German navy is regarded by observers as a substantiation of recent signs that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler is pinnin. on U-boats all his hopes of winning the war.

German newspapers newly received stress the undersea campaign. At a time when Germany is being hammered back everywhere on land, Hitler's newspaper, the "Voelkischer Beobachter," says: "Decisive is the fact that in the battle on the seas each month means new blood-letting for England, that steadily more ships are being sunk than the enemy can build. Meanwhile, colapse of the enemy will be unavoidable."

U-Boat Buildi.. Increased

The German press said that Hitler had been preparing for the submarine offensive for the last two years. He is known to have virtually stopped all major naval construction in order to step up submarine production. Reliable sources said he could perhaps produce a U-boat each day.

Estimates of the number of Nazi submarines in service run from 300 to 500, with one-third actually operating at any one time and the others en route to or from bases or being serviced.

Berlin Claims 450,000 Tons Of Shipping Sunk

New York, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Berlin radio broadcast a transocean dispatch today saying that German submarines have sunk roughly 450,000 tons of Allied shipping in January. Nine merchantmen of 45,000 tons newly declared sunk in the North Atlantic, Mediterranean and Arctic were reported included in the total.

There was no confirmation of these claims in Allied quarters.

The transocean dispatch, recorded in New York by the Associated Press, said the January figure did not include the "considerable" successes of Italian submarines and planes in recent weeks in the Mediterranean.

Another Envoy En Route to Africa

LISBON, Portugal, Jan. 30 (AP)—François Gentil, former French Minister to Portugal and more recently Vichy's envoy to Argentina, has left for North Africa to join General Henri Honoré Giraud, the High Commissioner, it was reported here today.

BATTLE CONTINUES IN SALAMAUA AREA

Allied Planes Wing Over Wide Districts to Attack Jap Bases.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Monday, Feb. 1—(AP)—Sporadic fighting is continuing in the Mubo-Wau area near Salamaua, New Guinea, the Allied communique reported today.

Meanwhile, the Allied air forces carried the attack to the enemy over wide areas.

Fighters Attack Airdrome

Long range fighters attacked the airdrome at Koepang, Timor, with cannon and machinegun fire, destroying or damaging eight Japanese bombers and a fighter caught on the ground.

Heavy bombers pounded enemy shipping in the Ambon region, with unobserved results.

Rabaul Harbor in New Britain was given further attention. Heavy bombers dropped their missiles on shipping and harbor installations in an attack carried out just before dawn. Haze and searchlight defenses prevented the fliers' seeing what hits were scored.

At Wewak, New Guinea, heavy bombers also attacked the airdrome and shipping but results were not observed. Strafing silenced anti-aircraft positions there, however.

AT A NEW GUINEA BASE, Jan. 31 (AP)—Japanese shipping in the harbor at Rabaul, New Britain, and the town itself were bombed by United States Flying Fortresses before dawn yesterday, and a Liberator on daylight reconnaissance bombed an enemy vessel at Watu, in Open Bay on the North Coast of New Britain.

The Fortresses possibly damaged two Japanese ships, while the Liberator, trying skip-bombing, swept over a small boat in Open Bay and from a few feet above the water bombed and strafed the ship, heavily laden with personnel.

Lieutenant Arthur Curren of Staten Island, N. Y., who was awaiting word from his wife at Paterson, N. J., about the birth of their momentarily expected baby, piloted one Flying Fortress over Rabaul. (HAUGLAND)

ANZACS SMASH JAPS AT WAU

Fiercely Fighting Australians Press Advantage After Taking Vital Airfield

V. HAUGLAND

[By the Associated Press]

Somewhere in New Guinea, Jan. 30 (Delayed)—Fiercely fighting Australians late today pressed their advantage against a strong Japanese force which they had smashed back earlier from the strategically important mountain airdrome of Wau.

Attacking through head-high Kunai grass, the Japanese fought their way to within 400 yards of the airdrome, only to be hurled back in a six-hour battle. They left 250 dead on the battlefield.

Driven Back Four Miles

By nightfall the enemy force had been driven back to approximately four miles from the airdrome, which is on the outskirts of Wau.

The Allied command's Sunday communique gave this picture of the Mubo-Wau fighting:

"The enemy launched a dawn attack against our positions. After six hours of fighting, the attack was broken and the enemy was forced to withdraw, leaving 250 dead, including a regimental commander, Colonel Kitamura.

Losses Slight

"Our losses were slight. Allied attack planes and long-range fighters bombed and strafed enemy installations, blowing up a large ammunition dump and destroying numerous huts.

"The Japanese who pressed in from the Wandumi village area Friday but were replsed, attacked from a slightly different angle today along Crystal creek, a mile from Wandumi, approaching from the southeast rather than the east.

The Australians, fighting from fixed defenses and aided by aircraft, escaped severe casualties.

Flyer Asks AP To Tell Mother He's "Okay"

Somewhere in New Guinea, Jan. 31 (AP)—Lieut. E. J. Cibak, Berwyn, Ill., says his mother believes he has been badly injured despite his telegram to the contrary so he asked AP war correspondent Vern Haugland to let her know again.

"She will believe I am okay if the Associated Press says so," the University of Illinois graduate said.

RAF BATTERS HAMBURG WITH EXPLOSIVES

Roaring Fires Spread Throughout City, British Air Ministry Says

ED. BALL

Five Bombers Fail To Return; Flyers Fought Way Through Gales To Target

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 31—In the wake of yesterday's two dramatic daylight raids on Berlin that disrupted the Nazis' annual birthday celebration, Britain's heaviest bombers poured a cargo of explosives on the battered port of Hamburg last night and on other targets in western Germany.

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Roaring fires spread through Hamburg, the Air Ministry said, in the RAF's ninety-fourth assault on the city's sprawling shipyards, submarine sheds and aircraft factories.

The cascade of explosives included four-ton and two-ton block busters and "tens of thousands" of incendiaries, the Air Ministry news service said.

Fight Way Through Gales

The heavy bombers fought their way through gales, electrical storms and icing clouds to reach the objective, but the skies cleared later and the crews could see the port clearly. The raid lasted half an hour, with the heaviest weight of bombs falling in the first fifteen minutes.

Five bombers failed to return, indicating a force of possibly a hundred craft had participated in the night's operations.

Thirty-Eight Raids In Month

The daylight stabs at Berlin by fast Mosquito bombers, the first of which delayed the delivery of a speech by Reichmarshal Hermann Goering for over an hour, and last night's more destructive attacks on Germany's wartime industries brought a climax to a history-making month during which the Allies' intensified their aerial offensive.

Thirty-eight times during the month, despite January's notoriously bad flying weather, Allied bombers roared across the Channel to bomb the Reich or German-occupied territory. There were twenty-one day raids and seventeen by night.

Undoubtedly bringing the most satisfaction to the British air force was yesterday's unceremonious disruption of the Nazi celebration in Berlin, even though Adolf Hitler was not present to witness the shower of bombs on his capitol.

"Tame," Flyers Say Of Berlin Raid

Crashing Marshal Goering's party was about the tamest chore in the career of the RAF veterans who did it.

Five of the participating crews summed up the history-making at-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

tack that way in an interview tonight.

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Squadron Leader Reginald W. Reynolds, whose Mosquito let loose the first air bomb ever aimed at the Nazi capital in daytime, said he'd been on more than fifty assorted operations before and that all provided more excitement.

Third Of City Clearly Seen

"We got there at exactly 11 o'clock," Reynolds related. "We flew in clouds practically all the way but they broke over the target and there was about a third of Berlin clearly exposed.

"We dropped our bombs and got back home two minutes before we were due. That's all there was to it."

Sergt. Richard C. Fletcher had much the same story to tell of the afternoon raid.

"We were flying through clouds when all of a sudden the clouds ran out and bless my soul there was Berlin," he said. "Then we made our contribution to the festivities. There was one bit of excitement when we saw one enemy fighter on our way home but we got into a cloud and lost him. Over Berlin we saw only to barrage balloons."

Chief Congratulates Crews

Air Marshal A. T. Harris, commander in chief of the British bomber command, extended "warmest congratulations" to the crews of the fast mosquito planes which made the two daylight attacks.

Harris messaged the bomber group commander: "Their bombs . . cannot have failed to caused consternation in Germany and encouragement to the oppressed peoples of Europe."

U. S. Flyers Bag 22 Planes

The British Air Ministry gave no details of the twin attacks, other than to say that one of its swift light bombers failed to return from the second raid. DNB acknowledged that hostile planes had penetrated to Berlin by daylight under cover of clouds, but asserted that "there was no damage, although the planes dropped bombs at random."

The American Eighth Army Air Force rounded out its extensive January operations last Wednesday with a daylight assault by Liberators and Flying Fortresses on the naval base at Wilhelmshaven—the first raid on Germany proper by an American air force since the war began.

U. S. Flyers Bag 22 Nazi Planes.

Twenty-two Nazi fighters were reported shot down in the battle over the heavily-protected submarine nest, against a loss of only three of the American four-motored ships, which attacked without fighter protection.

INDIAN OFFICE URGED HE

Begum Shah Nawaz Warns of Move to Split U. S., Britain

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 31 (AP)—Begum Shah Nawaz, woman member of the Indian Pacific Relations delegation, said today, after a two-month visit to the United States, that a "fifth column" in America was trying to use the Indian question to sabotage relations between the United States and Britain.

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The statement came at a press conference in the presence of United States Ambassador William Phillips. Begum Shah Nawaz said the government of India should establish an information bureau in America to counteract such "fifth column efforts." She said she had not remained long enough to identify the "fifth column."

One of the outstanding woman politicians and public figures in India, Begum Shah Nawaz was appointed by the Government of India as delegate to several meetings sponsored by the League of Nations and to the Indian round table conference in London in 1930.

RAF Planes Bomb Japs On Akyab Island In Burma

FEB 1 1943

New Delhi, Jan. 31 (AP)—RAF Bombers escorted by fighters again blasted Japanese positions on Akyab Island in Burma yesterday, attacking enemy-occupied Yegyan, Byen and Khadinbaik, a British communique said today. The atttack was described as "successful."

Fighter planes went out on offensive patrol over the Mayu Peninsula during the day, but no Japanese planes encountered, the communique said.

Chinese Retake 2 Points In Eastern Kwangtung

Holding Shihpan and Susiang Against Counter-Attacks

CHUNGKING, Jan. 31 (AP)—Chinese troops have reoccupied Shihpan and Susiang, in eastern Kwangtung Province near Swatow, and have held both places against Japanese counter-attacks, the Chinese hig hcommand said today. A hundred enemy soldiers were reported killed.

Kent's Estate Put at £157,345

LONDON, Jan. 31 (AP)—The will of the Duke of Kent, the brother of King George, left an estate of £157,345 [approximately $692,300], with net personal property of about $393,248, it was announced today. Since wills of the royal family are sealed by order of the president of the court and have not been made public since 1688, probate was granted without annexing a copy. The Duke was killed in an airplane crash last August.

Avila Camacho Off on Trip

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 31 (AP)—Escorted by part of an infantry battalion, President Manuel Avila Camacho left last night on a two-week trip to southern Mexico which will take him to the Guatamalan border. There have been reports that he plans to meet President Jorge Ubico, of Guatamala. He will inspect defense and other projects en route.

Roosevelt's Safe Return Is Announced

President at White House After 23-Day Journey Covering 14,000 Miles

Trip From Florida Is Made by Train

Washington Is Expecting Further Disclosures on Casablanca Conference

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 — (AP) President Roosevelt returned to the White House tonight to put into "active and concerted execution" plans for 1943 offensive campaigns which he and Prime Minister Churchill drafted at their historic unconditional surrender conference at Casablanca.

But problems other than active prosecution of the war confronted the chief executive on his safe return from [illegible] 000 danger-fraught miles of travel — much of it by air.

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Most pressing, perhaps, was the controversial diplomatic nomination of Edward J. Flynn, scheduled to come before a sharply divided Senate tomorrow. Others included proposals to repeal Mr. Roosevelt's limit of $25,000 (after taxes) on salaries and to restrict the size of the nation's armed forces. Tonight Mr. Flynn asked that the nomination — to be minister to Australia — be withdrawn before the Senate convenes at noon.

There was no word from the White House on any of these matters, however.

Early Makes Announcement

A terse announcement signed by Presidential Secretary Stephen Early and read to press associations shortly before 8 p. m., Eastern War time, said only that the President had returned, adding that the last stage of the trip had been made by special train from Miami after a flight from Brazil.

Mr. Roosevelt during his 23-day trip covered a distance approximately equal to some of the highly publicized 'round-the-world flights of a few years ago.

No word of his departure was permitted to be made public until 10 p. m. last Tuesday night, two days after he and Mr. Churchill concluded their 10-day conference.

May Broadcast to Nation

Mr. Roosevelt was away from the White House on this trip a full week longer than last fall, when he made a coast-to-coast tour of the country to see shipyards and other war plants in production. After that trip he addressed the nation by radio, and there was conjecture tonight whether he would again go before the microphones to tell the people in person about his epochal conference with the British prime minister and the things he observed going to Africa and coming home.

The communique that the American and British leaders issued at Casablanca said they had agreed upon a master plan for 1943 aimed at forcing the Axis nations' unconditional surrender.

Wearing a turtle neck sweater and riding a jeep, Mr. Roosevelt also reviewed American troops in North Africa and visited some of the beachheads where the A.E.F. had landed.

Flew Over Dakar

Flying homeward, he visited Liberia, the west African republic founded by American Negro Freedmen, and winged over Dakar harbor, long feared as a potential stepping-off place for an Axis attack upon the Americans but now under Allied control.

Then the President sped across the Atlantic to Natal, at the easternmost bulge of South America. There, aboard a United States destroyer, he talked with President Getulio Vargas of Brazil about western hemisphere defenses and the Casablanca conference.

Saturday he arrived at Trinidad, British West Indies outpost where the United States has a base to guard the Panama Canal's eastern approaches. Cheered by the populace, he rejoined his personal chief of staff, Admiral William D. Leahy, recovered from an attack of influenza which forced him to stop at Trinadad on the Presidential party's trip from Washington to Africa.

Arrives in Miami

Last night Mr. Roosevelt and members of his party arrived at Miami by air and transferred to a special train for the trip to Washington.

The White House announcement of the President's return said:

"The President returned to the White House tonight, completing his trip home from Casablanca.

"The President, with members of his party, transferred last night at Miami from the big airship which had brought them safely across the Atlantic to the coast of Brazil and thence to Floria, making the last lap of the trip aboard the special train which was waiting there for him.

"With the President were Harry Hopkins, Admiral William Leahy, Rear Admiral Ross McIntire, Captain John L. McCrea, members of the official party."

Roosevelt Log

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—(AP) Here is the log of President Roosevelt's trip so far as announced:

About Jan. 9—Left Washington.

Jan. 14 — Reached Casablanca, French Morocco, and immediately started conferences with Prime Minister Churchill and military chiefs.

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Jan. 22 — Brought Generals Charles de Gaulle and Henri Giraud together.

Jan. 24—Concluded Casablanca conferences.

Jan. 27—Visited President Edwin Barclay of Liberia, reviewed American Negro troops there and inspected rubber plantation.

Jan. 28—Arrived at Natal, Brazil, and conferred with President Getulio Vargas aboard American destroyer.

Jan. 29—Left Natal.

Jan. 30 — Stopped at Trinidad, British West Indies, and inspected American defense installations, then flew to Miami.

Jan. 31—Returned to the White House.

ROOSEVELT TRAVELS 13,823 MILES ON TRIP

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—(AP) President Roosevelt traveled at least 13,823 miles on his 23-day trip. Here are the mileage figures based on announced stops:

Washington to Trinidad 2,400.
Trinidad to Casablanca 3,673.
Casablanca to Dakar 1,350.
Dakar to Natal 1,900.,
Natal to Trinadad 2,100.
Trinadad to Washington 2,400.

30.21-783

30.24-783

Flynn Asks F.D.R. To Withdraw Name

Unwilling to Be Cause of Partisan Political Debate in Senate

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—(AP) Edward J. Flynn said tonight that although his friends in the Senate had assured him his confirmation to be minister to Australia was certain he was asking President Roosevelt to withdraw the nomination.

The former Democratic national chairman, whose nomination had caused a storm of protest in the Senate, issued a statement in which he said:

"I am unwilling to permit my candidacy to be made the excuse for a partisan political debate in the Senate."

Fears "Unfortunate Disunity"

Such a debate, Mr. Flynn said "would imply unfortunate disunity. If I were confirmed, it would still leave me unhappy to think that my nomination had caused such debate in time of war. To me the prosecution of the war is above all other considerations. What happens to me is of no importance. In the ranks I shall serve just as wholeheartedly as I would in the post to which the commanding chief named me.

"Inasmuch as I was chairman of the Democratic National committee, I anticipated that my confirmation would be opposed by all the Republican senators. What I did not anticipate was that they would deem it necessary to make personal attacks reflecting on my integrity. When that was done I demanded that the charges be investigated.

"After hearing all the political gossip which the Republicans could gather, and which failed to substantiate a single accusation, the committee voted 13-10 to favorably report my nomination—which to any reasonable person was a complete vindication.

G.O.P. Voted as Unit

"The Republicans voted as a unit against me, though several of them stated that there was no justification for the charges.

"Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, the one independent on the committee, voted to confirm my nomination. I do not question the motives of those who are opposing my confirmation but I am mindful of grievances, real or fancied, against the President.

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"Needless to say, my action in the premises is taken without conference or consultation, direct or indirect, with the President."

Earlier in the day, Tydings (D-Md), one of half a dozen Democratic senators still publicly uncommitted, expressed the view it was not unlikely that "Mr. Flynn's nomination may be withdrawn and recalled by the President."

At that time Majority Leader Barkley of Kentucky reported he had heard nothing so far to indicate that the nomination would be withdrawn, although he conceded that such an action would not lack precedent.

"It looks like a right close fight," was Barkley's only comment after Senator McKellar (D-Tenn.) Definitely joined six other Democrats in opposition ranks.

FLYNN'S NOMINATION BACKED BY FIRST LADY

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—(AP) Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, answering a question in an open forum meeting here tonight, championed the cause of Edward J. Flynn just about the time he was announcing in Washington that he would ask the President to withdraw his nomination for minister to Australia.

She described the former National Democratic chairman as the victim of a campaign inaugurated by "enemies of the administration."

Although Mrs. Roosevelt was speaking before a crowd that overflowed the amphitheater of Cooper Union, she said her statements about Mr. Flynn were "strictly off the record."

Discrimination Against Negro

Pilots Charged

Hastie, Resigning as Aide to Stimson, Asserts Army Stifled Training Program

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP).—William H. Hastie, who resigned ten days ago as Negro civilian aide to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, explained today that his resignation was in protest against "discriminatory practices of the Army Air Forces in matters affecting Negroes."

He recalled in a statement that a training center for Negro pilots had been established at Tuskegee University in Alabama over his protests against segregation. Since then, he said, adequate provisions have not been made for ground troops to work with qualified Negro pilots.

"The simple fact," he commented, "is that the air command does not want Negro pilots flying in and out of various fields, eating, sleeping and mingling with other personnel, as a service pilot must do in carrying out his various missions."

Mr. Hastie, dean of law at Howard University here, said that when he took office "the Secretary of War directed that all questions of policy and important proposals relating to Negroes should be referred to my office for comment or approval before final action."

"In December, 1940, the air forces referred to me a plan for a segregated training center for Negro pursuit pilots at Tuskegee," he said. "I expressed my entire disagreement with the plan, giving my reasons in detail. My views were disregarded. Since then the air command has never on its own initiative submitted any plan or project to me for comment or recommendation. Whatever information I obtained, I had to seek out. Where I made proposals or recommendations, I volunteered them. . . .

"But the reactionary policies and discriminatory practices of the air forces are much more serious than the matter of ignoring my office. It should be understood that from the beginning the air command did not want Negro personnel. Resistance bred of that attitude has been met ever since."

He described Negro ground troops assigned to aviation as "so-called 'aviation squadrons (separate)'" and said they "have never had a defined function." They are assigned, he reported, to "odd jobs of common labor which arise from time to time at air fields. "The units," he continued, "would never have come into existence except for the necessity of making some provision for Negro enlisted men in the air forces."

Mr. Hastie said "a few" Negroes were accepted for ground force technical training at Chanute Field, Ill., and "did excellent work," but that training stopped with the first group.

"The air forces," he continued, "then made efforts to set up segregated technical training at Tuskegee or elsewhere. Difficulties were encountered. Meanwhile, successive classes of Negro pilots were being trained, but no technical schooling of supporting ground crew members was in progress. Thus, even the segregated program got badly out of balance in the effort to effect its extension. The prospect is that in 1943, even with a tardy resumption of technical ground training, Negro pilots will be ready before and faster than adequate numbers of trained ground crews are available."

He asserted also that Negro applicants for assignment as weather officers or in other highly specialized technical fields were rejected although the air forces need "large numbers of additional weather officers so badly that White volunteers are being solicited and accepted despite a general policy against voluntary enlistments in the Army."

PAY-AS-YOU-GO TAX HEARINGS THIS WEEK

Treasury Aide To Give Views Before House Committee

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Other Controversial Issues Due To Come Up In Congress

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 31—The House Ways and Means Committee finally will come to grips this week with the question of putting individual income taxes on a pay-as-you-go basis—an idea apparently predominantly favored in Congress but with legislators having different opinions as to how it should be done.

The threshing of the various proposals will begin Tuesday when Randolph Paul, aide to Secretary Morgenthau, will present the Treasury's views. Committee experts also have been instructed to prepare possible plans.

Virginian's Plan

The Treasury is understood to favor a proposal by Representative Robertson (D., Va.) of the committee to forgive the regular six per cent. tax and the first-bracket surtaxes on 1942 incomes and impose instead a twenty per cent. withholding tax on 1943 earnings.

The tax question caps a series of controversial issues coming up before Congressional committees this week. Others include proposals to repeal President Roosevelt's limit of $25,000 (after taxes) on salaries and to restrict the size of the armed forces.

Jeffers' Charges

In addition, a House committee will begin an investigation tomorrow into Rubber Administrator William M. Jeffers' charge that army and navy expediters in war plants are impeding production. Jeffers called them "loafers," meaning, he explained later, that they were unnecessary.

Representative Thomason (D., Texas), chairman of the joint military and naval subcommittee undertaking the inquiry, said the Rubber Administrator would be called as the initial witness and that subsequently officials of the War and Navy departments would be heard.

GOP Proposal

The proposal to repeal the President's salary limitation is embodied in an amendment by Representative Gearhart (R., Cal.) to a measure which would raise the national debt to $210,000,000,000. The Ways and Means Committee will consider it Saturday.

Agitation for some limit on the size of the armed forces has come principally from farm State Congressmen concerned over the farm labor problem. The Senate Military Committee is to hear discussion of the manpower problem from Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, tomorrow, from Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, Tuesday, and from Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, Wednesday.

To Question Land

At a closed session tomorrow, the Senate Agriculture Committee will question Admiral Emory S. Land of the Maritime Commission on the shipping shortage and how it might limit the number of soldiers who can be moved overseas.

Hearings on lend-lease operations, begun last week, will continue before the House Foreign Affairs Committee Tuesday.

During the week a $210,000,000 navy bill, already approved by committee, is expected to come up in the House. It would authorize a globe-circling system of drydocks.

Senator Pepper (D., Fla.) and Kilgore (D., W. Va.) announced they would introduce tomorrow a revised version of their technological mobilization bill, first offered last session. The measure proposes four offices to manage production for war—an office of production and supply, office of manpower supply, office of economic stabilization and an office of scientific and technical mobilization. Kilgore said that under the plan all would be "geared together like the parts of a watch."

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK REPORTS 1942 INCOME

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 — (AP) The Export-Import bank reported today that it had undivided profits of $20,790,553 at the close of 1942, with earnings of $7,544,080 during that year.

The government agency was created six years ago to finance foreign trade and aid in the development of friendly foreign countries. Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, is chairman of the board of trustees and Warren Lee Pierson is president.

Washington, Jan. 31 (AP)—A routine navy announcement of letters of commendation sent to navy gun crews today disclosed that one United States merchantman, apparently on a single voyage, not only was attacked by enemy submarines and airplanes but also:

Hit an iceberg.

Went aground on a hidden reef.

FEB 1

Collided with another ship in the convoy.

The identity of the vessel and whether she survived whichever mishap was her last was not reported.

Destroyer Christened At Marine Shipyard

Bath Maine, Jan. 31 (AP)—A trim destroyer, U. S. S. Walker, slid into the Kennebec river today from the ways of the Bath Iron Works Corporation.

Only yard and navy officials and workmen saw the fighting craft christened by Miss Sarah Cochran Walker, of Boston, daughter of the late Rear Admiral John Grimes Walker, a native of Hillsborough, N. H. It was the second destroyer to bear his name.

MISSING SEAPLANE FOUND IN CANYON, ALL ABOARD DEAD

Admiral Commanding Sub Fleet Among 19 Killed in Crash.

UKIAH, Calif., Jan. 31—(AP) The ten-day mystery of the missing Navy transport plane, laden with gold-braided officers bound from Pearl Harbor to San Francisco, was cleared up today when the burned wreckage of the ship was found in a deep canyon of the mountains, 10 miles southwest of Ukiah.

All of the 19 aboard were dead.

The list of dead included an American expert on submarine warfare—Rear Admiral Robert H. English, commander of the Pacific

fleet submarine force.

Navy Nurse Killed

The admiral's body, and that of the only woman aboard, Lieut. (JG) Edna Owella Morrow, Navy nurse, of Pasadena, Calif., were among those identified.

The plane, flying through one of the worst northern California rainstorms in a decade, struck a vertical cliff 150 feet below the ridge of a 2,000 foot mountain. It blazed furiously in the rain, the fire destroying most of the wreckage and charring some of the bodies.

That was on the morning of Jan. 21. The great, four-motored seaplane had tried to land in San Francisco bay. Failing because of the bad weather, it headed northward toward Clear lake, a customary emergency inding spot 125 miles away.

It was still 25 miles from Clear lake when it crashed.

One of the two men to reach the scene first, Captain T. B. Myers of the State Highway patrol, described it:

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"The plane was headed north. In a deep canyon it hit a cliff. Both wings and the propellers struck at the same time. With the impact, the tail doubled back upward.

"You could hardly believe that it had been an airplane. I saw the bodies of two men that were recognizable There was a brief case, still intact, under one of them Their bodies were ones that were still in the tail of the plane"

PEACETIME FIGHT TO END STARVATION SEEN BY LEHMAN

Relief Director Tells Nation Famine, Disease Will Menace World.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 — (AP) A picture of the war-after-the-war—a great global fight which must be waged against starvation, anarchy and pestilence when the armies of the Axis have been crushed—was drawn tonight by Herbert H. Lehman, director of foreign relief and rehabilitation.

In an address for delivery at a testimonial dinner arranged through the labor division of the Organization for Rehabilitation through Training, Mr. Lehman stressed that this fight against the forces of famine and dissolution and disease also must be pressed in the midst of the military war.

Will Help Troops

"It should be self-evident," he said, "that our troops, whether in North Africa or any place elsewhere in future theaters of operation, will not be able to take the offensive successfully if they must launch their operations in countries where famine and pestilence are generating riot, revolution and complete disorder. As a matter of self-preservation and to further our military cause we cannot allow the plight of these people to go unheeded."

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An even more urgent need for, hereafter long exposure to the full fury of Axis oppression, — countries plundered, despoiled and starved, with populations driven to despair by the "matchless ruthlessness" of Nazi or Japanese butchery and pillage, the former New York governor asserted.

In such areas, Mr. Lehman said, "we will find conditions close to chaos," with economic life destroyed, no food, no goods from which to fabricate clothing, and "no medical facilities to prevent the spread of pestilence and epidemic from the concentration camps and the ghettos."

"These countries," he continued, "these men and women who comprise the populations of these countries, are going to be prostrated unless we, as members of the family of United Nations, take immediate measures to help them to help themselves.

Must Have Plans Ready

"It is vitally important, if we are to win this war, that we be ready with plans, with materials and resources and with personnel to follow up military operations with emergency food, emergency shelter, emergency clothing and emergency medical facilities to give assistance to the men and women who have kept burning the hatred of the Axis and the will to survive and be free."

After these emergency operations must come provision of seed for new crops, so that liberated populations may again feed themselves, and the provision of other tools and materials to enable them to resume a normal economic life.

Beyond such material aid, the liberated peoples will expect "the quick assistance of a working, an effective democracy," he said in declaring that out of their ocean of suffering will come "a relentless wave of a new human spirit that will not be held back . . . a great human hunger for liberty and a decent way of life."

"Victory over the self-styled Nazi supermen and the Japanese war lords in itself will not be enough," Mr. Lehman concluded. "Along with that victory the tidal wave of democracy must wash away the wreckage and the barriers of an inadequate world . . . This tidal wave of democracy must sweep away the debris of a world half democratic and half slave to make way for a new life in which the basic freedoms of man can find their true expression.

Special French Militia To Deal With Disorders

New York, Jan. 31 (AP) — The French Cabinet, meeting yesterday with Pierre Laval, established a new special militia to deal with rising internal disorders, including increased black market activities, the German radio announced tonight.

An economic crisis in France has resulted in increased black marketeering which the French Government "was unable to fight without having hairger and more reliable police forces," said the broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press.

Gendarmes Become Soldiers

In addition to establishing the militia, the Cabinet voted a new status for French gendarmes, transferring them into a virtual military organization.

Last week it was reported through Switzerland that 170 men and 80 women had been shot at Marseille, France's second largest city, during a state of seige imposed after Frenchmen fired on German soldiers.

Last night's broadcast described the creation of the militia and the new powers for the gendarmes as "weighty contribution" to the strengthening of the inner political power of the French administration."

Hoover Praises American Theater For Part In War

New York, Jan. 31 (AP)—Herbert Hoover tonight praised the theatrical profession for the part it has played in the war effort—in bolstering civilian morale and providing entertainment for service men.

In a talk prepared for a Lambs Club gambol, the former President said:

"The land of makebelieve drives our cares into hiding. It ferments the humor which lifts us from the depression of the day. But more importantly, it inspires the great emotions which carry us over the crisis of war. It adds to our resolution and fortitude."

Discussing the free entertainment the American theater has given service men, he asserted:

"Here is the only business in the country which gives away the only thing it has to sell. . . . Every actor in America today is making some contribution to the morale and inspiration of the home front and of our armed services."

MORE INTENSE U-BOAT WAR IS INDICATED

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Nazis Believed Planning To Rely More Heavily On Undersea Craft

With 9 More Allied Sinkings In Week, United Nations Spur Own Efforts

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 31.—With their highly vaunted *Luftwaffee* and *Panzer* units operating in reverse on both Russian and African fronts, there are indications that the Germans mean to rely still more heavily on submarine warfare.

As both sides girded for control of shipping lanes, the sinkings of nine more Allied merchantment in the South Atlantic were announced last week.

This brought to 610 the Associated Press tally of announced Allied and neutral cargo ship losses in Western Atlantic attacks since Pearl Harbor.

Wolf Pack In South

Five of the vessels sunk were British, four American. Four were announced Thursday as sunk in one convoy by a wolf-pack in the South Atlantic. This was the first sign that wolf-packs had moved into those waters.

Recent German announcements support the contention that the Nazis plan to stress their undersea weapon. In one of these the Germans claimed (without Allied or neutral confirmation) to have an invention that would enable submarines to operate without having to surface and charge electric batteries.

The Nazis asserted they had begun construction of a fleet of undersea cargo ships to permit them to trade with other Axis nations, particularly Japan.

Plans Patrol Arcs

Brig. Gen. Westside T. Larson, commander of American air forces combatting the U-boats, has said that his branch fo the service hoped to establish a chain of patrol arcs to protect Allied shipping the whole way across the Atlantic.

United States and Brazilian naval, air and military chiefs met Saturday at Rio de Janeiro to discuss means to wipe out the U-boats in the South Atlantic.

An expanded and determined Brazilian-United States naval and air offensive against the submarines was predicted as a result of the conference.

LONDON, JAN. 31—(AP)—THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND

SAID TODAY THAT STRONG UNITS OF THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY ATTACKED AXIS

POSITIONS IN WESTERN TRIPOLITANIA YESTERDAY BUT WERE REPULSED. THE

COMMUNIQUE WAS RECORDED FROM THE ROME RADIO BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

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FOUR-ENGINED BOMBERS ATTACKED THE ITALIAN

BASE AT MESSINA, SICILY, YESTERDAY AND CAUSED "CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE,"

THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND SAID. FIFTY-ONE

AND 105 INJURED.

3024-785

3024-785

THE BRITISH FORCES IN TRIPOLITANIA WERE SUPPORTED BY TANKS AND INTENSE ARTILLERY FIRE, THE ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID, BUT IT DECLARED THEY WERE

THE ATTACK, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, WAS REPULSED "WITH CONSIDERABLE LOSSES IN MEN, ANTI-TANK GUNS AND MOTOR TRANSPORT" FOR THE BRITISH.

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ACTIONS BY AXIS COMBAT GROUPS IN TUNISIA WERE REPORTED TO HAVE DEVELOPED FAVORABLY FOR THE AXIS AND THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT "COUNTERATTACKS AGAINST POSITIONS REACHED BY US WERE REPULSED."

GERMAN FIGHTERS, IT WAS SAID, SHOT DOWN EIGHT BRITISH PLANES. AXIS BOMBERS RAIDED LA VALETTA, MALTA, AND BONE HARBOR, ALGERIA AND STARTED LARGE FIRES AT BONE, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

ONE ALLIED PLANE WAS REPORTED DESTROYED OFF THE TUNISIAN COAST. TWO OF THE PLANES WHICH ATTACKED MESSINA ALSO WERE SHOT DOWN, IT WAS ASSERTED.

APLS 51303--LH 826AEW

LONDON, JAN.31-(AP)— THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY THAT TWO ALLIED DESTROYERS AND ANOTHER "LARGE NAVAL UNIT" IN A CONVOY WERE TORPEDOED AND SUNK ALONG THE ALGERIAN COAST BY AN ITALIAN SUBMARINE FRIDAY.

THE ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THAT A FOURTH VESSEL, NOT IDENTIFIED, ALSO WAS HIT.

ANOTHER ITALIAN SUBMARINE ATTACKED AN ESCORTED ALLIED CONVOY OFF BOUGIE, ALGERIA, AND TORPEDOED TWO UNITS OF AN UNIDENTIFIED TYPE, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

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(NONE OF THESE ITALIAN CLAIMS WERE CONFIRMED BY ALLIED SOURCES.)

LONDON (A FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RECORDING OF THE COMMUNIQUE IN NEW YORK ALSO DISCLOSED THAT THE RUSSIANS ARE DRIVING FROM A THIRD DIRECTION ON KRASNODAR AND HAD CAPTURED KLYUCH, ONLY 30 MILES FROM THE SOUTH. KLYUCH IS 35 MILES NORTHEAST OF TUAPSE, A SMALL BLACK SEA NAVAL BASE.)

A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE

London, Jan. 31-(AP)-Members of an RCAF crew commanded by

Pilot Officer S.L. [illegible] Murrell, 25, of Gainesville, Tex., beat out flames in their Wellington bomber yesterday and returned home safely after a fight with two Messerschmitts, one of which was damaged, over northwestern Germany. FEB 1 1943

LONDON, JAN. 31--(AP)--BRITISH [illegible] STABLE FOR MANY MONTHS, ROSE DURING JANUARY TO A WAR-TIME HIGH.

THE INCREASE WAS 1.2 PER-CENT FOR THE MONTH, COMPARED WITH A NET RISE OF 1.5 PER CENT FOR THEPAST 12 MONTHS, AND THE FINANCIAL TIMES WARNED THAT WHILE THE MOVEMENTS WERE NOT LARGE "THEY SUFFICE TO ACT AS A WARNING."

LONDON, MONDAY, FEB. 1--(AP)--REUTERS NEWS AGENCY RECORDED A ROME BROADCAST TODAY QUOTING A JAPANESE REPORT THAT GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK OF CHINA HAD LEFT CHUNGKING FOR WASHINGTON. FEB 1 1943

--DASH--

THIS REPORT [illegible] FROM ENEMY SOURCES WAS NOT HEARD IN NEW YORK DURING ANY OF THE REGULAR ROME OR TOKYO NEWS BROADCASTS.

LONDON (ADD DECORATIONS)

AMONG THE DECORATIONS AWARDED AT A FLYING FIELD "SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND," WERE NINE AIR MEDALS IN ADDITION TO TWO OAK LEAF CLUSTERS DENOTING THAT THE SAME DECORATION HAS BEEN WON TWICE.

THOSE RECEIVING OAK LEAF CLUSTERS WERE FIRST LIEUT. STANLEY M. ANDERSON OF 7926 W. BEACH DRIVE, WASHINGTON, D.C., AND FIRST LIEUT. GENE B.FETROW OF 110 SOUTH ST., UPLAND, CALIF. BOTH WERE DECORATED FOR CARRYING OUT TEN FIGHTER SORTIES OVER FRANCE. FEB 1 1943

LIEUT. ROBERT A.BOOCK OF 1925 S. STATE ST., SPRINGFIELD, ILL., AMONG THOSE AWARDED AIR MEDALS FOR GALLANTRY IN TEN SORTIES OVER EUROPE, WAS FORCED TO BAIL OUT OVER THE ENGLISH CHANNEL ON AN ESCORT MISSION AND WAS RESCUED BY A BRITISH BOAT.

DURING ANOTHER RAID ON THE CONTINENT, A CANNON SHELL TORE OFF HIS COCKPIT COVERING. ALTHOUGH BLINDED WITH BLOOD, HE LANDED HIS CRIPPLED PLANE SAFELY, GUIDED ONLY BY RADIO.

OTHERS AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL WERE CAPT. DONALD J.M.BLAKESLEE OF 529 SEVENTH ST., FAIRPORT HARBOR, O.; FIRST LIEUT. JAMES A.CLARK JR., OF WESTBURY, N.Y.; FIRST LIEUT. RICHARD D.MCMINN OF 1376 MICHIGAN AVE., SALT LAKE CITY; FIRST LIEUT. GILBERT O.HALSEY OF 811 S. FOURTH ST., CHICKASHA, OKLA.; FIRST LIEUT. CADMAN V.PADGETT OF 6602 CLARDEN ROAD, BETHESDA, MD.; LIEUT. ROY W.EVANS OF WASHINGTON, D.C.; LIEUT. VERNON A.BOEHLE OF RURAL ROUTE 1, BOISE, IDAHO, AND CAPT. SELDEN R.EDNER OF 159 RACE ST., SAN JOSE, CALIF.

KA456PEW

LONDON, JAN 31-(AP)-THE MOROCCO RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT A BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY COLUMN ADVANCING ALONG THE COASTAL ROAD WEST OF TRIPOLI HAD ENTERED TUNISIA.

A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE YESTERDAY SAID THAT BRITISH ADVANCE ELEMENTS

30.24-787

HAD CROSSED INTO TUNISIA IN THE "CENTRAL SECTOR," SOUTH OF THE COASTAL ROAD.

DN759AEW

LONDON - INSERT AFTER 9TH PGH FIRST LEAD DOENITZ XXX AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE GERMAN RADIO ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT "GERMAN FIGHTER-BOMBERS OF A NEW TYPE WITH EXCEPTIONALLY WIDE RANGE" ALSO WERE BEING USED FOR LONG DISTANCE RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS OVER "IMPORTANT ATLANTIC SHIPPING ROUTES," PRESUMABLY AS PART OF THE U-BOAT WARFARE.

THE BROADCAST SAID THESE NEW PLANES SHOT DOWN THREE BRITISH BEAUFIGHTERS SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES OFF THE WEST COAST OF EUROPE. PRESUMABLY THE NEW TYPE PLANE WAS BEING USED TO REPLACE MORE CUMBERSOME FLYING BOATS PREVIOUSLY USED FOR RECONNAISSANCE.

ALTHOUGH SOME OBSERVERS XXX 10TH PGH

FEB 1 1943

KK802PEW

LONDON, JAN.31-(AP)-A DNB DISPATCH BROADCAST BY THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY COL. GEN. FRIEDRICH PAULUS, COMMANDER OF THE TRAPPED SIXTH GERMAN ARMY AT STALINGRAD, HAD BEEN PROMOTED TO FIELD MARSHAL GENERAL.

REPORTED BY THE RUSSIANS TO HAVE BEEN REDUCED FROM 220,000 TO A FEW THOUSAND MEN, THE SIXTH ARMY WAS PRAISED BY AIR MARSHAL HERMANN GOERING IN A NAZI ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS YESTERDAY WITH A DECLARATION THAT ITS STAND HAD WON TIME FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF GERMAN RESISTANCE AGAINST THE SECOND SOVIET WINTER OFFENSIVE.

XM925AEW

30.24-787

BY THOMAS F. HAWKINS

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JAN. 30--(AP)-- WHAT ADOLF HITLER'S TOP ORATORS DID NOT SAY WAS A MOST IMPORTANT PART OF THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NAZI ACCESSION TO POWER.

FEB 1 1943

NEITHER REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING, PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS OR HITLER TOUCHED ON AFRICA, OR THE GROWING AIR POWER OF THE ALLIED NATIONS IN THE WEST.

THE ALMOST PROSAIC MANNER IN WHICH THE SPEECHES WERE WORDED WAS IN ITSELF IMPORTANT, EXPERT OBSERVERS SAID, SINCE IT SHOWED THAT THE NAZI LEADERS WERE SUFFICIENTLY CONFIDENT THE PEOPLE HAVE NOT YET SHOWN ANY GENERAL INCLINATION TO ABANDON THE REGIME.

THE ITALIAN PRESS, TOO, SEEMED AFFECTED BY THE GLOOM PERVADING BERLIN.

FEB 1 1943

MARIO APPELIUS, STAR EDITORIAL WRITER IN MUSSOLINI'S IL POPOLO D'ITALIA, HEADED HIS COLUMN "TWO PEOPLES, ONE DESTINY" TODAY, BUT FOR THE FIRST TIME DID NOT INSIST THAT THE [redacted] DESTINY OF ITALY AND

GERMANY WOULD BE VICTORY.

INSTEAD, HE SOBERLY TOLD ~~THE~~ HIS READERS THAT IN "THIS WAR OF GIANTS ITALY AND GERMANY EITHER WILL WIN TOGETHER OR FALL TOGETHER."

FEB 1 1943

FOLLOWING IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF GERMANY, ITALY IS ~~PUSHING~~ PREPARING FULL RESOURCES OF HER MANPOWER AND RESOURCES. BEGINNING MAR CH ~~X~~ 1 ALL TICKET TAKERS FOR MOVIES, BUSSES AND TRAMS AND ~~ALL~~ MESSENGERS WILL BE WOMEN.

SOURCES CLOSE TO ROME POLITICAL CIRCLES HERE REPORT THAT MUSSOLINI IS ILL, AND SHOWS IT IN HIS FACE AND GAIT. #

Night Lead Mediterranean

By Wes Gallagher

FEB 1 1943

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Jan. 30-(AP)-Advance units of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's eighth army have made their first thrusts across the Tunisian border in pursuit of German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, a British communique disclosed today as allied aerial attacks stabbed at communications and supply lines of the retreating Africa Corps.

With these forward elements penetrating the "central sector" of the front, it was expected that it would not be long until the main body of the eighth army swings into action.

In an apparent effort to cut off Rommel's supply lines as well as ~~possible~~ further avenues of escape, American and RAF planes rained explosives on northern Tunisia, accounting for 13 axis planes in the process.

FEB 1 1943

A middle east communique reported bad weather had hampered their activities, but ~~the~~ Twelfth air force bombers, striking from the west, set fires in the Bizerte ~~area~~ dock area and left two ships in a big Tunisian bound convoy in flames.

The British communique spoke only of a penetration in the "central sector" of the front, indicating that ~~the~~ Montgomery's patrols crossed the border some 15 to 25 miles from

30.24-789

the coast.

FEB 1 1943

There was no indication of how close the patrols approached to the Mareth line, situated about 65 miles inside Tunisia, within which part of Rommel's forces are believed to have established. These fortifications were built by the French before the war to protect Tunisia against attack from the east.

Nor did the brief Cairo communique mention other British forces closing in on Zuara, last axis port in Tripolitania. However, a Cairo dispatch said the British had engaged the retreating Germans along the coast road in the Zuara area, about 40 miles east (correct) of the border.

The fighting was confined to armored patrol clashes and artillery duels with the last remaining units of Rommel's forces in Libya, struggling toward the Mareth line.

FEB 1- 1943

While flying fortresses were attacking Bizerte yesterday, other U.S. fliers swept across the Tunis airdrome and destroyed

30.24 - 789

many of 50 planes which were on the ground.

A Twelfth air force spokesman said P-38 Lightnings escorted the fortresses to Bizerte and protected the Martin Marauder bombers which blasted the convoy in the narrows.

Observers watched large buildings on the Bizerte waterfront explode and saw hits on oil tanks.

FEB 1 1943

The spokesman said the convoy which included six freighters, four [illegible] destroyers and several other vessels, in addition to the two cargo liners.

"Two direct hits were made on one [illegible] cargo liner, blowing away its super-structure," he said. "The hits on the second liner started fires from which smoke rose 300 to 400 feet. Direct hits were made on another [illegible] vessel of [illegible] 100 to 150 feet, causing it to explode."

Meanwhile, an [illegible] Italian communique declared that axis troops

had consolidated positions recently gained in Tunisia and that there were only limited actions by "exploring units" in western Tripolitania.

FEB 1 1943

Tripolitania.

The communique admitted that eight enemy bombers did considerable damage in a raid on Messina in Sicily, but claimed that axis planes sank three destroyers and five merchantmen in attacks on an allied convoy between Algiers and Bone.

The RAF, releasing details of some of the work accomplished by Beaufighters during the past few nights, revealed that one Beaufighter crew on its first sortie shot down three Heinkel 111 bombers in less than half an hour.

The pilot was Flying Officer James M.J. Gleaster and the observer, Pilot Officer J.F. Oswald, both of whom have been awarded the distinguished flying cross.

The squadron's top scorer, Flying Officer D.H. Greaves, who has destroyed five enemy aircraft, nearly went down with his latest victim. He opened fire at 70 feet and the German plane exploded, dazzling Greaves by the glare and spinning his plane out of control.

One of the planes shot down in the battle over the convoy yesterday was a Messerschmitt 210, new version of the now obsolete Messerschmitt 110. Although used frequently over the Russian front, this was its first appearance on this front.

Gallaghers 1610 - 1730 rvt hah307pcw

FEB 1 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JAN. 31-(AP)-A YOUNG AMERICAN ARIMAN TOLD IN GRAPHIC DETAIL TODAY HOW IT FEELS TO BE SHOT DOWN OVER TUNISIA, PLACED IN AN ITELIAN SUBMARINE, THEN RESCUED HALF-DROWNED BY BRITISH DESTROYERS WHICH SANK THE SUBMARINE.

FEB 1. 1943

THE FLIER, LIEUT. J. C. LENTZ, 25, OF PARIS, TEXAS, PILOT OF A O-38 LIGHTNING FIGHTER, ALONG WITH LIEUTS. DONALD M. BRYAN, KALISPELL, P-38 LIGHTNING FIGHTER, ALONG WITH LIEUTS. DONALD M. BRYAN, KALISPELL, MONT., CO-PILOT OF A FLYING FORTRESS, AND EARL S. MILLICHAMP, 24, LAKE WALES, FLA., RETURNED TO U. S. HEADQUARTERS FROM MALTA, WHERE FIRST WORD OF THEIR ADVENTURE WAS ANNOUNCED.

A FOURTH AMERICAN FLYER IS IN A HOSPITAL IN MALTA, WHILE A FIFTH

30.24-791

HAS BEEN TAKEN TO ANOTHER PORT.

MILLICHAMP, A FORMER LIFE-GUARD, IS CREDITED WITH SAVING THE LIFE OF A BRITISH OFFICER BY KEEPING HIM AFLOAT WHEN THE SUBMARINE WAS SUNK

"I TOOK OFF ON A PATROL TO TRIPOLI AND BACK WITH LIEUT. LEWIS G. MURDOCK," LENTZ SAID. "WE WERE ON OUR WAY BACK, FLYING LOW IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE ITALIAN OUTPOST OF PISIDIA.

"THEY OPENED UP ON ME WITH A FLAK GUN AND MY PLANE WAS HIT SEVERAL TIMES. A PIECE OF FLAK HIT MY GASOLINE LINE AND IT STARTED SPRAYING GASOLINE ALL OVER MEM

FEB 1 1943

"I GOT THE PLANE DOWN ON THE BEACH ABOUT A MILE AWAY BUT I WAS JUST ABOUT KNOCKED OUT BY THE FUMES.

"THE ITALIANS, WHO HAD SEEN MY PLANE SHOT, CAME OUT FROM TOWN ON HORSEBACK AND GRABBED ME BEFORE I COULD GET AWAY.

"THEY TOOK ME TO THE ITALIAN OUTPOSE AT PISIDIA WHERE THEY RELIEVED ME OF MY WATCH, CIGARETTE LIGHTER AND ALL OTHER PERSONAL STUFF AND THEN TOOK ME ON THE BACK OF A MOTORCYCLE TO ZUARA. THEN I WAS TAKEN TO HOMS 65 MILES EAST OF TRIPOLI.

"FOR SUPPER WE HAD AN OUNCE OF CAMEL MEAT THAT WAS MOSTLY GRISTLE AND TOUGH AS HELL, AND A BIT OF RICE."

LENTZ, WITH SEVEN OTHER AMERICANS, WAS LATER PUT ON A BIG TRANSPORT SUBMARINE AT TRIPOLI WHICH LEFT THE HARBOR DURING A NIGHT AIR RAID.

"THE WEATHER WAS TERRIBLE," HE SAID. "THE SUBMARINE ROCKED VIOLENTLY AND I MANAGED TO DOZE ONLY A HALF-HOUR OR SO DURING THE NIGHT. MOST OF US WERE SICK AS THE DEVIL, BUT ONE BRITISH OFFICER MUNCHED BULLY-BEEF AND BREAD RIGHT THROUGH THE STORM.

"ABOUT 1:30 THE NEXT AFTERNOON WE WERE KNOCKED OFF THE 20-MM.GUN

30.24-791

CRATES WE WERE SITTING ON.

"THERE WAS A LOUD BANG AND THEN THREE MORE IN A ROW. WE FOUND OUT LATER THAT A BRITISH BEAUFORT BOMBER ESCORTING A CONVOY HAD DROPPED FOUR DEPTH CHARGES ON US.

"THE LIGHTS WENT OUT AND THE MOTORS STOPPED.

"ONE OF OUR FLYERS WAS PRETTY BADLY CUT ON THE HEAD AND HAND BY FLYING GLASS. ONE OF THE BRITISH OFFICERS TOOK HIM UP WHERE THE ITALIAN OFFICERS' BUNKS WERE. HE FOUND OUT THE CONNING TOWER DOOR WAS CLOSED SO WE COULD NOT GET ON DECK.

FEB 1 1943

"INSIDE THE SUB WAS BUSTED UP FIERCE. THE BEAUFORT PILOT TOLD ME AFTERWARDS THAT THE ITALIANS ON DECK FIRED AT HIM WITH A 20-MM.CANNON SO HE SHOT THEM OFF THE DECK.

"WHEN THEY SENT SOMEONE DOWN TO FIX UP SOME LEAKS WE WENT OUT AS FAST AS POSSIBLE. WE HAD TO GO THROUGH THE BATTERY ROOM WHERE THE FUMES WERE BAD, AND DODGE A BIG HOLE IN THE FLOOR.

"AFTER WE GOT UP ON DECK THE BEAUFORT STILL DID NOT KNOW THERE WERE AMERICANS OR BRITISH ABOARD. IT WOULD FLY TO THE CONVOY AND BACK AND THEN DROP A FLARE OVER US TO SHOW THE CONVOY WHERE WE WERE.

"THREE DESTROYERS STARTED FOR US, AND ABOUT A MILE AWAY OPENED FIRE. AT FIRST WE THOUGHT THEY WERE FIRING WARNING SHOTS AT US, BUT THE SHELLS KEPT GETTING THICKER AND WE STARTED TAKING OFF OUR CLOTHES.

"THE ITALIANS STARTED GOING NUTS, SCREAMING AND HOLLERING.

"THE DESTROYERS CIRCLED THE SUBMARINE AND BEGAN HITTING IT PRETTY GOOD. THEY FINALLY CLOSED IN TO ABOUT 100 YARDS AND GAVE HER HELL.

"I HUNG DOWN IN THE WATER FROM A ROPE ON THE SIDE OF THE SUBMARINE

BUT MILLICHAMP AND SEVERAL OTHERS LEFT HER AND SWAM SOME DISTANCE AWAY.

"THE DESTROYERS FINALLY SUNK THE SUBMARINE AND BEGAN PICKING UP SURVIVORS. THERE WERE FOUR ITALIAN OFFICERS, INCLUDING A GENERAL, ON BOARD. I DON'T KNOW WHETHER THEY ESCAPED.

"AFTER THE SUBMARINE SANK I SWAM AROUND FOR ABOUT HALF AN HOUR WITHOUT A LIFEBELT. THEN THEY THREW A ROPE FROM ONE OF THE DESTROYERS

"I WAS TOO WEAK TO PULL MYSELF INTO THE DESTROYER AND STARTED SLIDING BACK INTO THE WATER. SOMEONE CLIMBED DOWN AND CLAMPED HIS KNEES UNDER MY ARMS AND DRAGGED ME IN BY MY SWEATSHIRT."

FEB 1 1943 KK905PEW

9 NORTH AFRICA (ADD) XX OPERATIONS-

PILOTS OF P-38S CREDITED WITH HAVING DESTROYED ENEMY PLANES AT EL AOUINET INCLUDED MAJOR HARLEY C. VAUGH, SAPULPA, OKLA., AND LIEUTENANTS WILLIAM J. SLOAN, RICHMOND, VA., CLAUDE KINSEY, AURORA, ILL., FRED J. WOLFE, HAMMOND, IND., BERNARD L. BARBER, NUNDA, N.Y., AND DOUGLAS F. CREIGHTON, DEER LODGE, MONT. 4P

CANADIAN PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

SOMEWHERE IN TUNISIA JAN 29-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE GERMANS HAVE BROUGHT NEW MONSTER TANKS CALLED "TIGERS" TO TUNISIA, EVIDENTLY IN AN EFFORT TO BOLSTER THE MORALE OF AXIS TROOPS HERE.

THE TANK IS THE LATEST IN THE NAZI ARSENAL AND IS A VERITABLE LAND BATTLESHIP. IT IS BELIEVED TO WEIGH 62 TONS AND TO HAVE SEVEN-INCH ARMOR FORE AND AFT ON THE TURRET WITH EXTRA INCH-THICK SLABS OF STEEL AT VITAL SPOTS. SIDE ARMOR IS SAID TO BE FIVE INCHES THICK AND THE TANK MOUNTS ONE 88-MILLIMETER GUN AND SMALLER WEAPONS.

IT IS MORE POWERFUL THAN THE AXIS TANKS WHICH WERE SO HARD HIT LAST WEEK BY BRITISH AND AMERICAN ARTILLERY AND TANKS DURING THE ABORTIVE GERMAN ATTACKS ON THE CENTRAL FRONT.

SO FAR THE TIGERS HAVE NOT BEEN SEEN IN ACTION HERE, ALTHOUGH THERE ARE REPORTS SOME OF THEM HAVE BEEN SEEN MOVING TO SEVERAL PARTS OF THE FRONT. THE TIGERS HAVE YELLOW AND BLACK PICTURES OF TIGERS PAINTED ON THEIR TURRETS.

THESE TANKS ARE NOT HERE IN ANY GREAT STRENGTH AND PROBABLY ARE BEING SHOWN IN DIFFERENT FORWARD SECTORS TO BOOST THE SPIRITS OF GERMAN AND ITALIAN TROOPS.

FEB 1 1943

AXIS PRISONERS SAY THEY HAVE BEEN TOLD THE TIGERS ARE INVINCIBLE AND CANNOT BE KNOCKED OUT BY ALLIED GUNS.

KK1015PEW

BY RUTH COWAN

(WX)...SOMEWHERE IN NORTH AFRICA, JAN.25-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE COMMANDER OF THE FIRST FEMINE AEF KEEPS HER NOSE NICELY POWDERED AND KNOWS HOW TO MAKE A LEMON MERINGUE PIE--AND SHE'S POPULAR WITH THE NON-COMBAT DETACHMENT OF WAACS, REPRESENTING 39 STATES, WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED HERE.

FEB 1 1943

CAPT. FRANCES KEEGAN MARQUIS OF NEW YORK HAS THE DIGNITY OF ASSURANCE. OFTEN THERE IS A MERRY TWINKLE IN HER BLUE EYES. IN A WAAC'S "YES, MA'AM" TO HER, THERE IS AN UNDERTONE OF CONFIDENCE.

IN ADDITION TO BRING THE FIRST WOMAN TO HEAD THE FIRST UNIT

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IN ADDITION TO BRING THE FIRST WOMAN TO HEAD THE FIRST UNIT

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OF NON-COMBAT WOMEN SOLDIERS TO BE SENT ABROAD BY THE UNITED STATES, SHE IS ALSO THE FIRST WOMAN TO BE IN CHARGE OF A TROOP TRAIN. SHE COMMANDED THE SPECIAL TRAIN THAT CARRIED THE CONTINGENT FROM THE SECOND WWAC TRAINING CENTER AT DAYTONA BEACH, FLA., TO AN EAST COAST PORT OF EMBARKATION.

CAPTAIN MARQUIS IS THE WIFE OF MARRY MARQUIS, A NEW YORK BUSINESS-MAN. SHE WAS ON A TRIP TO THE WASHINGTON, D.C. HEADQUARTERS OF THE WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS WHEN SHE LEARNED DEC.4 THAT SHE HAD BEEN SELECTED TO BRING THE FIRST DETACHMENT OVERSEAS.

CAPT.MARQUIS WAS BORN IN WEST NEWBURY, MASS. HER MOTHER'S PEOPLE CAME FROM TIPPERARY AND HER FATHER'S FROM KILDARE IN IRELAND. HER FATHER, JOHN L.KEEGAN, NOW NEARLY 80 YEARS OLD, LIVES IN MELROSE, MASS.

FEB 1 - 1943

"KEEP YOUR SENSE OF HUMOR," SHE SAYS WHEN THE GOING GETS A BIT HARD--AND SHE PRACTICES IT. ABOUT FIVE FEET NINE INCHES TALL, SHE WEARS HER BROWN HAIR IN A SHORT, SOFT CURLY BOB. HER NATURALLY CLEAR COMPLEXION NEEDS LITTLE MAKEUP, BUT SHE CONSIDERS NOSE-POWDERING PART OF BEING WELL-GROOMED.

SHE RESIGNED AS EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE WOMEN'S CITY CLUB OF NEW YORK TO JOIN THE OFFICERS' CANDIDATE CLASS WHICH OPENED THE FIRST WAAC TRAINING CENTER AT DES MOINES LAST JULY 20.

WHY DID SHE JOIN?

SHE EXPLAINED THAT FOR EIGHT YEARS SHE HAD FELT THIS COUNTRY HAD NEGLECTED ITS OBLIGATIONS AND "WHEN THERE WAS AN OPPORTUNITY TO DO SOMETHING, I FELT THAT I WHO HAD TALKED SO MUCH ABOUT IT, HAD TO

30.24-793

DO IT."

HER HOBBIES, SHE SAID, ARE NOT THE THINGS PEOPLE USUALLY CONSIDER AS SUCH. SHE WORKED AS A VOLUNTEER IN THE LIBRARY OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL. SHE LIKES TO TYPE MANUSCRIPTS.

FEB 1 1943

AND, SHE ACKNOWLEDGES, SHE IS A GOOD COOK--ESPECIALLY WHEN IT COMES TO LEMON MERINGUE PIES.

USUALLY SHE'S CHEERFUL AND FRIENDLY, BUT SOMETIMES LIEUT. JOOSTEN'S SMILE FADES INTO A GRIM LINE AS SHE GOES ABOUT HER NUMER-OUS RESPONSIBILITIES. SHE HAS LOST TRACK OF HER PARENTS IN GERMAN-OCCUPIED HOLLAND. SHE LEFT THE UNITED STATES NOT KNOWING JUST WHERE HER HUSBAND IS DOING HIS PART IN THE ARMY. SHE IS ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE "FOR THE DURATION" AS AUDITOR WITH THE U.S.ENGINEERS IN HOUSTON.

LIEUT.SYLVIA MARIAN MARSILI, WHO LAUGHINGLY RELATES THAT SHE "CAME CLEAN X

FEB 1 - 1943

"CAME CLEAN FROM PITTSBURGH," IS MESS, SUPPLY AND SPECIAL SERVICES OFFICER. SHE'S ALSO THE FIRST WOMAN TO SUPERVISE THE LOADING OF A MILITARY TRANSPORT IN THIS COUNTRY'S MILITARY HISTORY.

THE YOUNGEST OF THE OFFICERS' CORPS, LIEUT.MARSILI IS A BUNDLE OF ENERGY AND A TONIC TO MORALE. SHE STUDIED AT MT. MERCY COLLEGE IN PITTSBURGH AND AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AND DUQUESNE UNIVERSITY. SHE HAS A MASTER'S DEGREE IN SCIENCE AND CHEMISTRY.

AS SUPPLY OFFICER IT WAS HER RESPONSIBILITY TO SEE TO IT THAT THE WAAC EQUIPMENT GOT LOADED ON THE RIGHT BOAT. THIS SHE DID BY GOING ON TO THE DOCKS TO CHECK IT PERSONALLY. ONE ITEM WAS MISSING AND SHE TRACKED IT DOWN THROUGH SEVERAL WAREHOUSES TO FIND, ACCORDING TO RECORDS, THAT IT HAD BEEN LOADED ON TO THE BOAT. BUT NOT QUITE SATISFIED, SHE WENT DOWN INTO THE HOLD TO VERIFY IT.

HER HOBBY IS RIFLE TARGET SHOOTING. FEB 1 1943

HER FATHER, SAM MARSILI, A RESTAURANT OWNER IN PITTSBURGH, CAME TO THIS COUNTRY WHEN 15. HIS PEOPLE IN ITALY ARE PROMINENT IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. CARDINAL PASQUINELLI IS HER COUSIN, AND MONSEIGNEUR TAFFANELLI, HER UNCLE. HER MOTHER, A NATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES, IS OF ITALIAN DESCENT. DARK-EYED, VIVACIOUS LIEUT.MARSILI SPEAKS FLUENT ITALIAN.

WHEN CHECKING ON THE LOADING OF SUPPLIES, SHE WAS NEAR THE PORT WHERE THE NAVY HAS STATIONED THE LAD WHOSE PICTURE SHE KEEPS BY HER COT. SHE MADE NO ATTEMPT TO COMMUNICATE WITH HIM, EXPLAINING:

"IT WOULDN'T HAVE BEEN RIGHT." HER ATTITUDE IS A SAMPLE OF THE CAREFUL WAY IN WHICH THE WAACS GUARDED THE SECRET OF THEIR DEPARTURE FROM THE UNITED STATES. #

FIRST LEAD TUNISIAN

CAIRO, JAN.31-(AP)-U.S.ARMY LIBERATOR BOMBERS STRUCK AT THE HARBOR OF MESSINA ON THE NORTHERN TIP OF SICILY ONLY TWO MILES FROM THE ITALIAN MAINLAND IN TWO DAYLIGHT RAIDS YESTERDAY, HITTING TWO SHIPS, A POWER STATION, A FERRY TERMINAL AND A RAILROAD, AN AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

THREE DIRECT HITS WERE SCORED ON A VESSEL MOORED IN THE HARBOR, AND A DIRECT HIT AND A NEAR MISS ON ANOTHER LEAVING THE PORT. BOMBS WERE ALSO SEEN TO LAND AMONG A CLUSTER OF SHIPS IN THE NORTHERN SECTION OF THE HARBOR.

THESE AIR BLOWS CAME DURING A LULL IN THE GROUND FIGHTING IN TUNISIA. A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE SAID GEN.SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY'S LAND FORCES, AFTER CROSSING THE BORDER FROM TRIPOLITANIA, WERE ENGAGED ONLY IN PATROL ACTIVITY.

THE AMERICAN COMMUNIQUE SAID "SCORES OF BURSTS" WERE SEEN ON AND AROUND THE TERMINAL OF THE FERRY RUNNING FROM MESSINA TO SAN GIOVANNI, AND ON RAILROAD TRACKS TO THE SOUTH OF IT. FEB 1. 1943

"MANY OTHER HITS WERE SEEN ON THE PORT POWER STATION, ON WORKSHOPS AND ALONG THE WATER FRONT," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERY IN THE HARBOR WAS HIT AND KNOCKED OUT OF ACTION, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, AND ADDED THAT ENEMY AIRCRAFT RISING TO MEET ONE OF THE AMERICAN BOMBER FLIGHTS "FAILED TO PRESS HOME THE ATTACK."

ALL THE AMERICAN PLANES RETURNED SAFELY. #

BY DON WHITEHEAD

FEB 1 1943

CAIRO, EGUPT, JAN. 31-- (AP)--FIRST LIEUT. LLEWELLYN L. BROWN OF MALVERN, ARK., WAS THE HERO OF THE BIG AIR BATTLE BETWEEN AMERICAN B-24 BOMBERS AND GERMAN FIGHTERS OVER TRIPOLI HARBOR ON JAN. 15, UNITED STATES AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED TODAY.

ONE OF BROWN'S FOUR MOTORS WAS KNOCKED OUT BY A

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DIRECT HIT FROM ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE, AND THE HYDRAULIC AND ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS WERE BROKEN, BUT HE BROUGHT THE PLANE AND CREW HOME OVER 300 MILES OF SEA AND DESERT.

FEB 1 1943

AFTER BEING HIT, BROWN WAS JUMPED BY A FLIGHT OF MESSERSCHMIET 109'S BUT HE ALREADY HAD DROPPED HIS BOMBS.

LIEUT. C.M. MURPHY OF MONROE, GA., DIVED IN TO HELP WHILE BROWN WAS STRUGGLING WITH HIS DAMAGED PLANE.

THE MESSERSCHMITT'S WERE DIVING IN FOR AN EXPECTED KILL WHEN ONE OF MURPHY'S GUNNERS, SERG. E.C. FAIT, OF DENVER, COLO., SHOT THE ENEMY FIGHTER DOWN.

THEN THE GERMANS QUIT AND BROWN CAME ON IN HOME.

ALGIERS, ALGERIA, JAN. 31--(AP)--GEN. HENRI GIRAUD SAID TODAY THAT HE WAS LOOKING FORWARD TO TAKING MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL A PRISONER HIMSELF IN THE TUNISIAN BATTLE.

GIRAUD EXPLAINED THAT HE WANTS TO SETTLE AN OLD SCORE.

"IT WAS HIS PANZER DIVISION THAT CAPTURED ME IN MAY, 1940, WHEN AS COMMANDER OF A GROUP OF ARMIES I HAD GONE TO THE FRONT

30.24-795

LINE IN A LIGHT ARMORED CAR TO ENCOURAGE THE TROOPS," THE FRENCHMAN SAID.

FEB 1 1943

"ONLY FOUR DAYS EARLIER I HAD HEARD ZBIZ ROMMEL'S NAME FOR THE FIRST TIME AS THE GENERAL COMMANDING THE TANKS IN FRONT OF ME."

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, SUNDAY, JA..

(ADVANCE)..ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JAN. 31-(AP)-LIEUT. GEN. GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, AWARDED DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES TODAY TO SIX AMERICAN OFFICERS FOR "EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENTS WHILE PARTICIPATING IN AERIAL FLIGHTS."

THOSE DECORATED WERE CAPT. EDWIN A.DOSS, EUREKA, MO.; FIRST LIEUT. JOHN D.BAILEY, 3851 ST.JEAN STREET, DETROIT; FIRST LIEUT. ALBERT H.BURR, 806 MALAGA AVENUE, CORAL GABLES, FLA.; FIRST LIEUT. WILLIAM H.IVERY, 5 GARDEN TERRACE, ASHEVILLE, N.C.; FIRST LIEUT. PAUL K.JONES, 270 LAFAYETTE AVENUE, SALEM, MASS.; AND FIRST LIEUT. WILLIAM R.ROSS, ROUTE 2, FRANKLIN, TEXAS.

THE CITATIONS SAID THE OFFICERS HAD PARTICIPATED IN MORE THAN 50 OPERATIONAL FLIGHTS AND MISSIONS FROM JULY TO OCTOBER, INCLUDING INTERCEPTIONS OF ENEMY FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS IN WHICH THEY DEMONSTRATED OUTSTANDING FLYING ABILITY.

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(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, SUNDAY, JAN. 31.)

KA510PEW

BY MERLIN SPENCER

(ADVANCE)

/ SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, MONDAY, FEB. 1--(AP)--- FOUR AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN WHO WENT FORWARD OF THE FRONT LINES NEAR BUNA TO BRING OUT THEIR WOUNDED COMRADES WERE AWARDED THE SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION TODAY BY LIEUT. GEN. ROBERT L. EICHELBERGER.

THEY WERE SERGEANT JAMES KINCAID OF 2991 ARCANGEL AVENUE, MARTINEZ, CALIF., CORPORAL RALPH HARRISON , 1034 CHURCH STREET, BELOIT, WIS., AND PRIVATES JOHN I. MANNING, 66 WEST WARREN AVENUE, DETROIT, MICH AND EMIL G. MEDVIN, [illegible] OF CLEVELAND, O.

FOUR OTHER INFANTRYMEN WHO UNDER HEAVY ENEMY FIRE REPAIRED A BRIDGE AND ENABLED TROOPS TO CROSS A RIVER AND PRESS THE ATTACK ON THE JAPANESE ALSO WERE GIVEN SILVER STARS.

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THE SECOND QUARTETTE, ALSO INFANTRYMEN, WERE CORPORAL MALCOLM M. HILLARD, 721 GENCOLN AVE., MONT PLEASANT, MICH., CORPORAL WRIGHT C. CHAMBLESS, OF VAN BUREN, KANS., AND PRIVATES FLOYD A. SUJKOWSKI, 617 SOUTH 19TH STREET, SAG

SAGINAW, MICH., AND THOMAS E. DOSS OF 10237 MICHIGAN AVENUE, DEARBORN, MICH.

KINCAID, HARRISON, JUD MANNING AND MEDVIN PERFORMED THEIR ACTS OF GALLANTRY IN THE SWAMPS NEAR BUNA ON NOV. 21 SHORTLY AFTER THE START OF THE CAMPAIGN THERE. THE CITATION SAID "WITH UTTER DISREGARD FOR THEIR PERSONAL SAFETY THEY ADVANCED TO AN AREA FORWARD OF THE FRONT LINES AND AIDED SEVERAL WOUNDED MEN TO RETURN TO THE REAR."

THEY WERE FORCED TO ADVANCE THROUGH TALL GRASS TO REACH THE WOUNDED AND THE MOVEMENT OF THE GRASS GAVE THEIR POSITION AWAY TO THE ENEMY WHO REPEATEDLY TURNED MACHINEGUN FIRE ON THEM FROM FIXED POSITIONS.

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IN THE OTHER CASE OF GALLANTRY THE ATTACKING ALLIED TROOPS FOUND THEMSELVES STYMIED ON DEC. 20 BY A BREAK IN A BRIDGE WHICH SPANNED A RIVER NEAR BUNA. THE JAPANESE HAD STOUT DEFENSES COVERING THE BRIDGE.

BUT HILLARD, CHAMBLESS, SUJKOWSKI AND DOSS "WITH UTTER DISREGARD FOR THEIR OWN SAFETY VOLUNTARILY ASSISTED IN BRINGING THE FORWARD PRE-ASSEMBLED SECTION OF A FOOT BRIDGE SO THAT THE ATTACKING

30.24-797

TROOPS COULD USE IT AS A MEANS OF SECURING A BRIDGEHEAD ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RIVER," THE CITATION SAID.

THE FOUR MEN KNEW THE RISK THEY WERE TAKING FOR THEY HAD LISTENED TO THE CHATTERING OF THE JAPANESE MACHINEGUNS AT THAT POINT.

FEB 1 1943

MRT SPENCERS 3D 1210 CCC 1236P

NEW GUINEA (ADD)

"WE PUT OUR BOMBS RIGHT DOWN ALONG THE MAIN STREET," CURRAN SAID. "MY GUNNERS WERE SO EAGER I HAD TO ORDER THEM NOT TO SHOOT UNTIL WE WERE CLOSE ENOUGH AND I GAVE THEM PERMISSION. WHEN I DID GIVE THEM THE ORDER, THEY STARTED FIRING LIKE MAD. I DON'T KNOW WHAT GOOD THE GUNFIRE DID, BUT EVERYONE SEEMED TO FEEL BETTER FOR IT.

"MY TAIL GUNNER, SERGEANT JOSEPH KACZMAREK OF SEATTLE, SAID OVER THE INTERPHONE IN A CALM VOICE, WHEN A BLAST OF ACK-ACK HIT OUR TAIL, 'A LITTLE FASTER, LIEUTENANT; THEY'RE GETTING TOO CLOSE.'"

CURRAN'S CO-PILOT, LIEUT. ROGER KETTLESON OF ESTHERVILLE, IA., SAID, "WE WERE SO CLOSE TO THE RABAUL BUSINESS DISTRICT I COULD READ THE DRUGSTORE SIGNS."

LIEUT. ARTHUR MCMULLAN OF AKRON, O., PILOTED A FORTRESS WHICH BOMBED A COUPLE OF BOATS IN RABAUL HARBOR WITH UNOBSERVED RESULTS.

CAPT. EVERETT WOOD OF TRINIDAD, COLO., PILOTED THE LIBERATOR WHICH WENT AFTER A WOODEN CARGO VESSEL OF 2,000 TONS OFF WATU. THE PLANE STRAFED THE JAP PERSONNEL ABOARD, WHICH NUMBERED POSSIBLY

30.24-797

400.

"ON THE FIRST RUN OUR BOMB TORE OFF A MAST AND EXPLODED IN THE WATER," HE SAID. "OUR SECOND BOMB ALSO SKIPPED OVER THE SHIP, 53-48,& 911 5£3 4-8)8,&.

"THEN WE DROPPED FOUR MORE BOMBS ON THE SHIP AND MACHINEGUNN

TEARING OFF THE RAILING.

"THEN WE DROPPED FOUR MORE BOMBS ON THE SHIP AND MACHINEGUNNED THE JAPS WHO WERE JUMPING OFF HER INTO THE WAR."

MEMBERS OF WOOD'S CREW INCLUDED LIEUT. HAMILTON CHISHOLM, MINNEAPOLIS, NAVIGATOR; AND STAFF SERGEANT ARTHUR HAMILTON, MONROE, WIS.

FEB 1 1943

U751PCW

NEW GUINEA (ADD CIHAK)

LIEUTENANT CIHAK, WHO FLEW FROM THE UNITED STATES INTO PEARL HARBOR THE DAY THE JAPS ATTACKED, IS A B-17 CO-PILOT. HE WON THE PURPLE HEART WHEN HE WAS WOUNDED SLIGHTLY IN A RAID OVER RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, LAST FEBRUARY, AND GOT THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS FOR 200 HOURS ON COMBAT MISSIONS.

HIS TOTAL IS NOW 360 HOURS AND INCLUDES 35 COMBAT MISSIONS. HE HAS BEEN CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN ONE JAPANESE ZERO.

"TELL MOTHER YOU SAW ME AND THAT I AM RIGHT IN THE PINK," CIHAK TOLD HAUGLAND.

FEB 1 1943

HE IS.

U424PCW

PORT AU SPAIN, TRINIDAD, JAN. 30—(AP)—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT PAUSED AT THIS ISLAND, SITE OF A UNITED STATES BASE, EN ROUTE HOME FROM THE ALLIED WAR COUNCIL IN AFRICA TODAY AND WAS SURPRISED TO FIND ALMOST THE ENTIRE POPULATION WAITING TO GIVE HIM A SPONTANEOUS RECEPTION.

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WHEN HIS MOTORCADE PASSED THROUGH PORT AU SPAIN THO SANDS OF PEOPLE LINED THE STREETS, WAVING AND CHEERING.

HE SPENT THE NIGHT AS THE BBZ U.S. NAVAL BASE WHILE TRAVELING BY CLIPPER ON HIS WAY TO NORTH AFRICA, SO THIS WAS HIS SECOND VISIT THIS MONTH. MENTION OF THE FIRST STOP WAS NOT PERMITTED FOR SECURITY REASONS, HOWEVER.

ON BOTH STOPS HE SLEPT AT THE MACQUERIPE HOTEL, FORMERLY A FAMOUS TRINIDAD SEASIDE RESORT WHICH HAS NOW BEEN TAKEN OVER BY U.S. NAVAL FORCES.

ON HIS SECOND VISIT THE PRESIDENT TOOK THE OPPORTUNITY TO INSPECT THE U.S. ARMY AND NAVY ESTABLISHMENTS AND ALSO ENTERTAINED AT TEA GOVERNOR AND LADY BEDE ~~EXXXXX~~ CLIFFORD, BOTH OF WHOM ARE OLD FRIENDS, AT THE MACQUERIPE HOTEL.

THE PRESIDENT WAS ACCOMPANIED BY HARRY HOPKINS, CAPT. JOHN L. MCCREA, HIS NAVAL AIDE, REAR ADMIRAL ROSS T. MCINTIRE, HIS PHYSICIAN, AND THE PARTY ARRIVED BY U.S. ARMY TRANSPORT PLANE AT WALLER FIELD, U.S. ARMY BASE IN THE CENTER OF TRINIDAD.

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HE WAS MET ON ARRIVAL BY ADMIRAL WILLIAM D. ~~XXXXX~~ LEAHY, HIS PERSONAL CHIEF OF STAFF, WHO FLEW TO TRINIDAD FROM WASHINGTON WITH HIM BUT WHO WAS UNABLE TO CONTINUE ON ~~XXXXX~~ THE AFRICAN TRIP BECAUSE OF A SLIGHT ILLNESS.

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REAR ADMIRAL JESSE OLDENDORF, COMMANDER OF THE TRINIDAD NAVAL BASE, MAJ. GEN. HENRY PRATT, ~~COMMANDER OF THE XXXX~~ COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE TRINIDAD SECTOR, BRIG. GEN. OWEN SUMMERS, COMMANDER OF THE TRINIDAD MOBILE FORCES, AND COL. BAIRD JOHNSON, COMMANDING OFFICER OF WALLER FIELD, JOINED ADMIRAL LEAHY IN WELCOMING THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

AFTER INSPECTING FORT READ MILITARY INSTALLATIONS, THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY, ESCORTED BY FIGHTER PLANES, MOTORED OVER

30.24-799

ALONG THE CHURCHILL-ROOSEVELT HIGHWAY, BUILT BY THE U.S. ARMY IN THE THROUGH PORT AU SPAIN TO THE U.S. NAVAL BASE/NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE ISLAND.

THERE THEY INSPECTED NAVAL INSTALLATIONS AND WENT TO THE MACQUERIPE HOTEL WHERE THE NIGHT WAS SPENT.

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AFTER ENTERTAINING THE CLIFFORDS AT TEA, THE PRESIDENT DINED LATE WITH THE COMMANDING OFFICERS.

A FEW SUPPLEMENTARY DETAILS RELATING TO THE CASABLANCA CONFERENCE WERE LEARNED HERE.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR ~~BEZZZZ~~ IN AFRICA WAS MORE EXTENSIVE THAN HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY REPORTED, ~~IT WAS SAID~~. HE VISITED SOME OF THE BEACHES WERE AMERICAN TROOPS MADE THEIR LANDINGS AND INSPECTED MILITARY CEMETERIES.

IT WAS ALSO LEARNED THAT HE FLEW LOW OVER DAKAR TO INSPECT THE HARBOR BUT DID NOT STOP.

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HITCHINS CD CCC 1110P

30.24 - 799

FOLO SANTIAGO

BUENOS AIRES, JAN. 30-(AP)-INFORMATION REACHING HERE TODAY FROM SANTIAGO SAID MEMBERS OF THE JAPANESE LEGATION STAFF WHO WERE PLACED UNDER HOUSE ARREST LAST NIGHT IN RETALIATION FOR JAPANESE TREATMENT OF CHILEAN DIPLOMATS IN TOKYO ARE LIKELY TO BE TAKEN IN PROTECTIVE CUSTODY.

THIS IS ASSUMED TO MEAN THAT THE JAPANESE WILL GO TO JAIL UNLESS THE CHILEAN GOVERNMENT IS ADVISED OF A CHANGED ATTITUDE IN TOKYO. FEB 1 1943

ADVICES SAID THE CHILEANS ARE ANXIOUSLY SPECULATING ON WHAT MALTREATMENT OF THEIR ENVOYS MOVED THE GOVERNMENT TO ADOPT SUCH SWIFT REPRISAL.

SANTIAGO POLICE LAST NIGHT ORDERED THE JAPANESE MINISTER TO GO TO HIS RESIDENCE AND ASSEMBLE HIS STAFF. ONCE THEY WERE ALL ACCOUNTED FOR --25 JAPANESE IN ALL-- THE DOORS WERE LOCKED FROM THE OUTSIDE, TELEPHONE LINES WERE CUT AND A POLICE CORDON WAS PLACED AROUND THE BUILDING.

--11400 CAG 645PEST

1943

SANTIAGO, CHILE, JAN. 31-(AP)— DISBANDMENT OF THE "ASSOCIATION OF CHILEAN FRIENDS OF GERMANY", COMPOSED LARGELY OF FOLLOWERS OF THE NAZI REGIME, WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY ARTURO AHUMADA, ASSOCIATION CHAIRMAN.

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"OUR MAIN PURPOSE X WAS TO WORK TO KEEP CHILE OUT OF THIS CONFLICT AS IN THE PAST WAR," THE DISSOLUTION STATEMENT SAID.

CHILE RECENTLY BROKE RELATIONS WITH GERMANY, ITALY, AND JAPAN.

Library Files

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APNYK

FOLLOWING FROM BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES NEW YORK BEGINS:

LONDON, JANUARY- (BY CABLE) - THE BRITISH MOSQUITO BOMBERS WHICH SWEPT DOWN OVER BERLIN JUST AS MARSHALL HERMANN GOERING WAS TO BEGIN HIS SPEECH TODAY ARE THE WORLDS FASTEST BOMBERS AND ONE OF THE FASTEST PLANES IN THE WORLD IN ANY CATEGORY.

THESE STREAMLINED TWIN ENGINED MONOPLANES POWERED BY ROLLS ROYCE ENGINES ARE OF SIMPLE WOODEN CONSTRUCTION WHICH LENDS ITSELF TO WIDELY DISPERSED MANUFACTURE AND MAKES THE MOSQUITO ONE OF THE STRONGEST PLANES IN EXISTENCE. BUILT BY HAVILLAND THE PLANE HAS A WING SPAN OF 54 FEET 2 INCHES AND AN OVERALL LENGTH OF 40 FEET 9-1/2 INCHES ITS OFFENSIVE ARMAMENT CONSISTS OF FOUR 20 MM CANNON AND FOUR .303 MACHINE GUNS AND IT HAS A CAPACITY OF FOUR 500-POUND BOMBS.

THE GREAT SPEED OF THE MOSQUITO PLUS ITS MANEUVERABILITY HAVE PROVED INVALUABLE IN SURPRISE LOWLEVEL ATTACKS. ALL THE PILOTS AND CREWS WHO HAVE FLOWN MOSQUITOS EMPHASIZE THE GREAT ACCURACY OF BOMBING ATTAINABLE AND THE VIRTUAL CERTAINTY OF HITTING SPECIFIC TARGET. THEIR TECHNIQUE HAS BEEN TO FLY OVER FRANCE 30 FEET ABOVE THE GROUND SWEEP ON THEIR TARGET AT TREMENDOUS SPEED RELEASE THEIR BOMBS AS THE TARGET FLASHES BENEATH THEM TAKE VIOLENT EVASIVE ACTION AND SWEEP ON HOME AGAIN ALMOST BEFORE THE ENEMY HAS KNOWN THAT HE WAS BEING ATTACKED.

THE MOSQUITO IS THE ONLY PLANE SO EFFICIENTLY HEATED THAT THE CREW EVEN AT HIGH ALTITUDES DO NOT REQUIRE SPECIAL CLOTHING. IF THE HEATING WERE TURNED ON AT LOW LEVELS THE OCCUPANTS OF THE PLANE WOULD PROBABLY FAINT SO IT IS NOT USUALLY EMPLOYED BEFORE REACHING 10,000 FEET.

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BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES.

OB107PEW

New York

LONDON, JAN. 31-(AP)— THE BRITISH RADIO TODAY REPORTED THE GERMAN RADIO HAD ANNOUNCED THAT ONE OF THE LAST TWO REMNANT REMNANTS OF THE GERMAN ARMY TRAPPED AT STALINGRAD HAD SURRENDERED.

THIS REMNANT, THE REPORT SAID, WAS COMMANDED BY FIELD MARSHAL MARSHAL FRIEDRICH PAULUS. HIS PROMOTION TO FIELD MARSHAL WAS ANNOUNCED BY BERLIN TODAY.

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30-24-801

THE BBC BROADCAST, AS RECORDED BY CBS HERE, SAID THE GERMAN FORCE AT STALINGRAD HAD BEEN SPLIT, WITH THE REMNANT COMMANDED BY PAULUS "PUTTING UP ITS LAST RESISTANCE IN A FEW BUILDINGS.

"AN HOUR AGO THE GERMAN RADIO INFORMED ITS LISTENERS THAT THIS GROUP HAD BEEN OVERWHELMED, AND HAD SURRENDERED. 'THE SIXTH ARMY,' SAID THE GERMAN ANNOUNCER, 'IS NEARING ITS END.' HE THEN TOLD HOW ONE GROUP HAD TO SURRENDER AFTER RUNNING OUT OF AMMUNITION, AND HE ADDED THAT THE ONLY SURVIVING GROUP IS FIGHTING ITS LAST BATTLE."

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CAPTAIN LUDWIG SERTORIUS, THE MILITARY CORRESPONDENT OF TRANSOCEAN AGENCY, SAID IN ANOTHER BROADCAST THAT THE STAND MADE AT STALINGRAD HAD NEVERTHELESS RESULTED IN "FRUSTRATION OF AN OPERATIONAL BREAKTHROUGH" BY THE RUSSIANS, AND THAT THE GERMAN SUICIDE BATTLE THERE WAS IN REALITY WAS A "SUCCESS NOT SECOND AS TO MILITARY EFFECTIVENESS TO MANY A RAPID VICTORY OF EARLIER GERMAN BLITZ CAMPAIGNS."

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30.24-801

"IN ORDER TO REEMPHASIZE THIS," SERTORIUS CONTINUED, "ADOLF HITLER CONVEYED THE HIGHEST RANK EXISTING IN THE GERMAN ARMY TO THE COMMANDER OF THAT ARMY WHICH TODAY IS PRACTICALLY AN ARMY OF THE DEAD."

UNDATED GERMAN RUSSIAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ONE OF REMNANTS OF THE TRAPPED NAZI ARMY AT STALINGRAD, OPERATING UNDER THE PERSONAL COMMAND OF FIELD MARSHAL GEN. FRIEDRICH PAULUS, "IS OFFERING FINAL RESISTANCE IN THE GPU BUILDING" AGAINST A GENERAL RUSSIAN ATTACK.

"IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE TOWN," SAID THE COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST BY THE BERLIN RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, "DEFENDERS UNDER THE COMMAND OF THE SECOND ARMY CORPS REPULSED ENEMY ATTACKS AGAINST THE WESTERN FRONT OF THE TRACTOR WORKS."

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT THE "SOUTHERN GERMAN FIGHTING GROUP" HEADED BY PAULUS HAD BEEN "PRESSED TOGETHER IN THE NARROWEST SPACE" BY RED ARMY FORCES WHICH CLOSED IN FROM ALL DIRECTIONS AND ITS PHRASING SUGGESTED THAT THE END WAS NOT FAR AWAY.

PAULUS, A TANK SPECIALIST, HAD BEEN REPORTED PROMOTED FROM COLONEL GENERAL TO FIELD MARSHAL GENERAL IN A DNB DISPATCH BROADCAST FROM BERLIN ONLY A SHORT TIME BEFORE THE COMMUNIQUE WAS ISSUED.

FEB 1 1943

XM955AEW

WASHINGTON, JAN 30-(AP)-ARCHIBALD MACLEISH HAS RESIGNED AS ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION.

OWI DIRECTOR ELMER DAVIS, ANNOUNCING THE RESIGNATION TODAY, SAID MACLEISH WISHED TO DEVOTE FULL TIME TO HIS DUTIES AS LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

DAVIS SAID MACLEISH'S DUTIES AT OWI WERE CURTAILED LAST FALL AT HIS REQUEST IN AN EFFORT TO MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR HIM TO SERVE BOTH AGENCIES. DAVIS ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT THE LIBRARY'S MANPOWER SITUATION MADE THIS ARRANGEMENT INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT.

MACLEISH'S SERVICES TO THE OWI, DAVIS SAID, "HAVE BEEN ENORMOUSLY VALUABLE."

FEB 1 1943

MD5PEW

NOGALES, SONORA, MEX., JAN.30-(AP)-GEN.ABERALRDO RODRIGUEZ, FORMER PRESIDENT OF MEXICO WHO IS UNOPPOSED FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP OF SONORA IN THE JULY ELECTIONS, IS TOURING THE STATE TO LEARN ITS PROBLEMS AND HOW IT CAN BETTER SERVE THE WAR EFFORT.

"IT IS UP TO US TO AID OUR ALLIES BY PRODUCTION," RODRIGUEZ SAID ON A VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES BORDER HERE. "WE HAVE MINERALS AND GOOD SOIL. WE SHOULD DOUBLE OUR PRODUCTION AND OUR PRODUCTS SHOULD GO TO THOSE WHO ARE FIGHTING FOR US."

SEVERAL GUVERNATORIAL ASPIRANTS WITHDREW WHEN RODRIGUES ANNOUNCED HIS CANDICACY. HE WILL TAKE OFFICE SEPTEMBER 1, SUCCEEDING GEN. ANSELMO MACIAS.

FEB 1 1943

RODRIGUES IS PLEDGED TO CLOSE COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

JW1247PCW NM

BY VERN HAUGLAND

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, JAN.26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-RESCUED WITH HIS ENTIRE CREW, UNINJURED BUT FOOTSORE AND HUNGRY, LIEUT. HARRIS LIEN, OF FAIRDALE, N.D., TOLD TODAY HOW HE CRASH-LANDED HIS BOMBER IN STORMY DARKNESS.

LIEUTENANT LIEN SAID HIS PLANE WAS RETURNING FROM A RAID ON RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, WHEN IT RAN OUT OF GAS. HE LANDED NEAR A BEACH IN A FOG, KNOWING HE WAS SOUTH OF BUNA IN SAFE TERRITORY.

HIS STORY:

"WHEN WE KNEW WE HAD TO CRASH LAND, WE UNLOADED ALL HEAVY EQUIPMENT AND CROWDED ALL SEVEN MEN INTO THE RADIO COMPARTMENT SO THEY WOULDN'T BUMP AROUND. WE MADE A LUCKY LANDING IN 10 FEET OF ROUGH WATER. NOBODY WAS HURT AND ALL SWAM OR GOT ON A LIFEBOAT AND PADDLED ASHORE. WE COULDN'T SAVE LOOSE RATIONS BUT WE HAD A SMALL SUPPLY OF VITAMIN TABLETS AND CHOCOLATE. WE LACKED WATER AND WENT WITHOUT IT FOR THREE DAYS.

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"WE BROUGHT A PORTABLE RADIO TRANSMITTER ASHORE BUT WHEN WE COULDN'T RAISE ANYBODY AFTER SEVERAL HOURS WE STARTED WALKING ALONG THE BEACH. ON THE THIRD DAY, WE CAME UPON SOME NATIVES WHO TOOK US TO A VILLAGE AND GAVE US WATER AND FOOD.

"MOST OF THE CREW WAS BADLY SUNBURNED AND FOOTSORE BUT TWO GUNNERS, SGT.R.E.OWENS, OF WISCONSIN, AND PVT.W.D.REVERA, OF MICHIGAN, AND I WERE IN GOOD SHAPE. WE SET OUT WITH A GUIDE FOR THE NEXT VILLAGE 15 MILES AWAY. IT TOOK US 10 HOURS. WE SWAM FIVE RIVERS AND HAD TO CHOP THROUGH THE JUNGLE WITH A KNIFE PART OF THE TIME. MEANWHILE, THE NATIVES BROUGHT THE REST OF THE